



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

2002

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION**

Latin Continuers

General Instructions

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

Total marks – 100

Section I Pages 3–7

40 marks

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

Section II Pages 9–13

40 marks

- Attempt Questions 4–6
- Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Section III Pages 14–15

20 marks

- Attempt Question 7
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

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Section I — Prescribed Text – Cicero, *In Catilinam I*

40 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Answer both Question 1 and Question 3 in the same writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

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

Marks

Question 1 (15 marks)

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

- (a) Cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem, cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, sed iam me ipse inertiae nequitiaeque condemno. Castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus collocata, crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videtis intestinam aliquam cotidie perniciem rei publicae molientem. (4–5) **6**
- (b) Quodsi ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae. Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi, cum aestu febrique iactantur, si aquam gelidam biberunt, primo relevari videntur, deinde multo gravius vehementiusque adflctantur, sic hic morbus, qui est in re publica, relevatus istius poena, vehementius reliquis vivis ingravescet. Qua re secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregentur, muro denique, quod saepe iam dixi, secernantur a nobis; (31–32) **9**

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Question 2.

Select the alternative A, B, C or D that best answers the question. Fill in the response oval completely.

Sample: $2 + 4 =$ (A) 2 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9
A B C D

If you think you have made a mistake, put a cross through the incorrect answer and fill in the new answer.

A B C D

If you change your mind and have crossed out what you consider to be the correct answer, then indicate the correct answer by writing the word **correct** and drawing an arrow as follows.

A B C D
An arrow points from the word "correct" above to the B option.

Question 2 (5 marks)

Read the extract, and then, by analysing its grammatical features, answer the questions on page 5.

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

Si te iam, Catilina, ***comprehendi***, si interfici ***iussero***, credo, erit verendum ***mihi***, ne non potius hoc omnes boni serius a me quam quisquam crudelius factum esse ***dicat***. Verum ego hoc, quod iam ***pridem*** factum esse oportuit, certa de causa nondum adducor ut ***faciam***. Tum denique ***interficiere***, cum iam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam ***tui*** similis inveniri poterit, qui id non iure factum esse ***fateatur***. (5)

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (a) What form of the verb is *comprehendi* ?
- (A) Imperative
 - (B) Indicative
 - (C) Infinitive
 - (D) Participle
- (b) What tense is *iussero*?
- (A) Present
 - (B) Future
 - (C) Perfect
 - (D) Future perfect
- (c) Why is *mihi* dative?
- (A) Advantage
 - (B) Agent
 - (C) Dependent on a verb
 - (D) Indirect object
- (d) *dicat* is subjunctive because it is in what kind of clause?
- (A) Fearing
 - (B) Indirect command
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Result
- (e) What part of speech is *pridem*?
- (A) Adjective
 - (B) Adverb
 - (C) Conjunction
 - (D) Noun
- (f) *faciam* is subjunctive because it is in what kind of clause?
- (A) Comparison
 - (B) Indirect command
 - (C) Indirect question
 - (D) Result
- (g) Which of these words is the object of *faciam*?
- (A) hoc
 - (B) quod
 - (C) factum
 - (D) causa
- (h) What tense is *interficiere*?
- (A) Present
 - (B) Future
 - (C) Perfect
 - (D) Future perfect
- (i) Why is *tui* genitive?
- (A) Partitive
 - (B) Possessive
 - (C) Dependent on a verb
 - (D) Dependent on an adjective
- (j) *fateatur* is subjunctive because it is in what kind of clause?
- (A) Cause
 - (B) Result
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Indirect question

End of Question 2

Question 3 (20 marks)

Read the extracts and answer Question 3 in your writing booklet. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) *Haec* ego *omnia*, vixdum etiam *coetu vestro* dimisso, comperi; domum meam maioribus praesidiis munivi atque firmavi; exclusi eos, quos tu *ad me salutatum* mane miseris, cum illi ipsi venissent, quos ego iam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram.
- Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quo coepisti, egredere aliquando ex urbe; patent portae: proficiscere. Nimum diu te imperatorem tua illa Manliana castra desiderant. (10)
- (i) *haec omnia*: What was discussed at the meeting Cicero refers to? **1**
- (ii) *coetu vestro*: Describe the circumstances of this meeting. **1**
- (iii) *ad me salutatum*: Describe the custom Cicero refers to here. **1**
- (iv) Why is Cicero inviting Catiline to leave the city, instead of calling for his execution? **2**
- (b) Sed est tanti, dum modo ista sit privata calamitas et a rei publicae periculis seiungatur. Sed tu ut vitiis tuis commoveare, ut legum poenas pertimescas, ut temporibus rei publicae cedas, non est postulandum. Neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor umquam a turpitudine aut metus a periculo aut ratio a furore revocaverit. Quam ob rem, ut saepe iam dixi, proficiscere ac, si mihi inimico, ut praedicas, tuo conflare vis *invidiam*, recta perge in exsilium: (22–23)
- (i) Why might Cicero expect to experience *invidiam* if he orders Catiline to go into exile? **2**
- (ii) How does Cicero's portrayal of Catiline's character in this extract contribute to his attack on Catiline in the speech? **5**

Question 3 continues on page 7

Question 3 (continued)

- (c) Tunc eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem expectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem coniurationis, evocatorem servorum et civium perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? Nonne hunc in vincla duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne maiorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosos cives morte multarunt. An leges, quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac urbe, qui a re publica defecerunt, civium iura tenuerunt. (27–28)

Analyse Cicero's use of rhetorical techniques in this extract.

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End of Question 3

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

40 marks

Attempt Questions 4–6

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Answer both Question 4 and Question 6 in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Answer Question 5 on the multiple-choice answer sheet provided.

Marks

Question 4 (15 marks)

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

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| (a) | omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. impius ex quo
Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes,
fatale adgressi sacrato avellere templo
Palladium caesis summae custodibus arcis,
corripuere sacram effigiem manibusque cruentis
virgineas ausi divae contingere vittas, ... | 165 | 6 |
| (b) | horror ubique animo, simul ipsa silentia terrent.
inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte tulisset,
me refero: inruerant Danai et tectum omne tenebant.
ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento
volvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras.
procedo et Priami sedes arcemque reviso:
et iam porticibus vacuis Iunonis asylo
custodes lecti Phoenix et dirus Ulixes
praedam adservabant. huc undique Troia gaza
incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum
crateresque auro solidi, captivaque vestis
congeritur. pueri et pavidae longo ordine matres
stant circum. | 755
760
765 | 9 |

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Question 5.

Select the alternative A, B, C or D that best answers the question. Fill in the response oval completely.

Sample: $2 + 4 =$ (A) 2 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9
A B C D

If you think you have made a mistake, put a cross through the incorrect answer and fill in the new answer.

A B C D

If you change your mind and have crossed out what you consider to be the correct answer, then indicate the correct answer by writing the word **correct** and drawing an arrow as follows.

A B C D
correct
↙

Question 5 (5 marks)

Read the extract, and then, by analysing its grammatical features, answer the questions on page 11.

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

sic fatus ***validis*** ingentem viribus hastam 50
in latus inque feri curvam ***compagibus*** alvum
contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
impulerat ***ferro*** Argolicas foedare latebras, 55
Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.
Ecce, ***manus*** iuvenem ***interea*** post terga revinctum
pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,
hoc ipsum ut ***strueret*** Troiamque aperiret Achivis, 60
obtulerat, fidens ***animi*** atque in utrumque paratus,
seu versare dolos seu certae occumbere ***morti***.

Question 5 continues on page 11

Question 5 (continued)

- (a) With what noun does *validis* agree?
- (A) viribus
 - (B) latus
 - (C) feri
 - (D) compagibus
- (b) Why is *compagibus* ablative?
- (A) Cause
 - (B) Comparison
 - (C) Separation
 - (D) Respect
- (c) What is *insonuere*?
- (A) Imperative
 - (B) Indicative
 - (C) Infinitive
 - (D) Subjunctive
- (d) Why is *ferro* ablative?
- (A) Description
 - (B) Instrument
 - (C) Manner
 - (D) Origin
- (e) What case and number is *manus*?
- (A) Nominative singular
 - (B) Genitive singular
 - (C) Nominative plural
 - (D) Accusative plural
- (f) What part of speech is *interea*?
- (A) Adverb
 - (B) Conjunction
 - (C) Interjection
 - (D) Preposition
- (g) What case and number is *Dardanidae*?
- (A) Genitive singular
 - (B) Dative singular
 - (C) Nominative plural
 - (D) Vocative plural
- (h) *strueret* is subjunctive because it is in what kind of clause?
- (A) Comparison
 - (B) Indirect command
 - (C) Purpose
 - (D) Result
- (i) What case and number is *animi*?
- (A) Genitive singular
 - (B) Dative singular
 - (C) Nominative plural
 - (D) Vocative plural
- (j) Why is *morti* dative?
- (A) Dative of advantage
 - (B) Dependent on a verb
 - (C) Indirect object
 - (D) Predicative dative

End of Question 5

Question 6 (20 marks)

Read the extracts and answer Question 6 in your writing booklet. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a)
- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--|
| ‘o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,
quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris
exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
defessi aspiciamus! quae causa indigna serenos
foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?’ | 285 | |
| ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,
sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
‘heu fuge, nate dea, teque his’ ait ‘eripe flammis.
hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia.
sat patriae Priamoque datum: si Pergama dextra
defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent...’ | 290 | |
- (i) (1) Why is Aeneas asleep? **1**
- (2) What has happened while he has been asleep? **1**
- (ii) (1) Who is Hector? **1**
- (2) What has caused his disfigurement? **2**
- (iii) Explain how the language of the extract heightens the contrast between Aeneas’s and Hector’s state of mind. **5**

Question 6 continues on page 13

Question 6 (continued)

- (b) ‘...tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque penatis;
me bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti
attractare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
abluero.’ 720
haec fatus latos umeros subiectaque colla
veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
* succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus Iulus
* implicuit sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis;
pone subit coniunx. ferimur per opaca locorum, 725
et me, quem dudum non ulla iniecta movebant
tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Grai,
nunc omnes terrent aerae, sonus excitat omnis
suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.
- (i) (1) Scan the two lines marked with an asterisk (*), marking the main caesura in each line. 2
- (2) Identify a feature of the rhythm of these lines that complements their meaning. 1
- (ii) How does Virgil use language and narrative technique in this extract to emphasise Aeneas’s new responsibilities? 7

End of Question 6

Section III — Unseen Texts

20 marks

Attempt Question 7

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Marks

Question 7 (20 marks)

Translate BOTH extracts into ENGLISH, using words appropriate to the context. Translations should be written on alternate lines. Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided on the facing page.

- (a) *During Aeneas's travels from Troy, a divine vision comes to him to direct him on his way.* 8

Nox erat et terris animalia somnus habebat:
effigies sacrae divum Phrygiique penates,
quos mecum ab Troia mediisque ex ignibus urbis
extuleram, visi ante oculos adstare iacentis
in somnis multo manifesti lumine, qua se
plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras.

Virgil, *Aeneid* III.147–152

- (b) *Cicero lists four kinds of people who have harmed him, and gives reasons for their hostility.* 12

Denique, Quirites, quoniam me quattuor omnino hominum genera violarunt, unum eorum, qui odio rei publicae, quod eam ipsis invitis conservaveram, inimicissimi mihi fuerunt, alterum, qui per simulationem amicitiae nefarie me prodiderunt, tertium, qui, cum propter inertiam suam eadam adsequi non possent, inviderunt laudi et dignitati meae, quartum, qui, cum custodes rei publicae esse deberent, salutem meam, statum civitatis, dignitatem eius imperii, quod erat penes ipsos, vendiderunt.

Cicero, *Oratio post reditum ad Quirites* 21

Question 7 continues on page 15

Question 7 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>adsequor –i adsecutus sum</i>	1. catch up with 2. achieve
<i>animal animalis n.</i>	animal
<i>fenestra –ae f.</i>	window
<i>inertia –ae f.</i>	1. laziness 2. lack of ability
<i>insertus –a –um</i>	unshuttered
<i>nefarie</i>	wickedly, abominably
<i>penes + acc.</i>	in the possession of
<i>Phrygius –a –um</i>	Phrygian, Trojan
<i>Quirites m. pl.</i>	Roman citizens
<i>simulatio simulationis f.</i>	pretence
<i>status –us m.</i>	condition, situation
<i>violo –are –avi –atum</i>	harm, injure, dishonour

End of paper

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