



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

2013

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION**

Latin Continuers

General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black or blue pen
Black pen is preferred

Total marks – 100

Section I Pages 3–7

35 marks

- Attempt Questions 1–4
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

Section II Pages 9–13

35 marks

- Attempt Questions 5–8
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

Section III Pages 14–16

30 marks

- Attempt Questions 9–10
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

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Section I — Prescribed Text – Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, Book V

35 marks

Attempt Questions 1–4

Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer Questions 1, 3 and 4 in SEPARATE writing booklets. Extra writing booklets are available.

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

Question 1 (8 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

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

- (a) Nihil tamen tot onerati atque obruti malis flexerunt animos quin etsi omnia flammis ac ruinis aequata vidissent, quamvis inopem parvumque quem tenebant collem libertati relictum virtute defenderent; et iam cum eadem cottidie acciderent, velut adsueti malis abalienaverant ab sensu rerum suarum animos, arma tantum ferrumque in dextris velut solas reliquias spei suae intuentes. (42.7–8) **4**
- (b) Matronis gratiae actae honosque additus ut earum sicut virorum post mortem sollemnis laudatio esset. His peractis quae ad deos pertinebant quaeque per senatum agi poterant, tum demum agitantibus tribunis plebem adsiduis contionibus ut relictis ruinis in urbem paratam Veios transmigrarent, in contionem universo senatu prosequente escendit atque ita verba fecit. (50.7–8) **4**

Question 2 (7 marks) Use the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Read the extract, and answer the questions that follow.

The words in the extract in *bold italics* are referred to in questions (a) to (g).

si arx Capitoliumque, sedes deorum, si senatus, caput publici consilii, si militaris iuventus *superfuerit* imminenti *ruinae* urbis, facilem iacturam esse *seniorum* relictæ in urbe utique periturae turbae. Et quo id aequiore animo de plebe *multitudo* ferret, senes triumphales consularesque simul se cum illis *palam* dicere obituros, nec his *corporibus*, quibus non arma *ferre*, non tueri patriam possent, oneratos inopiam armatorum. (39.12–13)

- (a) What tense of the verb is *superfuerit*? 1
- (A) Perfect
(B) Imperfect
(C) Pluperfect
(D) Future perfect
- (b) What type of dative is *ruinae*? 1
- (A) Agent
(B) Predicative
(C) Dependent on a verb
(D) Dependent on an adjective
- (c) Which word does *seniorum* describe? 1
- (A) *iuventus*
(B) *ruinae*
(C) *urbe*
(D) *turbae*

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (d) What case is *multitudo*? 1
- (A) Ablative
 - (B) Accusative
 - (C) Dative
 - (D) Nominative
- (e) What part of speech is *palam*? 1
- (A) Adverb
 - (B) Conjunction
 - (C) Noun
 - (D) Preposition
- (f) What type of ablative is *corporibus*? 1
- (A) Agent
 - (B) Cause
 - (C) Instrument
 - (D) In an ablative absolute
- (g) *Ferre* is infinitive because it is 1
- (A) historic.
 - (B) dependent on a verb.
 - (C) in indirect speech.
 - (D) the direct object of a verb.

End of Question 2

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

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) Cui se decimam vovisse praedae partem cum diceret Camillus, pontifices solvendum religione populum censerent, haud facile inibatur ratio iubendi referre praedam populum, ut ex ea pars debita in sacrum secerneretur. (23.8)
- (i) Which deity is the focus of Camillus's statement? **1**
- (ii) Briefly explain why the priests' decree may have been difficult to implement. **2**
- (b) "Vobis autem, Ardeates, fortuna oblata est et pro tantis populi Romani beneficiis quanta ipsi meministis—nec enim exprobranda apud memores sunt—gratiae referendae et huic urbi decus ingens belli ex hoste communi pariendi [...]" (44.3)
- (i) What was the relationship between the Ardeates and the Roman people? **1**
- (ii) Briefly outline the values to which Camillus appeals in this extract. **2**
- (c) Prima luce signo dato multitudo omnis in foro instruitur; inde clamore sublato ac testudine facta subeunt. Adversus quos Romani nihil temere nec trepide; ad omnes aditus stationibus firmatis, qua signa ferri videbant ea robore virorum opposito scandere hostem sinunt, quo successerit magis in arduum eo pelli posse per proclive facilius rati. (43.2)
- Explain how TWO stylistic features are used in this extract to bring to life the actions described. **4**

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

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the text as a work of literature
 - present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by relevant examples
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Question 4 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the question that follows. Use the extract and your knowledge of the text in your answer.

Iovis Solisque equis aequiperatum dictatorem in religionem etiam trahebant, triumphusque ob eam unam maxime rem clarior quam gratior fuit. Tum Iunoni reginae templum in Aventino locavit, dedicavitque Matutae Matris; atque his divinis humanisque rebus gestis dictatura se abdicavit. (23.6–7)

Using this extract as a starting point, analyse how Livy portrays the overlap between religion and military affairs throughout Book V.

10

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

35 marks

Attempt Questions 5–8

Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer Questions 5, 7 and 8 in SEPARATE writing booklets. Extra writing booklets are available.

Answer Question 6 on the multiple-choice answer sheet provided.

Question 5 (8 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **8**

harum unam celerem demisit ab aethere summo
Iuppiter inque omen Iuturnae occurrere iussit:
illa volat celerique ad terram turbine fertur. 855
non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsam sagitta,
armatam saevi Parthus quam felle veneni,
Parthus sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit,
stridens et celeris incognita transilit umbras:
talis se sata Nocte tulit terrasque petivit. 860
postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni,
alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram,
quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis
nocte sedens serum canit importuna per umbras –
hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora 865
fertque refertque sonans clipeumque everberat alis.
illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor,
arrectaeque horrore comae et vox faucibus haesit.

Question 6 (7 marks) Use the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Read the extract, and answer the questions that follow.

The words in the extract in **bold italics** are referred to in questions (a) to (c) and (e) to (g).

Vix **ea** fatus erat, medios volat ecce per hostis 650
vectus equo spumante Saces, **adversa** sagitta
saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:
'Turne, in te suprema salus, miserere tuorum.
fulminat Aeneas armis summasque **minatur**
deiecturum arces Italum excidioque daturum, 655
iamque faces ad tecta volant. **in te** ora Latini,
in te oculos referunt; **mussat** rex ipse Latinus
quos generos vocet aut quae sese ad foedera flectat.
praeterea regina, **tui** fidissima, dextra
occidit ipsa sua lucemque exterrita fugit. 660

- (a) What case and number is **ea**? 1
- (A) Accusative plural
(B) Nominative plural
(C) Accusative singular
(D) Nominative singular
- (b) The adjective **adversa** describes 1
- (A) *equo*.
(B) *sagitta*.
(C) *ora*.
(D) *nomine*.
- (c) **Minatur** is 1
- (A) indicative passive.
(B) indicative deponent.
(C) subjunctive passive.
(D) subjunctive deponent.

Question 6 continues on page 11

Question 6 (continued)

- (d) Which is the correct scansion for line 655? 1
- (A) dēiēc|tūrūm ār|cēs Ītǎ|lūm ěxcī|dīōquě |dātūrūm
(B) dēiēc|tūr(um) ār|cēs Ītǎ|l(um) ěxcīdī|ōquě dǎ|tūrūm
(C) dēiēc|tūr(um) ār|cēs Ī|tālūm |ěxcīdī|ōquě dǎ|tūrūm
(D) dēiēc|tūr(um) ār|cēs Ītǎ|l(um) ěxcīdī|ōquě dǎ|tūrūm
- (e) *In te ... in te ...* is an example of 1
- (A) anaphora.
(B) antithesis.
(C) chiasmus.
(D) hendiadys.
- (f) *Mussat* introduces 1
- (A) indirect wishes.
(B) clauses of fearing.
(C) indirect questions.
(D) comparative clauses.
- (g) What part of speech is *tui*? 1
- (A) Adjective
(B) Interjection
(C) Noun
(D) Pronoun

End of Question 6

Question 7 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. Use the extract and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

At procul ut Dirae stridorem agnovit et alas,
infelix crinis scindit Iuturna solutos 870
unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnīs:
‘quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana iuvare?
aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem
arte morer? talin possum me opponere monstro?
iam iam linquo acies. ne me terrete timentem, 875
obscenae volucres: alarum verbera nosco
letalemque sonum, nec fallunt iussa superba
magnanimi Iovis. haec pro virginitate reponit?
quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis adempta est
condicio? possem tantos finire dolores 880
nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras!

- (a) In what context were the actions described in lines 870–871 usually performed in the ancient world? **1**
- (b) How do the questions in the first three lines of Juturna’s speech (lines 872–74) convey her state of mind? **4**
- (c) Describe TWO ways in which Virgil conveys Juturna’s point of view in lines 875–80. **3**
- (d) In what TWO ways does line 881 foreshadow the end of the book? **2**

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

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the text as a work of literature
 - present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by relevant examples
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Question 8 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the question that follows. Use the extract and your knowledge of the text in your answer.

Turnus ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos
defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
se signari oculis, ultro implacabilis ardet
attolique animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis
saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus 5
tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantis
excutiens cervice toros fixumque latronis
impavidus frangit telum et fremit ore cruento:
haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
tum sic adfatur regem atque ita turbidus inquit: 10
‘nulla mora in Turno; nihil est quod dicta retractent
ignavi Aeneadae, nec quae pepigere recusent.
congregior. fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.
aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam,
desertorem Asiae (sedeant spectentque Latini), 15
et solus ferro crimen commune refellam,
aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia coniunx.’

How do these opening lines anticipate the portrayal of Turnus’s character throughout Book XII? **10**

Section III — Unseen Texts

30 marks

Attempt Questions 9–10

Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer Question 9 and Question 10 in SEPARATE writing booklets. Extra writing booklets are available.

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

- demonstrate understanding of the text by translating into clear and fluent English
 - demonstrate your understanding of the content and style of the author by selecting vocabulary appropriate to the context
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Question 9 (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in the extract in *bold italics* are referred to in parts (a) to (e). Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided on page 15.

The fury Allecto addresses Turnus, urging him to fight the Trojans.

‘Turne, tot incassum fusos *patiere* labores,
et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptrā colonis?
rex tibi coniugium et quaesitas sanguine dotes
abnegat, externusque in regnum quaeritur heres.
i nunc, ingratis offer te, *inrise*, periclis; 425
Tyrrhenas, i, sterne acies, tege pace Latinos.
haec adeo tibi me, placida cum nocte iaceres,
ipsa palam fari omnipotens *Saturnia iussit*.
quare age et armari pubem portisque moveri
laetus in arma para, et Phrygios qui flumine pulchro 430
consedere duces pictasque exure carinas.’

Virgil, *Aeneid* VII, 421–431

Question 9 continues on page 15

Question 9 (continued)

- (a) What person is the verb *patiere*? 1
- (b) What case is *inrise*? 1
- (c) Name the goddess described with the epithet *Saturnia*. 1
- (d) Identify the direct object of *iussit*. 1
- (e) What tense is *consedere*? 1
- (f) Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. 10

Vocabulary

<i>carina, -ae</i> f.	hull; ship
<i>dos, dotis</i> f.	dowry
<i>exuro, exurere, exussi, exustus</i>	burn out; burn up, consume; destroy
<i>heres, heredis</i> m.	heir
<i>incassum</i> (adv.)	in vain
<i>sceptrum, -i</i> n.	sceptre; authority
<i>Tyrrenhus, -a, -um</i> (adj.)	Etruscan

End of Question 9

Please turn over

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

- demonstrate understanding of the text by translating into clear and fluent English
 - demonstrate your understanding of the content and style of the author by selecting vocabulary appropriate to the context
-

Question 10 (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in the extract in **bold italics** are referred to in parts (a) to (e). Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided.



Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* 2.5.3–4

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (a) | What type of dative is <i>messi</i> ? | 1 |
| (b) | With what word does <i>immissa</i> agree? | 1 |
| (c) | What is the subject of <i>fudere</i> ? | 1 |
| (d) | What type of ablative is <i>tenui ... aqua</i> ? | 1 |
| (e) | What noun is the subject of <i>sedisse</i> ? | 1 |
| (f) | Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. | 10 |

Vocabulary

<i>acervus</i> , -i m.	pile, heap
<i>corbis</i> , -is m. f.	basket
<i>far</i> , <i>farris</i> n.	spelt (a kind of husked wheat)
<i>haesito</i> , <i>haesitare</i> , <i>haesitavi</i> , <i>haesitatum</i>	stick fast, remain fixed
<i>immitto</i> , <i>immittere</i> , <i>immisi</i> , <i>immissum</i>	send
<i>inlino</i> , <i>inlinere</i> , <i>inlevi</i> , <i>inlitum</i>	coat, smear, bedaub
<i>limus</i> , -i m.	mud
<i>messis</i> , -is f.	reaping, harvest
<i>paulatim</i> (adv.)	gradually
<i>religiosus</i> , -a, -um (adj.)	1. religious 2. taboo
<i>seges</i> , <i>segetis</i> f.	a field or crop of grain
<i>simul</i> (adv.)	together
<i>stramentum</i> , -i n.	1. covering 2. straw
<i>vadum</i> , -i n.	shallow water

End of paper

– 16 –