

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
LATIN**

Literature 1 (Commentary)  
CICERO and OVID

**WEDNESDAY 4 JUNE 2008**

**2474**

Afternoon  
Time: 1 hour

**Additional materials (enclosed):** None

**Additional materials (required):**  
Answer Booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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.
- 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:

haec omnia, iudices, imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certo scio.

neque enim mirum, cum eodem tempore et ea, quae praeterita sunt, sanet et ea, quae videntur instare, praeparet, cum et pacis constituendae rationem et belli gerendi potestatem solus habeat, cum omnes in unum spectent, unus omnia gubernet, cum tot tantisque negotiis distentus sit, ut respirare libere non possit, si aliquid non animadvertat, cum praesertim tam multi occupationem eius observent tempusque aucupentur, ut, simulatque ille despexerit, aliquid huiusce modi moliantur. huc accedit quod, quamvis ille felix sit, sicut est, tamen tanta felicitate nemo potest esse, in magna familia qui neminem neque servum neque libertum improbum habeat. 5

interea iste T. Roscius, vir optimus, procurator Chrysogoni, Ameriam venit; in praedia huius invadit, hunc miserum, luctu perditum, qui nondum etiam omnia paterno funeri iusta solvisset, nudum eicit domo atque focus patriis disque penatibus praecipitem, iudices, exturbat, ipse amplissimae pecuniae fit dominus. qui in sua re fuisset egentissimus, erat, ut fit, insolens in aliena. 10

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 21–23

- (a) *haec omnia* (line 1): to what events does this phrase refer? [9]
- (b) In lines 2–9 (*neque ... habeat*), how does Cicero make his points vivid and forceful? 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) From lines 10–14 (*interea ... aliena*), pick out and briefly discuss **three** Latin words or phrases which Cicero uses to make the jury sympathetic towards his client and hostile to his client's accusers. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

## CICERO

## 2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

interdum mihi videris, Eruci, una mercede duas res adsequi velle, nos iudicio perfundere, accusare autem eos ipsos, a quibus mercedem accepisti. quid ais? vulgo occidebantur? per quos et a quibus? nonne cogitas te a sectoribus huc adductum esse? quid postea? nescisne per ista tempora eosdem fere sectores fuisse collorum et bonorum? ii denique, qui tum armati dies noctesque concursabant, qui Romae erant assidui, qui omni tempore in praeda et in sanguine versabantur, Sex. Roscio temporis illius acerbitatem iniquitatemque obicient, et illam sicariorum multitudinem, in qua ipsi duces ac principes erant, huic crimini putabunt fore, qui non modo Romae non fuit, sed omnino quid Romae ageretur nescivit, propterea quod ruri assiduus, quem ad modum tute confiteris, fuit? 5 10

vereor ne aut molestus sim vobis, iudices, aut ne ingeniis vestris videar diffidere, si de tam perspicuis rebus diutius disseram. Erucii criminatio tota, ut arbitrator, dissoluta est, nisi forte expectatis ut illa diluam, quae de peculatu ac de eius modi rebus commenticiis inaudita nobis ante hoc tempus ac nova obiecit: quae mihi iste visus est ex aliqua oratione declamare, quam in alium reum commentaretur. 15

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 80–82

- (a) What answers has Cicero made, in the paragraph before this passage, to the suggestion that Roscius murdered his father either himself, or using free men or using slaves? [9]
- (b) In lines 1–10 (*interdum ... fuit*), how does Cicero make his points energetically and forcefully?  
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) From lines 11–15 (*vereor ... commentaretur*), briefly summarise the points that Cicero is making to the jury. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

## Section B

## OVID

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines docta neque ancillas inter habenda Nape inque ministeriis furtivae cognita noctis utilis et dandis ingeniosa notis, saepe venire ad me dubitantem hortata Corinnam, saepe laboranti fida reperta mihi,	5
accipe et ad dominam peraratas mane tabellas perfer et obstantes sedula pelle moras. nec silicum venae nec durum in pectore ferrum nec tibi simplicitas ordine maior adest;	10
credibile est et te sensisse Cupidinis arcus: in me militiae signa tuere tuae. si quaeret quid agam, spe noctis vivere dices; cetera fert blanda cera notata manu.	15
dum loquor, hora fugit: vacuae bene redde tabellas, verum continuo fac tamen illa legat. aspicias oculos mando frontemque legentis: et tacito vultu scire futura licet. nec mora, perlectis rescribat multa iubeto: odi, cum late splendida cera vacat.	20
comprimat ordinibus versus, oculosque moretur margine in extremo littera rasa meos. quid digitos opus est graphio lassare tenendo? hoc habeat scriptum tota tabella 'veni'.	

Ovid, *Amores* I. 11. 1–24

- (a) In lines 1–8 (*colligere ... moras*), what are Ovid's reasons for choosing Nape for the task he has in mind? [15]
- (b) In lines 13–24 (*si ... veni*), how does Ovid convey his anxious longing for a positive reply from Corinna? 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 the poem which follows this passage (*Amores* I. 12), what is the outcome of Nape's errand and how does Ovid react to that? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

adde quod et dociles et centum flexibus apti  
 et tibi nullius causa doloris erant:  
 non acus abruptit, non vallum pectinis illos;  
 ornatrix tuto corpore semper erat; 5  
 ante meos saepe est oculos ornata nec umquam  
 bracchia derepta saucia fecit acu.  
 saepe etiam nondum digestis mane capillis  
 purpureo iacuit semisupina toro;  
 tum quoque erat neglecta decens, ut Thracia Bacche, 10  
 cum temere in viridi gramine lassa iacet.  
 cum graciles essent tamen et lanuginis instar,  
 heu, mala vexatae quanta tulere comae!  
 quam se praebuerant ferro patienter et igni,  
 ut fieret torto nexilis orbe sinus! 15  
 clamabam 'scelus est istos, scelus, urere crines.  
 sponte decent: capiti, ferrea, parce tuo.  
 vim procul hinc remove: non est, qui debeat uri;  
 erudit admotas ipse capillus acus.'  
 formosae periere comae, quas vellet Apollo, 20  
 quas vellet capiti Bacchus inesse suo;  
 illis contulerim, quas quondam nuda Dione  
 pingitur umentis sustinuisse manu.

Ovid, *Amores* I. 14. 13–34

- (a) (i) What has happened to Corinna's hair and why? [3]  
 (ii) What has Ovid admired about Corinna's hair in the preceding lines? [6]
- (b) In lines 1–10 (*adde quod ... iacet*), what does Ovid praise about Corinna's hair? [15]
- (c) Lines 11–22 (*cum graciles ... manu*), in what ways does Ovid make these lines particularly emotional?  
 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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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Q1 & Q2 Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 21–23, 80–82 © E H Donkin, *Cicero: Pro Roscio Amerino*, Bristol Classical Press.

Q3 & Q4 Ovid, *Amores* I. 11. 1–24, 14. 13–34 © J Barsby, *Ovid: Amores 1*, Bristol Classical Press.

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