

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE UNIT
LATIN**

2473

Literature 1 (Commentary)

CICERO and TACITUS

Afternoon

FRIDAY 8 JUNE 2007

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 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.
- Total: 120 marks

ADVICE TO CANDIDATES

- 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 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, corruerit. 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]

Section B

TACITUS

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

postremo promptis iam et aliis seditionis ministris velut contionabundus interrogabat cur paucis centurionibus paucioribus tribunis in modum servorum oboedirent. quando ausuros exposcere remedia, nisi novum et nutantem adhuc principem precibus vel armis adirent? satis per tot annos ignavia peccatum, quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes et plerique truncato ex vulneribus corpore 5 tolerant. ne dimissis quidem finem esse militiae, sed apud vexillum tendentes alio vocabulo eosdem labores perferre. ac si quis tot casus vita superaverit, trahi adhuc diversas in terras ubi per nomen agrorum uligines paludum vel inculta montium accipiant. enimvero militiam ipsam gravem, infructuosam: denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari: hinc vestem arma tentoria, hinc saevitiam 10 centurionum et vacationes munerum redimi. at hercule verbera et vulnera, duram hiemem, exercitas aestates, bellum atrox aut sterilem pacem sempiterna. nec aliud levamentum quam si certis sub legibus militia iniretur, ut singulos denarios mererent, sextus decumus stipendii annus finem adferret, ne ultra sub vexillis tenerentur, sed isdem in castris praemium pecunia solveretur. 15

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 17

- (a) (i) Who is making this speech and what are his previous and present occupations? [3]
- (ii) In what circumstances is the speech being made? [6]
- (b) In lines 1–7 (*postremo ... perferre*), what arguments for taking action does the speaker offer his audience? [15]
- (c) In lines 7–15 (*ac si ... solveretur*), how does Tacitus give persuasive force to the speaker's arguments? [30]
- 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.

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

TACITUS

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ut seditionem attigit, ubi modestia militaris, ubi veteris disciplinae decus, quonam tribunos, quo centuriones exegissent, rogitans, nudant universi corpora, cicatrices ex vulneribus, verberum notas exprobrant; mox indiscretis vocibus pretia vacationum, angustias stipendii, duritiam operum ac propriis nominibus incusant vallum, fossas, pabuli materiae lignorum adgestus, et si qua alia ex necessitate aut adversus otium castrorum quaeruntur. atrocissimus veteranorum clamor oriebatur, qui tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, mederetur fessis, neu mortem in isdem laboribus, sed finem tam exercitae militiae neque inopem requiem orabant. fuere etiam qui legatam a divo Augusto pecuniam reposcerent, faustis in Germanicum ominibus; et si vellet imperium promptos ostentavere. tum vero, quasi scelere contaminaretur, praeceps tribunali desiluit. opposuerunt abeunti arma, minitantes, ni regrederetur; at ille moriturum potius quam fidem exueret clamitans, ferrum a latere diripuit elatumque deferebat in pectus, ni proximi prensam dextram vi attinuissent. extrema et conglobata inter se pars contionis ac, vix credibile dictu, quidam singuli propius incedentes feriret hortabantur; et miles nomine Calusidius strictum obtulit gladium, addito acutiorem esse. 5 10 15

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 35

- (a) Briefly outline the circumstances in which Germanicus makes the speech that starts this passage. [9]
- (b) In lines 1–8 (*ut ... orabant*), how does Tacitus bring out the intense feelings of both Germanicus and the soldiers?
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 10–16 (*tum vero ... esse*), how did Germanicus react to the soldiers' offer of support? How did the soldiers then respond to his reaction? [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Q. 1 & 2 Cicero, *Pro Milone* 45, 46, 76-78 © F H Colson, *Cicero: Pro Milone*, Bristol Classical Press.
Q. 3 & 4 Tacitus, *Annals* I. 17, 35 © N Miller, *Tacitus: Annals 1*, Bristol Classical Press.
 Texts reproduced by kind permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd, www.duckw.com

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.