

**ADVANCED GCE
LATIN**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
CICERO and VIRGIL

WEDNESDAY 18 JUNE 2008

2482

Morning
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (16 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 **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question 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.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.

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:

quod Amerinis usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret. etenim multa simul ante oculos versabantur: mors hominis florentissimi Sex. Roscii crudelissima, filii autem eius egestas indignissima, cui de tanto patrimonio praedo iste nefarius ne iter quidem ad sepulcrum patrium reliquisset, bonorum emptio flagitiosa, possessio, furta, rapinae, donationes. nemo erat, qui non ardere illa omnia 5
mallet quam videre in Sex. Roscii, viri optimi atque honestissimi, bonis iactantem se ac dominantem T. Roscium. itaque decurionum decretum statim fit, ut decem primi proficiscantur ad L. Sullam doceantque eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, conquerantur de istorum scelere et iniuriis, orent, ut et illius mortui famam et filii innocentis 10
fortunas conservatas velit. atque ipsum decretum, quaeso, cognoscite. DECRETUM DECURIONUM. legati in castra veniunt. intellegitur, iudices, id quod iam ante dixi, imprudente L. Sulla scelera haec et flagitia fieri. nam statim Chrysogonus et ipse ad eos accedit et homines nobiles adlegat, ab iis qui peterent ne ad Sullam adirent, et omnia Chrysogonum, quae vellent, esse facturum pollicerentur. usque adeo autem 15
ille pertimuerat, ut mori mallet quam de his rebus Sullam doceri. homines antiqui, qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, cum ille confirmaret sese nomen Sex. Roscii de tabulis exempturum, praedia vacua filio traditurum, cumque id ita futurum T. Roscius Capito, qui in decem legatis erat, adpromitteret, crediderunt: Ameriam re inorata reverterunt. ac primo rem differre cotidie ac procrastinare isti coeperunt, deinde aliquanto lentius nihil agere atque deludere, postremo, id quod facile intellectum 20
est, insidias vitae huiusce Sex. Roscii parare, neque sese arbitrari posse diutius alienam pecuniam domino incolumi obtinere.

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 24–26

- (a) *quod Amerinis ... conservatas velit* (lines 1–10): how does Cicero's language bring out the impact of the crime on the citizens of Ameria? [18]
- (b) *legati ... incolumi obtinere* (lines 11–22): in what ways does Cicero make his portrayal of Chrysogonus and Roscius Capito so hostile? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group A: Non-Historical Prose Author

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

cum Ameriae Sex. Roscii domus, uxor liberique essent, cum tot propinqui cognatique optime convenientes, qua ratione factum est ut iste tuus cliens, sceleris tui nuntius, T. Roscio Capitoni potissimum nuntiaret? occisus est a cena rediens: nondum lucebat, cum Ameriae scitum est. quid hic incredibilis cursus, quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? non quaero, quis percusserit: nihil est, Glaucia, quod metuas; non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, non scrutor; nihil ad me arbitror pertinere: quoniam, cuius consilio occisus sit, inuenio, cuius manu sit percussus, non laboro. unum hoc sumo, quod mihi apertum tuum scelus resque manifesta dat: ubi aut unde audivit Glaucia? qui tam cito scivit? fac audisse statim: quae res eum nocte una tantum itineris contendere coëgit? quae necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut, si sua sponte iter Ameriam faceret, id temporis Roma proficisceretur, nullam partem noctis requiesceret? etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda aut coniectura capienda est? nonne vobis haec, quae audistis, cernere oculis videmini, iudices? non illum miserum, ignarum casus sui, redeuntem a cena videtis? non positas insidias? non impetum repentinum? non versatur ante oculos vobis in caede Glaucia? non adest iste T. Roscius? non suis manibus in curru conlocat Automedontem illum, sui sceleris acerbissimi nefariaeque victoriae nuntium? non orat ut eam noctem pervigilet, ut honoris sui causa laboret, ut Capitoni quam primum nuntiet?

quid erat, quod Capitonem primum scire voluerit? nescio, nisi hoc video, Capitonem in his bonis esse socium; de tribus et decem fundis tres nobilissimos fundos eum video possidere. audio praeterea non hanc suspicionem nunc primum in Capitonem conferri: multas esse infames eius palmas, hanc primam esse tamen lemniscatam, quae Roma ei deferatur; nullum modum esse hominis occidendi, quo ille non aliquot occiderit, multos ferro, multos veneno.

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 96–100

- (a) *cum Ameriae ... requiesceret* (lines 1–12): how do Cicero's language and choice of detail make this passage an effective attack upon Glaucia? [18]
- (b) *etiamne ... veneno* (lines 12–25): how does Cicero make his argument dramatic and forceful in these lines? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group B: Epic

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ipse inter primos dextram sub moenia tendit
 Aeneas, magnaue incusat voce Latinum
 testaturque deos iterum se ad proelia cogi,
 bis iam Italos hostes, haec altera foedera rumpi.
 exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives: 5
 urbem alii reserare iubent et pandere portas
 Dardanidis ipsumque trahunt in moenia regem;
 arma ferunt alii et pergunt defendere muros,
 inclusas ut cum latebroso in pumice pastor
 investigavit apes fumoque implevit amaro; 10
 illae intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra
 discurrunt magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras;
 volvitur ater odor tectis, tum murmure caeco
 intus saxa sonant, vacuas it fumus ad auras.
 accidit haec fessis etiam fortuna Latinis, 15
 quae totam luctu concussit funditus urbem.
 regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem,
 innessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare,
 nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni,
 infelix pugnae iuvenem in certamine credit 20
 extinctum et subito mentem turbata dolore
 se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum,
 multaue per maestum demens effata furorem
 purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus
 et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta. 25
 quam cladem miserae postquam accepere Latinae,
 filia prima manu flavos Lavinia crines
 et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum
 turba furit, resonant late plangoribus aedes.
 hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem: 30
 demittunt mentes, it scissa veste Latinus
 coniugis attonitus fati urbisque ruina,
 canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans.

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 579–611

- (a) *ipse ... ad auras* (lines 1–14): how does Virgil's language bring out the indignation of Aeneas and the unsettling effect of his words on the citizens? [18]
- (b) *accidit ... pulvere turpans* (lines 15–33): how does Virgil make this a powerful and moving scene? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group B: Epic

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

'Turne, in te suprema salus, miserere tuorum.
 fulminat Aeneas armis summasque minatur
 deiecturum arces Italum excidioque daturum,
 iamque faces ad tecta volant. in te ora Latini,
 in te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus 5
 quos generos vocet aut quae sese ad foedera flectat.
 praeterea regina, tui fidissima, dextra
 occidit ipsa sua lucemque exterrita fugit.
 soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas 10
 sustentant acies. circum hos utrimque phalanges
 stant densae strictisque seges mucronibus horret
 ferrea; tu currum deserto in gramine versas.'
 obstipuit varia confusus imagine rerum
 Turnus et obtutu tacito stetit; aestuat ingens 15
 uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu
 et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.
 ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti,
 ardentem oculorum orbem ad moenia torsit
 turbidus eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.
 ecce autem flammis inter tabulata volutus 20
 ad caelum undabat vertex turrimque tenebat,
 turrim compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse
 subdideratque rotas pontesque instraverat altos.
 'iam iam fata, soror, superant, absiste morari;
 quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna sequamur. 25
 stat conferre manum Aeneae, stat, quidquid acerbi est,
 morte pati, neque me indecorem, germana, videbis
 amplius. hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem.'

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 653–680

- (a) *Turne ... versas* (lines 1–12): show how Virgil conveys a sense of extreme urgency in this speech. [18]
- (b) *obstipuit ... furorem* (lines 13–28): what impression of Turnus is given here and how does Virgil's language convey it? [18]

[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 English:

Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino* 15–29, 62–75, 79–88, 92–104, 109–115
Virgil, *Aeneid* XII.

- 1 How effectively does Cicero use the *Pro Roscio Amerino* to display his talents as an orator?

- 2 How effectively does Virgil build up to a climax in *Aeneid* XII?

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- Q.3 & Q.4 Virgil, *Aeneid* XII. 579–611, 653–680 © R A B Mynors, *P. Vergili Maronis Opera*, Oxford Classical Texts. Reproduced by permission of Oxford University Press, www.oup.co.uk.

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