



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

2002

**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

Total marks – 50

Section I Pages 2–5

35 marks

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

Section II Pages 6–8

15 marks

- Attempt either Question 4 or Question 5
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Section I — Prescribed Text

35 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

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

In Question 1 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the text by translating into idiomatic and fluent English
 - demonstrate your understanding of the characteristics of the satiric genre
-

Marks

Question 1 (15 marks)

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

- (a) At ille 6
- “Noris nos” inquit; “docti sumus.” Hic ego “Pluris hoc” inquam “mihi eris.” Misere discedere quaerens, ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, in aurem dicere nescio quid puero, cum sudor ad imos manaret talos. “O te, Bolane, cerebri felicem!” aiebam tacitus, cum quidlibet ille garreret, vicos, urbem laudaret. Ut illi nil respondebam, “Misere cupis” inquit “abire; iamdudum video: sed nil agis; usque tenebo; 10
persequar hinc quo nunc iter est tibi.” “Nil opus est te circumagi: quendam volo visere non tibi notum: 15
trans Tiberim longe cubat is, prope Caesaris hortos.”

Horace, *Satires* I.9.6–18

Question 1 continues on page 3

Question 1 (continued)

(b)	<p>scinduntur tunicae sartae modo, longa coruscat serraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum plaustra vehunt; nutant alte populoque minantur. nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat axis et eversum fudit super agmina montem, quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa invenit? obtritum volgi perit omne cadaver more animae. domus interea segura patellas iam lavat et bucca foculum excitat et sonat unctis striglibus et pleno componit lintea guto. haec inter pueros varie properantur, at ille iam sedet in ripa taetrumque novicius horret porthmea nec sperat caenosi gurgitis alnum infelix nec habet quem porrigat ore trientem.</p>	<p>255</p> <p>260</p> <p>265</p>	<p>9</p>
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Juvenal, *Satires* III.254–267

End of Question 1

Please turn over

In Question 2 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the significance of the content of the text
 - analyse and evaluate the poet's use of literary features
-

Marks

Question 2 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow.

- (a)
- Stoicus occidit Baram delator amicum
discipulumque senex ripa nutritus in illa
ad quam Gorgonei delapsa est pinna caballi.
non est Romano cuiquam locus hic, ubi regnat
Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Hermarchus, 120
qui gentis vitio numquam partitur amicum,
solus habet. nam cum facilem stillavit in aurem
exiguam de naturae patriaeque veneno,
limine summoveor, perierunt tempora longi
servitii; nusquam minor est iactura clientis. 125

Juvenal, *Satires* III.116–125

- (i) Explain the complaint Juvenal is addressing in this passage. **2**
- (ii) How does Juvenal use Roman values and attitudes to make his point here? **3**

- (b)
- “...Confice; namque instat fatum mihi triste, Sabella
quod puero cecinit divina mota anus urna: 30
Hunc neque dira venena nec hosticus auferet ensis,
nec laterum dolor aut tussis, nec tarda podagra;
garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque: loquaces,
si sapiat, vitet, simul atque adoleverit aetas.”
Ventum erat ad Vestae, quarta iam parte diei 35
praeterita, et casu tunc respondere vadato
debebat; quod ni fecisset, perdere litem.

Horace, *Satires* I.9.29–37

- (i) Why does Horace mention the Sabine woman's prophecy at this point in the conversation? **1**
- (ii) Analyse Horace's use of stylistic variation in this extract. **4**

In Question 3 you will be assessed on how well you:

- analyse and evaluate Latin poems in the satiric genre
 - present a structured response supported with references to the text
-

Marks

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

Read the extracts, then answer the question that follows.

Haec dum agit, ecce 60
Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus et illum
qui pulchre nosset. Consistimus. “Unde venis?” et
“Quo tendis?” rogat et respondet. Vellere coepi,
et prensare manu lentissima bracchia, nutans,
distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus 65
ridens dissimulare: meum iecur urere bilis.

Horace, *Satires* I.9.60–66

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:

Juvenal, *Satires* III.290–299

Discuss the ways in which Horace and Juvenal differ in their use of humour in these extracts and in the poems as a whole.

10

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

15 marks

Attempt either Question 4 or Question 5

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

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

In Question 4 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the meaning and style of an extract of text
 - use vocabulary appropriate to the context
 - demonstrate your understanding of the literary features of the satiric genre
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Question 4 (15 marks)

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

Rome is no place for a poet!

**Praeter cetera me Romaene poemata censes
scribere posse inter tot curas totque labores?
hic sponsum vocat, hic auditum scripta, relictis
omnibus officiis; cubat hic in colle Quirini,
hic extremo in Aventino, visendus uterque;** 5
intervalla vides humane commoda. “verum
purae sunt plateae, nihil ut meditantibus obstat.”
festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemptor,
torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, 10
tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris,
hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus:
i nunc et versus tecum meditare canoros.
scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbem,
rite *cliens Bacchi* somno gaudentis et umbra:
tu me inter strepitus nocturnos atque diurnos 15
vis canere et contracta sequi vestigia vatum?

Horace, *Epistles* II.2.65–80

Question 4 continues on page 7

Question 4 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>canorus</i> –a –um	musical, harmonious
<i>chorus</i> –i m.	band, choir, chorus
<i>contractus</i> –a –um	narrow
<i>diurnus</i> –a –um	daytime, daily
<i>gerulus</i> –i m.	carrier, porter
<i>hac</i>	this way, on this side, here
<i>luctor luctari luctatus sum</i>	wrestle, struggle, fight, compete
<i>lutulentus</i> –a –um	muddy; filthy
<i>machina</i> –ae f.	machine, device, crane
<i>mulus</i> –i m.	a mule
<i>platea</i> –ae f.	street, avenue
<i>rabiosus</i> –a –um	raving, fierce, rabid
<i>redemptor redemptoris</i> m.	a contractor
<i>robustus</i> –a –um	hard, firm, strong, solid
<i>scriptor scriptoris</i> m.	writer
<i>sus suis</i> m. or f.	pig, sow

Translation of lines 1–6, up to *intervalla vides humane commoda*.

Apart from everything else, do you think I can write poems in Rome, among so many worries and troubles? This man is calling me to go guarantor, this one to leave all my duties and listen to his writings; this one is lying sick on the Quirinal hill, this one on the far side of the Aventine: I have to visit both — the distances, you see, are pretty convenient...

- (a) Complete the translation of the extract (lines 6–16) in English, starting from the words *verum/purae sunt plateae*. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **10**
- (b) Explain the phrase *cliens Bacchi* in line 14. **1**
- (c) Citing examples from the extract, explain how the poet Horace conveys his frustration with life in Rome. **4**

End of Question 4

OR

Please turn over

In Question 5 you will be assessed on how well you:

- convey the essential meaning of the passage in a Latin composition
 - use vocabulary appropriate to the context
 - adopt the style and structure of Latin authors
-

Question 5 (15 marks)

Translate the passage into LATIN prose.

When Umbricius was leaving Rome, he met his friend at the Porta Capena to explain to him why he intended to depart. At that time he said, ‘Why should I stay in Rome? Let me confess to you that I am seeking an opportunity to escape the Greeks, a people more acceptable to the wealthy than we native Romans. I believe that all Roman citizens should join together and emigrate immediately.’ To this he added that he would depart while his grey hair was new, his old age was still in its first stages and while he could walk without a stick supporting him.

End of paper