

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
LATIN**

Literature 1 (Commentary)
CICERO and VIRGIL

MONDAY 21 JANUARY 2008

2472

Morning
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.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 120.
- 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 passage:

interim cum sciret Clodius (neque enim erat difficile id scire) iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium ante diem XIII Kalendas Februarias Miloni esse Lanuvium ad flaminem prodendum, quod erat dictator Lanuvi Milo, Roma subito ipse profectus pridie est, ut ante suum fundum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias collocaret, 5
atque ita profectus est, ut contionem turbulentam, in qua eius furor desideratus est, quae illo ipso die habita est, relinqueret, quam, nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad 10
senatus est dimissus, domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit, paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, dein profectus id temporis, cum iam Clodius, siquidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus, in equo, nulla raeda, nullis inpedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat, sine uxore, quod numquam fere, cum hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in raeda, paenulatus, magno et impedito et muliebri ac delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu.

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 27–28

- (a) In the sections just before this passage, what political reasons did Clodius have for killing Milo, according to Cicero? [9]
- (b) From lines 1–7 (*interim ... reliquisset*), summarise Cicero's arguments that Clodius plotted to kill Milo. [15]
- (c) In lines 7–14 (*Milo ... comitatu*), how does Cicero give force and energy to his arguments that Milo was innocent and Clodius was guilty? You should refer 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]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

an consules in praetore coërcendo fortes fuissent? primum Milone occiso habuisset suos consules; deinde quis in eo praetore consul fortis esset, per quem tribunum virtutem consularem crudelissime vexatam esse meminisset? oppressisset omnia, possideret, teneret; lege nova, quae est inventa apud eum cum reliquis legibus Clodianis, servos nostros libertos suos fecisset; postremo, nisi eum di immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut homo effeminatus fortissimum virum conaretur occidere, hodie rem publicam nullam haberetis. an ille praetor, ille vero consul, si modo haec templa atque ipsa moenia stare eo vivo tamdiu et consulatum eius expectare potuissent, ille denique vivus mali nihil fecisset, qui mortuus uno ex suis satellitibus duce curiam incenderit? quo quid miserius, quid acerbius, quid luctuosius vidimus, templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, caput urbis, aram sociorum, portum omnium gentium, sedem ab universo populo concessam uni ordini inflammari, excindi, funestari, neque id fieri a multitudine imperita, quamquam esset miserum id ipsum, sed ab uno? qui cum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus?

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 89–90

- (a) According to Cicero in the section before this passage, what part have the gods played in the fate of Clodius and why? [9]
- (b) From lines 1–7 (*an ... haberetis*), summarise Cicero's arguments. [15]
- (c) In lines 7–15 (*an ille ... ausus*), how does Cicero give force and passion to his argument? You should refer 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

VIRGIL

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

et Rutulum abscessu iuvenis tum iussa superba miratus stupet in Turno corpusque per ingens lumina volvit obitque truci procul omnia visu, talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni:	
'aut spoliis ego iam raptis laudabor opimis aut leto insigni: sorti pater aequus utrique est. tolle minas.' fatus medium procedit in aequor; frigidus Arcadibus coit in praecordia sanguis.	5
desiluit Turnus biiugis, pedes apparat ire comminus; utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum, advolat, haud alia est Turni venientis imago.	10
hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adiuvet ausum viribus imparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur:	15
'per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advena adisti, te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis. cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni.'	
audii Alcides iuvenem magnumque sub imo corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effundit inanes.	20

Virgil, *Aeneid* X. 445–465

- (a) In lines 1–12 (*et Rutulum ... imago*), how does Virgil vividly convey a sense of great tension between Pallas and Turnus?
You should refer 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 13–21 (*hunc ubi ... inanes*), why does Pallas pray?
Why does he pray to Hercules and what does he pray for?
How does Hercules react to his prayer? [15]
- (c) Briefly recount what happens after this passage, firstly between Jupiter and Hercules and then on the battlefield, up to the point where Pallas' companions take away his body. [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ter circum astantem laevos equitavit in orbes
 tela manu iaciens, ter secum Troius heros
 immanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam.
 inde ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula taedet
 vellere, et urgetur pugna congressus iniqua, 5
 multa movens animo iam tandem erumpit et inter
 bellatoris equi cava tempora conicit hastam.
 tollit se arrectum quadripes et calcibus auras
 verberat, effusumque equitem super ipse secutus
 implicat eiectoque incumbit cernuus armo. 10
 clamore incendunt caelum Troesque Latinique.
 advolat Aeneas vaginaque eripit ensem
 et super haec: 'ubi nunc Mezentius acer et illa
 effera vis animi?' contra Tyrrhenus, ut auras
 suspiciens hausit caelum mentemque recepit: 15
 'hostis amare, quid increpitas mortemque minaris?
 nullum in caede nefas, nec sic ad proelia veni,
 nec tecum meus haec pepigit mihi foedera Lausus.
 unum hoc per si qua est victis venia hostibus oro:
 corpus humo patiare tegi. scio acerba meorum 20
 circumstare odia: hunc, oro, defende furorem
 et me consortem nati concede sepulcro.'
 haec loquitur, iuguloque haud inscius accipit ensem
 undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore.

Virgil, *Aeneid* X. 885–908

- (a) Briefly outline what has taken place between Aeneas and Mezentius just before this passage. [9]
- (b) Summarise Aeneas' actions, and their outcome, within lines 2–10 (*ter secum... armo*). [15]
- (c) In lines 11–24 (*clamore ... cruore*), how does Virgil make Mezentius' last moments emotionally moving?
 You should refer 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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