



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

2009

**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 2–7

35 marks

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

Section II Pages 8–10

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 content and style of the author
-

Question 1 (15 marks)

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

- (a) 6
- vides ut alta stet nive candidum
Soracte, nec iam sustineant onus
silvae laborantes geluque
flumina constiterint acuto?
- dissolve frigus ligna super foco 5
large reponens atque benignius
deprome quadrimum Sabina,
o Thaliarche, merum diota.
- permitte divis cetera, qui simul 10
stravere ventos aequore fervido
deproeliantes, nec cupressi
nec veteres agitantur omni.

Horace, *Odes* 1.9

Question 1 continues on page 3

Question 1 (continued)

- (b) Alfene immemor atque unanimis false sodalibus, 9
iam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi?
Iam me prodere, iam non dubitas fallere, perfide?
Nec facta impia fallacum hominum caelicolis placent.
Quae tu neglegis ac me miserum deseris in malis. 5
Eheu quid faciant, dic, homines cuive habeant fidem?
Certe tute iubebas animam tradere, inique, me
inducens in amorem, quasi tuta omnia mi forent.
Idem nunc retrahis te ac tua dicta omnia factaque
ventos irrita ferre ac nebulas aëreas sinis. 10
Si tu oblitus es, at di meminerunt, meminit Fides,
quae te ut paeniteat postmodo facti faciet tui.

Catullus, *Poem 30*

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 author's use of literary features
-

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

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow.

(a) tu Lucina dolentibus
Iuno dicta puerperis,
tu potens Trivia et notho es 15
dicta lumine Luna.

Tu cursu, dea, menstruo
metiens iter annum,
rustica agricolae bonis
tecta frugibus explēs. 20

Sis quocumque tibi placet
sancta nomine, Romulique,
antique ut solita es, bona
sospites ope gentem.

Catullus, *Poem 34*

- (i) What attributes of the goddess are specified in this extract? **2**
- (ii) How does Catullus use the formal features of a prayer to create an atmosphere of solemnity and reverence in this extract? **3**

Question 2 continues on page 5

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

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

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

Read the poems, then answer the question that follows.

Ille mi par esse deo videtur,
ille, si fas est, superare divos,
qui sedens adversus identidem te
spectat et audit

dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis 5
eripit sensus mihi: nam simul te,
Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi
vocis in ore

lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus
flamma demanat, sonitu suopte 10
tintinant aures, gemina teguntur
lumina nocte.

Otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est:
otio exsultas nimiumque gestis:
otium et reges prius et beatas 15
perdidit urbes.

Catullus, *Poem 51*

Question 3 continues on page 7

Question 3 (continued)

integer vitae scelerisque purus
non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra,

sive per Syrtes iter aestuosas, 5
sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
lambit Hydaspes.

namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra 10
terminum curis vagor expeditis,
fugit inermem.

quale portentum neque militaris
Daunias latis alit aesculetis,
nec Iubae tellus generat, leonum 15
arida nutrix.

pone me, pigris ubi nulla campis
arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
Iuppiter urget; 20

pone sub curru nimium propinqui
solis in terra domibus negata:
dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
dulce loquentem.

Horace *Odes* I.22

Analyse how the poet depicts himself as a man in love in these poems. In your answer, refer to both content and poetic techniques.

10

End of Question 3

Question 4 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>adfulgeo, -ere, adfulsi</i>	1. shine upon	2. beam	
<i>annuus, -a, -um</i>	1. annual	2. lasting a year	
<i>Carpathius, -a, -um</i>	Carpathian (referring to part of the Eastern Mediterranean Sea)		
<i>desiderium, -i n.</i>	1. longing	2. ardent desire	
<i>distineo, -ere</i>	1. keep apart	2. separate	3. hold back
<i>flatus, -us m.</i>	1. blowing	2. breath	3. breeze
<i>instar + genitive</i>	1. like	2. in the form of	
<i>invidus, -a, -um</i>	1. envious	2. envying	3. spiteful
<i>niteo, -ere</i>	1. shine	2. glitter	3. glisten
<i>Notus, -i m.</i>	South Wind		
<i>ver, veris n.</i>	spring (season)		

Translation of lines 1–4.

'Arise from the good gods, best guardian of the race of Romulus, you have now been away too long: since you promised an early return to the sacred council of the fathers, come back!'

- (a) Complete the translation of the extract (lines 5–17) into ENGLISH, starting from the words *lucem redde*. **10**
- (b) Explain how Horace uses imagery to emphasise the longing that Romans feel for Caesar's return. **5**

End of Question 4

OR

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.

If you should want a good dinner at my house, Fabullus, you would bring wine, food, and a pretty girl, so that we could all enjoy the feast. For my purse is so full of cobwebs that I myself cannot give you food or wine. My girl tells me that she will bring a perfume sweeter than Love itself. So when you come, I will tell her to give you this gift, which will make you more blessed than a king. On receiving this letter, send your slave to buy enough food and wine for all.

End of paper

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