

**ADVANCED GCE UNIT**

**2484**

**LATIN**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)  
CICERO and OVID

**FRIDAY 22 JUNE 2007**

Morning

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (16 pages)



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**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 **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

**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 40, including 4 marks for quality of written communication.
- Total: 120 marks

**ADVICE TO CANDIDATES**

- You may, if you wish, answer all questions on the same author.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

### Section A

Answer any **two** questions.

You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.

#### Group A: Non-Historical Prose Author

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

nihil enim est tam molle, tam tenerum, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, qui non modo improbitati irascuntur candidatorum, sed etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt. hunc diem igitur campi speratum atque exoptatum sibi proponens Milo cruentis manibus scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens ad illa augusta centuriarum auspicia veniebat? quam hoc non credibile in hoc, quam idem in Clodio non dubitandum, cum se ille interfecto Milone regnaturum putaret! quid? quod caput est audaciae, iudices, quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? in utro igitur haec fuit? in Milone, qui etiam nunc reus est facti aut praeclari aut certe necessarii, an in Clodio, qui ita iudicia poenamque contempserat, ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret? 5 10

sed quid ego argumentor, quid plura disputo? te, Q. Petili, appello, optimum et fortissimum civem, te, M. Cato, testor. quos mihi divina quaedam sors dedit iudices. vos ex M. Favonio audistis Clodium sibi dixisse, et audistis vivo Clodio, periturum Milonem triduo; post diem tertium gesta res est, quam dixerat. cum ille non dubitarit aperire, quid cogitarit, vos potestis dubitare, quid fecerit? quem ad modum igitur eum dies non fefellit? dixi equidem modo. dictatoris Lanuvini stata sacrificia nosse negotii nihil erat. 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. 15 20

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 42–45

- (a) *nihil enim ... auspicia veniebat* (lines 1–5): what points is Cicero making about Milo's candidature here and how does his language reinforce them? [9]
- (b) *quam hoc ... liceret?* (lines 5–11): show how Cicero's language brings out the contrast between Milo and Clodius in these lines. [9]
- (c) *vos ex ... necessitas fuit* (lines 14–23): in what ways is this passage particularly lively and emphatic in its argument? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

**Group A: Non-Historical Prose Author**

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

quodsi nondum satis cernitis, cum res ipsa tot tam claris argumentis signisque luceat, pura mente atque integra Milonem nullo scelere imbutum, nullo metu perterritum, nulla conscientia exanimatum Romam revertisse, recordamini, per deos immortales! quae fuerit celeritas reditus eius, qui ingressus in forum ardente curia, quae magnitudo animi, qui vultus, quae oratio. neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, neque his tantum, verum etiam eius potestati, cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat; cui numquam se hic profecto tradidisset, nisi causae suae confideret, praesertim omnia audienti, magna metuenti, multa suspicanti, non nulla credenti. magna vis est conscientiae, iudices, et magna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent, qui peccarint. neque vero sine ratione certa causa Milonis semper a senatu probata est. videbant sapientissimi homines facti rationem, praesentiam animi, defensionis constantiam. an vero obliti estis, iudices, recenti illo nuntio necis Clodianae non modo inimicorum Milonis sermones et opiniones, sed non nullorum etiam imperitorum? negabant eum Romam esse rediturum. sive enim illud animo irato ac percito fecisset, ut incensus odio trucidaret inimicum, arbitrabantur eum tanti mortem P. Clodi putasse, ut aequo animo patria careret, cum sanguine inimici explesset odium suum; sive etiam illius morte patriam liberare voluisset, non dubitaturum fortem virum, quin, cum suo periculo salutem populo Romano attulisset, cederet aequo animo legibus, secum auferret gloriam sempiternam, vobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset.

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 61–63

- (a) *quodsi ... credenti* (lines 1–10): show how Cicero uses forceful and persuasive language to develop his argument. [18]
- (b) *neque vero sine ... servasset* (lines 12–22): in what ways does this passage help to make Cicero's defence of Milo especially persuasive? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

## Group D: Non–Epic Verse Author

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

aestus erat, mediamque dies exegerat horam; adposui medio membra levanda toro. pars adaperta fuit, pars altera clausa fenestrae, quale fere silvae lumen habere solent, qualia sublucent fugiente crepuscula Phoebo aut ubi nox abiit nec tamen orta dies. illa verecundis lux est praebenda puellis, qua timidus latebras speret habere pudor. ecce, Corinna venit tunica velata recincta, candida dividua colla tegente coma,	5
qualiter in thalamos formosa Sameram isse dicitur et multis Lais amata viris. deripui tunicam; nec multum rara nocebat, pugnabat tunica sed tamen illa tegi; quae, cum ita pugnaret tamquam quae vincere nollet, victa est non aegre prodicione sua. ut stetit ante oculos posito velamine nostros, in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit: quos umeros, quales vidi tetigique lacertos! forma papillarum quam fuit apta premi!	10
quam castigato planus sub pectore venter! quantum et quale latus! quam iuvenale femur! singula quid referam? nil non laudabile vidi, et nudam pressi corpus ad usque meum. cetera quis nescit? lassique quiescimus ambo. proveniant medii sic mihi saepe dies.	15
	20
	25

Ovid, *Amores* I. 5

- (a) *aestus erat ... viris* (lines 1–12): show how Ovid sets the scene in these opening lines and makes Corinna's entrance striking. [18]
- (b) *deripui tunicam ... saepe dies* (lines 13–26): how does Ovid make these lines vivid and lively? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

## Group D: Non–Epic Verse Author

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

militat omnis amans, et habet sua castra Cupido;  
 Attice, crede mihi, militat omnis amans.  
 quae bello est habilis, Veneri quoque convenit aetas:  
 turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor. 5  
 quos petiere duces annos in milite forti,  
 hos petit in socio bella puella viro:  
 pervigilant ambo, terra requiescit uterque;  
 ille fores dominae servat, at ille ducis.  
 militis officium longa est via: mitte puellam,  
 strenuus exempto fine sequetur amans; 10  
 ibit in adversos montes duplicataque nimbo  
 flumina, congestas exteret ille nives,  
 nec freta pressurus tumidos causabitur Euros  
 aptaque verrendis sidera quaeret aquis.  
 ...  
 ardet in abducta Briseide maestus Achilles 15  
 (dum licet, Argeas frangite, Troes, opes);  
 Hector ab Andromaches complexibus ibat ad arma,  
 et galeam capiti quae daret, uxor erat;  
 summa ducum, Atrides visa Priameide fertur  
 Maenadis effusis obstipuisse comis; 20  
 Mars quoque deprensus fabrilia vincula sensit:  
 notior in caelo fabula nulla fuit.  
 ipse ego segnis eram discinctaque in otia natus;  
 mollierant animos lectus et umbra meos;  
 inpulit ignavum formosae cura puellae, 25  
 iussit et in castris aera merere suis.  
 inde vides agilem nocturnaue bella gerentem:  
 qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet.

Ovid *Amores* 1. 9 1–14, 33–46

- (a) *militat ... nives* (lines 1–12): how does Ovid make these lines striking and amusing? [18]
- (b) *ardet ... fuit* (lines 15–22): how does Ovid make these mythological examples lively and vivid? [9]
- (c) *ipse ego ... amet* (lines 23–28): how effectively do these lines bring this poem to a conclusion? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

**Section B**

Answer **one** question. Each question carries 40 marks.

In answering the essay questions in this Section, candidates are expected to be familiar with the following parts of the text, whether read in Latin or in English:

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 24–32, 34–35, 41–58, 61–63, 72–78, 83–91  
Ovid, *Amores* I. 1–7, 9, 11–15

- 1 How convincing do you find Cicero's defence of Milo in the *Pro Milone*?
  
- 2 What, in your view, has made Ovid's *Amores* so popular?



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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Q.1 & 2                    Cicero, *Pro Milone* 42-45, 61-63 © F H Colson, *Cicero: Pro Milone*, Bristol Classical Press.  
Q.3 & 4                    Ovid, *Amores* I. 5, I. 9 1-14, 33-46 © J Barsby, *Ovid: Amores 1*, Bristol Classical Press.  
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