

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

**2473**

Literature 1 (Commentary)

CICERO and TACITUS

**MONDAY 21 JANUARY 2008**

Morning

Time: 1 hour

**Additional materials:** Answer Booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers in the separate Answer Booklet provided.
- Answer any **two** questions.

**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.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 120.
- Candidates are advised to spend **no more** than 30 minutes on **each** question.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

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:

interim cum sciret Clodius (neque enim erat difficile id scire) iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium ante diem XIII Kalendas Februarias Miloni esse Lanuvium ad flaminem prodendum, quod erat dictator Lanuvi Milo, Roma subito ipse profectus pridie est, ut ante suum fundum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias collocaret, 5  
 atque ita profectus est, ut contionem turbulentam, in qua eius furor desideratus est, quae illo ipso die habita est, relinqueret, quam, nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad 10  
 senatus est dimissus, domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit, paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, dein profectus id temporis, cum iam Clodius, siquidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus, in equo, nulla raeda, nullis inpedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat, sine uxore, quod numquam fere, cum hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in raeda, paenulatus, magno et impedito et muliebri ac delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu.

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 27–28

- (a) In the sections just before this passage, what political reasons did Clodius have for killing Milo, according to Cicero? [9]
- (b) From lines 1–7 (*interim ... reliquisset*), summarise Cicero's arguments that Clodius plotted to kill Milo. [15]
- (c) In lines 7–14 (*Milo ... comitatu*), how does Cicero give force and energy to his arguments that Milo was innocent and Clodius was guilty? You should refer 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]

## 2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

an consules in praetore coërcendo fortes fuissent? primum Milone occiso habuisset suos consules; deinde quis in eo praetore consul fortis esset, per quem tribunum virtutem consularem crudelissime vexatam esse meminisset? oppressisset omnia, possideret, teneret; lege nova, quae est inventa apud eum cum reliquis legibus Clodianis, servos nostros libertos suos fecisset; postremo, nisi eum di immortales in eam mentem inpulissent, ut homo effeminatus fortissimum virum conaretur occidere, hodie rem publicam nullam haberetis. an ille praetor, ille vero consul, si modo haec templa atque ipsa moenia stare eo vivo tamdiu et consulatum eius expectare potuissent, ille denique vivus mali nihil fecisset, qui mortuus uno ex suis satellitibus duce curiam incenderit? quo quid miserius, quid acerbius, quid luctuosius vidimus, templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, caput urbis, aram sociorum, portum omnium gentium, sedem ab universo populo concessam uni ordini inflammari, excindi, funestari, neque id fieri a multitudine imperita, quamquam esset miserum id ipsum, sed ab uno? qui cum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus?

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 89–90

- (a) According to Cicero in the section before this passage, what part have the gods played in the fate of Clodius and why? [9]
- (b) From lines 1–7 (*an ... haberetis*), summarise Cicero's arguments. [15]
- (c) In lines 7–15 (*an ille ... ausus*), how does Cicero give force and passion to his argument? You should refer 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:

flagrantior inde vis, plures seditioni duces. et Vibulenus quidam gregarius miles, ante tribunal Blaesi adlevatus circumstantium umeris, apud turbatos et quid pararet intentos 'vos quidem' inquit 'his innocentibus et miserrimis lucem et spiritum reddidistis: sed quis fratri meo vitam, quis fratrem mihi reddit? quem missum ad vos a Germanico exercitu de communibus commodis nocte proxima iugulavit per gladiatores suos, quos in exitium militum habet atque armat. responde, Blaese, ubi cadaver abieceris: ne hostes quidem sepultura invident. cum osculis, cum lacrimis dolorem meum implevero, me quoque trucidari iube, dum interfectos nullum ob scelus sed quia utilitati legionum consulebamus hi sepeliant.'

incendebat haec fletu et pectus atque os manibus verberans. mox disiectis quorum per umeros sustinebatur, praiceps et singulorum pedibus advolutus tantum consternationis invidiaeque concivit, ut pars militum gladiatores, qui e servitio Blaesi erant, pars ceteram eiusdem familiam vincirent, alii ad quaerendum corpus effunderentur. ac ni propere neque corpus ullum reperiri, et servos adhibitibus cruciatibus abnuere caedem, neque illi fuisse umquam fratrem pernotuisset, haud multum ab exitio legati aberant.

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 22–3

- (a) What part has Blaesus played in the events leading to this passage? [9]
- (b) In lines 3–10 (*vos quidem ... verberans*), how, according to Tacitus, does Vibulenus stir up the emotions of the soldiers?  
You should refer 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 lines 10–16 (*mox ... aberant*), what does Vibulenus then do? What are the consequences of his actions? How is the death of Blaesus avoided? [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

## 4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

eo in metu arguere Germanicum omnes quod non ad superiorem exercitum pergeret, ubi obsequia et contra rebelles auxilium: satis superque missione et pecunia et mollibus consultis peccatum. vel si vilis ipsi salus, cur filium parvulum, cur gravidam coniugem inter furentes et omnis humani iuris violatores haberet? illos saltem avo et rei publicae redderet. diu cunctatus aspernantem uxorem, cum se divo Augusto ortam neque degenerem ad pericula testaretur, postremo uterum eius et communem filium multo cum fletu complexus, ut abiret perpulit. incedebat muliebre et miserabile agmen, profuga ducis uxor, parvulum sinu filium gerens, lamentantes circum amicorum coniuges quae simul trahebantur nec minus tristes qui manebant.

5

non florentis Caesaris neque suis in castris, sed velut in urbe victa facies gemitusque ac planctus etiam militum aures oraque advertere: progrediuntur contuberniis. quis ille flebilis sonus? quod tam triste? feminas inlustres, non centurionem ad tutelam, non militem, nihil imperatoriae uxoris aut comitatus soliti: pergere ad Treviros et externae fidei.

10

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 40–41

- (a) What has happened during the night preceding this discussion? [9]
- (b) In lines 1–9 (*eo ... manebant*), how does Tacitus give force and vividness to the arguments and events he describes?  
You should refer 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 lines 10–14 (*non florentis ... fidei*), what reasons are given for the soldiers' change of heart? [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]





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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

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