

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE UNIT
LATIN**

Literature 1 (Commentary)

CICERO

FRIDAY 8 JUNE 2007

2471

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.
- Answer **both** 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.
- Total: 120 marks

ADVICE TO CANDIDATES

- Candidates are advised to spend **no more** than 30 minutes on **each** question.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Answer **both** questions.

CICERO

1 Answer the questions on the following passages:

- (i) vidit necesse esse Miloni proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso, quo est profectus, die, itaque antevertit. at quo die? quo, ut ante dixi, fuit insanissima contio ab ipsius mercenario tribuno pl. concitata; quem diem ille, quam contionem, quos clamores, nisi ad cogitatum facinus adproperaret, numquam reliquisset. ergo illi ne causa quidem itineris, etiam causa manendi, Miloni manendi nulla facultas, exeundi non causa solum, sed etiam necessitas fuit. quid, si, ut ille scivit Milonem fore eo die in via, sic Clodium Milo ne suspicari quidem potuit? 5

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 45

- (a) Cicero is arguing here that Milo had not planned to encounter Clodius. To support that point, what has he said earlier in the speech about Milo's reasons for leaving Rome and the manner in which he travelled? [9]
- (b) In lines 1–7 (*vidit ... potuit*), Cicero is trying to persuade the jury that Clodius rather than Milo planned the encounter between them. How does Cicero give force to his argument? 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]

- (ii) Milo de Clodi reditu unde quaesivit? quaesierit sane (videte, quid vobis largiar), servum etiam, ut Q. Arrius, meus amicus, dixit, corruperit. legite testimonia testium vestrorum. dixit C. Causinius Schola Interamnas, familiarissimus et idem comes Clodi, cuius iam pridem testimonio Clodius eadem hora Interamnae fuerat et Romae, P. Clodium illo die in Albano mansurum fuisse, sed subito ei esse nuntiatum Cyrum architectum esse mortuum, itaque repente Romam constituisse proficisci. 5

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 46

- (c) In lines 3–7 (*dixit ... proficisci*), what has Causinius said about Clodius' movements on the fateful day, and what does Cicero say about Causinius that suggests he is an unreliable witness? [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

CICERO

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

imperium ille si nactus esset – omitto socios, exteras nationes, reges, tetrarchas; vota enim faceretis, ut in eos se potius inmitteret quam in vestras possessiones, vestra tecta, vestras pecunias – pecunias dico; a liberis medius fidius et a coniugibus vestris numquam ille effrenatas suas libidines cohibuisset. fingi haec putatis, quae patent, quae nota sunt omnibus, quae tenentur, servorum exercitus illum in urbe conscripturum fuisse, per quos totam rem publicam resque privatas omnium possideret? quam ob rem, si cruentum gladium tenens clamaret T. Annius: ‘adeste, quaeso, atque audite, cives! P. Clodium interfeci, eius furores, quos nullis iam legibus, nullis iudiciis frenare poteramus, hoc ferro et hac dextera a cervicibus vestris reppuli, per me ut unum ius, aequitas, leges, libertas, pudor, pudicitia in civitate maneret’: esset vero timendum, quonam modo id ferret civitas. 5 10

...

mandate hoc memoriae, iudices. spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros; in iis singulis ita semper existimabitis, vivo P. Clodio nihil eorum vos visuros fuisse. in spem maximam et, quem ad modum confido, verissimam sumus adducti hunc ipsum annum hoc ipso summo viro consule compressa hominum licentia, cupiditatibus fractis, legibus et iudiciis constitutis salutarem civitati fore. 15

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 76–78

- (a) In the sections immediately before this passage, Cicero speaks as if he were Milo, defending himself as the killer of Clodius. Give **three examples** of the outrageous things he says Clodius has done. [9]
- (b) In lines 1–11 (*imperium ... civitas*), how does Cicero make this attack on Clodius especially passionate? 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) Summarise what Cicero is saying in lines 12–17 (*mandate ... fore*). [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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Q. 1 & 2 Cicero, *Pro Milone* 45, 46, 76-78 © F H Colson, *Cicero: Pro Milone*, Bristol Classical Press. Reproduced by kind permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd, www.duckw.com

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