

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

Literature 1 (Commentary)  
CICERO and OVID

**2474**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

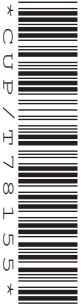
- 8 page Answer Booklet

**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

## OVID

## 3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

forsitan et tecum tua nunc requiescit amica: heu, melior quanto sors tua sorte mea! dummodo sic, in me durae transite catenae. tempora noctis eunt; excute poste seram. fallimur, an verso sonuerunt cardine postes raucaque concussae signa dedere fores? fallimur: impulsa est animoso ianua vento. ei mihi, quam longe spem tulit aura meam! si satis es raptae, Borea, memor Orithyiae, huc ades et surdas flamine tunde fores.	5       10
urbe silent tota, vitreoque madentia rore tempora noctis eunt; excute poste seram, aut ego iam ferroque ignique paratior ipse, quem face sustineo, tecta superba petam. nox et Amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadent: illa pudore vacat, Liber Amorque metu. omnia consumpsi, nec te precibusque minisque movimus, o foribus durior ipse tuis. non te formosae decuit servare puellae limina: sollicito carcere dignus eras. iamque pruinosos molitur Lucifer axes, inque suum miseros excitat ales opus. at tu, non laetis detracta corona capillis, dura super tota limina nocte iace; tu dominae, cum te proiectam mane uidebit, temporis absumpti tam male testis eris. qualiscumque vale sentique abeuntis honorem, lente nec admisso turpis amante, vale. vos quoque, crudeles rigido cum limine postes duraque conservae ligna, valet, fores.	15       20       25       30

Ovid, *Amores* I. 6. 45–74

- (a) From the lines of the poem preceding this passage, give any **three** of the things which Ovid has said to the doorkeeper to persuade him to let Ovid in. [9]
- (b) In lines 1–16 (*forsitan ... metu*), how does Ovid make his points vivid and forceful? 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 17–30 (*omnia ... fores*), pick out and briefly discuss **three Latin** expressions with which Ovid expresses his frustration and disappointment. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

## 4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

quis nisi vel miles vel amans et frigora noctis et denso mixtas perferet imbre nives? mittitur infestos alter speculator in hostes, in rivale oculos alter, ut hoste, tenet.	5
ille graves urbes, hic durae limen amicae obsidet; hic portas frangit, at ille fores. saepe soporatos invadere profuit hostes caedere et armata vulgus inerme manu; sic fera Threicii ceciderunt agmina Rhesi, et dominum capti deseruistis equi:	10
nempe maritorum somnis utuntur amantes et sua sopitis hostibus arma movent. custodum transire manus vigilumque catervas militis et miseri semper amantis opus. Mars dubius, nec certa Venus: victique resurgunt, quosque neges umquam posse iacere, cadunt.	15
ergo desidiam quicumque uocabat amorem, desinat: ingenii est experientis Amor. ardet in abducta Briseide maestus Achilles (dum licet, Argeas frangite, Troes, opes); Hector ab Andromaches complexibus ibat ad arma, et galeam capiti quae daret, uxor erat;	20
summa ducum, Atrides visa Priameide fertur Maenadis effusis obstipuisse comis; Mars quoque deprensus fabrilis vincula sensit: notior in caelo fabula nulla fuit.	25

Ovid, *Amores* I. 9. 15–40

- (a) From the lines preceding this passage, give **three** of the comparisons which Ovid has made between soldiers and lovers. [9]
- (b) In lines 1–16 (*quis ... cadunt*), how does Ovid effectively and skilfully convey the resemblances he sees between soldiers and lovers?  
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 lines 17–26 (*ergo ... fuit*), what point is Ovid making, and how are the mythical examples relevant to this point? [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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