

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE UNIT
LATIN**

Literature 1 (Commentary)

CICERO and OVID

FRIDAY 8 JUNE 2007

2474

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



* C U P / T 3 8 7 7 3 *

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 antevortit. 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

OVID

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

vir tuus est epulas nobis aditurus easdem:
 ultima cena tuo sit precor illa viro.
 ergo ego dilectam tantum conviva puellam
 aspiciam? tangi quem iuuet, alter erit,
 alteriusque sinus apte subiecta fovebis? 5
 inciet collo, cum volet, ille manum?
 desine mirari, posito quod candida vino
 Atracis ambiguos traxit in arma viros;
 nec mihi silva domus nec equo mea membra cohaerent:
 vix a te videor posse tenere manus. 10
 quae tibi sint facienda tamen cognosce, nec Euris
 da mea nec tepidis verba ferenda Notis.
 ante veni quam vir; nec quid, si veneris ante,
 possit agi video, sed tamen ante veni.
 cum premet ille torum, vultu comes ipsa modesto 15
 ibis ut accumbas, clam mihi tange pedem;
 me specta nutusque meos vultumque loquacem:
 excipe furtivas et refer ipsa notas.
 verba superciliis sine voce loquentia dicam;
 verba leges digitis, verba notata mero. 20
 cum tibi succurret Veneris lascivia nostrae,
 purpureas tenero pollice tange genas;
 si quid erit, de me tacita quod mente queraris,
 pendeat extrema mollis ab aure manus;
 cum tibi, quae faciam, mea lux, dicamve, placebunt, 25
 versetur digitis anulus usque tuis;
 tange manu mensam, tangunt quo more precantes,
 optabis merito cum mala multa viro.

Ovid, *Amores* I. 4. 1–28

- (a) In lines 1–14 (*vir ... veni*), how does Ovid convey his feelings of anxiety and stress? 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]
- (b) In lines 15–28 (*cum premet ... viro*), what secret signs of affection does Ovid ask the *puella* to show? Give **three** examples. [15]
- (c) In the final lines of this poem, after this passage, what does Ovid say he wants the *puella* to do, and not do, after the dinner party? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

OVID

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

quid? non et clipei dominus septemplicis Aiax
 stravit deprensos lata per arva greges,
 et vindex in matre patris, malus ultor, Orestes
 ausus in arcanas poscere tela deas? 5
 ergo ego digestos potui laniare capillos?
 nec dominam motae dedecueret comae:
 sic formosa fuit; talem Schoeneida dicam
 Maenalias arcu sollicitasse feras;
 talis periuri promissaque velaque Thesei 10
 flevit praecipites Cressa tulisse Notos;
 sic, nisi vittatis quod erat, Cassandra, capillis,
 procubuit templo, casta Minerva, tuo.
 quis mihi non 'demens', quis non mihi 'barbare' dixit?
 ipsa nihil: pavido est lingua retenta metu. 15
 sed taciti fecere tamen convicia vultus;
 egit me lacrimis ore silente reum.
 ante meos umeris vellem cecidisse lacertos;
 utiliter potui parte carere mei:
 in mea vesanas habui dispendia vires 20
 et valui poenam fortis in ipse meam.
 quid mihi vobiscum, caedis scelerumque ministrae?
 debita sacrilegae vincla subite manus.

Ovid, *Amores* I. 7. 7–28

- (a) In the lines preceding this passage, what does Ovid say that *furor* has led him to do, and what does he want any friend now to do to him? [9]
- (b) From lines 1–12 (*quid ... tuo*), pick out **three** of the mythological figures mentioned, and say how each is relevant to Ovid's situation. [15]
- (c) In lines 13–22 (*quis mihi ... manus*), how does Ovid convey his shame and anger about his actions? 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]

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