

2014 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 2–5

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

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.

Question 1 (8 marks)

Translate BOTH extracts into ENGLISH. The translations should be written on alternate lines.

- (a) Si quicquam cupido optantique optigit umquam
insperanti, hoc est gratum animo proprie.
Quare hoc est gratum nobisque hoc carius auro,
quod te restituisti, Lesbia, mi cupido,
restituisti cupido atque insperanti, ipsa refert te
nobis. O lucem candidiore nota!
Quis me uno vivit felicitior, aut magis hac rem
optandam in vita dicere quis poterit?

1

3

5

Catullus 107

- (b) nunc etiam somni pingues et frigidus aer,
et liquidum tenui gutture cantat ausis.
quo properas ingrata uiris, ingrata puellis?
roscida purpurea supprime lora manu.
ante tuos ortus melius sua sidera seruat
navita nec media nescius errat aqua;
te surgit quamvis lassus ueniente uiator
et miles saeuas aptat ad arma manus;
prima bidente uides oneratos arua colentes,
prima uocas tardos sub iuga panda boues;
tu pueros somno fraudas tradisque magistris,
ut subeant tenerae uerbera saeua manus

10

5

15

Ovid, *Amores* I.13.7–18

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

- Question 2 continues on page 4**

Question 2 (continued)

- (c) Dicebas quondam solum te nosse Catullum, 1
Lesbia, nec prae me velle tenere Iovem.
Dilexi tum te non tantum ut vulgus amicam,
sed pater ut gnatos diligit et generos.
Nunc te cognovi: quare etsi impensius uror, 5
multo mi tamen es vilior et levior.
Qui potis est, inquis? Quod amantem iniuria talis
cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus.
Catullus 72

Describe how Catullus characterises love in this poem.

4

End of Question 2

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
-

Question 3 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the question that follows.

Odi et amo. Quare id faciam, fortasse requiris.
Nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

Catullus 85

Orphea detinuisse feras et concita dicunt
flumina Threicia sustinuisse lyra;
saxa Cithaeronis Thebas agitata per artem 5
sponte sua in muri membra coisse ferunt;
quin etiam, Polypheme, fera Galatea sub Aetna
ad tua rorantis carmina flexit equos:
miremur, nobis et Baccho et Apolline dextro,
turba puellarum si mea uerba colit? 10

Propertius III.2.3–10

in mea uesanas habui dispendia uires 25
et ualui poenam fortis in ipse meam.
quid mihi uobiscum, caedis scelerumque ministrae?
debita sacrilegae uincla subite manus.
an, si pulsassem minimum de plebe Quiritem,
plecterer, in dominam ius mihi maius erit? 30
pessima Tydides scelerum monimenta reliquit:
ille deam primus perculit; alter ego.
et minus ille nocens: mihi quam profitebar amare
laesa est; Tydides saeuus in hoste fuit.

Ovid, *Amores* I.7.25–34

Analyse how the elegiac poets explore the theme of power in these extracts.

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.

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 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.

Elegy, personified as a goddess, speaks about the nature and power of elegiac poetry.

sum levis, et mecum levis est, mea cura, Cupido;
non sum materia fortior ipsa mea.
rustica sit sine me lascivi mater Amoris;
huic ego proveni lena comesque deae.
quam tu non poteris duro reserare cothurno, 45
haec est blanditiis ianua laxa meis;
et tamen emerui plus quam tu posse, ferendo
multa supercilio non patienda tuo.
per me decepto didicit custode Corinna
liminis adstricti sollicitare fidem, 50
delabique toro tunica velata soluta
atque inpercussos nocte movere pedes.
a quotiens foribus duris infixi pependi,
non verita a populo praetereunte legi!
quin ego me memini, dum custos saevus abiret, 55
ancillae miseram delituisse sinu.

Ovid, *Amores* III.1.41–56

Question 4 continues on page 7

Question 4 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>adstringo, adstringere, adstrinxi, adstrictum</i>	bind on, tie fast
<i>Corinna, -ae f.</i>	Corinna (Ovid's love interest)
<i>delabor, delabi, delapsus</i>	slip down
<i>emereo, emerere, emerui, emeritum</i>	earn, merit, deserve
<i>fides, fidei f.</i>	loyalty
<i>inpercussus, -a, -um (adj.)</i>	not struck (against anything)
<i>lascivus, -a, -um (adj.)</i>	playful
<i>laxus, -a, -um (adj.)</i>	open
<i>lena, -ae f.</i>	procuress, bawd, female pimp
<i>materia, -ae f.</i>	subject matter
<i>provenio, provenire, proveni, proventum</i>	come forth, appear
<i>resero, reserare, reseravi, reseratum</i>	to open; to lay bare
<i>rusticus, -a, -um (adj.)</i>	rustic, unsophisticated
<i>sollicito, sollicitare, sollicitavi, sollicitatum</i>	disturb; provoke; seduce
<i>supercilium, -i n.</i>	eyebrow; pride
<i>velo, velare, velavi, velatum</i>	cover, clothe

Translation of lines 53–56.

Ah how often [in the form of an elegaic poem] I have been suspended, fixed at a hard door, not afraid to be read by people passing by! Why I remember hiding away in a slave girl's breast, poor me, until the savage porter left.

- (a) Translate lines 41–52 of the extract into ENGLISH, starting from *sum levis* and ending with *movere pedes*. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **10**
- (b) In what ways is this extract typical of Ovid's elegiac poetry? **5**

End of Question 4

Please turn over

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**

The poet, reduced almost to nothing by suffering at the hands of Cupid, begs for mercy.

non ego, sed tenuis vapulat umbra mea. 20
quam si perdideris, quis erit qui talia cantet
(haec mea Musa levis gloria magna tua est),
qui caput et digitos et lumina nigra puellae
et canat ut soleant molliter ire pedes?

Propertius II.12.20–24

Vocabulary

<i>digitus</i> , -i m.	finger
<i>molliter</i> (adv.)	gently
<i>Musa</i> , -ae f.	Muse (goddess of poetry)
<i>ut</i>	NB equivalent to <i>quomodo</i> here
<i>vapulo</i> , <i>vapulare</i> , <i>vapulavi</i> , <i>vapulatum</i>	to be flogged

OR

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

One day I was walking through the Forum as the sun was setting, when suddenly before my eyes my mistress, very much like a goddess, appeared in a crowd. I asked her slave to give her a little book to be held at night. In vain, her unworthy husband was already leading her home. “O cruel gods,” I cried, “it seems that you never hear my prayers.”

End of paper