

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
LATIN**

Literature 2 (Translation and Essay)

MONDAY 21 JANUARY 2008

2491

Morning
Time: 1 hour

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



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.
- **Write your translation on alternate lines.**
- Translate any **two** passages from Section A and answer **one** essay question from Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- Each passage in Section A carries 30 marks. The essay carries 30 marks.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 90.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Section A: Translation

Each passage carries 30 marks.

Translate any **two** passages. You may, if you wish, translate both passages from the same author.

Please write your translations on alternate lines.

1 (i)

ubi vidit homo ad omne facinus paratissimus fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum certissimum consulem idque intellexit non solum sermonibus, sed etiam suffragiis populi Romani saepe esse declaratum, palam agere coepit et aperte dicere occidendum Milonem. servos agrestes et barbaros, quibus silvas publicas depopulatus erat Etruriamque vexarat, ex Appennino deduxerat, quos videbatis.

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 25–6

(ii)

ea vis igitur ipsa, quae saepe incredibiles huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, illam perniciem extinxit ac sustulit, cui primum mentem iniecit, ut vi irritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet vincereturque ab eo, quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam. non est humano consilio, ne mediocri quidem, iudices, deorum immortalium cura res illa perfecta.

Cicero, *Pro Milone* 84–5

2 (i)

talibus orabat Iuno, cunctique fremebant
 caelicolae adsensu vario, ceu flamina prima
 cum deprensa fremunt silvis et caeca volutant
 murmura venturos nautis prodentia ventos.
 tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas,
 infit (eo dicente deum domus alta silescit
 et tremefacta solo tellus, silet arduus aether,
 tum Zephyri posuere, premit placida aequora pontus).

Virgil, *Aeneid* X. 96–103

(ii)

forte ratis celsi coniuncta crepidine saxi
 expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato,
 qua rex Clusinis advectus Osinius oris.
 huc sese trepida Aeneae fugientis imago
 conicit in latebras, nec Turnus segnior instat
 exsuperatque moras et pontes transilit altos.
 vix proram attigerat, rumpit Saturnia funem
 avulsamque rapit revoluta per aequora navem.

Virgil *Aeneid* X. 653–660

3 (i)

hic rerum urbanarum status erat, cum Pannonicas legiones seditio incessit, nullis novis causis nisi quod mutatus princeps licentiam turbarum et ex civili bello spem praemiorum ostendebat. castris aestivis tres simul legiones habebantur, praesidente Iunio Blaeso, qui fine Augusti et initiis Tiberii auditis ob iustitiam aut gaudium intermiserat solita munia. eo principio lascivire miles, discordare, pessimi cuiusque sermonibus praebere aures.

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 16

(ii)

at in Chaucis coeptavere seditionem praesidium agitantibus vexillarii discordium legionum et praesenti duorum militum supplicio paulum repressi sunt. iusserat id M'. Ennius castrorum praefectus, bono magis exemplo quam concessio iure. deinde intumescente motu profugus repertusque, postquam intutae latebrae, praesidium ab audacia mutuatur: non praefectum ab iis, sed Germanicum ducem, sed Tiberium imperatorem violari.

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 38

4 (i)

omina sunt aliquid: modo cum discedere vellet,
ad limen digitos restitit icta Nape.
missa foras iterum limen transire memento
cautius atque alte sobria ferre pedem.
ite hinc, difficiles, funebria ligna, tabellae,
tuque, negaturis cera referta notis,
quam, puto, de longae collectam flore cicutae
melle sub infami Corsica misit apis.

Ovid, *Amores* I. 12, 3–10

(ii)

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.
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.

Ovid, *Amores* I. 9, 1–8

Section B: Essay

Answer **one** question. Each question carries 30 marks.

You are reminded that up to three of the marks will be awarded for quality of written communication.

In answering the essay questions, you are expected to be familiar with the following parts of the text, whether read in Latin or in English:

- 1 Cicero, *Pro Milone* 24–32, 34–35, 41–56, 72–78, 83–90
- 2 Virgil, *Aeneid* X
- 3 Tacitus, *Annals* I. 16–49
- 4 Ovid, *Amores* I. 1–7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15

1 In what ways does the *Pro Milone* show that ‘attack is the best form of defence’?
In your answer, you might like to consider:

- Cicero’s depiction of Clodius
- his depiction of Milo
- his use of the techniques of oratory.

2 What picture of the gods do we see in *Aeneid* X?
In your answer, you might like to consider:

- how the gods deal with each other
- how they deal with mortals
- the role of Jupiter.

3 How does Tacitus make his narrative stimulating in *Annals* I?
In your answer, you might like to consider:

- his descriptions of events
- his depictions of character
- his use of speeches.

4 What do you feel are Ovid’s strengths as a love poet in *Amores* I?
In your answer, you might like to consider:

- how Ovid communicates emotion
- how he describes scenes and situations
- how he depicts people, including himself.

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Section A

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- Q.2 Virgil, *Aeneid* X. 96-103, 653-660 © 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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