



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

LATIN

Literature 1 (Commentary)

TACITUS and OVID

2479

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Thursday 15 January 2009
Morning

Duration: 1 hour



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers in the separate Answer Booklet provided.
- Answer any **two** questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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 60, including 6 marks for quality of written communication.
- Candidates are advised to spend **no more** than 30 minutes on **each** question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **two** questions.

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

Section A

TACITUS

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

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 5
 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, 10
 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 15
 gratiam statim mereare, statim recipias.'

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 28

- (a) From lines 1–8 (*noctem ... lamentantur*), summarise how the soldiers respond to the eclipse. [15]
- (b) In lines 8–16 (*utendum ... recipias*), how does Tacitus make this passage vivid and dramatic? You should make close reference 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 the sections following this passage, how does the revolt finally collapse? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

TACITUS

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

consultatum ibi de remedio; etenim nuntiabatur parari legatos qui superiorem exercitum ad causam eandem traherent; destinatum excidio Ubiorum oppidum, imbutasque praeda manus in direptionem Galliarum erupturas. augebat metum gnarus Romanae seditionis et, si omitteretur ripa, invasurus hostis: at si auxilia et socii adversum abscedentes legiones armarentur, civile bellum suscipi. periculosa 5
severitas, flagitiosa largitio: seu nihil militi sive omnia concedentur in ancipiti res publica. igitur volutatis inter se rationibus placitum ut epistulae nomine principis scriberentur: missionem dari vicena stipendia meritis, exauctorari qui sena dena fecissent ac retineri sub vexillo ceterorum inmunes nisi propulsandi hostes, legata 10
quae petiverant exsolvi duplicarique.

sensit miles in tempus conficta statimque flagitavit. missio per tribunos maturatur, largitio differebatur in hiberna cuiusque. non abscessere quintani unetvicesimanique donec isdem in aestivis contracta ex viatico amicorum ipsiusque Caesaris pecunia persolveretur. primam ac vicesimam legiones Caecina legatus in civitatem Ubiorum reduxit turpi agmine cum fisci de imperatore rapti inter signa interque 15
aquilas veherentur. Germanicus superiorem ad exercitum profectus secundam et tertiam decumam et sextam decumam legiones nihil cunctatas sacramento adigit. quartadecumani paulum dubitaverant: pecunia et missio quamvis non flagitantibus oblata est.

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 36–37

- (a) What dramatic events had ended the meeting between Germanicus and the mutineers in the section preceding this passage? [9]
- (b) In lines 1–11 (*consultatum ... flagitavit*), how does Tacitus make clear that the situation is desperate and out of Germanicus' control? You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (c) From lines 11–19 (*missio ... oblata est*), how does Tacitus suggest the weakness of the commanders' authority? You should make **three** points. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Section B

OVID

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

forsitan et tecum tua nunc requiescit amica: heu, melior quanto sors tua sorte mea! dummodo sic, in me durae transite catenae. tempora noctis eunt; excute poste seram. fallimur, an verso sonuerunt cardine postes raucaque concussae signa dedere fores? fallimur: impulsa est animoso ianua vento. ei mihi, quam longe spem tulit aura meam! si satis es raptae, Borea, memor Orithyiae, huc ades et surdas flamine tunde fores.	5 10
urbe silent tota, vitreoque madentia rore tempora noctis eunt; excute poste seram, aut ego iam ferroque ignique paratior ipse, quem face sustineo, tecta superba petam. nox et Amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadent: illa pudore vacat, Liber Amorque metu. omnia consumpsi, nec te precibusque minisque movimus, o foribus durior ipse tuis. non te formosae decuit servare puellae limina: sollicito carcere dignus eras. iamque pruinosos molitur Lucifer axes, inque suum miseros excitat ales opus. at tu, non laetis detracta corona capillis, dura super tota limina nocte iace; tu dominae, cum te proiectam mane uidebit, temporis absumpti tam male testis eris. qualiscumque vale sentique abeuntis honorem, lente nec admisso turpis amante, vale. vos quoque, crudeles rigido cum limine postes duraque conservae ligna, valetate, fores.	15 20 25 30

Ovid, *Amores* I. 6. 45–74

- (a) From the lines of the poem preceding this passage, give any **three** of the things which Ovid has said to the doorkeeper to persuade him to let Ovid in. [9]
- (b) In lines 1–16 (*forsitan ... metu*), how does Ovid make his points vivid and forceful? You should make close reference to **both** the content **and** the style of the Latin and support your discussion with **at least four examples** from the text. [30]
- (c) From lines 17–30 (*omnia ... fores*), pick out and briefly discuss **three Latin** expressions with which Ovid expresses his frustration and disappointment. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

quis nisi vel miles vel amans et frigora noctis et denso mixtas perferet imbre nives? mittitur infestos alter speculator in hostes, in rivale oculos alter, ut hoste, tenet.	5
ille graves urbes, hic durae limen amicae obsidet; hic portas frangit, at ille fores. saepe soporatos invadere profuit hostes caedere et armata vulgus inerme manu; sic fera Threicii ceciderunt agmina Rhesi, et dominum capti deseruistis equi:	10
nempe maritorum somnis utuntur amantes et sua sopitis hostibus arma movent. custodum transire manus vigilumque catervas militis et miseri semper amantis opus. Mars dubius, nec certa Venus: victique resurgunt, quosque neges umquam posse iacere, cadunt.	15
ergo desidiam quicumque uocabat amorem, desinat: ingenii est experientis Amor. ardet in abducta Briseide maestus Achilles (dum licet, Argeas frangite, Troes, opes); Hector ab Andromaches complexibus ibat ad arma, et galeam capiti quae daret, uxor erat;	20
summa ducum, Atrides visa Priameide fertur Maenadis effusis obstipuisse comis; Mars quoque deprensus fabrilis vincula sensit: notior in caelo fabula nulla fuit.	25

Ovid, *Amores* I. 9. 15–40

- (a) From the lines preceding this passage, give **three** of the comparisons which Ovid has made between soldiers and lovers. [9]
- (b) In lines 1–16 (*quis ... cadunt*), how does Ovid effectively and skilfully convey the resemblances he sees between soldiers and lovers?
You should make close reference 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 17–26 (*ergo ... fuit*), what point is Ovid making, and how are the mythical examples relevant to this point? [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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