



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

**2010**

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE  
SPECIMEN 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 2–5

**30 marks**

Attempt Questions 1–3

- Allow about 1 hour for this section

**Section II** Pages 6–8

**20 marks**

• Attempt Questions 4–5

- Allow about 50 minutes for this section



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

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow.

- (a) Si quicquam cupido optantique optigit umquam  
insperanti, hoc est gratum animo proprie.  
Quare hoc est gratum nobisque hoc carius auro,  
quod te restituis, Lesbia, mi cupido,  
restituis cupido atque insperanti, ipsa refers te  
nobis. O lucem candidiore nota!  
Quis me uno vivit felicior, aut magis hac rem  
optandam in vita dicere quis poterit?

Catullus, *107.1–8*

- (i) What is the tone of the poem? **1**
- (ii) How does Catullus use language and stylistic features to achieve this tone? **3**

- (b) necte comam myrto, maternas iunge columbas;  
qui deceat, currum uitricus ipse dabit;  
inque dato curru, populo clamante triumphum,  
stabis et adiunctas arte mouebis aues.  
ducentur capti iuuenes captaeque puellae:  
haec tibi magnificus pompa triumphus erit.  
ipse ego, praeda recens, factum modo uulnus habebo  
et noua captiua uincula mente feram.  
Mens Bona ducetur manibus post terga retortis  
et Pudor et castris quidquid Amoris obest.  
omnia te metuent, ad te sua bracchia tendens  
uolgus 'io' magna voce 'trumphe' canet.

Ovid, *Amores I.2.23–34*

- In what ways does Ovid use and adapt the Roman triumph in this extract? **3**

**Question 2 continues on page 4**

Question 2 (continued)

- (c) Siqua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas  
est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,  
nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere nullo  
divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines,  
multa parata manent in longa aetate, Catulle,  
ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.  
Nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt  
aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt:  
omnia quae ingratae perierunt credita menti.  
Quare iam te cur amplius excrucies?  
Quin tu animo offirmas atque istinc teque reducis,  
et dis invitis desinis esse miser?

Catullus, 76.1–12

In terms of Roman values, explain why Catullus thinks he has earned release from suffering. In your answer, refer to the extract provided. **5**

**End of Question 2**

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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.

Militat omnis amans, et habet sua castra Cupido;  
Attice, crede mihi, militat omnis amans.  
quae bello est habilis, Veneri quoque conuenit aetas:  
turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor.  
quos petiere duces annos in milite forti,  
hos petit in socio bella puella uiro:  
peruigilant ambo, terra requiescit uterque;  
ille fores dominae seruat, at ille ducis.

Ovid, *Amores* I.9.1–8

Odi et amo. Quare id faciam, fortasse requiris.  
Nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

Catullus, 85

Analyse how these elegiac poets use paradox in these lines to explore the experience of love.

## Section II — Non-prescribed Text

20 marks

Attempt Questions 4–5

Allow about 50 minutes for this section

Answer the 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.

*Propertius wakes up remembering that it is his girlfriend's birthday, and he asks her to prepare herself beautifully for the day.*

**Mirabar, quidnam misissent mane Camenae,**  
**ante meum stantes sole rubente torum.**  
**natalis nostrae signum misere puellae**  
**et manibus faustos ter crepuere sonos.**  
**transeat hic sine nube dies, stent aere venti,** 5  
**ponat et in sicco molliter unda minax.**  
**aspiciam nullos hodierna luce dolentes,**  
**et Niobae lacrimas supprimat ipse lapis,**  
**alcyonum positis requiescant ora querelis,**  
**inrepet absumptum nec sua mater Ityn.** 10  
tuque, o cara mihi, felicibus edita pennis,  
surge et poscentes iusta precare deos.  
ac primum pura somnum tibi discute lympham,  
et nitidas presso pollice finge comas:  
dein qua primum oculos cepisti veste Properti 15  
indue, nec vacuum flore relinque caput;  
et pete, qua polles, ut sit tibi forma perennis,  
inque meum semper stent tua regna caput.

Propertius, *III.10.1–18*

Question 4 continues on page 7

Question 4 (continued)

**Vocabulary**

*dein = deinde*

*discuto, -ere, -cussi, -cussum* 1. to shatter 2. remove, dispel

*felicibus . . . pennis* under good omens

*induo, -ere, -dui, -dutum* to put on, assume

*lympa, -ae (f)* water

*nitidus, -a, -um* shining, clear, polished

*polleo, -ere* to be strong, powerful

*pollex, -icis (m)* thumb

Translation of lines 1–10.

*'I was amazed at what the Muses sent in the morning as they stood before my couch as the sun reddened. They sent me a reminder of the birthday of my girl and made good-omened sounds three times, clapping their hands. May this day pass without a cloud, may the winds stand still in the air and may the threatening wave place itself gently on the dry land. In today's light may I see no one grieving, and may the very stone of Niobe cease its flow of tears. May the mouths of Kingfishers lay aside their complaints and rest in tranquillity and let not his mother bewail stolen Itys.'*

- (a) What is the purpose of the mythological allusions in lines 8–10 of this extract? **2**
- (b) How are depictions of beauty, typical of Latin elegy, expressed in this poem? **3**
- (c) Translate lines 11–18 of the extract into ENGLISH, starting with the words *tuque, o . . .*. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **10**

**End of Question 4**

**Question 5** (5 marks)

Attempt either (a) or (b).

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

*Catullus laments his brother's death*

... o misero frater adempte mihi,  
tu mea tu moriens fregisti commoda, frater,  
tecum una tota est nostra sepulta domus,  
omnia tecum una perierunt gaudia nostra,  
quae tuus in vita dulcis alebat amor.

Catullus, 68.20–24

**Vocabulary**

<i>alo, alere, alui, altum</i>	1. feed, nourish, rear, nurse, suckle 2. cherish, support 3. maintain, develop
<i>commodum, -i (n)</i>	1. convenience, advantage, benefit, interest, satisfaction 2. profit, yield 3. wages, reward, gift

**OR**

- (b) Translate the passage into LATIN prose. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **5**

Ovid says that every lover is a soldier. A lover guards the door of his mistress while a soldier guards the door of his commander. A lover, like a soldier, wants to climb mountains and cross rivers and will endure the cold of the night. Thus, he who would wage war, let him love!

**End of paper**