



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

2003

**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 – Cicero, *In Catilinam 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) Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superiorem: iam intelleges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem quam te ad perniciem rei publicae. Dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios—non agam obscure—in M. Laecae domum; convenisse eodem complures eiusdem amentiae scelerisque socios. Num negare audes? quid taces? convincam, si negas; video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam qui tecum una fuerunt. (8) 5
- (b) Quamquam non nulli sunt in hoc ordine, qui aut ea quae imminet non videant, aut ea quae vident dissimulant; qui spem Catilinae mollibus sententiis aluerunt coniurationemque nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt; quorum auctoritate multi, non solum improbi, verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent. Nunc intellego, si iste, quo intendit, in Manliana castra pervenerit, neminem tam stultum fore qui non videat coniurationem esse factam, neminem tam improbum qui non fateatur. Hoc autem uno interfecto intellego hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse. (30) 10

Question 2 (continued)

- (a) What tense is *fuisti*?
(A) Present
(B) Perfect
(C) Pluperfect
(D) Future
- (b) Why is *relinqueres* subjunctive?
(A) Cause
(B) Condition
(C) Purpose
(D) Result
- (c) What part of speech is *iam*?
(A) Adverb
(B) Conjunction
(C) Noun
(D) Preposition
- (d) What is the tense and voice of *esse exiturum*?
(A) Future active
(B) Future passive
(C) Perfect active
(D) Perfect passive
- (e) What case is *morae*, and why?
(A) Possessive genitive
(B) Partitive genitive
(C) Dative indirect object
(D) Dative dependent on an adjective
- (f) Why is *viverem* subjunctive?
(A) Indirect question
(B) Purpose
(C) Result
(D) Subordinate in indirect speech
- (g) What is the case and number of *cura*?
(A) Nominative singular
(B) Vocative singular
(C) Ablative singular
(D) Accusative plural
- (h) What is the direct object of *interfecturos esse*?
(A) sese
(B) illa
(C) lucem
(D) me
- (i) Why is *pollicerentur* subjunctive?
(A) Indirect command
(B) Indirect question
(C) Purpose
(D) Wish
- (j) Which of these prepositions governs the ablative case in this extract?
(A) apud
(B) ad
(C) ante
(D) in

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) Ad huius vitae studium meditati illi sunt qui feruntur labores tui, iacere humi non solum ad obsidendum stuprum, verum etiam ad facinus obeundum, vigilare non solum insidiantem somno maritorum, verum etiam bonis otiosorum. Habes, ubi ostentes tuam illam praeclaram patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium, quibus te brevi tempore confectum esse senties. Tantum profectum, cum te a consulatu reppuli, ut exsul potius temptare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, atque ut id, quod esset a te scelerate susceptum, latrocinium potius quam bellum nominaretur. (26–27)
- (i) Summarise the accusations Cicero makes against Catiline in this extract. **3**
- (ii) Why does Cicero refer to Catiline’s admirable qualities in this extract? **5**
- (b) Decrevit quondam senatus, ut L. Opimius consul videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: nox nulla intercessit; interfectus est propter quasdam seditionum suspiciones C. Gracchus, clarissimo patre, avo, maioribus; occisus est cum liberis M. Fulvius consularis. Simili senatus consulto C. Mario et L. Valerio consulibus est permissa res publica; num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum pl. et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac rei publicae poena remorata est? (4)
- Explain why Cicero uses these historical examples at this point in the speech. **4**

Question 3 continues on page 7

Question 3 (Continued)

- (c) nunc te patria, quae communis est parens omnium nostrum, odit ac metuit et iam diu nihil te iudicat nisi de parricidio suo cogitare: huius tu neque auctoritatem verebere nec iudicium sequere nec vim pertimesces? Quae tecum, Catilina, sic agit et quodam modo tacita loquitur: 'Nullum iam aliquot annis facinus exstitit nisi per te, nullum flagitium sine te; tibi uni multorum civium neces, tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera; tu non solum ad neglegendas leges et quaestiones, verum etiam ad evertendas perfringendasque valuisti'. (17–18)

Analyse Cicero's use of diction, personification and other rhetorical techniques in this extract to persuade his audience.

8

End of Question 3

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

40 marks

Attempt Questions 4–6

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Answer both Question 4 and Question 6 in a SEPARATE 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) 'sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat
vel pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras, 25
pallentis umbras Erebo noctemque profundam,
ante, pudor, quam te violo aut tua iura resolvo.
ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores
abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro.'
sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis. 30
- (b) 'nunc etiam interpres divum Iove missus ab ipso 9
(testor utrumque caput) celeris mandata per auras
detulit: ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
intransentem muros vocemque his auribus hausit. 360
desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis;
Italiam non sponte sequor.'
Talia dicentem iam dudum aversa tuetur
huc illuc volvens oculos totumque pererrat
luminibus tacitis et sic accensa profatur: 365
'nec tibi diva parens generis nec Dardanus auctor,
per fide, sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
nam quid dissimulo aut quae me ad maiora reservo?
num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?'

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Question 5.

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 5 (5 marks)

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)

‘vade age, ***nate***, voca Zephyros et labere ***pennis***
Daradaniumque ***ducem***, Tyria Karthagine qui nunc
exspectat fatisque datas non respicit urbes,
adloquere et ***celeris*** defer mea dicta per auras. 225
non illum nobis genetrix ***pulcherrima*** talem
promisit ***Graiumque ideo*** bis vindicat armis;
sed fore qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
Italiam regeret, ***genus*** alto a sanguine Teucri 230
proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum
nec super ipse ***sua*** molitur laude laborem,
Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?’

Question 5 continues on page 11

Question 5 (continued)

- (a) In this extract, what part of speech is *nate*?
- (A) Adjective
 - (B) Adverb
 - (C) Noun
 - (D) Verb
- (b) Why is *pennis* ablative?
- (A) Agent
 - (B) Cause
 - (C) Instrument
 - (D) Place
- (c) Why is *ducem* accusative?
- (A) Exclamation
 - (B) Motion
 - (C) Object of verb
 - (D) Subject of indirect statement
- (d) What form of the verb is *adloquere*?
- (A) Imperative
 - (B) Indicative
 - (C) Infinitive
 - (D) Subjunctive
- (e) What case and gender is *celeris*?
- (A) Nominative feminine
 - (B) Accusative feminine
 - (C) Genitive masculine
 - (D) Dative masculine
- (f) What is the number and degree of *pulcherrima*?
- (A) Comparative singular
 - (B) Comparative plural
 - (C) Superlative singular
 - (D) Superlative plural
- (g) What is the case and number of *Graium*?
- (A) Nominative singular
 - (B) Accusative singular
 - (C) Genitive plural
 - (D) Ablative plural
- (h) What part of speech is *ideo*?
- (A) Adverb
 - (B) Noun
 - (C) Pronoun
 - (D) Verb
- (i) What is the case and number of *genus*?
- (A) Nominative singular
 - (B) Accusative singular
 - (C) Genitive singular
 - (D) Accusative plural
- (j) Which word does *sua* agree with?
- (A) nulla
 - (B) gloria
 - (C) ipse
 - (D) laude

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)
- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire <i>dolentem</i> | |
| solando cupit et dictis avertere curas, | |
| multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore | 395 |
| <i>iussa tamen divum exsequitur</i> classemque revisit. | |
| tum vero Teucri incumbunt et litore celsas | |
| deducunt toto navis. natat uncta carina, | |
| frondentisque ferunt remos et robora silvis | |
| infabricata fugae studio. | 400 |
- (i) Name the person described as *dolentem* in line 393. **1**
- (ii) *iussa tamen divum exsequitur*. What have the gods ordered Aeneas to do? **1**
- (iii) What do the details of the narrative in this extract reveal about the emotional reaction of Aeneas and the Trojans to these orders? **3**
- (b)
- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| illam Terra parens ira inritata deorum | |
| extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem | |
| progenuit pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis, | 180 |
| *monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui quot sunt corpore plumae, | |
| *tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu), | |
| tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit auris. | |
| nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram | |
| stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno; | 185 |
| luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti | |
| turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes, | |
| tam ficti pravique tenax quam nuntia veri. | |
- (i) Scan the lines marked with an asterisk (lines 181–182), marking the main caesura in each line. **2**
- (ii) How does the metre of line 181 reinforce its meaning? **1**
- (iii) How does Virgil use language to make Fama terrifying? **4**

Question 6 continues on page 13

Question 6 (continued)

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (c) | <p>ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit, aut ante ora deum pinguis spatiatur ad aras, instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta. heu, vaturn ignarae mentes! quid vota furentem, quid delubra iuvant? est mollis flamma medullas interea et taciturn vivit sub pectore vulnus. uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur urbe furens, qualis coniecta cerva sagitta, quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit pastor agens telis liquitque volatile ferrum nescius: illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat Dictaeos; haeret lateri letalis harundo.</p> | <p>60</p> <p>65</p> <p>70</p> |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|

Analyse how this extract portrays Dido's emotional state and foreshadows her tragic death. 8

End of Question 6

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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) *The god Proteus tells a beekeeper that his misfortune was caused by Orpheus' anger at the seduction and subsequent death of his wife.* 8

“tibi has miserabilis Orpheus
haudquaquam ob meritum poenas, ni fata resistant,
suscitat, et rapta graviter pro coniuge saevit.
Illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina praeceps,
immanem ante pedes hydram moritura puella
servantem ripas alta non vidit in herba.”

Virgil, *Georgics* IV.454–459

- (b) *In a speech attacking Marc Antony, Cicero explains that he foresaw grave danger for the Republic if the Senate did not follow his advice.* 12

Quo quidem tempore si, ut dixi, meum consilium auctoritasque valuisset, tu hodie egeres, nos liberi essemus, res publica non tot duces et exercitus amisisset. Fateor enim me, cum ea, quae acciderunt, providerem futura, tanta in maestitia fuisse, quanta ceteri optimi cives, si idem providissent, fuissent. Dolebam, dolebam, patres conscripti, rem publicam vestris quondam meisque consiliis conservatam brevi tempore esse perituram.

Cicero, *Philippics* II.37

Question 7 continues on page 15

Question 7 (continued)

Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>haudquaquam</i> | by no means, not at all |
| <i>herba -ae f.</i> | grass, green blades, turf |
| <i>hydrus -i m.</i> | water snake |
| <i>maestitia -ae f.</i> | sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy |
| <i>miserabilis -e</i> | 1. pitiable, miserable 2. deplorable, lamentable |
| <i>ni</i> | = <i>nisi</i> |
| <i>ob meritum</i> | deservedly |
| <i>saevio saevire saevii saevitum</i> | rage, rave, be furious, be violent, be passionate |
| <i>suscito suscitare suscitavi suscitatum</i> | 1. lift up, raise 2. set in motion, stir |

End of paper

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