



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

2009

**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 Questions 7–8
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

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Section I — Prescribed Text – Cicero, *In Verrem* 5

40 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Answer Question 1 and Question 3 in SEPARATE writing booklets. Extra writing booklets are available.

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

Question 1 (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

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

- (a) Sed quaedam mihi magna et praeclara eius defensio ostenditur; cui quem ad modum resistam multo mihi ante est, iudices, providendum. Ita enim causa constituitur, provinciam Siciliam virtute istius et vigilantia singulari dubiis formidolosisque temporibus a fugitivis atque a belli periculis tutam esse servatam. Quid agam, iudices? quo accusationis meae rationem conferam? quo me vertam? ad omnis enim meos impetus quasi murus quidam boni nomen imperatoris opponitur. (1) 1–2 6
- (b) Nolui tam vehementer agere hoc prima actione, iudices, nolui; vidistis enim ut animi multitudinis in istum dolore et odio et communis periculi metu concitarentur. Statui egomet mihi tum modum et orationi meae et C. Numitorio, equiti Romano, primo homini, testi meo; et Glabronem id quod sapientissime fecit facere laetatus sum, ut repente consilium in medio testimonio dimitteret. Etenim verebatur ne populus Romanus ab isto eas poenas vi repetisse videretur, quas veritus esset ne iste legibus ac vestro iudicio non esset persoluturus. (63) 163 9

Question 2 (5 marks) Use the multiple-choice answer sheet.

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).

Hominem in tanto conventu Syracusis vidi neminem, *iudices*, qui archipiratam *captum* sese *vidisse diceret*, cum omnes, ut mos est, ut solet *fieri, concurrerent*, quaererent, videre cuperent. Quid accidit cur tanto opere iste homo *occultaretur* ut eum ne casu quidem quisquam aspicere posset? Homines maritimi Syracusis, qui saepe *istius* ducis nomen audissent, saepe timuissent, cum eius cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare vellent, potestas *aspiciendi nemini* facta est. (26) 65

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (a) What case is *iudices*?
(A) Nominative
(B) Vocative
(C) Accusative
(D) Genitive
- (b) With which word does *captum* agree?
(A) *Hominem*
(B) *neminem*
(C) *archipiratam*
(D) *sese*
- (c) What form of the verb is *vidisse*?
(A) Pluperfect subjunctive
(B) Perfect participle
(C) Perfect infinitive
(D) Pluperfect indicative
- (d) Why is *diceret* subjunctive?
(A) Causal
(B) Generic
(C) Purpose
(D) Result
- (e) Which of the following terms best defines *fieri*?
(A) Dative noun
(B) Passive imperative
(C) Nominative noun
(D) Present infinitive
- (f) Why is *concurrerent* subjunctive?
(A) Concessive
(B) Indirect command
(C) Purpose
(D) Result
- (g) Why is *occultaretur* subjunctive?
(A) Indirect command
(B) Indirect question
(C) Indirect statement
(D) Indirect wish
- (h) What kind of adjective is *istius*?
(A) Possessive
(B) Interrogative
(C) Emphatic
(D) Demonstrative
- (i) Which of the following terms best describes *aspiciendi*?
(A) Participle
(B) Infinitive
(C) Gerundive
(D) Gerund
- (j) What type of dative is *nemini*?
(A) Agent
(B) Possession
(C) Predicative
(D) Dependent on verb

End of Question 2

Question 3 (20 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) Quid dicis? an bello fugitivorum Siciliam virtute tua liberatam? Magna laus et honesta oratio; sed tamen quo bello? Nos enim, post illud bellum quod M'. Aquilius confecit, sic accepimus, nullum in Sicilia fugitivorum bellum fuisse. 'At in Italia fuit.' Fateor, et magnum quidem ac vehemens. Num igitur ex eo bello partem aliquam laudis adpetere conaris? num tibi illius victoriae gloriam cum M. Crasso aut Cn. Pompeio communicatam putas? Non arbitror hoc etiam tuae deesse impudentiae, ut quicquam eius modi dicere audeas. Obstitisti videlicet ne ex Italia transire in Siciliam fugitivorum copiae possent. Ubi, quando, qua ex parte? (2) 5
- (i) Who was M'. Aquilius and what achievement of his is mentioned in this extract? **2**
- (ii) Outline the arguments used by Cicero in this extract to refute Verres' claim that he protected Sicily. **4**
- (b) At quem ad modum ipse se induit priore actione! Qui tot dies tacuisset, repente in M. Anni, hominis splendidissimi, testimonio, cum is civem Romanum dixisset, archipiratam negasset, securi esse percussum, exsiluit conscientia sceleris et furore ex maleficiis concepto excitatus; dixit se, quod sciret sibi crimini datum iri pecuniam accepisse neque de vero archipirata sumpsisse supplicium, ideo se securi non percussisse; domi esse apud sese archipiratas dixit duos. O clementiam populi Romani seu potius patientiam miram ac singularem! Civem Romanum securi esse percussum M. Annius, eques Romanus, dicit: taces; archipiratam negat: fateris. Fit gemitus omnium et clamor, cum tamen a praesenti supplicio tuo continuit populus Romanus se et repressit, et salutis suae rationem iudicum severitati reservavit. (29) 73–74
- How does Cicero persuade his Roman audience to regard Verres as a complete villain? In your answer, refer to both the language and the content of this extract. **6**

Question 3 continues on page 7

Question 3 (continued)

- (c) Tum iste, se comperisse eum speculandi causa in Siciliam a ducibus fugitivorum esse missum (cuius rei neque index neque vestigium aliquod neque suspicio cuiquam esset ulla); deinde iubet undique hominem vehementissime verberari. Caedebatur virgis in medio foro Messanae civis Romanus, iudices, cum interea nullus gemitus, nulla vox alia illius miseri inter dolorem crepitumque plagarum audiebatur nisi haec, 'Civis Romanus sum.' Hac se commemoratione civitatis omnia verbera depulsurum cruciatumque a corpore deiecturum arbitrabatur; is non modo hoc non perfecit, ut virgarum vim deprecaretur, sed cum imploraret saepius usurparetque nomen civitatis, crux, —crux, inquam, —infelici et aerumnoso, qui numquam istam pestem viderat, comparabatur.

O nomen dulce libertatis! o ius eximium nostrae civitatis! o lex Porcia legesque Semproniae! o graviter desiderata et aliquando reddita plebi Romanae tribunicia potestas! (62) 161 – (63) 163

Analyse the methods Cicero uses in this extract to gain an emotional response from his audience.

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

Answer Question 4 and Question 6 in SEPARATE writing booklets. Extra writing booklets are available.

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

Question 4 (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

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

- (a) Ecce autem subitum atque oculis mirabile monstrum, 7
 candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo
 procubuit viridique in litore conspicitur sus:
 quam pius Aeneas tibi enim, tibi, maxima Iuno,
 mactat sacra ferens et cum grege sistit ad aram. 85
 Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
 leniit, et tacita refluxens ita substitit unda,
 mitis ut in morem stagni placidaeque paludis
 sterneret aequor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.
 ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo: 90
- (b) ipse sedens niveo candentis limine Phoebi 720 8
 dona recognoscit populorum aptatque superbis
 postibus; incedunt victae longo ordine gentes,
 quam variae linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.
 hic Nomadum genus et discinctos Mulciber Afros, 725
 hic Lelegas Carasque sagittiferosque Gelonos
 finxerat; Euphrates ibat iam mollior undis,
 extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis,
 indomitique Dahae, et pontem indignatus Araxes.
 Talia per clipeum Volcani, dona parentis,
 miratur rerumque ignarus imagine gaudet 730
 attollens umero famamque et fata nepotum.

Question 5 (5 marks) Use the multiple-choice answer sheet.

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).

at <i>furiis</i> Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum	205
aut intractatum scelerisve dolive <i>fuisset</i> ,	
quattuor a stabulis <i>praestanti</i> corpore tauros	
avertit, totidem forma superante iuvenças.	
atque hos, ne qua <i>forent</i> pedibus <i>vestigia</i> rectis,	
<i>cauda</i> in speluncam tractos versisque viarum	210
indiciis raptos saxo occultabat opaco;	
<i>quaerenti</i> nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant.	
interea, cum iam stabulis saturata <i>moveret</i>	
Amphitryoniades armenta abitumque pararet,	
discessu mugire boves atque <i>omne</i> querelis	215
impleri nemus et colles clamore <i>relinqui</i> .	

Question 5 continues on page 11

Question 5 (continued)

- (a) Why is *furiis* ablative?
(A) Origin
(B) Comparison
(C) Cause
(D) Description
- (b) What tense is *fuisset*?
(A) Present
(B) Imperfect
(C) Perfect
(D) Pluperfect
- (c) With which word does *praestanti* agree?
(A) *dolive*
(B) *stabulis*
(C) *corpore*
(D) *tauros*
- (d) In what construction does *forent* occur?
(A) Purpose clause
(B) Result clause
(C) Indirect command
(D) Indirect statement
- (e) What case is *vestigia*?
(A) Nominative
(B) Vocative
(C) Accusative
(D) Ablative
- (f) What case is *cauda*?
(A) Nominative
(B) Vocative
(C) Accusative
(D) Ablative
- (g) What case is *quaerenti*?
(A) Nominative
(B) Genitive
(C) Dative
(D) Ablative
- (h) Why is *moveret* subjunctive?
(A) Temporal
(B) Purpose
(C) Result
(D) Conditional
- (i) With which word does *omne* agree?
(A) *discessu*
(B) *querelis*
(C) *nemus*
(D) *clamore*
- (j) What form of the verb is *relinqui*?
(A) Present indicative active
(B) Present infinitive passive
(C) Perfect indicative active
(D) Perfect participle passive

End of Question 5

Question 6 (20 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a)
- regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro,
necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit anguis.
omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis
contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam
tela tenent. saevit medio in certamine Mavors 700
caelatus ferro, tristesque ex aethere Dirae,
et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla,
quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.
Actius haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo
desuper: omnis eo terrore Aegyptus et Indi, 705
omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabaei.
ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis
vela dare et laxos iam iamque immittere funis.
- (i) What purpose is served by the inclusion of this description of Cleopatra and her forces? 2
- (ii) How does the inclusion of gods and divine forces enhance the depiction of the Battle of Actium? 2

Question 6 continues on page 13

Question 6 (continued)

- (b) audax quos rumpere Pallas 110
sacra vetat raptoque volat telo obuius ipse,
et procul e tumulo: 'iuvenes, quae causa subegit
ignotas temptare vias? quo tenditis?' inquit.
* 'qui genus? unde domo? pacemne huc fertis an arma?'
tum pater Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta 115
paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae:
'Troiuenas ac tela vides inimica Latinis,
quos illi bello profugos egere superbo.
Euandrum petimus. ferte haec et dicite lectos
Dardaniae venisse duces socia arma rogantis.' 120
*obstipuit tanto percussus nomine Pallas:
'egredere o quicumque es,' ait 'coramque parentem
adloquere ac nostris succede penatibus hospes.'
excepitque manu dextramque amplexus inhaesit.
- (i) What circumstances have brought Aeneas to this particular place? 2
- (ii) Explain how Pallas' words and actions indicate his potential as a heroic figure. 3
- (iii) Copy the two lines marked with * (line 114 and line 121) into your writing booklet and scan both lines. 2
- (iv) With reference to line 114 and line 121 (marked with *), explain how the sounds contribute to the tone and/or mood. 2
- (c) ille deae donis et tanto laetus honore
expleri nequit atque oculos per singula volvit,
miraturque interque manus et bracchia versat
terribilem cristis galeam flammasque vomentem, 620
fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex aere rigentem,
sanguineam, ingentem, qualis cum caerulea nubes
solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget;
tum levis ocreas electro auroque recocto,
hastamque et clipei non enarrabile textum. 625
illic res Italas Romanorumque triumphos
haud vatum ignarus venturique inscius aevi
fecerat ignipotens, illic genus omne futurae
stirpis ab Ascanio pugnataque in ordine bella.

Analyse Virgil's use of language and imagery to highlight the remarkable nature of the objects he describes in this extract. 7

End of Question 6

Section III — Unseen Texts

20 marks

Attempt Questions 7–8

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer Question 7 and Question 8 in SEPARATE writing booklets.

Question 7 (8 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Translate the following extract into ENGLISH, using words appropriate to the context. The translation should be written on alternate lines. Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided below.

8

Euryalus' mother, on hearing of the death of her son in battle, rushes out to express her grief.

evolat infelix et femineo ululatu
scissa comam muros amens atque agmina cursu
prima petit, non illa virum, non illa pericli
telorumque memor, caelum dehinc questibus implet: 480
'hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio? tune ille senectae
sera meae requies, potuisti linquere solam,
crudelis?'

Virgil, *Aeneid IX*, 477–483

Vocabulary

<i>coma, -ae f.</i>	1. hair	2. foliage
<i>dehinc</i>	then, next	
<i>evolo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	1. fly out	2. rush forth
<i>femineus, -a, -um</i>	of a woman	
<i>linquo=relinquo</i>		
<i>pericli=periculi</i>		
<i>questus, -us m.</i>	1. complaint	2. lament
<i>requies, requietis f.</i>	1. rest	2. comfort
<i>scindo, -ere, scidi, scissum</i>	1. cut	2. tear
<i>senecta, -ae f.</i>	old age	
<i>ululatus, -us m.</i>	1. howling	2. wailing 3. lamentation
<i>virum=virorum</i>		

Question 8 (12 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Translate the following extract into ENGLISH, using words appropriate to the context. The translation should be written on alternate lines. Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided below.

12

Cicero protests against the ill-treatment of King Antiochus, a longstanding ally and friend of the Roman people.

Rex Antiochus, qui Romae ante oculos omnium nostrum biennium fere comitatu regio atque ornatu fuisset, is cum amicus et socius populi Romani esset, amicissimo patre, avo, maioribus, antiquissimis et clarissimis regibus, praeceps provincia populi Romani exturbatus est. Quem ad modum hoc accepturas nationes exteras putasti, cum audirent a praetore populi Romani in provincia violatum regem, spoliatum hospitem, eiectum socium populi Romani atque amicum?

Cicero, *In Verrem II*, IV, 30, 67–68

Vocabulary

<i>avus, -i m.</i>	grandfather		
<i>biennium, -i n.</i>	a period of two years		
<i>comitatus, -us m.</i>	1. escort	2. retinue	
<i>exterus, -a, -um</i>	foreign		
<i>exturbo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	1. drive out	2. thrust out	
<i>natio, nationis f.</i>	1. race	2. nation	
<i>ornatus, -us m.</i>	1. decoration	2. adornment	3. pomp
<i>quem ad modum</i>	in what manner		
<i>violo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	1. treat violently	2. injure	3. dishonour

End of paper

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