

**ADVANCED GCE****LATIN**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)  
SALLUST and JUVENAL

**2489**

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 C: Historians

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

quibus rebus permota civitas atque inmutata urbis facies erat. ex summa laetitia atque lascivia, quae diuturna quies pepererat, repente omnis tristitia invasit: festinare trepidare, neque loco neque homini cuiquam satis credere, neque bellum gerere neque pacem habere, suo quisque metu pericula metiri. ad hoc mulieres, quibus rei publicae magnitudine belli timor insolitus inceserat, adflictae sese, manus supplices ad caelum tendere, miserari parvos liberos, rogitare, omnia pavere, superbia atque deliciis omissis sibi patriaeque diffidere.

5

at Catilinae crudelis animus eadem illa movebat, tametsi praesidia parabantur et ipse lege Plautia interrogatus erat ab L. Paulo. postremo dissimulandi causa aut sui expurgandi, sicut iurgio lacessitus foret, in senatum venit. tum M. Tullius consul, sive praesentiam eius timens sive ira commotus, orationem habuit luculentam atque utilem rei publicae, quam postea scriptam edidit. sed ubi ille adsedit, Catilina, ut erat paratus ad dissimulanda omnia, demisso voltu voce supplici postulare a patribus coepit nequid de se temere crederent, ea familia ortum, ita se ab adulescentia vitam instituisse, ut omnia bona in spe haberet. ne existumarent sibi, patricio homini, cuius ipsius atque maiorum plurima beneficia in plebem Romanam essent, perdita re publica opus esse, cum eam servaret M. Tullius, inquilinus civis urbis Romae. ad hoc maledicta alia cum adderet, obstrepere omnes, hostem atque parricidam vocare. tum ille furibundus 'quoniam quidem circumventus' inquit 'ab inimicis praeceps agor, incendium meum ruina restinguam.'

10

15

20

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 31

- (a) *quibus rebus ... diffidere* (lines 1–7): how does Sallust's language convey the dramatic impact of the conspiracy in these lines? [18]
- (b) *postremo ... restinguam* (lines 9–20): what picture of Catiline emerges from these lines, and how is it conveyed? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

## Group C: Historians

## 2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

igitur eis genus aetas eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii. Caesar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, integritate vitae Cato. ille mansuetudine et misericordia clarus factus, huic severitas dignitatem addiderat. Caesar dando sublevando ignoscendo, Cato nihil largiundo gloriam adeptus est. in altero miseris periculum erat, in altero malis perniciēs. illius facilitas, huius constantia laudabatur. postremo Caesar in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare, negotiis amicorum intentus sua neglegere, nihil denegare quod dono dignum esset; sibi magnum imperium exercitum bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset. at Catoni studium modestiae decoris, sed maxime severitatis erat. non divitiis cum divite neque factione cum factioso, sed cum strenuo virtute cum modesto pudore cum innocente abstinētia certabat, esse quam videri bonus malebat: ita quo minus petebat gloriam eo magis illum sequebatur. 5

postquam, ut dixi, senatus in Catonis sententiam discessit, consul optimum factu ratus noctem quae instabat antecapere, nequid eo spatio novaretur, triumviros quae [ad] supplicium postulabat parare iubet; ipse praesidiis dispositis Lentulum in carcerem deducit. idem fit ceteris per praetores. est in carcere locus quod Tullianum adpellatur, ubi paululum ascenderis ad laevam, circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus. eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera lapideis fornicibus iuncta, sed incultu tenebris odore foeda atque terribilis eius facies est. in eum locum postquam demissus est Lentulus, vindices rerum capitalium, quibus praeceptum erat, laqueo gulam fregere. ita ille patricius ex gente clarissima Corneliorum, qui consulare imperium Romae habuerat, dignum moribus factisque suis exitum [vitae] invenit. 10 20

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 54–55

- (a) *Caesar ... laudabatur* (lines 2–6): in what ways is this a particularly elegant series of contrasts? [9]
- (b) *postremo ... sequebatur* (lines 6–12): what contrast or contrasts between Caesar and Cato is Sallust making here? [18]
- (c) *postquam ... invenit* (lines 13–23): how does Sallust make this a powerful and vivid scene? [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 improbus 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:

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. 5  
 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 10  
 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. 15  
 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 20  
 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, 25  
 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 30  
 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, 35  
 nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus.

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:

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 20–22, 31, 32.3–35, 39.6–41, 43–47.3, 52–55, 57–61  
Juvenal, *Satires* 3. 21–322; 10. 56–366

- 1 'Sallust's greatest strength as a writer is his presentation of character.' Do you agree?
- 2 'Without structure, purpose or poetic charm.' Do you agree with this assessment of Juvenal's *Satires* 3 and 10?

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