



## ADVANCED GCE

## LATIN

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)  
VIRGIL and SALLUST

**2486**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

### OCR Supplied Materials:

- 16 page Answer Booklet

### Other Materials Required:

None

**Wednesday 17 June 2009**  
**Morning**

**Duration:** 1 hour 45 minutes



### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- Each question is marked out of 40, including 4 marks for quality of written communication.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **two** questions from Section A **and one** question from Section B.

### Section A

Answer any **two** questions.

You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.

### Group B: Epic

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ac velut immissi diversis partibus ignes arentem in silvam et virgulta sonantia lauro, aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis dant sonitum spumosi amnes et in aequora currunt quisque suum populatus iter: non segnius ambo	5
Aeneas Turnusque ruunt per proelia; nunc, nunc fluctuat ira intus, rumpuntur nescia vinci pectora, nunc totis in vulnera viribus itur.	
Murranum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem nomina per regesque actum genus omne Latinos, praecipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi excudit effunditque solo; hunc lora et iuga subter provolvere rotae, crebro super ungula pulsu incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum.	10
ille ruenti Hyllo animisque immane frementi occurrit telumque aurata ad tempora torquet: olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro. dextera nec tua te, Graium fortissime Cretheu, eripuit Turno, nec di texere Cupencum Aenea veniente sui: dedit obvia ferro	15
pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aerei. te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Aeole, campi oppetere et late terram consternere tergo. occidis, Argivae quem non potuere phalanges sternere nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles;	20
hic tibi mortis erant metae, domus alta sub Ida, Lyrnesi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulcrum.	25

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 521–547

- (a) *ac velut ... equorum* (lines 1–14): show how Virgil's language conveys the energy and destructiveness of battle. [18]
- (b) *ille ruenti ... sepulcrum* (lines 15–27): how does Virgil give variety and pathos to his narrative? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

## Group B: Epic

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

harum unam celerem demisit ab aethere summo Iuppiter inque omen Iuturnae occurrere iussit: illa volat celerique ad terram turbine fertur. non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta, armatam saevi Parthus quam felle veneni,	5
Parthus sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit, stridens et celeres incognita transilit umbras: talis se sata Nocte tulit terrasque petivit. postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni, alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram,	10
quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis nocte sedens serum canit importuna per umbras— hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora fertque refertque sonans clipeumque everberat alis. illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor,	15
arrectaeque horrore comae et vox faucibus haesit. at procul ut Dirae stridorem agnovit et alas, infelix crines scindit Iuturna solutos unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis: 'quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana iuvare?	20
aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem arte morer? talin possum me opponere monstro? iam iam linquo acies. ne me terrete timentem, obscenae volucres: alarum verbera nosco	25
letalemque sonum, nec fallunt iussa superba magnanimi Iovis. haec pro virginitate reponit? quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis adempta est condicio? possem tantos finire dolores nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras!	30
immortalis ego? aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum te sine, frater, erit? o quae satis ima dehiscat terra mihi, Manesque deam demittat ad imos?'	

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 853–884

- (a) *harum ... faucibus haesit* (lines 1–16): how does Virgil make this a terrifying scene? [18]
- (b) *at procul ... ad imos* (lines 17–32): show how Virgil's language brings out the passion and despair of Iuturna's reaction. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

## Group C: Historians

## 3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

‘etenim quis mortalium, cui virile ingenium est, tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, quas profundant in extruendo mari et montibus coaequandis, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, nobis larem familiarem nusquam ullum esse? cum tabulas signa toreumata emunt, nova diruunt, alia aedificant, postremo omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt vexant, tamen summa 5  
lubidine divitias suas vincere nequeunt. at nobis est domi inopia, foris aes alienum, mala res spes multo asperior; denique quid reliqui habemus praeter miseram animam? quin igitur expergiscimini? en illa illa quam saepe optastis libertas, praeterea divitiae decus gloria in oculis sita sunt. fortuna omnia ea victoribus praemia posuit. res tempus pericula egestas, belli spolia magnifica magis quam 10  
oratio mea vos hortantur. vel imperatore vel milite me utimini; neque animus neque corpus a vobis aberit. haec ipsa, ut spero, vobiscum una consul agam, nisi forte me animus fallit et vos servire magis quam imperare parati estis.’

postquam accepere ea homines, quibus mala abunde omnia erant, sed neque res neque spes bona ulla, tametsi illis quietam movere magna merces videbatur, tamen 15  
postulavere plerique, ut proponeret, quae condicio belli foret, quae praemia armis peterent, quid ubique opis aut spei haberent. tum Catilina polliceri tabulas novas, proscriptionem locupletium, magistratus, sacerdotia, rapinas, alia omnia, quae bellum atque libido victorum fert. praeterea esse in Hispania citeriore Pisonem, in Mauretania cum exercitu P. Sittium Nucerinum, consili sui participes; petere 20  
consulatum C. Antonium, quem sibi collegam fore speraret, hominem et familiarem et omnibus necessitudinibus circumventum; cum eo se consulem initium agendi facturum. ad hoc maledictis increpabat omnes bonos, suorum unum quemquam nominans laudare.

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 20.11–21.4

- (a) *etenim ... estis* (lines 1–13): how does Sallust make this a powerful and dramatic speech? [18]
- (b) *tamen postulavere ... laudare* (lines 15–24): show how Sallust’s language conveys the energy of the conspirators’ demands and of Catiline’s response. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

## Group C: Historians

## 4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis proelium conmitti posset, maximo clamore cum infestis signis concurrunt: pila omittunt, gladiis res geritur. veterani pristinae virtutis memores comminus acriter instare, illi haud timidi resistunt: maxuma vi certatur. interea Catilina cum expeditis in prima acie vorsari, laborantibus succurrere, integros pro sauciis arcessere, omnia providere, multum ipse pugnare, saepe hostem ferire: strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exequabatur. Petreius, ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magna vi tendere, cohortem praetoriam in medios hostes inducit eosque perturbatos atque alios alibi resistentes interficit. deinde utrimque ex lateribus ceteros adgreditur. Manlius et Faesulanus in primis pugnantes cadunt. Catilina postquam fusas copias seque cum paucis relictum videt, memor generis atque pristinae suae dignitatis in confertissimos hostes incurrit ibique pugnans confoditur.

sed confecto proelio tum vero cerneret, quanta audacia quantaque animi vis fuisset in exercitu Catilinae. nam fere quem quisque vivos pugnando locum ceperat, eum amissa anima corpore tegebat. pauci autem, quos medios cohors praetoria diecerat, paulo divorsius sed omnes tamen advorsis vulneribus conciderant. Catilina vero longe a suis inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans ferociamque animi, quam habuerat vivos, in vultu retinens. postremo ex omni copia neque in proelio neque in fuga quisquam civis ingenuus captus est: ita cuncti suae hostiumque vitae iuxta pepercerant. neque tamen exercitus populi Romani laetam aut incruentam victoriam adeptus erat. nam strenuissimus quisque aut occiderat in proelio aut graviter vulneratus discesserat. multi autem, qui e castris visundi aut spoliandi gratia processerant, volentes hostilia cadavera amicum alii pars hospitem aut cognatum reperiebant; fuere item qui inimicos suos cognoscerent. ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia maeror luctus atque gaudia agitabantur.

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 60. 2–61.9

- (a) *postquam eo ... confoditur* (lines 1–12): how has Sallust made this a stirring and memorable account of the final confrontation on the battlefield? [18]
- (b) *sed confecto ... agitabantur* (lines 13–25): show how Sallust's language makes this a powerful conclusion to the *Bellum Catilinae*. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

**Section B**

Answer **one** question. Each question carries 40 marks.

In answering the essay questions in this Section, candidates are expected to be familiar with the following parts of the text, whether read in Latin or English:

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII

Sallust, *Bellum catilinae* 20–22, 31, 32.3–35, 39.6–41, 43–47.3, 52–55, 57–61

- 1 'Aeneid XII ends in the triumph of Aeneas, but the tone of this book is hardly triumphant.' Discuss.
- 2 Is Sallust's portrayal of Catiline an entirely hostile one?

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