



2001
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 3–8

40 marks

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

Section II Pages 9–14

40 marks

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

Section III Pages 15–16

20 marks

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

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Section I — Prescribed Text – Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino*

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) | Omnes hi, quos videtis adesse, in hac causa iniuriam novo scelere conflata putant oportere defendi, defendere ipsi propter iniquitatem temporum non audent. Ita fit ut adsint propterea, quod officium sequuntur, taceant autem idcirco, quia periculum vitant. Quid ergo? audacissimus ego ex omnibus? minime. An tanto officiosior quam ceteri? ne istius quidem laudis ita sum cupidus, ut aliis eam praereptam velim. (1–2) | 6 |
| (b) | Quodsi id vos suscipitis et ad eam rem operam vestram profitemini, si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur eorum liberi, quorum bona venierunt, cavete, per deos immortales, iudices, ne nova et multo crudelior per vos proscriptio instaurata esse videatur. Illam priorem, quae facta est in eos, qui arma capere potuerunt, tamen senatus suscipere noluit, ne quid acrius, quam more maiorum comparatum est, publico consilio factum videretur: hanc vero, quae ad eorum liberos atque ad infantium puerorum incunabula pertinet, nisi hoc iudicio a vobis reicitis et aspernamini, videte, per deos immortales, quem in locum rem publicam venturam putetis. (153) | 9 |

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Question 2.

Select the alternative A, B, C or D that best answers the question. Fill in the response oval completely.

Sample: $2 + 4 =$ (A) 2 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9
 A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐

If you think you have made a mistake, put a cross through the incorrect answer and fill in the new answer.

A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐

If you change your mind and have crossed out what you consider to be the correct answer, then indicate the correct answer by writing the word **correct** and drawing an arrow as follows.

A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ D ☐
 correct
 ↙

Question 2 (5 marks)

Read the extract, then, by analysing its grammatical features, answer the questions on pages 5–6.

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

verum id, ***quod*** adhuc est suspiciosum, ***nisi*** perspicuum res ***ipsa*** fecerit, hunc adfinem culpae ***iudicatote***. Occiso Sex. Roscio primus ***Ameriam*** nuntiat Mallius Glaucia quidam, homo tenuis, libertinus, cliens et ***familiaris*** istius Titi Roscii, et nuntiat domum non ***fili***, sed T. Capitonis inimici; et cum post horam primam noctis ***occisus esset***, primo ***diluculo*** nuntius hic Ameriam venit. Decem horis nocturnis sex et quinquaginta milia passuum ***cisiis*** pervolavit... (18–19)

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (a) What part of speech is *quod*?
- (A) Adjective
 - (B) Adverb
 - (C) Noun
 - (D) Pronoun
- (b) What part of speech is *nisi*?
- (A) Adverb
 - (B) Conjunction
 - (C) Preposition
 - (D) Pronoun
- (c) What are the case and number of *ipsa*?
- (A) Nominative singular
 - (B) Ablative singular
 - (C) Nominative plural
 - (D) Accusative plural
- (d) Which of the following is closest in meaning to *iudicatote*?
- (A) *iudicare*
 - (B) *iudicate*
 - (C) *iudicati*
 - (D) *iudicatis*
- (e) Why is *Ameriam* in the accusative case?
- (A) Object of a verb
 - (B) Subject of an indirect statement
 - (C) Expressing motion towards
 - (D) Expressing distance

Question 2 continues on page 6

Question 2 (continued)

- (f) What is the case of *familiaris*?
- (A) Nominative
 - (B) Genitive
 - (C) Dative
 - (D) Ablative
- (g) What is the case of *fili*?
- (A) Nominative
 - (B) Genitive
 - (C) Dative
 - (D) Ablative
- (h) The subjunctive mood of *occisus esset* expresses which of the following?
- (A) Cause
 - (B) Concession
 - (C) Condition
 - (D) Fear
- (i) The ablative case of *diluculo* expresses which of the following?
- (A) Comparison
 - (B) Manner
 - (C) Place
 - (D) Time
- (j) The ablative case of *cisiis* expresses which of the following?
- (A) Cause
 - (B) Description
 - (C) Instrument
 - (D) Separation

End of Question 2

Question 3 (20 marks)

Answer Question 3 in your writing booklet. Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) Omnes *hanc quaestionem te praetore manifestis maleficiis cotidianoque sanguine* dignissimam sperant futuram. Qua vociferatione in ceteris iudiciis accusatores uti consueverunt, ea nos hoc tempore utimur, qui causam dicimus. Petimus abs te, M. Fanni, a vobisque, iudices, ut quam acerrime maleficia vindicetis, ut quam fortissime hominibus audacissimis resistatis, ut hoc cogitetis, nisi in hac causa, qui vester animus sit, ostendetis, eo prorumpere hominum cupiditatem et scelus et audaciam, ut non modo clam, verum etiam hic in foro, ante tribunal tuum, M. Fanni, ante pedes vestros, iudices, inter ipsa subsellia caedes futurae sint. (11–12)
- (i) *hanc quaestionem*: What is the proper Latin title of this court? **1**
- (ii) *te praetore*:
- 1 To whom does *te* refer? **1**
- 2 What was that person's role in this trial? **1**
- (iii) *manifestis maleficiis cotidianoque sanguine*: To what recent events is Cicero referring? **2**
- (iv) In this extract, how does Cicero seek to convince the jurors of the importance of their task? **5**

Question 3 continues on page 8

Question 3 (continued)

- (b) Patrem occidit Sex. Roscius. ‘Qui homo? adolescentulus corruptus et ab hominibus nequam inductus?’ Annos natus maior quadraginta. ‘Vetus videlicet sicarius, homo audax et saepe in caede versatus?’ At hoc ab accusatore ne dici quidem audistis. ‘Luxuries igitur hominem nimirum et aeris alieni magnitudo et indomitae animi cupiditates ad hoc scelus impulerunt?’ De luxuria purgavit Erucius, cum dixit hunc ne in convivio quidem ullo fere interfuisse; nihil autem umquam debuit. Cupiditates porro quae possunt esse in eo, qui, ut ipse accusator obiecit, ruri semper habitavit et in agro colendo vixerit? quae vita maxime diiuncta a cupiditate et cum *officio* coniuncta est. (39)

- (i) Explain what Cicero means by *officium* in this passage. 2
- (ii) Using this extract as a focus, analyse the function of character portrayal in the defence of Sextus Roscius. 8

End of Question 3

Question 5 (continued)

- (a) What are the tense and voice of *cupiere*?
- (A) Future active
 - (B) Perfect active
 - (C) Present passive
 - (D) Future passive
- (b) Why is *discedere* an infinitive?
- (A) Indirect statement
 - (B) Dependent on *cupiere*
 - (C) Dependent on *fessi*
 - (D) Dependent on *moliri*
- (c) The subjunctive mood of *fecissent* expresses which of the following?
- (A) Command
 - (B) Purpose
 - (C) Result
 - (D) Wish
- (d) What are the case and number of *euntis*?
- (A) Nominative singular
 - (B) Genitive singular
 - (C) Accusative plural
 - (D) Dative plural
- (e) The ablative case of *aethere* expresses which of the following?
- (A) Place
 - (B) Cause
 - (C) Description
 - (D) Manner

Question 5 continues on page 12

Question 5 (continued)

- (f) What is the object of *scitantem*?
- (A) *Eurypylum*
 - (B) *oracula*
 - (C) *Phoebe*
 - (D) *dicta*
- (g) Why is *sanguine* in the ablative case?
- (A) Ablative of instrument
 - (B) Ablative absolute
 - (C) Ablative of separation
 - (D) Ablative of description
- (h) With which word does *quaerendi* agree?
- (A) *Danai*
 - (B) *reditus*
 - (C) *oras*
 - (D) *vulgi*
- (i) What type of clause does *ut* introduce?
- (A) Comparison
 - (B) Result
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Temporal
- (j) Why is *parent* in the subjunctive mood?
- (A) It is in an indirect question.
 - (B) It is in a subordinate clause in indirect speech.
 - (C) It is generic subjunctive.
 - (D) It is in a purpose clause.

End of Question 5

Question 6 (20 marks)

Answer Question 6 in your writing booklet. Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) *‘...hinc mihi prima mali labes, hinc semper Ulixes
criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces
in vulgum ambiguas et quaerere conscius arma.
nec requievit enim donec Calchante ministro — 100
sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolve,
quidve moror? si omnis uno ordine habetis Achivos,
idque audire sat est, iamdudum sumite poenas:
hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Atridae.’*
- (i) Name the person referred to by the pronoun *mihi*. 1
- (ii) Briefly explain the circumstances referred to by *hinc*. 1
- (iii) Who is Calchas? 1
- (iv) *hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Atridae.* 2
- What is the speaker’s motive for claiming that the Greek leaders want him dead?
- (b) *dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum 235
subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
intendunt: scandit fatalis machina muros
feta armis. pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent;
illa subit mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi. 240
o patria, o divum domus Ilium et incluta bello
* moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
* substitit atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;*
- (i) 1 Scan the two lines marked with an asterisk (*), marking the main caesura in each line. 2
- 2 Identify ONE notable feature of the rhythm of these lines. 1
- (ii) How does Virgil create an ominous atmosphere in this passage? 5

Question 6 continues on page 14

Question 6 (continued)

(c)	ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta (horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago pariterque ad litora tendunt; pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque sanguineae superant undas, pars cetera pontum pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.	205
	fit sonitus spumante salo; iamque arva tenebant ardentisque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.	210
	diffugimus visu exsanguis. illi agmine certo Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque implicat et miseros morsu depascitur artus;	215

Analyse the language and stylistic features of this extract to show how Virgil creates a vivid and terrifying picture of the attack on Laocoon. 7

End of Question 6

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Please turn over

Section III — Unseen Texts

20 marks

Attempt Question 7

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Marks

Question 7 (20 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) *While their leader is absent, Aeneas' followers in the Trojan fort are attacked by the Rutulian army.* 8

interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant
sternere caede viros et moenia cingere flammis.
at legio Aeneadum vallis obsessa tenetur
nec spes ulla fugae. miseri stant turribus altis
nequiquam et rara muros cinxere corona:
hi iaculis, illi certant defendere saxis
molirique ignem nervoque aptare sagittas.

Virgil, *Aeneid* X.118–122, 130–131

- (b) *It is the brave gladiator who wins his life: Milo's stoic demeanour is evidence of comparable bravery, not of guilt.* 12

Nolite, iudices, si nullam lacrimam aspexistis Milonis, si vultum semper eundem, si vocem, si orationem stabilem videtis, hoc minus ei parcere: haud scio an multo sit etiam adiuvandus magis: etenim si in gladiatoriiis pugnis timidos atque supplices et ut vivere liceat obsecrantes etiam odisse solemus, fortes atque animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentes servare cupimus, quanto hoc magis in fortissimis civibus facere debemus?

Cicero, *pro Milone* 36.92

Question 7 continues on page 17

Question 7 (continued)

Vocabulary

animosus –a –um

1. living, animate
2. bold, spirited

apto aptare aptavi aptatum

1. adjust, accommodate
2. attach, fasten

certo certare certavi certatum

1. fight, struggle
2. try hard

etenim

and indeed, for indeed

gladiatorius –a –um

gladiatorial

iaculum –i n.

spear, javelin

molior moliri molitus sum

1. struggle, exert oneself
2. work hard at
3. make, construct
4. set in motion

nervus –i m.

1. tendon
2. bowstring

sagitta –ae f.

arrow

stabilis –is –e

firm, steady

End of paper

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