

**ADVANCED GCE
LATIN**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
TACITUS and OVID

WEDNESDAY 18 JUNE 2008

2489

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 C: Historians

1 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, ut numerum centurionum adaequarent: tum convulsos laniatosque et partim 15
exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum prociunt. 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

2 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,
 inermos aut palantes ceciderant. excivit ea caedes Bructeros, Tubantes, Usipetes, 10
 saltusque, per quos exercitui regressus, insedere. quod gnarum duci incessitque
 itineri et proelio. pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio,
 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]

Group D: Non-Epic Verse Author

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

<p>quid mihi, Livor edax, ignavos obicis annos ingeniique vocas carmen inertis opus, non me more patrum, dum strenua sustinet aetas, praemia militiae pulverulenta sequi nec me verbosas leges ediscere nec me ingrato vocem prostituisse foro?</p>	5
<p>mortale est, quod quaeris, opus; mihi fama perennis quaeritur, in toto semper ut orbe canar. ... Varronem primamque ratem quae nesciet aetas aureaque Aesonio terga petita duci?</p>	
<p>carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucreti, exitio terras cum dabit una dies; Tityrus et fruges Aeneiaque arma legentur, Roma triumphati dum caput orbis erit; donec erunt ignes arcusque Cupidinis arma, discentur numeri, culte Tibulle, tui; Gallus et Hesperii et Gallus notus Eois, et sua cum Gallo nota Lycoris erit.</p>	10
<p>ergo cum silices, cum dens patientis aratri depereant aevo, carmina morte carent: cedant carminibus reges regumque triumphi, cedat et auriferi ripa benigna Tagi. vilia miretur vulgus; mihi flavus Apollo pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua, sustineamque coma metuentem frigora myrtum atque a sollicito multus amante legar.</p>	15
<p>pascitur in vivis Livor; post fata quiescit, cum suus ex merito quemque tuetur honos: ergo etiam cum me supremus adederit ignis, vivam, parsque mei multa superstes erit.</p>	20
<p>...</p>	25
<p>...</p>	30

Ovid, *Amores* I. 15, 1–8, 21–42

- (a) *quid mihi ... canar* (lines 1–8): what is the tone of this opening section of the poem and how is it achieved? [9]
- (b) *Varronem ... Lycoris erit* (lines 9–18): how does Ovid use variation in the way he refers to the poets in this list? [9]
- (c) *ergo cum ... superstes erit* (lines 19–30): show how the conclusion to this poem is firm, confident and emphatic. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total = 36 + 4 = 40]

Group D: Non–Epic Verse Author

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

iam super oceanum venit a seniore marito
 flava pruinoso quae vehit axe diem.
 quo properas, Aurora? mane: sic Memnonis umbris
 annua sollemni caede parentet avis.
 nunc iuvat in teneris dominae iacuisse lacertis; 5
 si quando, lateri nunc bene iuncta meo est.
 nunc etiam somni pingues et frigidus aer,
 et liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis.
 quo properas ingrata viris, ingrata puellis?
 roscida purpurea supprime lora manu. 10
 ante tuos ortus melius sua sidera servat
 navita nec media nescius errat aqua;
 te surgit quamvis lassus veniente viator
 et miles saevas aptat ad arma manus;
 prima bidente vides oneratos arva colentes, 15
 prima vocas tardos sub iuga panda boves.
 ...
 invida, quo properas? quod erat tibi filius ater,
 materni fuerat pectoris ille color.
 Tithono vellem de te narrare liceret:
 femina non caelo turpior ulla foret. 20
 illum dum refugis, longo quia grandior aevo,
 surgis ad invisas a sene mane rotas;
 at si quem manibus Cephalum complexa teneres,
 clamares 'lente currite, noctis equi.'
 cur ego plectar amans, si vir tibi marcet ab annis? 25
 num me nupsisti conciliante seni?
 aspice quot somnos iuveni donarit amato
 Luna, neque illius forma secunda tuae.
 ipse deum genitor, ne te tam saepe videret,
 commisit noctes in sua vota duas. 30
 iurgia finieram. scires audisse: rubebat,
 nec tamen adsueto tardius orta dies.

Ovid, *Amores* I. 13 1–16, 31–48

- (a) *quo properas ... boves* (lines 3–16): how does Ovid as lover make these lines a lively complaint to Aurora? [18]
- (b) *invida ... orta dies* (lines 17–32): how do Ovid's choice of detail and his language make the end of this poem clever and amusing? [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:

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 16–51
Ovid, *Amores* I. 1–7, 9, 11–15.

- 1 '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.

- 2 'Ovid is so light-hearted that he should not be considered a real "love-poet" at all.' Discuss.

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Q.1 & Q.2 Tacitus, *Annals* I. 31–32, 50–51 © N. Miller, *Tacitus: Annals 1*, Bristol Classical Press.
Q.3 & Q.4 Ovid, *Amores* I. 15. 1–8, 21–42, 13. 1–16, 31–48 © J. Barsby, *Ovid: Amores 1*, Bristol Classical Press.
Texts reproduced by kind permission of Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd, www.duckw.com.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.