



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

2001

**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 2–6

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

Question 1 (continued)		Marks
(b)	<p>hic dies anno redeunte festus corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit amphorae fumum bibere institutae consule Tullo.</p> <p>sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici sospitis centum et vigiles lucernas perfer in lucem; procul omnis esto clamor et ira.</p> <p>mitte civiles super urbe curas: occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Medus infestus sibi luctuosis dissidet armis,</p> <p>servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae Cantaber sera domitus catena, iam Scythae laxo meditantur arcu cedere campis.</p> <p>neglegens, ne qua populus laboret, parce privatus nimium cavere et dona praesentis cape laetus horae ac linque severa.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>20</p> <p>25</p>
<p>Horace, <i>Odes</i> III.8 (Harrison 16)</p>		<p>10</p>

End of Question 1

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 poet's use of literary features
-

Marks

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

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow.

- (a)
- | | |
|--|----|
| Cui dono lepidum novum libellum
arida modo pumice expolitum?
Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas
meas esse aliquid putare nugas
iam tum cum ausus es unus Italorum | 5 |
| omne aevum tribus explicare cartis
doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis!
Quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli
qualecumque; quod, o <i>patrona virgo</i> ,
plus uno maneat perenne saeclo. | 10 |

Catullus, *Poem 1*

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (i) Why does Catullus address the last two lines of the poem to a <i>patrona virgo</i> ? | 1 |
| (ii) How does Catullus' language suggest that Nepos' work is on a grander scale than his own? | 2 |
| (iii) Analyse Catullus' use of irony in this poem. | 3 |

Question 2 continues on page 5

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

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

Marks

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

Read the poem, then answer the question that follows.

eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume, 10
labuntur anni, nec pietas moram
rugis et instanti senectae
adferet indomitaque morti;

non, si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, 5
amice, places inlacrimabilem
Plutona tauris, qui ter amplum
Geryonen Tityonque tristi

compescit unda, scilicet omnibus, 10
quicumque terrae munere vescimur,
enaviganda, sive reges
sive inopes erimus coloni.

frustra cruento Marte carebimus
fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriae,
frustra per autumnos nocentem 15
corporibus metuemus Austrum.

visendus ater flumine languido
Cocytos errans et Danaï genus
infame damnatusque longi 20
Sisyphus Aeolides laboris.

linquenda tellus et domus et placens
uxor, neque harum, quas colis, arborum
te praeter invisas cupressos
ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

absumet heres Caecuba dignior 25
servata centum clavibus et mero
tinguet pavimentum superbo,
pontificum potiore cenis.

Horace *Odes* II.14
(Harrison 12)

Analyse the contribution of language, imagery and cultural references to the expression of this poem's themes.

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Please turn over

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

15 marks

Attempt either Question 4 or Question 5

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

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

In Question 4 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the meaning and style of an extract of text
 - use vocabulary appropriate to the context
 - demonstrate your understanding of the literary features of lyric poetry
-

Question 4 (15 marks)

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in bold are translated on page 9.

Venus enjoys afflicting mortals like Albius with love for the wrong people.

**Albi, ne doleas plus nimio memor
inmitis Glyceræ neu miserabilis
decantes elegos, cur tibi iunior
laesa praeniteat fide.**

Insignem tenui fronte Lycorida 5
Cyri torret amor, Cyrus in asperam
declinat Pholoen sed prius Apulis
iungentur capreae lupis

quam turpi Pholoe peccet adultero.
Sic visum Veneri, cui placet imparis 10
formas atque animos sub iuga aenea
saevo mittere cum ioco.

Ipsam me melior cum peteret Venus,
grata detinuit compede Myrtale
libertina, fretis acrior Hadriae 15
curvantis Calabros sinus.

Horace *Odes* I.33

Question 4 continues on page 9

Question 4 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>adulter adulteri</i> m.	adulterer, illicit lover
<i>Apulus -a -um</i>	Apulian, from Apulia in southern Italy
<i>Calaber Calabria Calabrum</i>	Calabrian, from Calabria in southern Italy
<i>caprea -ae</i> f.	roe-deer
<i>compes compedis</i> m.	fetters, leg-irons
<i>curvo -are -avi -atum</i>	bend around, curve
<i>declino -are -avi -atum</i>	1. turn away 2. bend down
<i>fretum -i</i> n.	1. strait 2. narrow sea
<i>impar -is</i>	unequal
<i>libertina -ae</i> f.	ex-slave, freedwoman
<i>Myrtale</i> f.	Myrtale (<i>a woman's name</i>)
<i>pecco -are -avi -atum</i>	1. make a mistake 2. commit a sin
<i>Pholoe</i> f.	Pholoe (<i>a woman's name</i>)

Translation of lines 1–6, up to *Cyri torret amor...*

Albius, don't grieve more than you should, thinking of cruel Glycera: and don't sing self-pitying elegies about why she broke her promise and a younger man outshines you. Love of Cyrus scorches Lycoris, notable for her delicate forehead...

- (a) Complete the translation of the extract (lines 6–16) in ENGLISH, starting from the words *Cyrus in asperam*. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **10**
- (b) Identify ONE example of an oxymoron from the poem. **1**
- (c) Citing examples from the poem, explain how Horace uses language to create a light-hearted tone. **4**

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.

Septimius held his lover Acme in his lap, and said, 'My darling Acme, if I did not love you desperately, I would gladly meet a savage lion in India. I am prepared to love you forever'. When he said this, Love sneezed his approval. Acme raised her head and kissed her sweet boy's eyes, saying, 'My Septimius, let's serve the same master — Love, since the fire that burns in my marrow is very fierce'. And Love, sneezing again, saw that Septimius loved Acme more than the wealth of Syria, and that Acme was faithful to Septimius alone. What lovers are more blessed than these?

End of paper

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