



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

**2008**

**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 and Question 8
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

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

40 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Answer Question 1 and Question 3 in SEPARATE writing booklets. Extra writing booklets are available.

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

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Marks

**Question 1** (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

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

- (a) Inde Turnus Rutulique diffisi rebus ad florentes opes Etruscorum Mezentiumque regem eorum confugiunt, qui Caere opulento tum oppido imperitans, iam inde ab initio minime laetus novae origine urbis, et tum nimio plus quam satis tutum esset accolis rem Troianam crescere ratus, haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis iunxit. Aeneas, adversus tanti belli terrorem ut animos Aboriginum sibi conciliaret nec sub eodem iure solum sed etiam nomine omnes essent, Latinos utramque gentem appellavit; (2, 3–4) 7
- (b) His immortalibus editis operibus cum ad exercitum recensendum contionem in campo ad Caprae paludem haberet, subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque tam denso regem operuit nimbo ut conspectum eius contioni abstulerit; nec deinde in terris Romulus fuit. Romana pubes, sedato tandem pavore, postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, ubi vacuum sedem regiam vidit, etsi satis credebat patribus qui proximi steterant sublimem raptum procella, tamen velut orbitatis metu icta maestum aliquamdiu silentium obtinuit. (16, 1–2) 8

**Question 2** (5 marks) Use the multiple-choice answer sheet.

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).

Ibi cum eum cibo vinoque gravatum sopor oppressisset, pastor accola eius *loci*, nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, captus pulchritudine *bovm* cum avertere eam praedam vellet, quia si *agendo* armentum in speluncam *compulisset ipsa* vestigia quaerentem dominum *eo deductura* erant, aversos boves eximium quemque *pulchritudine* caudis in speluncam traxit. Hercules ad primam auroram somno excitus *cum* gregem perlustrasset *oculis* et partem abesse numero sensisset, perguit ad proximam speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent.

(7, 5–6)

**Question 2 continues on page 5**

Question 2 (continued)

- (a) What case is *loci*?  
(A) Nominative  
(B) Genitive  
(C) Dative  
(D) Locative
- (b) What case is *boum*?  
(A) Nominative  
(B) Vocative  
(C) Accusative  
(D) Genitive
- (c) Which of the following describes *agendo*?  
(A) Gerund  
(B) Gerundive  
(C) Noun  
(D) Participle
- (d) Why is *compulisset* subjunctive?  
(A) Causal  
(B) Generic  
(C) Temporal  
(D) Conditional
- (e) What kind of adjective is *ipsa*?  
(A) Personal  
(B) Emphatic  
(C) Reflexive  
(D) Demonstrative
- (f) What part of speech is *eo*?  
(A) Verb  
(B) Adverb  
(C) Pronoun  
(D) Adjective
- (g) Which of the following describes *deductura*?  
(A) Noun  
(B) Gerundive  
(C) Past participle  
(D) Future participle
- (h) Why is *pulchritudine* ablative?  
(A) Place  
(B) Manner  
(C) Respect  
(D) Description
- (i) What part of speech is *cum*?  
(A) Noun  
(B) Adverb  
(C) Conjunction  
(D) Preposition
- (j) Why is *oculis* ablative?  
(A) Instrument  
(B) Separation  
(C) Description  
(D) Ablative absolute

**End of Question 2**

**Question 3** (20 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) Is tum Evander concursu pastorum trepidantium circa advenam manifestae reum caedis excitus postquam *facinus facinorisque causam* audivit, habitum formamque viri aliquantum ampliorem augustioremque humana intuens, rogitat qui vir esset. Ubi nomen patremque ac patriam accepit, ‘Iove nate, Hercules, salve,’ inquit. ‘Te mihi mater, veridica interpres deum, aucturum caelestium numerum cecinit tibi que aram hic dicatum iri quam opulentissima olim in terris gens maximam vocet tuoque ritu colat.’ (7, 9–10)
- (i) Identify TWO acts referred to in the words *facinus facinorisque causam*. 2
- (ii) Explain how this extract is typical of Livy’s approach to the writing of history. In your answer, refer to THREE features. 3
- (b) Ibi oratio habita nequaquam eius pectoris ingenique quod simulatum ad eam diem fuerat, de vi ac libidine Sex. Tarquini, de stupro infando Lucretiae et miserabili caede, de orbitate Tricipitini, cui morte filiae causa mortis indignior ac miserabilior esset. Addita superbia ipsius regis miseriaeque et labores plebis in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas demersae; Romanos homines, victores omnium circa populorum, opifices ac lapicidas pro bellatoribus factos. Indigna Ser. Tulli regis memorata caedes et invecta corpori patris nefandoque vehiculo filia, invocatique ultores parentum di. (59, 8–10)
- (i) Explain the connection implied in this extract between the fate of Lucretia and the current condition of the Roman people. 3
- (ii) Explain how Livy uses language in this extract to make the speech moving and persuasive. 5

**Question 3 continues on page 7**

## Question 3 (continued)

- (c) Iam res Romana adeo erat valida, ut cuilibet finitimarum civitatum bello par esset; sed penuria mulierum hominis aetatem duratura magnitudo erat, quippe quibus nec domi spes prolis nec cum finitimis conubia essent. Tum ex consilio patrum Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit qui societatem conubiumque novo populo peterent: urbes quoque ut cetera, ex infimo nasci; dein, quas sua virtus ac di iuvent, magnas opes sibi magnumque nomen facere; satis scire origini Romanae et deos adfuisse et non defuturam virtutem; proinde ne gravarentur homines cum hominibus sanguinem ac genus miscere. Nusquam benigne legatio audita est; (9, 1–5)

Analyse how Livy presents Romulus as a moral exemplar. Support your answer with specific examples from this extract.

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**End of Question 3**

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

40 marks

Attempt Questions 4–6

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

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

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

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Marks

**Question 4** (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

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

- |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                   |          |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------|
| (a) | in medio classis aeratas, Actia bella,<br>cernere erat, totumque instructo Marte videres<br>fervere Leucaten auroque effulgere fluctus.<br>hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Caesar<br>cum patribus populoque, penetibus et magnis dis,<br>stans celsa in puppi, geminas cui tempora flammis<br>laeta vomunt patriumque aperitur vertice sidus.<br>parte alia ventis et dis Agrippa secundis<br>arduus agmen agens;                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 675<br><br><br><br><br><br>680                    | <b>6</b> |
| (b) | Dixerat Aeneas. ille os oculosque loquentis<br>iamdudum et totum lustrabat lumine corpus.<br>tum sic pauca refert: ‘ut te, fortissime Teucrum,<br>accipio agnoscoque libens ! ut verba parentis<br>et vocem Anchisae magni vultumque recordor!<br>nam memini Hesioneae visentem regna sororis<br>Laomedontiaden Priamum Salamina petentem<br>protinus Arcadiae gelidos invisere finis.<br>tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore iuventas,<br>mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum<br>Laomedontiaden; sed cunctis altior ibat<br>Anchises. mihi mens iuvenali ardebat amore<br>compellare virum et dextrae coniungere dextram; | 155<br><br><br><br><br><br><br>160<br><br><br>165 | <b>9</b> |

**Question 5** (5 marks) Use the multiple-choice answer sheet.

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).

Dixit, deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto  
*ima* petens; nox Aenean somnusque *reliquit*.  
surgit et aetherii spectans orientia solis  
lumina rite cavis undam de flumine palmis  
sustinet ac *talis* effundit ad aethera voces: 70  
‘nymphae, Laurentes nymphae, genus *amnibus* unde est,  
tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,  
accipite Aenean et tandem arcete periclis.  
quo te cumque *lacus* miserantem incommoda nostra  
fonte tenet, quocumque solo pulcherrimus exis, 75  
semper honore meo, semper *celebrabere* donis  
corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.  
adsis o *tantum* et *propius* tua numina *firmes*.’  
sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe *biremis*  
remigioque aptat, socios simul instruit armis. 80

**Question 5 continues on page 11**

Question 5 (continued)

- (a) What are the case and gender of *ima*?
- (A) Nominative feminine
  - (B) Nominative neuter
  - (C) Accusative neuter
  - (D) Ablative feminine
- (b) What tense is *reliquit*?
- (A) Future
  - (B) Perfect
  - (C) Present
  - (D) Future perfect
- (c) With which word does *talis* agree?
- (A) *cavis*
  - (B) *solis*
  - (C) *voces*
  - (D) *palmis*
- (d) Which of the following describes *amnibus*?
- (A) Ablative of origin
  - (B) Ablative of place
  - (C) Dative of disadvantage
  - (D) Dative of possession
- (e) What are the case and number of *lacus*?
- (A) Nominative singular
  - (B) Genitive singular
  - (C) Nominative plural
  - (D) Accusative plural
- (f) Which of the following describes *celebrabere*?
- (A) Future imperative
  - (B) Future indicative
  - (C) Future infinitive
  - (D) Present infinitive
- (g) What part of speech is *tantum*?
- (A) Adverb
  - (B) Adjective
  - (C) Conjunction
  - (D) Interjection
- (h) What part of speech is *propius*?
- (A) Noun
  - (B) Adverb
  - (C) Adjective
  - (D) Preposition
- (i) In what construction does *firmes* occur?
- (A) Command
  - (B) Purpose
  - (C) Condition
  - (D) Statement
- (j) With which word does *biremis* agree?
- (A) *armis*
  - (B) *classe*
  - (C) *socios*
  - (D) *geminas*

**End of Question 5**

**Question 6** (20 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis  
 Ascanius clari condet cognominis Albam.  
 haud incerta cano. nunc qua ratione quod instat  
 expedias victor, paucis (adverte) docebo. 50  
 Arcades his oris, genus a Pallante profectum,  
 qui regem Euandrum comites, qui signa secuti,  
 delegere locum et posuere in montibus urbem  
 Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum.
- (i) Who was Ascanius and what was his connection with Alba? 2
- (ii) Explain the connection between Pallanteum and the Rome of Virgil's day. 2
- (b) stabat acuta silex praecisis undique saxis  
 speluncae dorso insurgens, altissima visu,  
 dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum. 235  
 hanc, ut prona iugo laevum incumbibat ad amnem,  
 dexter in adversum nitens concussit et imis  
 avulsam solvit radicibus, inde repente  
 \*impulit; impulsu quo maximus intonat aether,  
 \*dissultant ripae refluitque exterritus amnis. 240  
 at specus et Caci detecta apparuit ingens  
 regia, et umbrosae penitus patuere cavernae,  
 non secus ac si qua penitus vi terra dehiscens  
 infernas reseret sedes et regna recludat  
 pallida, dis invisae, superque immane barathrum 245  
 cernatur, trepident immisso lumine Manes.
- (i) Copy lines 239–240 into your writing booklet and scan both lines, marking the main caesura in each one. 2
- (ii) Analyse how the sounds and imagery in lines 236–246 dramatise the events and convey the horror of the scene. 5

**Question 6 continues on page 13**

## Question 6 (continued)

- (c)      *haud procul inde citae Mettum in diversa quadrigae  
distulerant (at tu dictis, Albane, maneres!),  
raptabatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus  
per silvam, et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres.      645  
nec non Tarquinium eiectum Porsenna iubebat  
accipere ingentique urbem obsidione premebat:  
Aeneadae in ferrum pro libertate ruebant.  
illum indignanti similem similemque minanti  
aspiceres, pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles      650  
et fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis.  
in summo custos Tarpeiae Manlius arcis  
stabat pro templo et Capitolia celsa tenebat,  
Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.*
- (i)      Describe the narrative technique Virgil has used to include the events      2  
mentioned in this extract in his story of Aeneas.
- (ii)      What is Virgil's purpose in including the individuals mentioned in this      7  
extract?

**End of Question 6**

### Section III — Unseen Texts

**20 marks**

**Attempt Questions 7 – 8**

**Allow about 40 minutes for this section**

Answer Question 7 and Question 8 in SEPARATE writing booklets.

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**Marks**

**Question 7** (8 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

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

**8**

Awaiting copyright

**Question 8** (12 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

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

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Question 7 and Question 8 (continued)

**Vocabulary**

<i>Alexandrea, -ae f.</i>	Alexandria (city in Egypt)
<i>amiculum, -i n.</i>	1. cloak          2. outer garment
<i>benigne</i>	1. kindly          2. courteously
<i>caterva, -ae f.</i>	1. crowd          2. throng          3. troop
<i>Cleopatra, -ae f.</i>	Cleopatra (queen of Egypt)
<i>decorus-a-um</i>	1. proper          2. beautiful          3. suitable
<i>eburneus-a-um</i>	ivory
<i>iuxta</i>	1. nearby          2. close
<i>malum, -i n.</i>	1. evil          2. misfortune          3. harm
<i>palla picta</i>	embroidered shawl
<i>Pallas, Palladis f.</i>	Minerva
<i>patera, -ae f.</i>	1. bowl          2. saucer
<i>Ptolomaeus, -i m.</i>	Ptolemy (king of Egypt)
<i>purpureus-a-um</i>	1. brilliant          2. purple
<i>regulus, -i m.</i>	1. prince          2. lord          3. chieftain
<i>renovo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	1. revive          2. restore          3. repeat
<i>sella, -ae f.</i>	chair
<i>subveho, -ere, -vexi, -vectum</i>	1. convey          2. support          3. transport
<i>toga praetexta</i>	toga with purple border
<i>tulere</i>	= <i>tulerunt</i>
<i>tus, turis n.</i>	1. incense          2. fragrance
<i>vaporo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	1. warm          2. steam          3. smoke out

**End of paper**

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