

**ADVANCED GCE
LATIN**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
VIRGIL and TACITUS

WEDNESDAY 18 JUNE 2008

2486

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 B: Epic

1 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

2 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
 sustentant acies. circum hos utrimque phalanges 10
 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
 uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu 15
 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]

Group C: Historians

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

sed quibus Silius moderabatur, mente ambigua fortunam seditionis alienae speculabantur: inferioris exercitus miles in rabiem prolapsus est, orto ab unetvicesimanis quintanisque initio, et tractis prima quoque ac vicesima legionibus: nam isdem aestivis in finibus Ubiorum habebantur per otium aut levia munia. igitur audito fine Augusti vernacula multitudo, nuper acto in urbe dilectu, lasciviae 5
sueta, laborum intolerans, implere ceterorum rudes animos: venisse tempus quo veterani maturam missionem, iuvenes largiora stipendia, cuncti modum miseriarum exposcerent saevitiamque centurionum ulciscerentur. non unus haec, ut Pannonicas inter legiones Percennius, nec apud trepidas militum aures, alios validiores exercitus respicientium, sed multa seditionis ora vocesque: sua in manu sitam rem Romanam, 10
suis victoriis augeri rem publicam, in suum cognomentum adscisci imperatores.

nec legatus obviam ibat: quippe plurium vaecordia constantiam exemerat. repente lymphati dstrictis gladiis in centuriones invadunt: ea vetustissima militaribus odiis materies et saeviendi principium. prostratos verberibus mulcant, sexagenis singulos, 15
ut numerum centurionum adaequarent: tum convulsos laniatosque et partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum proiciunt. Septimius cum perfugisset ad tribunal pedibusque Caecinae advolveretur, eo usque flagitatus est donec ad exitium dederetur. Cassius Chaerea, mox caede Gai Caesaris memoriam apud posteros adeptus, tum adulescens et animi ferox, inter obstantes et armatos ferro 20
viam patefecit. non tribunus ultra, non castrorum praefectus ius obtinuit: vigiliis, stationes, et si qua alia praesens usus indixerat, ipsi partiebantur. id militares animos altius coniectantibus praecipuum indicium magni atque inplacabilis motus, quod neque disiecti nec paucorum instinctu, set pariter ardescerent, pariter silerent, tanta aequalitate et constantia ut regi crederes.

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 31–32

- (a) *sed quibus ... imperatores* (lines 1–11): show how Tacitus emphasises how dangerous this situation is becoming. [18]
- (b) *nec legatus ... crederes* (lines 12–24): by what means does Tacitus bring out the drama of the situation here? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group C: Historians

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

iuvit nox sideribus inlustris, ventumque ad vicus Marsorum et circumdatae stationes stratis etiam tum per cubilia propterque mensas, nullo metu, non antepositis vigiliis: adeo cuncta incuria disiecta erant neque belli timor, ac ne pax quidem nisi languida et soluta inter temulentos.

Caesar avidas legiones quo latior populatio foret quattuor in cuneos dispertit; 5
 quinquaginta milium spatium ferro flammisque pervastat. non sexus, non aetas
 miserationem attulit: profana simul et sacra et celeberrimum illis gentibus templum
 quod Tanfanae vocabant solo aequantur. sine vulnere milites, qui semisomnos, 10
 inermos aut palantes ceciderant. excivit ea caedes Bructeros, Tubantes, Usipetes,
 saltusque, per quos exercitui regressus, insedere. quod gnarum duci incessitque
 itineri et proelio. pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, 10
 et mediis impedimentis sinistrum latus unetvicesimani, dextrum quintani clausere,
 vicesima legio terga firmavit, post ceteri sociorum. sed hostes, donec agmen
 per saltus porrigeretur, immoti, dein latera et frontem modice adsultantes, tota vi 15
 novissimos incurrere. turbabanturque densis Germanorum catervis leves cohortes,
 cum Caesar advectus ad vicesimanos voce magna hoc illud tempus oblitterandae
 seditionis clamitabat: pergerent, properarent culpam in decus vertere. exarsere
 animis unoque impetu perruptum hostem redigunt in aperta caeduntque.

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 50–51

- (a) *iuvit nox ... temulentos* (lines 1–4): how does Tacitus' language bring out the advantages of the situation for the Romans? [9]
- (b) *Caesar ... ceciderant* (lines 5–9): show how the completeness of the victory is emphasised in Tacitus' account. [9]
- (c) *excivit ... caeduntque* (lines 9–18): how does Tacitus make this description vivid and exciting? [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:

Virgil, *Aeneid* XII

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 16–51.

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

- 2 'A skilful storyteller with a strong sense of the dramatic.' Referring to his account of the army revolts in *Annals* I, discuss this view of Tacitus.

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- Q.3 & Q.4 Tacitus, *Annals* I. 31–32, 50–51 © N. Miller, *Tacitus: Annals 1*, Bristol Classical Press. Reproduced by kind permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd, www.duckw.com.

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