



## ADVANCED GCE

## LATIN

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)  
CICERO and VIRGIL

# 2482

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 A: Non-Historical Prose Author

##### 1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

nam cum Metellis, Serviliis, Scipionibus erat ei non modo hospitium, verum etiam domesticus usus et consuetudo, quas, ut aequum est, familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino. itaque ex suis omnibus commodis hoc solum filio reliquit: nam patrimonium domestici praedones vi ereptum possident, fama et vita innocentis ab hospitibus amicisque paternis defenditur. is cum omni tempore nobilitatis fautor fuisset, tum hoc tumultu proximo, cum omnium nobilium dignitas et salus in discrimen veniret, praeter ceteros in ea vicinitate eam partem causamque opera, studio, auctoritate defendit; etenim rectum putabat pro eorum honestate se pugnare, propter quos ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur. posteaquam victoria constituta est ab armisque recessum, cum proscriberentur homines atque ex omni regione caperentur ii, qui adversarii fuisse putabantur, erat ille Romae frequens atque in foro et in ore omnium cotidie versabatur, magis ut exsultare victoria nobilitatis videretur quam timere, ne quid ex ea calamitatis sibi accideret. erant ei veteres inimicitiae cum duobus Rosciis Amerinis, quorum alterum sedere in accusatorum subselliis video, alterum tria huiusce praedia possidere audio: quas inimicitias si tam cavere potuisset, quam metuere solebat, viveret; neque enim, iudices, iniuria metuebat. nam duo isti sunt T. Roscii – quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, iste qui adest Magnus vocatur – homines huius modi: alter plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, quique ante hanc pugnam tiro esset, quod sciam, facile ipsum magistrum scelere audaciaque superavit. 5 10 15 20

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 15–17

- (a) *nam cum ... defenditur* (lines 1–5): how does Cicero try to make his audience sympathetic towards the younger Sextus Roscius in these lines? [9]
- (b) *is cum ... accideret* (lines 5–13): how does Cicero emphasise the importance of the role of the elder Sextus Roscius during the crisis in Rome? [18]
- (c) *erant ei ... superavit* (lines 14–21): show how Cicero's language focuses our attention on Capito and Magnus in these lines. [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

**Group A: Non-Historical Prose Author**

**2** Answer the questions on the following passage:

ita facillime causa Sex. Roscii cum tua conferetur. dices: 'quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui?' respondebo: at ego omnino non fui. 'fateor me sectorem esse, verum et alii multi.' at ego, ut tute arguis, agricola et rusticus. 'non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius.' at ego profecto, qui ne novi quidem quemquam sicarium, longe absum ab eius modi crimine. permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intellegatur summam tibi facultatem fuisse maleficii suscipiendi, quae non modo idcirco praetereo, quod te ipsum non libenter accuso, verum eo magis etiam, quod, si de illis caedibus velim commemorare, quae tum factae sunt ista eadem ratione, qua Sex. Roscius occisus est, vereor ne ad plures oratio mea pertinere videatur. 5  
10

videamus nunc strictim, sicut cetera, quae post mortem Sex. Roscii abs te, T. Rosci, facta sint: quae ita aperta et manifesta sunt, ut me dius Fidius, iudices, invitus ea dicam. vereor enim, cuicuiusmodi es, T. Rosci, ne ita hunc videar voluisse servare, ut tibi omnino non pepercerim. cum hoc vereor et cupio tibi aliqua ex parte, quod salva fide possim, parcere, rursus immuto voluntatem meam; venit enim mihi in mentem oris tui. tene, cum ceteri socii tui fugerent ac se occultarent, ut hoc iudicium non de illorum praeda, sed de huius maleficio fieri videretur, potissimum tibi partes istas depoposcisse, ut in iudicio versarere et sederes cum accusatore? qua tu re nihil aliud adsequeris, nisi ut ab omnibus mortalibus audacia tua cognoscatur et impudentia. 15  
20

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 93–95

- (a) *ita facillime ... pertinere videatur* (lines 1–10): how does Cicero, by his use of language, attempt to make his case more persuasive in these lines? [18]
- (b) *videamus nunc ... et impudentia* (lines 11–20): show how Cicero's language conveys his contempt for Titus Roscius. [18]

**[Quality of Written Communication: 4]**

**[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]**

## Group B: Epic

## 3 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, 10  
 praecipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi  
 excutit effunditque solo; hunc lora et iuga subter  
 provolvere rotae, crebro super ungula pulsu  
 incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum.  
 ille ruenti Hyllo animisque immane frementi 15  
 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 20  
 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; 25  
 hic tibi mortis erant metae, domus alta sub Ida,  
 Lyrnesi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulcrum.

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

4 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]

**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:

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 15–29, 62–75, 79–88, 92–104, 109–115  
Virgil, *Aeneid* XII

- 1 By what means does Cicero try to make his case as convincing as possible?
- 2 ‘*Aeneid* XII ends in the triumph of Aeneas, but the tone of this book is hardly triumphant.’ Discuss.

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