



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

LATIN

9788/02

Paper 2 Prose Literature

May/June 2013

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

This paper is in **two** sections.

Section A

Answer **all** questions on **both** passages from your chosen prescribed text.

Section B

Choose **one** of the two essays set on your chosen prescribed text.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Section A

Answer **both** questions on your chosen prescribed text.

In your answers in this section, you should comment closely on the language used where appropriate.

Cicero, *Pro Milone*, 24-56, 72-78, 83-90

1 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

an vero, iudices, vos soli ignoratis, vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, vestrae peregrinantur aures neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, quas ille leges, si leges nominandae sunt ac non faces urbis, pestes rei publicae, fuerit impositurus nobis omnibus atque inustus? exhibe, quaeso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, quod te aiunt eripuisse e domo et ex mediis armis turbaque nocturna tamquam Palladium extulisse, ut praeclarum videlicet munus atque instrumentum tribunatus ad aliquem, si nactus esses, qui tuo arbitrio tribunatum gereret, deferre posses. et aspexit me illis quidem oculis, quibus tum solebat, cum omnibus omnia minabatur. movet me quippe lumen curiae. quid? tu me tibi iratum, Sexte, putas, cuius tu inimicissimum multo crudelius etiam punitus es, quam erat humanitatis meae postulare? tu P. Clodi cruentum cadaver eiecisti domo, tu in publicum abiecisti, tu spoliatum imaginibus, exequiis, pompa, laudatione, infelicissimis lignis semiustilatum nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. quare, etsi nefarie fecisti, tamen, quoniam in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, laudare non possum, irasci certe non debeo.

5

10

15

(Cicero, *Pro Milone*, 33)

- (i) Translate lines 1-4 (*an vero...inustus*). [5]
- (ii) *exhibe ... posses* (lines 4-8): examine the tone and effects of the language addressed to Sextus Clodius in these lines. [5]
- (iii) *et aspexit ... non debeo* (lines 8-15): how does the language used here make these lines vivid and dramatic? [10]

[Total: 20]

Cicero, *Pro Milone*, 24-56, 72-78, 83-90

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

'occidi, occidi, non Sp. Maelium, qui annona levanda iacturisque rei familiaris, quia nimis amplecti plebem videbatur, in suspicionem incidit regni appetendi, non Ti. Gracchum, qui collegae magistratum per seditionem abrogavit, quorum interfectores impleverunt orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria, sed eum' (auderet enim dicere, cum patriam periculo suo liberasset), 'cuius nefandum adulterium in pulvinaribus sanctissimis nobilissimae feminae comprehenderunt, eum, cuius supplicio senatus sollemnes religiones expiandas saepe censuit, eum, quem cum sorore germana nefarium stuprum fecisse L. Lucullus iuratus se quaestionibus habitis dixit comperisse, eum, qui civem, quem senatus, quem populus Romanus, quem omnes gentes urbis ac vitae civium conservatorem iudicarent, servorum armis exterminavit, eum, qui regna dedit, ademit, orbem terrarum, quibuscum voluit, partitus est, eum, qui plurimis caedibus in foro factis singulari virtute et gloria civem domum vi et armis compulit, eum, cui nihil umquam nefas fuit nec in facinore nec in libidine, eum, qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingueret, eum denique, cui iam nulla lex erat, nullum civile ius, nulli possessionum termini, qui non calumnia litium, non iniustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat.'

(Cicero, *Pro Milone*, 72-4)

- (i) Translate lines 1-4 (*occidi ... gloria*). [5]
- (ii) Explain the events to which the following refer:
- a) *nefandum adulterium* (line 5)
- b) *nefarium stuprum* (line 8)
- c) *civem ... exterminavit* (lines 9-11) [5]
- (iii) *eum, qui ... petebat* (lines 11-18): with what techniques does Cicero highlight Clodius' criminality in these lines? [10]

[Total: 20]

Tacitus, *Annals* XV. 38-74

3 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

nam cum secum servilis animus praemia perfidiae reputavit simulque immensa pecunia et potentia obversabantur, cessit fas et salus patroni et acceptae libertatis memoria. etenim uxoris quoque consilium adsumpserat muliebre ac deterius: quippe ultro metum intentabat, multosque adstitisse liberos ac servos qui eadem viderint: nihil profuturum unius silentium, at praemia penes unum fore qui indicio praevenisset. igitur coepta luce Milichus in hortos Servilianos pergit; et cum foribus arceretur, magna et atrocia adferre dictitans deductusque ab ianitoribus ad libertum Neronis Epaphroditum, mox ab eo ad Neronem, urgens periculum, graves coniuratos et cetera quae audiverat coniectaverat docet. telum quoque in necem eius paratum ostendit accirique reum iussit. is raptus per milites et defensionem orsus, ferrum cuius argueretur olim religione patria cultum et in cubiculo habitum ac fraude liberti subreptum respondit. tabulas testamenti saepius a se et incustodita dierum observatione signatas. pecunias et libertates servis et ante dono datas, sed ideo tunc largius quia tenui iam re familiari et instantibus creditoribus testamento diffideret. enimvero liberales semper epulas struxisse, vitam amoenam et duris iudicibus parum probatam.

(Tacitus, *Annals* XV. 54-55)

- (i) *nam cum ... praevenisset* (lines 1-6): assess Tacitus' attitude towards Milichus in these lines. [6]
- (ii) *igitur ... signatas* (lines 6-13): show how Tacitus presents this episode vividly and dramatically. [9]
- (iii) Translate lines 13-16 (*pecunias ... probatam*). [5]

[Total: 20]

Tacitus, *Annals* XV. 38-74

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

igitur non crimine, non accusatore existente, quia speciem iudicis induere non poterat, ad vim dominationis conversus Gerellanus tribunus cum cohorte militum immittit iubetque praevenire conatus consulis, occupare velut arcem eius, opprimere delectam iuventutem, quia Vestinus imminentes foro aedes decoraque servitia et pari aetate habebat. cuncta eo die munia consulis impleverat conviviumque celebrabat, nihil metuens an dissimulando metu, cum ingressi milites vocari eum a tribuno dixere. ille nihil demoratus exurgit et omnia simul properantur: clauditur cubiculo, praesto est medicus, abscinduntur venae, vicens adhuc balneo infertur, calida aqua mersatur, nulla edita voce qua semet miseraretur. circumdati interim custodia qui simul discubuerant, nec nisi pro vecta nocte omissi sunt, postquam pavorem eorum, ex mensa exitium opperientium, et imaginatus et inridens Nero satis supplicii luisse ait pro epulis consularibus. exim Annaei Lucani caedem imperat. is profluente sanguine ubi frigescere pedes manusque et paulatim ab extremis cedere spiritum fervido adhuc et compote mentis pectore intellegit, recordatus carmen a se compositum quo vulneratum militem per eius modi mortis imaginem obisse tradiderat, versus ipsos rettulit, eaque illi suprema vox fuit.

(Tacitus, *Annals* XV. 69-70)

- (i) What particular reasons has Tacitus already given for Nero's personal animosity towards the consul Vestinus? [4]
- (ii) *igitur ... consularibus* (lines 1-12): how do these lines cast Nero as the villain and Vestinus as the innocent victim? [11]
- (iii) Translate lines 13-17 (*is profluente ... vox fuit*). [5]

[Total: 20]

6

Section B

Essay

Answer **one** of the two questions below on your chosen prescribed text. You should refer in your answer both to the text itself and, where relevant, to the wider historical, social, political and cultural context.

Cicero, *Pro Milone*

Either

5 'Cicero's arguments in defence of Milo are flimsy and flawed but a rhetorical triumph.' Discuss. [20]

Or

6 What picture of the violence of first-century BC Roman politics does the *Pro Milone* present? [20]

Tacitus, *Annals XIV-XV*

Annals XIV. 1-22, 47-65; XV. 32-74

Either

7 To what extent does Tacitus live up to his claim to write 'without anger and bias' in the extracts you have read? [20]

Or

8 How effectively does Tacitus portray the horrors of Nero's reign? [20]

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