

ADVANCED GCE UNIT

2489

LATIN

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
TACITUS and OVID

FRIDAY 22 JUNE 2007

Morning

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (16 pages)



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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.
- Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

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 40, including 4 marks for quality of written communication.
- Total: 120 marks

ADVICE TO CANDIDATES

- You may, if you wish, answer all questions on the same author.

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 C: Historians

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

nec multo post digredientem eum Caesare ac provisu periculi hiberna castra repetentem circumstant, rogantes quo pergeret, ad imperatorem an ad patres, ut illic quoque commodis legionum adversaretur; simul ingruunt, saxa iaciunt. iamque lapidis ictu cruentus et exitii certus adcursum multitudinis quae cum Druso advenerat protectus est.

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noctem minacem et in scelus erupturam fors lenivit: nam luna claro repente caelo visa languescere. id miles rationis ignarus omen praesentium accepit, suis laboribus defectionem sideris adsimulans, prospereque cessura quae pergerent si fulgor et claritudo deae redderetur. igitur aeris sono, tubarum cornuumque concentu strepere; prout splendidior obscuriorve laetari aut maerere; et postquam ortae nubes offecere visui creditumque conditam tenebris, ut sunt mobiles ad superstitionem percussae semel mentes, sibi aeternum laborem portendi, sua facinora aversari deos lamentantur. utendum inclinatione ea Caesar et quae casus obtulerat in sapientiam vertenda ratus circumiri tentoria iubet; accitur centurio Clemens et si qui alii bonis artibus grati in vulgus. hi vigiliis, stationibus, custodiis portarum se inserunt, spem offerunt, metum intendunt. 'quo usque filium imperatoris obsidebimus? quis certaminum finis? Percennione et Vibuleno sacramentum dicturi sumus? Percennius et Vibulenus stipendia militibus, agros emeritis largientur? denique pro Neronibus et Drusis imperium populi Romani capessent? quin potius, ut novissimi in culpam, ita primi ad paenitentiam sumus? tarda sunt quae in commune expostulantur: privatam gratiam statim mereare, statim recipias.' commotis per haec mentibus et inter se suspectis, tironem a veterano, legionem a legione dissociant. tum redire paulatim amor obsequii: omittunt portas, signa unum in locum principio seditionis congregata suas in sedes referunt.

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Tacitus, *Annals* I. 27–8

- (a) *nec multo ... lamentantur* (lines 1–13): how does Tacitus' language emphasise the changing reactions of the soldiers? [18]
- (b) *utendum inclinatione ... referunt* (lines 13–24): show how Tacitus dramatises the reaction of Drusus (referred to as *Caesar* in line 13) and the response of the soldiers. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

Group C: Historians

2 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 mollibus 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. 5

non florentis Caesaris neque suis in castris, sed velut in urbe victa facies gemitusque ac planctus etiam militum aures oraue 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. pudor inde et miseratio et patris Agrippae, Augusti avi memoria, socer Drusus, ipsa insigni fecunditate, praeclara pudicitia; iam infans in castris genitus, in contubernio legionum eductus, quem militari vocabulo Caligulam appellabant, quia plerumque ad concilianda vulgi studia eo tegmine pedum induebatur. sed nihil aeque flexit quam invidia in Treviros: orant obsistunt, rediret maneret, pars Agrippinae occursantes, plurimi ad Germanicum regressi. 10 15

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 40–41

- (a) *eo in metu ... manebant* (lines 1–9): show how the language of these lines conveys the effect of the crisis on Germanicus and his family. [18]
- (b) *non florentis ... regressi* (lines 10–19): how does Tacitus make this passage an effective narrative? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

Group D: Non–Epic Verse Author

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

aestus erat, mediamque dies exegerat horam; adposui medio membra levanda toro. pars adaperta fuit, pars altera clausa fenestrae, quale fere silvae lumen habere solent, qualia sublucent fugiente crepuscula Phoebo	5
aut ubi nox abiit nec tamen orta dies. illa verecundis lux est praebenda puellis, qua timidus latebras speret habere pudor. ecce, Corinna venit tunica velata recincta, candida dividua colla tegente coma,	10
qualiter in thalamos formosa Sameram isse dicitur et multis Lais amata viris. deripui tunicam; nec multum rara nocebat, pugnabat tunica sed tamen illa tegi; quae, cum ita pugnaret tamquam quae vincere nollet,	15
victa est non aegre proditione sua. ut stetit ante oculos posito velamine nostros, in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit: quos umeros, quales vidi tetigique lacertos! forma papillarum quam fuit apta premi!	20
quam castigato planus sub pectore venter! quantum et quale latus! quam iuvenale femur! singula quid referam? nil non laudabile vidi, et nudam pressi corpus ad usque meum. cetera quis nescit? lassique requievimus ambo.	25
proveniant medii sic mihi saepe dies.	

Ovid, *Amores* I. 5

- (a) *aestus erat ... viris* (lines 1–12): show how Ovid sets the scene in these opening lines and makes Corinna’s entrance striking. [18]
- (b) *deripui tunicam ... saepe dies* (lines 13–26): how does Ovid make these lines vivid and lively? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

Group D: Non–Epic Verse Author

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

militat omnis amans, et habet sua castra Cupido;
 Attice, crede mihi, militat omnis amans.
 quae bello est habilis, Veneri quoque convenit aetas:
 turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor. 5
 quos petiere duces annos in milite forti,
 hos petit in socio bella puella viro:
 pervigilant ambo, terra requiescit uterque;
 ille fores dominae servat, at ille ducis.
 militis officium longa est via: mitte puellam,
 strenuus exempto fine sequetur amans; 10
 ibit in adversos montes duplicataque nimbo
 flumina, congestas exteret ille nives,
 nec freta pressurus tumidos causabitur Euros
 aptaque verrendis sidera quaeret aquis.
 ...
 ardet in abducta Briseide maestus Achilles 15
 (dum licet, Argeas frangite, Troes, opes);
 Hector ab Andromaches complexibus ibat ad arma,
 et galeam capiti quae daret, uxor erat;
 summa ducum, Atrides visa Priameide fertur
 Maenadis effusis obstipuisse comis; 20
 Mars quoque deprensus fabrilia vincula sensit:
 notior in caelo fabula nulla fuit.
 ipse ego segnis eram discinctaque in otia natus;
 mollierant animos lectus et umbra meos;
 inpulit ignavum formosae cura puellae, 25
 iussit et in castris aera merere suis.
 inde vides agilem nocturnaue bella gerentem:
 qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet.

Ovid *Amores* 1. 9 1–14, 33–46

- (a) *militat ... nives* (lines 1–12): how does Ovid make these lines striking and amusing? [18]
- (b) *ardet ... fuit* (lines 15–22): how does Ovid make these mythological examples lively and vivid? [9]
- (c) *ipse ego ... amet* (lines 23–28): how effectively do these lines bring this poem to a conclusion? [9]

[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:

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 16–51

Ovid, *Amores* I. 1–7, 9, 11–15

- 1 By what means does Tacitus hold the reader's attention in *Annals* I?

- 2 What, in your view, has made Ovid's *Amores* so popular?

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