



**B O A R D O F S T U D I E S**  
NEW SOUTH WALES

**2013**

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATION**

# Latin Extension

## General Instructions

- Reading time – 10 minutes
- Working time – 1 hour and 50 minutes
- Write using black or blue pen  
Black pen is preferred

## Total marks – 50

**Section I** Pages 3–5

### 30 marks

- Attempt Questions 1–3
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

**Section II** Pages 6–8

### 20 marks

- Attempt Questions 4–5
- Allow about 50 minutes for this section

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## Section I — Prescribed Text

30 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

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### Question 1 (8 marks)

Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. 8

me, quem luna solet deducere vel breve lumen  
candelae, cuius dispenso et tempero filum,  
contemnit. miserae cognosce prohoemia rixae,  
si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.  
stat contra starique iubet. parere necesse est; 290  
nam quid agas, cum te furiosus cogat et idem  
fortior? “unde venis” exclamat, “cuius aceto,  
cuius conche tumes? quis tecum sectile porrum  
sutor et elixi vervecis labra comedit?  
nil mihi respondes? aut dic aut accipe calcem. 295  
ede ubi consistas: in qua te quaero proseucha?”  
dicere si temptes aliquid tacitusve recedas,  
tantumdem est: feriunt pariter, vadimonia deinde  
irati faciunt. libertas pauperis haec est:  
pulsatus rogat et pugnibus concisus adorat 300  
ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti.  
nec tamen haec tantum metuas; nam qui spoliet te  
non derit clausis domibus postquam omnis ubique  
fixa catenatae siluit compago tabernae.

Juvenal, *Satire* III.286–304

**Question 2** (12 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a)                    hic tunc Umbricius ‘quando artibus’ inquit ‘honestis  
nullus in urbe locus, nulla emolumenta laborum,  
res hodie minor est here quam fuit atque eadem cras  
deteret exiguis aliquid, proponimus illuc  
ire, fatigatas ubi Daedalus exuit alas,                    25  
dum nova canities, dum prima et recta senectus,  
dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat et pedibus me  
porto meis nullo dextram subeunte bacillo.’

Juvenal, *Satire* III.21–28

- (i) Give an example of anaphora in this extract.                    **1**
- (ii) Who is Lachesis and why does Juvenal include her here?                    **2**

- (b)                    nonne vides quanto celebretur sportula fumo?  
centum convivae, sequitur sua quemque culina.                    250  
Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res  
inpositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat  
servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.

Juvenal, *Satire* III.249–253

How does Umbricius’s description of the food handout in this extract illustrate Rome’s degeneration?                    **4**

- (c)                    [...] “O te, Bolane, cerebri  
felicem!” aiebam tacitus, cum quidlibet ille  
garriret, vicos, urbem laudaret. Ut illi  
nil respondebam, “Misere cupis” inquit “abire;  
iamdudum video: sed nil agis; usque tenebo;                    15  
persequar hinc quo nunc iter est tibi.” [...]

Horace, *Satire* 1.9.11–16

How does the poet use dialogue in this extract to convey the extreme nature of his situation?                    **5**

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In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the prescribed genre relevant to the question
  - present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by references to the text
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**Question 3** (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the question that follows.

[...] “Maecenas quomodo tecum?”  
hinc repetit: “Paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae;  
nemo dexterius fortuna est usus. Haberes 45  
magnum adiutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,  
hunc hominem velles si tradere: dispeream ni  
summosses omnes.” “Non isto vivimus illic  
quo tu rere modo; domus hac nec purior ulla est  
nec magis his aliena malis; nil mi officit” inquam 50  
“ditior hic aut est quia doctior; est locus uni  
cuique suus.” “Magnum narras, vix credibile.” “Atqui  
sic habet.” “Accendis, quare cupiam magis illi  
proximus esse.” “Velis tantummodo, quae tua virtus,  
expugnabis; et est qui vinci possit, eoque 55  
difficiles aditus primos habet.” “Haud mihi dero:  
muneribus servos corrumpam; non, hodie si  
exclusus fuero, desistam; tempora quaeram;  
occurram in triviis; deducam. Nil sine magno  
vita labore dedit mortalibus.” [...] 60

Horace, *Satire* 1.9.43–60

Explain how this passage is typical of Horace’s satiric humour in *Satire* 1.9.

**10**

## Section II — Non-prescribed Text

20 marks

Attempt Questions 4–5

Allow about 50 minutes for this section

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

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In your translations you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between English and Latin with regard to language structure
  - convey meaning accurately and idiomatically
  - demonstrate understanding of the content and style of the genre
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**Question 4** (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in bold are translated on page 7.

*Juvenal criticises rich patrons who gorge on luxurious banquets, while denying the bare necessities to their clients. He warns that they will pay the penalty.*

**vestibulis abeunt veteres lassique clientes**  
**votaque deponunt, quamquam longissima cenae**  
**spes homini; caulis miseris atque ignis emendus.**  
**optima silvarum interea pelagique vorabit** 135  
**rex horum vacuisque toris tantum ipse iacebit.**  
(nam de tot pulchris et latis orbibus et tam  
antiquis una comedunt patrimonia mensa.)  
nullus iam parasitus erit. sed quis ferat istas  
luxuriae sordes? quanta est gula quae sibi totos 140  
ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum!  
poena tamen praesens, cum tu deponis amictus  
turgidus et crudum pavonem in balnea portas.  
hinc subitae mortes atque intestata senectus.  
it nova nec tristis per cunctas fabula cenas; 145  
ducitur iratis plaudendum funus amicis.

Juvenal, *Satires* I.132–46

**Question 4 continues on page 7**

Question 4 (continued)

**Vocabulary**

<i>amictus, -us</i> m.	outer garment
<i>aper, -ri</i> m.	wild boar
<i>balneum, -i</i> n.	bath, bathing place
<i>crudus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	immature, crude; raw, undigested
<i>gula, -ae</i> f.	gullet, throat; appetite
<i>intestatus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	unattested
<i>orbes, -ium</i> m.	round tables
<i>patrimonium, -i</i> n.	patrimony, inheritance
<i>pavo, -onis</i> m.	peacock
<i>sordes, -ium</i> f.	filth; meanness
<i>turgidus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	swollen, stuffed

Translation of lines 132–36.

*The old, weary clients leave the entrance halls and put aside their prayers, though a man's hope for dinner is the hope that lasts the longest; the poor wretches have to buy cabbage and kindling for fire. Meanwhile their 'king' will guzzle the best produce of the woods and of the sea and will recline alone amid so many empty couches.*

- (a) Translate lines 137–46 of the extract into ENGLISH, starting from *nam de* and ending with *funus amicis*. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **10**
- (b) Describe how this extract is typical of Juvenal's satire. **5**

**End of Question 4**

**Please turn over**

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In your translations you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between English and Latin with regard to language structure
  - convey meaning accurately and idiomatically
  - demonstrate understanding of the content and style of the genre
- 

**Question 5** (5 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

**Attempt either part (a) or part (b).**

- (a) Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **5**



Horace, *Satire* 2.7.28–32

**Vocabulary**

<i>astrum, -i</i> n.	star, constellation
<i>holus, holeris</i> n.	herbs, vegetables
<i>levis, -e</i> (adj.)	light; trivial; amateur
<i>poto, -are, -avi, -atus</i>	drink
<i>rusticus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	of the country, rustic
<i>securus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	carefree, untroubled
<i>vincio, vincere, vinxi, victus</i>	bind, compel

**OR**

- (b) Translate the passage into LATIN prose. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **5**

A certain Sabine woman tries to persuade our friend not to set out for the countryside while the oxen are lowing. She believes that animals make noises to warn of future disasters. Our friend wonders whether he should be guided by her words. If he does not leave immediately he will lose a lot of money. He finally decides to go.

**End of paper**