



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

Wednesday 3 June 2009

Afternoon

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.
- 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:

igitur audito fine Augusti vernacula multitudo, nuper acto in urbe dilectu, lasciviae 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, suis victoriis augeri rem publicam, in suum cognomentum adscisci imperatores. 5

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 exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum prociunt. Septimius cum perfugisset ad tribunal pedibusque Caecinae advolveretur, eo usque flagitatus est donec ad exitium dederetur. 10

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 31–32

- (a) (i) In which area of which province are these events happening and who is in overall charge of the legions? [3]
- (ii) According to Tacitus in the lines preceding this passage, why might the soldiers think that this man would encourage their revolt? [6]
- (b) In lines 1–7 (*igitur ... imperatores*), how does Tacitus create a threatening and alarming picture? 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 8–14 (*nec ... dederetur*), summarise the events which take place. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

TACITUS

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

'non mihi uxor aut filius patre et re publica cariores sunt, sed illum quidem sua
 maiestas, imperium Romanum ceteri exercitus defendent. coniugem et liberos meos
 quos pro gloria vestra libens ad exitium offerrem, nunc procul a furentibus summoveo,
 ut quidquid istud sceleris imminet, meo tantum sanguine pietur, neve occisus Augusti
 pronepos, interfecta Tiberii nurus nocentiores vos faciant. quid enim per hos dies 5
 inausum intemeratumve vobis? quod nomen huic coetui dabo? militesne appellem,
 qui filium imperatoris vestri vallo et armis circumdeditis? an cives, quibus tam
 proiecta senatus auctoritas? hostium quoque ius et sacra legationis et fas gentium
 rupistis. divus Iulius seditionem exercitus verbo uno compescuit, Quirites vocando
 qui sacramentum eius detrectabant: divus Augustus vultu et aspectu Actiacas 10
 legiones exterruit: nos ut nondum eosdem, ita ex illis ortos si Hispaniae Syriaeve
 miles aspernaretur, tamen mirum et indignum erat. primane et vicesima legiones,
 illa signis a Tiberio acceptis, tu tot proeliorum socia, tot praemiis aucta, egregiam
 duci vestro gratiam refertis? hunc ego nuntium patri laeta omnia aliis e provinciis
 audienti feram? ipsius tirones, ipsius veteranos non missione, non pecunia satiatos: 15
 hic tantum interfici centuriones, eici tribunos, includi legatos, infecta sanguine castra,
 flumina, meque precariam animam inter infensos trahere.'

Tacitus, *Annals* I. 42

- (a) (i) Identify the people referred to as *mihi*, *uxor* and *filius* in line 1. [3]
- (ii) Briefly outline the circumstances in which the speech in this passage is made. [6]
- (b) From lines 1–6 (*non ... dabo*), summarise the points the speaker is making. [15]
- (c) In lines 6–17 (*militesne ... trahere*), how does Tacitus convey the intensity of the speaker's feelings? [30]
 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.

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Section B

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3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

vivet Maeonides, Tenedos dum stabit et Ide, dum rapidas Simois in mare volvet aquas; vivet et Ascraeus, dum mustis uva tumebit, dum cadet incurva falce resecta Ceres; Battiades semper toto cantabitur orbe:	5
quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet; nulla Sophocleo veniet iactura cothurno; cum sole et luna semper Aratus erit; dum fallax servus, durus pater, improba lena vivent et meretrix blanda, Menandros erit;	10
Ennius arte carens animosique Accius oris casurum nullo tempore nomen habent; Varronem primamque ratem quae nesciet aetas aureaque Aesonio terga petita duci?	15
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;	20
Gallus et Hesperii et Gallus notus Eois, et sua cum Gallo nota Lycoris erit. ergo cum silices, cum dens patientis aratri depereant aevo, carmina morte carent: cedant carminibus reges regumque triumpho, cedat et auriferi ripa benigna Tagi.	25
vilis miretur vulgus; mihi flavus Apollo pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua, sustineamque coma metuentem frigora myrtum atque a sollicito multus amante legar.	30

Ovid, *Amores* l. 15. 9–38

- (a) In the part of the poem which precedes this passage, what criticism of Ovid is made by Envy, and how does Ovid answer it? [9]
- (b) In lines 1–20 (*vivet ... tui*), show how Ovid uses variation in language and content to ensure that the list of authors he discusses does not become monotonous. 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) Summarise what Ovid says in lines 23–30 (*ergo ... legar*). [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

aestus erat, mediamque dies exegerat horam;
 adposui medio membra levanda toro.
 pars adapertha fuit, pars altera clausa fenestrae,
 quale fere silvae lumen habere solent,
 qualia sublucent fugiente crepuscula Phoebō
 aut ubi nox abiit nec tamen orta dies. 5
 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 prodicione 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!

Ovid, *Amores* I. 5. 1–22

- (a) In lines 1–8 (*aestus ... pudor*), what does Ovid say about the time and the light? [15]
- (b) In lines 9–22 (*ecce ... femur*), how does Ovid make the arrival of Corinna, and his reaction to her, vivid and lively?
 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 lines which follow this passage, what does Ovid say about his encounter with Corinna? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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