



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

**2011**

**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  
Black pen is preferred

## **Total marks – 50**

**Section I** Pages 3–5

### **30 marks**

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

**Section II** Pages 6–9

### **20 marks**

- Attempt Questions 4–5
- Allow about 50 minutes for this section

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## Section I — Prescribed Text

30 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour for this section

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

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### Question 1 (8 marks)

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

- (a) “Accendis, quare cupiam magis illi proximus esse.” “Velis tantummodo, quae tua virtus, expugnabis; et est qui vinci possit, eoque difficiles aditus primos habet.” “Haud mihi dero: muneribus servos corrumpam; non, hodie si exclusus fuero, desistam; tempora quaeram; occurram in triviis; deducam. Nil sine magno vita labore dedit mortalibus.” 3

Horace, *Satire* 1.9.53–60

- (b) ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit, dat poenas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum Pelidae, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus: [ergo non aliter poterit dormire; quibusdam] somnum rixa facit. sed quamvis improbus annis atque mero fervens cavet hunc quem coccina laena vitari iubet et comitum longissimus ordo, multum praeterea flammaram et aenea lampas. me, quem luna solet deducere vel breve lumen candelae, cuius dispenso et tempero filum, contemnit. miserae cognosce prohoemia rixae, si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum. 5

Juvenal, *Satire* III.278–289

**Question 2** (12 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow.

- (a) me nemo ministro  
fur erit, atque ideo nulli comes exeo tamquam  
*mancus et extinctae, corpus non utile, dextrae.*  
quis nunc diligitur nisi conscius et cui fervens  
aestuat occultis animus semperque tacendis? 50  
nil tibi se debere putat, nil conferet umquam,  
participem qui te secreti fecit honesti.  
carus erit Verri qui Verrem tempore quo vult  
accusare potest.  
Juvenal, *Satire* III.46–54
- (i) Why does the speaker describe himself as *mancus et extinctae, corpus non utile, dextrae* (line 48)? 1
- (ii) Explain the relevance of the particular historical example given by the speaker. 2
- (b) “Nil opus est te  
circumagi: quendam volo visere non tibi notum:  
trans Tiberim longe cubat is, prope Caesaris hortos.”  
“Nil habeo quod agam et non sum piger: usque sequar te.”  
Demitto auriculas, ut iniquae mentis asellus, 20  
cum gravius dorso subiit onus.  
Horace, *Satire* 1.9.16–21
- (i) Give TWO reasons why Horace uses this particular excuse to rid himself of the Boor. 2
- (ii) How does the Boor’s response reflect his misunderstanding of *amicitia*? 2
- (c) 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 260  
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 265  
porthmea nec sperat caenosi gurgitis alnum  
infelix nec habet quem porrigat ore trientem.  
Juvenal, *Satire* III.257–267

Analyse how Juvenal uses mock-epic detail effectively in this extract. 5

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In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the prescribed genre relevant to the question
  - present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by references to the text
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**Question 3** (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the question that follows.

Ibam forte Via Sacra, sicut meus est mos,  
nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis.  
Accurrit quidam notus mihi nomine tantum,  
arreptaque manu “Quid agis, dulcissime rerum?”  
“Suaviter, ut nunc est,” inquam, “et cupio omnia quae vis.” 5  
Cum adsectaretur, “Num quid vis?” occupo. At ille  
“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 10  
manaret talos. “O te, Bolane, cerebri  
felicem!” aiebam tacitus, cum quidlibet ille  
garriret, vicos, urbem laudaret.

Horace, *Satire* 1.9.1–13

Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici  
laudo tamen, vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis  
destinet atque unum civem donare Sibyllae.  
ianua Baiarum est et gratum litus amoeni  
secessus. ego vel Prochytam praepono Suburae; 5  
nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vidimus, ut non  
deterius credas horrere incendia, lapsus  
tectorum adsiduos ac mille pericula saevae  
urbis et Augusto recitantes mense poetas?  
sed dum tota domus raeda componitur una, 10  
substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque Capenam.  
hic, ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae,  
nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur  
Iudaeis, [...]

Juvenal, *Satire* III.1–14

Evaluate how these opening lines typify the distinctive satiric style of each poet.

**10**

## Section II — Non-prescribed Text

**20 marks**

**Attempt Questions 4–5**

**Allow about 50 minutes for this section**

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

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In your translations you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between English and Latin with regard to language structure
  - convey meaning accurately and idiomatically
  - demonstrate understanding of the content and style of the 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.

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**Question 4 continues on page 7**

Question 4 (continued)

**Vocabulary**

<i>Caesar, Caesaris</i> m.	Augustus [the current emperor in Horace's time]
<i>Dacius, -a, -um</i> adj.	Dacian [from the country of Dacia, at war with Rome when the poem was written]
<i>derisor, derisoris</i> m.	a joker, a tease
<i>deus, -i</i> m.	1. a god 2. [slang] an important member of society, pl. "the powers that be" 3. a deified emperor
<i>equidem</i>	1. as far as I'm concerned, for my part 2. indeed, in truth
<i>exagito, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	1. to stir, rouse 2. to persecute
<i>Italus, -a, -um</i> adj.	Italian, in Italy
<i>lux, lucis</i> f.	1. light 2. day
<i>mortalis, -e</i> adj.	1. mortal 2. [as a noun] a human, a person
<i>numquid</i>	anything at all
<i>obvius, -a, -um</i> adj.	in the way
<i>praedium, -i</i> n.	land, estate
<i>Triquetrus, -a, -um</i> adj.	1. three-cornered 2. Sicilian [from the shape of the island]

Translation of lines 47–50 and 59–62.

*Throughout this whole time, day by day and hour by hour, our friend [Horace himself] has been ever more exposed to jealousy. Whenever he's watched the games together with me, or he's exercised in the Campus Martius:*

*"Horace is Fortune's son!" says everyone. If any chilling rumour spreads from the speaker's platform through the crossroads:*

*[...]*

*I suffer as the day is wasted amid these occupations, with many a prayer:  
O country estate, when will I look on you, and when will it be permitted, now  
from the books of the ancients, now from sleep and inactive hours, to draw  
pleasant forgetfulness of my worry-filled life?*

- (a) Translate lines 51–58 of the extract into ENGLISH, starting from the words *quicumque obvius est* and ending with *altique silenti*. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **10**
- (b) Explain how Horace achieves his satiric purpose in this extract. **5**

**End of Question 4**

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In your translations you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between English and Latin with regard to language structure
  - convey meaning accurately and idiomatically
  - demonstrate understanding of the content and style of the genre
- 

**Question 5** (5 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

**Attempt either part (a) or part (b).**

- (a) Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **5**

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**Vocabulary**

<i>amethystina, -orum</i> n. pl.	purple clothes
<i>causidicus, -i</i> m.	advocate, lawyer
<i>census, -us</i> m.	1. the Census 2. riches, wealth
<i>convenit</i>	it helps, it is useful
<i>ducenti, -ae, -a</i> adj.	two hundred
<i>eloquium, -i</i> n.	eloquence, skill in speaking
<i>fulgeo, fulgere, fulsi</i>	to gleam
<i>impensa, -ae</i> f.	outlay, spending, cost
<i>prodigus, -a, -um</i> adj.	wasteful, lavish

**OR**

**Question 5 continues on page 9**



Question 5 (continued)

- (b) Translate the passage into LATIN prose. The translation should be written on alternate lines.

5

Juvenal's friend Umbricius wished to leave Rome. He was saying that life in the country was much better; he needed only a small house without fires, without drunk men. He was complaining that Rome was filled with Greeks who lied to their patrons, which he himself refused to do. And so he was going away because a poor man could never be happy in Rome.

**Vocabulary**

Juvenal	<i>Iuvenal, Iuvenalis m.</i>
lie	<i>mentior, mentiri, mentitus sum</i>

**End of paper**

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