

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

2476

LATIN

Literature 1 (Commentary)

VIRGIL and TACITUS

MONDAY 21 JANUARY 2008

Morning

Time: 1 hour

Additional materials: 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 for each question 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

VIRGIL

- 1** 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 5
 aut leto insigni: sorti pater aequus utrique est.
 tolle minas.' fatus medium procedit in aequor;
 frigidus Arcadibus coit in praecordia sanguis.
 desiluit Turnus biiugis, pedes apparat ire
 comminus; utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta 10
 stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum,
 advolat, haud alia est Turni venientis imago.
 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, coepitis ingentibus adsis.
 cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta
 victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni.'
 audiit Alcides iuvenem magnumque sub imo 20
 corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effundit inanes.

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]

- 2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

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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 inqua,
 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 electoque incumbit cernuus armo.
 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:
 ‘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
 circumstare odia: hunc, oro, defende furem
 et me consortem nati concede sepulcro.’
 haec loquitur, iuguloque haud inscius accipit ensem
 undantique animam diffundit in arma cruento.

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 ... cruento*), 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]

Section B

TACITUS

- 3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

flagrantior inde vis, plures seditioni duces. et Vibulenus quidam gregarius miles, ante tribunal Blaesi adlevatus circumstantium umeris, apud turbatos et quid pararet intentos ‘vos quidem’ inquit ‘his innocentibus et miserrimis lucem et spiritum reddidistis: sed quis fratri meo vitam, quis fratrem mihi reddit? quem missum ad vos a Germanico exercitu de communibus commodis nocte proxima iugulavit per gladiatores suos, quos in exitium militum habet atque armat. responde, Blaese, ubi cadaver abieceris: ne hostes quidem sepulta invident. cum osculis, cum lacrimis dolorem meum implevero, me quoque trucidari iube, dum interfectos nullum ob scelus sed quia utilitati legionum consulebamus hi sepeliant.’

incendebat haec fletu et pectus atque os manibus verberans. mox disiectis quorum per umeros sustinebatur, praeceps et singulorum pedibus advolutus tantum consternationis invidiaeque concivit, ut pars militum gladiatores, qui e servitio Blaesi erant, pars ceteram eiusdem familiam vincirent, alii ad quaerendum corpus effunderentur. ac ni propere neque corpus ullum reperiri, et servos adhibitis cruciatibus abnuere caedem, neque illi fuisse umquam fratrem pernotuisset, haud multum ab exitio legati aberant.

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Tacitus, *Annals I. 22–3*

- (a) What part has Blaesus played in the events leading to this passage? [9]
- (b) In lines 3–10 (*vos quidem ... verberans*), how, according to Tacitus, does Vibulenus stir up the emotions of the soldiers?
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]
- (c) In lines 10–16 (*mox ... aberant*), what does Vibulenus then do? What are the consequences of his actions? How is the death of Blaesus avoided? [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

eo in metu arguere Germanicum omnes quod non ad superiorem exercitum pergeret, ubi obsequia et contra rebelles auxilium: satis superque missione et pecunia et molibus consultis peccatum. vel si vilis ipsi salus, cur filium parvulum, cur gravidam coniugem inter furentes et omnis humani iuris violatores haberet? illos saltem avo et rei publicae redderet. diu cunctatus aspernantem uxorem, cum se divo Augusto ortam neque degenerem ad pericula testaretur, postremo uterum eius et communem filium multo cum fletu complexus, ut abiret perpulit. incedebat muliebre et miserabile agmen, profuga ducis uxor, parvulum sinu filium gerens, lamentantes circum amicorum coniuges quae simul trahebantur nec minus tristes qui manebant.

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non florentis Caesaris neque suis in castris, sed velut in urbe victa facies gemitusque ac planctus etiam militum aures oraque advertere: progrediuntur contuberniis. quis ille flebilis sonus? quod tam triste? feminas inlustres, non centurionem ad tutelam, non militem, nihil imperatoriae uxoris aut comitatus soliti: pergere ad Treviros et externae fidei.

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Tacitus, *Annals I. 40–41*

- (a) What has happened during the night preceding this discussion? [9]
- (b) In lines 1–9 (*eo ... manebant*), how does Tacitus give force and vividness to the arguments and events he describes?
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]
- (c) In lines 10–14 (*non florentis ... fidei*), what reasons are given for the soldiers' change of heart? [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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