



BOARD OF STUDIES
NEW SOUTH WALES

2005

**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, *pro Caelio*

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) Sed haec omitto; ad illa quae me magis moverunt respondeo. 6
- Deliciarum obiurgatio fuit longa, etiam lenior, plusque disputationis habuit quam atrocitatis, quo etiam audita est attentius. Nam P. Clodius, amicus meus, cum se gravissime vehementissimeque iactaret et omnia inflammatus ageret tristissimis verbis, voce maxima, tametsi probabam eius eloquentiam, tamen non pertimescebam; aliquot enim in causis eum videram frustra litigantem. (27)
- (b) Redeo nunc ad te, Caeli, vicissim ac mihi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque suscipio. Sed dubito quem patrem potissimum sumam, Caecilianumne aliquem vehementem atque durum: 9
- Nunc enim demum mi animus ardet, nunc meum cor
cumulatur ira
aut illum:
O infelix, o sceleste!
Ferrei sunt isti patres:
Egone quid dicam, quid velim? quae tu omnia
Tuis foedis factis facis ut nequiquam velim,
vix ferendi. Diceret talis pater: ‘Cur te in istam vicinitatem meretriciam contulisti? cur inlecebris cognitis non refugisti?’
Cur alienam ullam mulierem nosti? Dide ac dissice;
Per me *tibi* licet. Si egebis, tibi dolebit, *non mihi*. (37)

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, 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 questions (a) to (j).

Nihil iam in istam mulierem dico;
sed, si esset aliqua dissimilis ***istius*** quae ***se*** omnibus ***per-***
volgaret, quae haberet ***palam*** decretum semper aliquem,
cuius in hortos, domum, ***Baias*** iure suo libidines omnium
commearent, quae etiam aleret ***adulescentis*** et parsimoniam
patrum suis sumptibus sustineret; si vidua libere, proterva
petulanter, dives effuse, libidinosa meretricio ***more*** viveret,
adulterum ego putarem si quis hanc paulo ***liberius salu-***
tasset? (38)

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (a) What case and gender is *istius*?
(A) Nominative masculine
(B) Nominative neuter
(C) Genitive masculine
(D) Genitive feminine
- (b) What type of pronoun is *se*?
(A) Demonstrative
(B) Emphatic
(C) Personal
(D) Reflexive
- (c) Why is *pervolgaret* subjunctive?
(A) Concession
(B) Generic
(C) Purpose
(D) Subordinate clause in indirect speech
- (d) What part of speech is *palam*?
(A) Adverb
(B) Conjunction
(C) Noun
(D) Preposition
- (e) Why is *Baias* accusative?
(A) Direct object of verb
(B) Measurement
(C) Motion towards
(D) Subject of indirect statement
- (f) What tense and mood is *commearent*?
(A) Present indicative
(B) Present subjunctive
(C) Future indicative
(D) Imperfect subjunctive
- (g) What case and number is *adulescentis*?
(A) Accusative plural
(B) Dative plural
(C) Genitive singular
(D) Nominative singular
- (h) Why is *more* ablative?
(A) Ablative absolute
(B) Cause
(C) Dependent on adjective *libidinosa*
(D) Manner
- (i) Which of the following best describes *liberius*?
(A) Comparative adjective, neuter accusative
(B) Comparative adverb
(C) Fourth declension, genitive singular
(D) Second declension, nominative singular
- (j) Why is *salutasset* subjunctive?
(A) Cause
(B) Concession
(C) Condition
(D) Generic

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) Aurum sumpsit, ut dicitis, quod L. Luccei servis daret, per quos Alexandrinus Dio qui tum apud Lucceium habitabat necaretur. Magnum crimen vel in legatis insidiandis vel in servis ad hospitem domini necandum sollicitandis, *plenum sceleris consilium, plenum audaciae!* (51)
- (i) What was the *consilium*? 1
- (ii) What makes the plan *plenum sceleris . . . plenum audaciae*? 2
- (iii) How does Cicero use L. Lucceius in his defence of Caelius? 2
- (b) An vos aliam causam esse ullam putatis cur in tantis praemiis eloquentiae, tanta voluptate dicendi, tanta laude, tanta gratia, tanto honore, tam sint pauci semperque fuerint qui in hoc labore versentur? Obterendae sunt omnes voluptates, relinquenda studia delectationis, ludus, iocus, convivium, sermo paene est familiarium deserendus. Qua re in hoc genere labor offendit homines a studioque deterret, non quo aut ingenia deficient aut doctrina puerilis. (46)
- (i) How does this extract serve as a defence for Caelius? 2
- (ii) Analyse Cicero's use of language and rhetorical devices in this extract to make his argument more persuasive. 5

Question 3 continues on page 7

Question 3 (continued)

- (c) Nonne te, si nostrae imagines viriles non commovebant, ne progenies quidem mea, Q. illa Claudia, aemulam domesticae laudis in gloria muliebri esse admonebat, non virgo illa Vestalis Claudia quae patrem complexa triumphantem ab inimico tribuno plebei de curru detrahi passa non est? Cur te fraterna vitia potius quam bona paterna et avita et usque a nobis cum in viris tum etiam in feminis repetita moverunt? Ideone ego pacem Pyrrhi diremi ut tu amorum turpissimorum cotidie foedera ferires, ideo aquam adduxi ut ea tu inceste uterere, ideo viam munivi ut eam tu alienis viris comitata celebrares? (34)

Discuss Cicero's use of characters as **exempla** in this extract to assassinate Clodia's character.

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End of Question 3

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

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) ‘infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
venerat exstinctam ferroque extrema secutam?
funeris heu tibi causa fui? per sidera iuro,
per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi. 460
sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
imperiiis egere suis;
- (b) sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum 690
tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.
quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
accipio! quantis iactatum, nate, periclis!
quam metui ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent!’
ille autem: ‘tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago 695
saepius occurrens haec limina tendere adegit;
stant sale Tyrrheno classes. da iungere dextram,
da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro.’
sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum; 700
ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago,
par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

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 questions (a) to (j)

‘quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
fare age quid **venias** iam istinc, et comprime gressum.
umbrarum hic locus est, somni noctisque soporae: 390
corpora **viva** nefas Stygia vectare carina.
nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus **euntem**
accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,
dis quamquam geniti atque invicti **viribus** essent.
Tartareum ille **manu** custodem in **vincla** petivit 395
ipsius a solio **regis** traxitque trementem;
hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere **adorti**.’

Question 5 continues on page 11

Question 5 (continued)

- (a) Which of the following best describes *fare*?
(A) Positive adverb
(B) Present infinitive
(C) Singular ablative
(D) Singular imperative
- (b) Why is *venias* subjunctive?
(A) Concessive
(B) Generic
(C) Indirect command
(D) Indirect question
- (c) With what does *viva* agree?
(A) *corpora*
(B) *nefas*
(C) *Stygia*
(D) *carina*
- (d) What is the present infinitive of the verb from which *euntem* is formed?
(A) *esse*
(B) *evenire*
(C) *ire*
(D) *uti*
- (e) Why is *dis* ablative?
(A) Agent
(B) Means
(C) Origin
(D) Respect
- (f) Why is *viribus* ablative?
(A) Agent
(B) Comparison
(C) Origin
(D) Respect
- (g) Why is *manu* ablative?
(A) Means
(B) Place
(C) Respect
(D) Separation
- (h) What case and number is *vincla*?
(A) Ablative singular
(B) Accusative plural
(C) Nominative singular
(D) Nominative plural
- (i) Why is *regis* genitive?
(A) Description
(B) Partitive
(C) Possession
(D) Value
- (j) In the context of the sentence, which part of the verb 'to be' would best complete *adorti*?
(A) *esse*
(B) *estis*
(C) *sumus*
(D) *sunt*

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) ‘ . . . Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles,
quem tibi longaevo serum *Lavinia* coniunx
educet silvis regem regumque parentem, 765
unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur *Alba*.
proximus ille Procas, Troianae gloria gentis,
et Capys et Numitor et qui te nomine reddet
Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis
egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit *Albam*. 770
- (i) Identify the speaker of this extract. 1
- (ii) Identify *Alba*. 1
- (iii) What contribution will *Lavinia* make to the foundation of Rome? 2
- (b) huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, 305
matres atque viri defunctaque corpora vita
magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum:
quam multa in silvis autumnni frigore primo
lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto 310
quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis.
stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.
- (i) Copy lines 309–10 into your writing booklet and scan them, marking the main caesura in each line. 1
- (ii) How does the metre reflect the imagery which Virgil creates in lines 309–10? 2
- (iii) Discuss the ways in which Virgil makes the similes in this extract effective. 5

Question 6 continues on page 13

Question 6 (continued)

- (c) saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
 districti pendent; sedet aeternumque sedebit
 infelix Theseus, Phlegyasque miserrimus omnis
 admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras:
 “discite iustitiam moniti et non temnere divos.” 620
 vendidit hic auro patriam dominumque potentem
 imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit;
 hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos:
 ausi omnes immane nefas ausoque potiti.
 non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum, 625
 ferrea vox, omnis scelerum comprehendere formas,
 omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim.’

Analyse how the pathos and fantasy of this extract contribute to the overall atmosphere of Virgil’s underworld.

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) *Because of a vision, the Trojan women are urged to burn the Trojan fleet and end their wanderings.* 8

quin agite et mecum infaustas exurite puppis. 635
nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago
ardentis dare visa faces: “hic quaerite Troiam;
hic domus est” inquit “vobis.” iam tempus agi res,
nec tantis mora prodigiis. en quattuor arae
Neptuno; deus ipse faces animumque ministrat.’ 640
Virgil, *Aeneid* 5.635–640

- (b) *Cicero addresses Caesar concerning accusations laid against the impoverished King Deiotarus, focusing on just one charge.* 12

Reliqua pars accusationis duplex fuit, una regem in speculis semper fuisse, altera exercitum eum contra te magnum comparasse. De exercitu dicam breviter ut cetera. Numquam eas copias rex Deiotarus habuit quibus inferre bellum populo Romano posset, sed quibus finis suos ab excursionibus et latrociniis tueretur et imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret. Atque antea quidem maiores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest.

Cicero, *pro rege Deiotaro* 22

Question 7 continues on page 15

Question 7 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>alo, alere, alui, alitum</i>	to feed, nourish, support
<i>Cassandra, -ae (f)</i>	Cassandra, prophetess and Trojan princess
<i>excursio, -onis (f)</i>	expedition, invasion, inroad
<i>exuro, -ere, exussi, exustum</i>	to burn up, consume
<i>infaustus, -a -um</i>	of ill-omen, unfortunate
<i>infero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum</i>	to bring in, introduce, direct, cause
<i>in speculis</i>	‘on guard’, ‘on the lookout’
<i>latrocinium, -i (n)</i>	free-booting, robbery, banditry
<i>ministro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	provide, supply; take care of; govern
<i>Neptunus, -i (m)</i>	Neptune, god of the sea
<i>prodigium, -i (n)</i>	an omen, portent, prodigy, a monster
<i>quin</i>	indeed, nay, in fact; so that . . . not, but that

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