



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

2007

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION**

Latin Continuers

General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black or blue pen

Total marks – 100

Section I Pages 3–7

40 marks

- Attempt Questions 1–3
- Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Section II Pages 9–13

40 marks

- Attempt Questions 4–6
- Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Section III Pages 14–15

20 marks

- Attempt Question 7
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

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Section I — Prescribed Text – Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, Book I

40 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Answer both Question 1 and Question 3 in the same writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Answer Question 2 on the multiple-choice answer sheet provided.

Marks

Question 1 (15 marks)

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

- (a) 5
- Inter Lavinium et Albam
- Longam coloniam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni. Tantum tamen opes creverant maxime fuis Etruscis, ut ne morte quidem Aeneae nec deinde inter muliebrem tutelam rudimentumque primum puerilis regni movere arma aut Mezentius Etruscique aut ulli alii accolae ausi sint. Pax ita convenerat ut Etruscis Latinisque fluvius Albula, quem nunc Tiberim vocant, finis esset. (3.4–5)
- (b) 10
- ‘Quin, si vigor iuventae inest, conscendimus equos invisimusque praesentes nostrarum ingenia? id cuique spectatissimum sit quod nec opinato viri adventu occurrerit oculis.’ Incaluerant vino; ‘Age sane’ omnes; citatis equis avolant Romam. Quo cum primis se intendentibus tenebris pervenissent, pergunt inde Collatiam, ubi Lucretiam haudquamquam ut regias nurus, quas in convivio luxuque cum aequalibus viderant tempus terentes, sed nocte sera deditam lanae inter lucubrantes ancillas in medio aedium sedentem inveniunt. Muliebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit. Adveniens vir Tarquiniique excepti benigne; victor maritus comiter invitat regios iuvenes. Ibi Sex. Tarquinius mala libido Lucretiae per vim stuprandae capit. (57.7–10)

Question 2 (5 marks)

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Question 2.

Read the extract, and then, by analysing its grammatical features, answer the questions on page 5.

The words in the extract in *bold italics* are referred to in the questions (a) to (j).

Intervenit *deinde his* cogitationibus
avitum malum, *regni* cupido, atque inde *foedum*
certamen coortum a satis miti *principio*. Quoniam
gemini essent nec *aetatis* verecundia discrimen facere
posset, ut di quorum *tutelae* ea loca essent auguriis
legerent qui nomen novae *urbi* daret, qui conditam
imperio regeret, Palatium Romulus, Remus Aven-
tinum ad *inaugurandum* templa capiunt. (6.4)

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (a) What part of speech is *deinde*?
(A) Adverb
(B) Adjective
(C) Preposition
(D) Conjunction
- (b) What type of pronoun is *his*?
(A) Demonstrative
(B) Emphatic
(C) Personal
(D) Reflexive
- (c) What is the case of *regni*?
(A) Nominative
(B) Genitive
(C) Dative
(D) Ablative
- (d) With which word does *foedum* agree?
(A) *avitum*
(B) *malum*
(C) *inde*
(D) *certamen*
- (e) Why is *principio* ablative?
(A) Place
(B) Origin
(C) Expressing time
(D) Governed by a preposition
- (f) What case and number is *aetatis*?
(A) Nominative singular
(B) Genitive singular
(C) Dative plural
(D) Ablative plural
- (g) What case and number is *tutela*?
(A) Dative singular
(B) Genitive singular
(C) Nominative plural
(D) Nominative singular
- (h) Why is *legerent* subjunctive?
(A) Comparison
(B) Indirect command
(C) Purpose
(D) Result
- (i) What case is *urbi*?
(A) Nominative
(B) Genitive
(C) Dative
(D) Ablative
- (j) Which of the following describes *inaugurandum*?
(A) Gerund
(B) Gerundive
(C) Participle
(D) Supine

End of Question 2

Question 3 (20 marks)

Read the extracts and answer Question 3 in your writing booklet. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) percontatum deinde qui mortales essent,
unde aut quo casu profecti domo quidve quaerentes
in agrum Laurentinum exissent, postquam audierit
multitudinem Troianos esse, ducem Aeneam filium
Anchisae et Veneris, *cremata patria* domo profugos,
sedem condendaeque urbi locum quaerere, et nobilitatem
admiratum gentis virique et animum vel bello
vel paci paratum, dextra data fidem futurae amicitiae
sanxisse. (1.8)
- (i) Name the city referred to as *cremata patria*. 1
- (ii) Outline the TWO explanations which Livy gives in the preceding lines to account for Latinus's acceptance of Aeneas. 2
- (iii) Comment on some of the characteristics of Aeneas which impress Latinus in this extract. 3
- (b) Sed ipse
Romulus circumibat docebatque patrum id superbia
factum qui conubium finitimis negassent; illas
tamen in matrimonio, in societate fortunarum
omnium civitatisque et quo nihil carius humano
generi sit liberum fore; mollirent modo iras et,
quibus fors corpora dedisset, darent animos; saepe
ex iniuria postmodum gratiam ortam; eoque melioribus
usuras viris quod adniscurus pro se quisque sit ut,
cum suam vicem functus officio sit, parentium etiam
patriaeque expleat desiderium. (9.14–15)
- (i) What incident led Romulus to make the speech reported in this extract? 1
- (ii) Identify THREE of the points in Romulus's argument and explain how each point is enhanced by a different use of persuasive language. 5

Question 3 continues on page 7

Question 3 (continued)

- (c) Brutus illis luctu occupatis cultrum ex vulnere Lucretiae extractum, manantem cruore prae se tenens, ‘Per hunc’ inquit ‘castissimum ante regiam iniuriam sanguinem iuro, vosque, di, testes facio me L. Tarquinius Superbum cum scelerata coniuge et omni liberorum stirpe ferro, igni, quacumque dehinc vi possim, exsecuturum, nec illos nec alium quemquam regnare Romae passurum.’ Cultrum deinde Collatino tradit, inde Lucretio ac Valerio, stupentibus miraculo rei, unde novum in Bruti pectore ingenium. Ut praeceptum erat iurant; totique ab luctu versi in iram, Brutum iam inde ad expugnandum regnum vocantem sequuntur ducem. (59.1–2)

Analyse the dramatic presentation of Brutus in this extract, with reference to Livy’s aims.

8**End of Question 3**

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Section II — Prescribed Text – Virgil, *Aeneid VIII*

40 marks

Attempt Questions 4–6

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Start a new writing booklet.

Answer both Question 4 and Question 6 in the same writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Answer Question 5 on the multiple-choice answer sheet provided.

Marks

Question 4 (15 marks)

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

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|----|
| (a) | at furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum
aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,
quattuor a stabulis praestanti corpore tauros
avertit, totidem forma superante iuencas.
atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,
cauda in speluncam tractos versisque viarum
indiciis raptos saxo occultabat opaco;
quaerenti nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant. | 205

210 | 5 |
| (b) | ‘en perfecta mei promissa coniugis arte
munera: ne mox aut Laurentis, nate, superbos
aut acrem dubites in proelia poscere Turnum.’
dixit, et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit,
arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu.
ille deae donis et tanto laetus honore
expleri nequit atque oculos per singula volvit,
miraturque interque manus et brachia versat
terribilem cristis galeam flammisque vomentem,
fatiferumque ense, loricam ex aere rigentem,
sanguineam, ingentem, qualis cum caerula nubes
solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget;
tum levis ocreas electro auroque recocto,
hastamque et clipei non enarrabile textum. | 615

620

625 | 10 |

Question 5 (5 marks)

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Question 5.

Read the extract, and then, by analysing its grammatical features, answer the questions on page 11.

The words in the extract in *bold italics* are referred to in the questions (a) to (j).

ductores *primi* Messapus et Ufens
contemptorque deum Mezentius undique cogunt
auxilia et latos vastant *cultoribus* agros.
mittitur et magni Venulus Diomedis ad urbem
qui *petat* auxilium, et Latio *consistere* Teucros, 10
advectum Aenean classi *victosque* penatis
inferre et fatis regem *se* dicere *posci*,
edoceat, multasque viro se adiungere gentis
Dardanio et late Latio increbrescere nomen:
quid *struat* his coeptis, *quem*, si fortuna sequatur, 15
eventum pugnae cupiat, manifestius ipsi
quam Turno regi aut regi apparere Latino.

Question 5 continues on page 11

Question 5 (continued)

- (a) What part of speech is *primi*?
(A) Adjective
(B) Adverb
(C) Conjunction
(D) Noun
- (b) Why is *cultoribus* ablative?
(A) Agent
(B) Cause
(C) Instrument
(D) Separation
- (c) Which of the following describes *petat*?
(A) Indicative – Relative clause
(B) Subjunctive – Purpose clause
(C) Subjunctive – Indirect question
(D) Subjunctive – Result clause
- (d) Which of the following describes *consistere*?
(A) Ablative of manner
(B) Alternative form of *consisterunt*
(C) Passive imperative
(D) Present infinitive
- (e) With which word does *victos* agree?
(A) *Teucros*
(B) *Aenean*
(C) *penatis*
(D) *fatis*
- (f) What type of pronoun is *se*?
(A) Personal
(B) Emphatic
(C) Reflexive
(D) Demonstrative
- (g) Which of the following describes *posci*?
(A) Historic infinitive
(B) Infinitive in an indirect statement
(C) Perfect indicative verb
(D) Present active infinitive
- (h) Why is *struat* subjunctive?
(A) Causal clause
(B) Relative clause
(C) Indirect command
(D) Indirect question
- (i) What part of speech is *quem*?
(A) Interrogative adjective
(B) Interrogative adverb
(C) Interrogative pronoun
(D) Relative pronoun
- (j) Of which grammatical construction is *quam* a part?
(A) Comparison
(B) Exclamation
(C) Relative clause
(D) Indirect question

End of Question 5

Question 6 (20 marks)

Read the extracts and answer Question 6 in your writing booklet. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
leniit, et tacita refluens ita substitit unda,
mitis ut in morem stagni placidaeque paludis
sterneret aequor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.
ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo: 90
labitur uncta vadis abies; mirantur et undae,
miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe
scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas.
olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant
et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur 95
arboribus, viridisque secant placido aequore silvas.
- (i) What is the mood of this extract? 1
- (ii) Explain how Virgil uses language and stylistic features in this extract to depict the Trojans' journey. 4
- (b) tum *mihi* prima genas vestibat flore iuventas, 160
mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum
Laomedontiden; sed cunctis altior ibat
Anchises. mihi mens iuvenali ardebat amore
compellare virum et dextrae coniungere dextram;
accessi et cupidus Phenei sub moenia duxi. 165
- (i) To whom do the words *mihi* and *Laomedontiden* refer? 2
- (ii) What link between past and present is evident in this extract? 2
- (iii) Copy lines 163 and 164 into your writing booklet and scan both lines, marking the caesura in each one. 2

Question 6 continues on page 13

Question 6 (continued)

- (c) hinc procul addit
- Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis,
 et scelerum poenas, et te, Catilina, minaci
 pendentem scopulo Furiarumque ora trementem,
 secretosque pios, his dantem iura Catonem. 670
- . . .
- hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Caesar
 cum patribus populoque, penatibus et magnis dis,
 stans celsa in puppi, geminas cui tempora flammis 680
 laeta vomunt patriumque aperitur vertice sidus.
 parte alia ventis et dis Agrippa secundis
 arduus agmen agens; cui, belli insigne superbum,
 tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona.
- hinc ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis, 685
 victor ab Aurorae populis et litore rubro,
 Aegyptum virisque Orientis et ultima secum
 Bactra vehit, sequiturque (nefas) Aegyptia coniunx.
- (i) Name TWO Roman heroes, not mentioned in this extract, who are 2
 depicted on the shield.
- (ii) Analyse Virgil's use of characterisation and contrast to reveal heroic 7
 attributes in this extract.

End of Question 6

Section III — Unseen Texts

20 marks

Attempt Question 7

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer part (a) and part (b) in SEPARATE writing booklets.

Question 7 (20 marks)

Marks

Translate BOTH extracts into ENGLISH, using words appropriate to the context. Translations should be written on alternate lines. Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided on the facing page.

- (a) *Jupiter explains to his son, Hercules, that he cannot save young Pallas from his destiny.* 8

audiit Alcides iuvenem magnumque sub imo
corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effundit inanis. 465
tum genitor natum dictis adfatur amicis:
‘stat sua cuique dies, breve et inreparabile tempus
omnibus est vitae; sed famam extendere factis,
hoc virtutis opus. . . .’

Virgil, *Aeneid X*, 464–469

- (b) *The Gauls and the Romans observe two animals, one connected with Diana, one with Mars.* 12

Cum instructae acies starent, cerva fugiens lupum e
montibus exacta per campos inter duas acies decurrit; inde
diversae ferae, cerva ad Gallos, lupus ad Romanos
cursum deflexit. Lupo data inter ordines via; cervam Galli
confixere. Tum . . . Romanus miles “Illac fuga” inquit “et
caedes vertit, ubi sacram Dianae feram iacentem videtis;
hinc victor Martius lupus, integer et intactus, gentis nos
Martiae et conditoris nostri admonuit.”

Livy, *Book X*, 27

Question 7 continues on page 15

Question 7 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>adfor, -ari, -atus sum</i>	to address, speak
<i>admoneo, -ere, -ui, -itum</i>	1. to remind 2. to suggest 3. to advise, urge
<i>Alcides</i>	Hercules, descendant of Alceus
<i>amicus, -a, -um</i>	friendly
<i>cerva, -ae (f)</i>	deer
<i>conditor, -oris (m)</i>	1. maker, builder 2. founder 3. author
<i>configo, -ere, -fixi, -fixum</i>	1. to join, fasten together 2. to pierce through 3. to render powerless
<i>cor, cordis (n)</i>	heart, soul, mind
<i>deflecto, -ere, -flexi, -flectum</i>	1. to deviate 2. to divert, turn aside
<i>duo, -ae, -o</i>	two, both
<i>extendo, -ere, -tendi, -tentum</i>	1. to extend 2. to increase 3. to prostrate
<i>illac</i>	1. there, on that side 2. that way
<i>inreparabilis, -e</i>	irretrievable
<i>intactus, -a, -um</i>	1. untouched, uninjured 2. chaste
<i>lupus, -i (m)</i>	wolf
<i>Martius, -a, -um</i>	1. of Mars 2. belonging to Mars

End of paper

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