



ADVANCED GCE

LATIN

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
CICERO and JUVENAL

2484

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 16 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Tuesday 22 June 2010
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:

cum neque servus quisquam reperiretur neque liber, ad quem ea suspicio pertineret, id aetatis autem duo filii propter cubantes ne sensisse quidem se dicerent, nomina filiorum de parricidio delata sunt. quid poterat tam esse suspiciosum? suspiciosum autem? neutrumne sensisse? ausum autem esse quemquam se in id conclave committere eo potissimum tempore, cum ibidem essent duo adulescentes filii, qui et sentire et defendere facile possent? erat porro nemo, in quem ea suspicio conveniret. tamen, cum planum iudicibus esset factum, aperto ostio dormientes eos repertos esse, iudicio absoluti adulescentes et suspicione omni liberati sunt. nemo enim putabat quemquam esse, qui cum omnia divina atque humana iura scelere nefario polluisset, somnum statim capere posset, propterea quod, qui tantum facinus commiserunt, non modo sine cura quiescere, sed ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt. 5

videtisne, quos nobis poetae tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpsisse, cum praesertim deorum immortalium iussis atque oraculis id fecisse dicantur, tamen ut eos agitent Furiae neque consistere umquam patiantur, quod ne pii quidem sine scelere esse potuerunt? sic se res habet, iudices: magnam vim, magnam necessitatem, magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, ex quo si qua macula concepta est, non modo elui non potest, verum usque eo permanat ad animum, ut summus furor atque amentia consequatur. nolite enim putare, quem ad modum in fabulis saepenumero videtis, eos, qui aliquid impie scelerateque commiserunt, agitari et perterreretur Furiarum taedis ardentibus: sua quemque fraus et suus terror maxime vexat, suum quemque scelus agitat amentiaque adficit, suae malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent: hae sunt impiis assiduae domesticaeque Furiae, quae dies noctesque parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis repetunt. 10 15 20 25

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 64–67

- (a) *cum neque ... possunt* (lines 1–12): how does Cicero develop his argument here? [18]
- (b) *videtisne ... repetunt* (lines 13–25): show how Cicero's language emphasises the significance of the charge of parricide. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group A: Non-Historical Prose Author

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

o praeclarum testem, iudices! o gravitatem dignam expectatione! o vitam honestam atque eius modi, ut libentibus animis ad eius testimonium vestrum ius iurandum accommodetis! profecto non tam perspicue nos istorum maleficia videremus, nisi ipsos caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia.

alter ex ipsa caede volucrem nuntium Ameriam ad socium atque magistrum suum misit, ut, si dissimulare omnes cuperent se scire, ad quem maleficio pertineret, tamen ipse apertum suum scelus ante omnium oculos poneret. alter, si dis immortalibus placet, testimonium etiam in Sex. Roscium dicturus est, quasi vero id nunc agatur, utrum is quod dixerit credendum, ac non quod fecerit vindicandum sit. ita more maiorum comparatum est, ut vel in minimis rebus homines amplissimi testimonium de sua re non dicerent.

...

videte nunc quam versa et mutata in peiorem partem sint omnia. cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is, qui et sector et sicarius, hoc est, qui et illorum ipsorum bonorum, de quibus agitur, emptor, atque possessor est et eum hominem occidendum curavit, de cuius morte quaeritur.

quid tu, vir optime? ecquid habes quod dicas? mihi ausculta: vide ne tibi desis; tua quoque res permagna agitur. multa scelerate, multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti; unum stultissime, profecto tua sponte, non de Erucii sententia: nihil opus fuit te istic sedere; neque enim accusatore muto neque teste quisquam utitur eo, qui de accusatoris subsellio surgit. huc accedit, quod paulo tamen occultior atque tectior vestra ista cupiditas esset.

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 101–104

- (a) *o praeclarum ... audacia* (lines 1–4): what is Cicero's tone in these lines **and** how does he achieve it? [9]
- (b) *alter ... quaeritur* (lines 5–15): how does Cicero convey the untrustworthiness and guilt of Magnus and Capito? [18]
- (c) *quid ... cupiditas esset* (lines 16–21): how does Cicero make this a forceful attack on Magnus? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group D: Non-Epic Verse Author

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

'respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis:
 quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum
 testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
 vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent
 et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi 5
 et subiti casus inprovidus, ad cenam si
 intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot illa
 nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae.
 ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
 ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves. 10
 ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit,
 dat poenas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum
 Pelidae, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus:
 [ergo non aliter poterit dormire, quibusdam]
 somnum rixa facit. sed quamvis inprobus annis 15
 atque mero fervens cavet hunc quem coccina laena
 vitari iubet et comitum longissimus ordo,
 multum praeterea flammaram et aenea lampas.
 me, quem luna solet deducere vel breve lumen
 candelae, cuius dispenso et tempero filum, 20
 contemnit. miserae cognosce prohoemia rixae,
 si rixa et, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.
 stat contra starique iubet. parere necesse est;
 nam quid agas, cum te furiosus cogat et idem
 fortior? "unde venis" exclamat, "cuius aceto, 25
 cuius conche tumes? quis tecum sectile porrum
 sutor et elixi vervecis labra comedit?
 nil mihi respondes? aut dic aut accipe calcem.
 ede ubi consistas: in qua te quaero proseucha?"
 dicere si temptes aliquid tacitusve recedas, 30
 tantumdem est: feriunt pariter, vadimonia deinde
 irati faciunt. libertas pauperis haec est:
 pulsatus rogat et pugnīs concisus adorat
 ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti.'

Juvenal, *Satires* 3. 268–301

- (a) *respice nunc ... pelves* (lines 1–10): how does Juvenal make this a lively description of the dangers faced on the streets? [9]
- (b) *ebrius ac ... lampas* (lines 11–18): how is this individual characterised in these lines? [9]
- (c) *me, quem ... reverti* (lines 19–34): by what means does Juvenal make this confrontation vivid and amusing? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group D: Non-Epic Verse Author

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

<p>optimus hic et formosissimus idem gentis patriciae rapitur miser extinguendus Messalinae oculis; dudum sedet illa parato flammeolo Tyriusque palam genialis in hortis sternitur et ritu decies centena dabuntur antiquo, veniet cum signatoribus auspex. haec tu secreta et paucis commissa putabas? non nisi legitime volt nubere. quid placeat dic. ni parere velis, pereundum erit ante lucernas; si scelus admittas, dabitur mora parvula, dum res nota Urbi et populo contingat principis aurem. dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus. interea tu obsequere imperio, si tanti vita dierum paucorum. quidquid levius meliusque putaris, praebenda est gladio pulchra haec et candida cervix.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p>
<p>nil ergo optabunt homines? si consilium vis, permittes ipsis expendere numinibus quid conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris; nam pro iucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di. carior est illis homo quam sibi. nos animorum impulsu et caeca magnaue cupidine ducti coniugium petimus partumque uxoris, at illis notum qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor. ut tamen et poscas aliquid voveasque sacellis exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci, orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano. fortem posce animum mortis terrore carentem, qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera ponat naturae, qui ferre queat quoscumque dolores, nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil et potiores Herculis aerumnas credat saevosque labores et venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapalli. monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare; semita certe tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae. nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia: nos te, nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>25</p> <p>30</p> <p>35</p>

Juvenal, *Satires* 10. 331–366

- (a) *optimus ... cervix* (lines 1–15): by what means in these lines does Juvenal convey that the young man is doomed? [18]
- (b) *carior est ... locamus* (lines 20–36): show how Juvenal makes this a powerful conclusion to his poem. [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
Juvenal, *Satires* 3. 21–322; 10. 56–366

- 1 'Less a defence of his client, more a prosecution of the guilty.' Do you agree with this comment on Cicero's *Pro Roscio*?
- 2 'Without structure, purpose or poetic charm.' Do you agree with this assessment of Juvenal's *Satires* 3 and 10?

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