

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE****LATIN**

Literature 1 (Commentary)  
CICERO and TACITUS

**2473**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

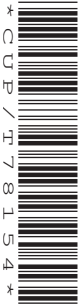
- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Thursday 15 January 2009**  
**Morning**

**Duration: 1 hour**

**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.
- Write your answers in the separate Answer Booklet provided.
- Answer any **two** questions.
- 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 60, including 6 marks for quality of written communication.
- Candidates are advised to spend **no more** than 30 minutes on **each** question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **two** questions.

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

### Section A

CICERO

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

de parricidio causa dicitur: ratio ab accusatore reddita non est, quam ob causam patrem filius occiderit. quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis, quae magis crebra et iam prope cotidiana sunt, vel maxime et primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficii fuerit, id Erucius in parricidio quaeri non putat oportere. in quo scelere, iudices, etiam cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, tamen non temere creditur neque levi coniectura res penditur neque testis incertus auditur neque accusatoris ingenio res iudicatur. cum multa antea commissa maleficia, cum vita hominis perditissima, tum singularis audacia ostendatur necesse est, neque audacia solum, sed summus furor atque amentia. haec cum sint omnia, tamen exstent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia, ubi, qua ratione, per quos, quo tempore maleficium sit admissum. quae nisi multa et manifesta sunt, profecto res tam scelestas, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest. magna est enim vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, reclamitat istius modi suspicionibus ipsa natura; portentum atque monstrum certissimum est esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, ut, propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit, cum etiam feras inter sese partus atque educatio et natura ipsa conciliet.

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 62–3

- (a) From lines 1–7 (*ratio ... iudicatur*), summarise Cicero's argument. [15]
- (b) In lines 7–17 (*cum ... conciliet*), how does Cicero give force and energy to the points he is making?  
You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (c) In the sections of the speech following this passage, Cicero talks about the murder of Titus Caelius. How does he connect that murder with the case of Roscius? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

## 2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

tenuitas hominis eius modi est, ut dissimulari non queat, atque eo magis elucet, quo magis occultatur. avaritiam praeferens, qui societatem coieris de municipis cognatique fortunis cum alienissimo. quam sis audax, ut alia obliviscar, hinc omnes intellegere potuerunt, quod ex tota societate, hoc est ex tot sicariis, solus tu inventus es, qui cum accusatoribus sederes atque os tuum non modo ostenderes, 5 sed etiam offerres. inimicitias tibi fuisse cum Sex. Roscio et magnas rei familiaris controversias concedas necesse est. restat, iudices, ut hoc dubitemus, uter potius Sex. Roscium occiderit: is, ad quem morte eius divitiae venerint, an is, ad quem mendicitas; is, qui antea tenuis fuerit, an is, qui postea factus sit egentissimus; is, qui ardens avaritia feratur infestus in suos, an is, qui semper ita vixerit, ut quaestum 10 nosset nullum, fructum autem eum solum, quem labore peperisset; is, qui omnium sectorum audacissimus sit, an is, qui propter fori iudiciorumque insolentiam non modo subsellia, verum etiam urbem ipsam reformidarit: postremo, iudices, id quod ad rem mea sententia maxime pertinet, utrum inimicus potius an filius.

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 87–88

- (a) In the sections of the speech before this passage, Cicero mentions the great lawyer Lucius Cassius. What connection does he make between Cassius and the case of Roscius? [9]
- (b) From lines 1–6 (*tenuitas ... offerres*), summarise the points Cicero is making. [15]
- (c) In lines 6–14 (*inimicitias ... filius*), how does Cicero give force and energy to the points he makes? You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

## Section B

## TACITUS

## 3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

noctem minacem et in scelus erupturam fors lenivit: nam luna claro repente caelo  
 visa languescere. id miles rationis ignarus omen praesentium accepit, suis laboribus  
 defectionem sideris adsimulans, prospereque cessura quae pergerent si fulgor et  
 claritudo deae redderetur. igitur aeris sono, tubarum cornuumque concentu strepere;  
 prout splendidior obscuriorve laetari aut maerere; et postquam ortae nubes offecere 5  
 visui creditumque conditam tenebris, ut sunt mobiles ad superstitionem percussae  
 semel mentes, sibi aeternum laborem portendi, sua facinora aversari deos  
 lamentantur. utendum inclinatione ea Caesar et quae casus obtulerat in sapientiam  
 vertenda ratus circumiri tentoria iubet; accitur centurio Clemens et si qui alii 10  
 bonis artibus grati in vulgus. hi vigiliis, stationibus, custodiis portarum se inserunt,  
 spem offerunt, metum intendunt. 'quo usque filium imperatoris obsidebimus? quis  
 certaminum finis? Percennione et Vibuleno sacramentum dicturi sumus? Percennius  
 et Vibulenus stipendia militibus, agros emeritis largientur? denique pro Neronibus et  
 Drusis imperium populi Romani capessent? quin potius, ut novissimi in culpam, ita 15  
 primi ad paenitentiam sumus? tarda sunt quae in commune expostulantur: privatam  
 gratiam statim mereare, statim recipias.'

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 28

- (a) From lines 1–8 (*noctem ... lamentantur*), summarise how the soldiers respond to the eclipse. [15]
- (b) In lines 8–16 (*utendum ... recipias*), how does Tacitus make this passage vivid and dramatic? You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (c) In the sections following this passage, how does the revolt finally collapse? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

## TACITUS

## 4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

consultatum ibi de remedio; etenim nuntiabatur parari legatos qui superiorem exercitum ad causam eandem traherent; destinatum excidio Ubiorum oppidum, imbutasque praeda manus in direptionem Galliarum erupturas. augebat metum gnarus Romanae seditionis et, si omitteretur ripa, invasurus hostis: at si auxilia et socii adversum abscedentes legiones armarentur, civile bellum suscipi. periculosa 5  
severitas, flagitiosa largitio: seu nihil militi sive omnia concedentur in ancipiti res publica. igitur volutatis inter se rationibus placitum ut epistulae nomine principis scriberentur: missionem dari vicena stipendia meritis, exauctorari qui sena dena fecissent ac retineri sub vexillo ceterorum inmunes nisi propulsandi hostes, legata 10  
quae petiverant exsolvi duplicarique.

sensit miles in tempus conficta statimque flagitavit. missio per tribunos maturatur, largitio differebatur in hiberna cuiusque. non abscessere quintani unetvicesimanique donec isdem in aestivis contracta ex viatico amicorum ipsiusque Caesaris pecunia persolveretur. primam ac vicesimam legiones Caecina legatus in civitatem Ubiorum reduxit turpi agmine cum fisci de imperatore rapti inter signa interque 15  
aquilas veherentur. Germanicus superiorem ad exercitum profectus secundam et tertiam decumam et sextam decumam legiones nihil cunctatas sacramento adigit. quartadecumani paulum dubitaverant: pecunia et missio quamvis non flagitantibus oblata est.

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 36–37

- (a) What dramatic events had ended the meeting between Germanicus and the mutineers in the section preceding this passage? [9]
- (b) In lines 1–11 (*consultatum ... flagitavit*), how does Tacitus make clear that the situation is desperate and out of Germanicus' control? You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (c) From lines 11–19 (*missio ... oblata est*), how does Tacitus suggest the weakness of the commanders' authority? You should make **three** points. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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