



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

2010

**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

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 – Cicero, *In Verrem 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)

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

- (a) Verum hoc erat: si ille semel verus pirata securi percussus esset, pecuniam illam non haberes; si hic falsus esset mortuus aut profugisset, non esset difficile alium in suppositi locum supponere. Plura dixi quam volui de illo archipirata, et tamen ea quae certissima sunt huius criminis argumenta praetermisi. (30) 79 **3**
- (b) Gavium istum, quem repentinum speculatorem fuisse dicis, ostendam in lautumias Syracusis a te esse coniectum, neque id solum ex litteris ostendam Syracusanorum, ne possis dicere me, quia sit aliqui in litteris Gavius, hoc fingere et eligere nomen, ut hunc illum esse possim dicere, sed ad arbitrium tuum testis dabo qui istum ipsum Syracusis abs te in lautumias coniectum esse dicant. (63) 164 **5**

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

Read the extract, and then, by analysing its grammatical features, answer the questions that follow.

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

Etenim *cum* nihil tam coniunctum sit quam negotiatores *nostri* cum Siculis usu, re, ratione, concordia, et cum ipsi Siculi res suas ita constitutas habeant ut iis pacem expediat esse, imperium autem populi Romani sic diligant ut id imminui aut commutari *minime* velint, cumque haec a servorum bello *pericula* et *praetorum* institutis et dominorum disciplina provisa sint, nullum est malum domesticum quod ex ipsa provincia *nasci possit*. (4) 8

- (a) What type of clause does the word *cum* introduce? 1
- (A) Causal
(B) Concessive
(C) Purpose
(D) Temporal
- (b) What case is *nostri*? 1
- (A) Ablative
(B) Dative
(C) Genitive
(D) Nominative
- (c) What part of speech is *minime*? 1
- (A) Adjective
(B) Adverb
(C) Noun
(D) Verb
- (d) What is the gender of *pericula*? 1
- (A) Masculine
(B) Feminine
(C) Neuter
(D) Common

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (e) What case is *praetorum*? 1
- (A) Accusative
 - (B) Genitive
 - (C) Nominative
 - (D) Vocative
- (f) What form of the verb is *nasci*? 1
- (A) Past participle
 - (B) Passive infinitive
 - (C) First person perfect
 - (D) Singular imperative
- (g) The word *possit* is subjunctive because it is the verb in 1
- (A) a generic clause.
 - (B) a purpose clause.
 - (C) a result clause.
 - (D) an indirect command.

End of Question 2

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

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

(a) Vetus est quod dicam, et propter severitatem exempli nemini fortasse vestrum inauditum, L. Domitium praetorem in Sicilia, cum aper ingens ad eum adlatus esset, admiratum requisisse quis eum percussisset; cum audisset pastorem cuiusdam fuisse, eum vocari ad se iussisse; illum cupide ad praetorem quasi ad laudem atque ad praemium accucurrisse; quaesisse Domitium qui tantam bestiam percussisset; illum respondisse, venabulo; statim deinde iussu praetoris in crucem esse sublatum. (3) 7

(i) What did the slave do, and why was he punished by the praetor? **2**

(ii) Why did Cicero include this story in his prosecution of Verres? **2**

(b) Erat ea navis plena iuventutis formosissimae, plena argenti facti atque signati, multa cum stragula veste. Haec una navis a classe nostra non capta est sed inventa ad Megaridem, qui locus est non longe a Syracusis. Quod ubi isti nuntiatum est, tametsi in acta cum mulierculis iacebat ebrius, erexit se tamen et statim quaestori legatoque suo custodes misit compluris, ut omnia sibi integra quam primum exhiberentur. (25) 63

Explain how Cicero discredits Verres' character in this extract. In your answer refer to both content and choice of words. **6**

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

Hoc tu quam ob rem non fecisti? quam ob rem ita pirata iste occultatus est quasi eum aspici nefas esset? quam ob rem supplicium non sumpsisti? quam ob causam hominem reservasti? ecquem scis in Sicilia antea captum archipiratam qui non securi percussus sit? Unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum. (26) 67

Cum iam tot horas de uno genere ac de istius nefaria crudelitate dicam, cum prope omnem vim verborum eius modi, quae scelere istius digna sint, aliis in rebus consumpserim, neque hoc providerim, ut varietate criminum vos attentos tenerem, quem ad modum de tanta re dicam? Opinor, unus modus atque una ratio est; rem in medio ponam; quae tantum habet ipsa gravitatis ut neque mea, quae nulla est, neque cuiusquam ad inflammandos vestros animos eloquentia requiratur. (61) 159

Analyse the way in which Cicero uses rhetorical methods to persuade the audience of Verres' guilt. In your response, make specific reference to these extracts.

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

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**

ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,
ut vidit, Lausus, lacrimaeque per ora volutae. 790

Hic mortis durae casum tuaque optima facta,
si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas,
non equidem nec te, iuvenis memorande, silebo.

Ille pedem referens et inutilis inque ligatus
cedebat clipeoque inimicum hostile trahebat. 795

proripuit iuvenis seseque immiscuit armis,
iamque adsurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis
Aeneae subiit mucronem ipsumque morando
sustinuit; socii magno clamore sequuntur,
dum genitor nati parma protectus abiret, 800
telaque coniciunt perturbantque eminus hostem
missilibus. furit Aeneas tectusque tenet se.

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

Read the extract, and then, by analysing its grammatical features, answer the questions that follow.

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

At non caede viri *tanta* perterrita Lausus,
pars ingens belli, sinit agmina: primus Abantem
oppositum *interimit*, pugnae nodumque moramque.
sternitur Arcadiae *proles*, sternuntur Etrusci
et vos, o Grai imperdita corpora, Teucri. 430
agmina concurrunt ducibusque et viribus aequis;
extremi addensent acies nec turba moveri
tela manusque *sinit*. hinc Pallas instat et urget,
hinc contra Lausus, nec multum discrepat aetas,
egregii forma, sed *quis* Fortuna *negarat* 435
in patriam reditus. ipsos concurrere passus
haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi;
mox illos sua fata manent maiore sub *hoste*.

- (a) What are the case and number of *tanta*? **1**
- (A) Ablative singular
(B) Accusative plural
(C) Nominative singular
(D) Nominative plural
- (b) What are the tense and mood of *interimit*? **1**
- (A) Future indicative
(B) Present indicative
(C) Perfect subjunctive
(D) Present subjunctive

Question 6 continues on page 11

Question 6 (continued)

- (c) The word *proles* is a 1
(A) plural noun.
(B) singular noun.
(C) future tense verb.
(D) present tense verb.
- (d) What is the subject of *sinit*? 1
(A) *acies*
(B) *manus*
(C) *tela*
(D) *turba*
- (e) What are the case and gender of *quis*? 1
(A) Ablative masculine
(B) Dative feminine
(C) Dative masculine
(D) Nominative feminine
- (f) In what type of clause does *negarat* appear? 1
(A) Concessive
(B) Generic
(C) Relative
(D) Statement
- (g) The word *hoste* is ablative because it is 1
(A) an ablative of agent.
(B) in an ablative absolute.
(C) an ablative of comparison.
(D) governed by a preposition.

End of Question 6

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

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

‘aut spoliis ego iam raptis laudabor opimis
aut leto insigni: sorti pater aequus utrique est. 450
tolle minas.’ fatus medium procedit in aequor;
frigidus Arcadibus coit in praecordia sanguis.
desiluit Turnus biiugis, pedes apparat ire
comminus; utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta
*stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum, 455
*advolat, haud alia est Turni venientis imago.
hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae,
ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adiuvet ausum
viribus imparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur:
‘per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advena adisti, 460
te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis.
cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta
victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni.’

- (a) Copy lines 455-456 (marked with *) into your writing booklet and scan both lines. **2**
- (b) What does the simile in lines 453-456 suggest about Turnus, Pallas and the outcome of their contest? **3**
- (c) Compare and contrast the characterisation of Pallas in the two speeches in this extract. **5**

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

advolat Aeneas vaginaque eripit ensem
et super haec: 'ubi nunc Mezentius acer et illa
effera vis animi?' contra Tyrrhenus, ut auras
suspiciens hausit caelum mentemque recepit:
'hostis amare, quid increpitas mortemque minaris?' 900
nullum in caede nefas, nec sic ad proelia veni,
nec tecum meus haec pepigit mihi foedera Lausus.
unum hoc per si qua est victis venia hostibus oro:
corpus humo patiare tegi. scio acerba meorum
circumstare odia: hunc, oro, defende furorem 905
et me consortem nati concede sepulcro.'
haec loquitur, iuguloque haud inscius accipit ensem
undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore.

Analyse how Virgil portrays Mezentius' heroic qualities in this extract.

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, and then answer the questions that follow. Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided on page 15.

While the Latins were still debating about whether to fight or not, Aeneas was moving to attack them. Suddenly a messenger brings disturbing news to the palace of the Latin king.

Illi haec inter se dubiis de rebus agebant 445
certantes: castra Aeneas aciemque movebat.
nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu
ecce ruit magnisque urbem terroribus implet:
instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros
Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis. 450
extemplo turbati animi concussaue vulgi
pectora et arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae.

Virgil, *Aeneid XI*, 445–452

- (a) Which two Latin nouns are the subjects of the indirect statement in lines 449–450? **2**
- (b) Identify the three nominative Latin nouns in lines 451–452 that Virgil uses to portray the reaction of the Latins to the news brought by the messenger. **3**
- (c) Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **10**

Question 9 continues on page 15

Question 9 (continued)

Vocabulary

arrigo, -ere, -rexi, -rectum

1. raise
2. excite, rouse

certo, -are, -avi, -atum

1. debate
2. compete, fight out

concutio, -ere, -cussi, -cussum

1. shake
2. alarm

exemplo adv.

immediately, without delay

mollis, -e

1. pleasant, mild
2. flexible
3. tender, soft

stimulus, -i m.

1. goad, spur
2. pain, shock

Teucri, -orum m. pl.

the Trojans

Tiberinus, -a, -um

Tiber; of the Tiber

Tyrrhenus, -a, -um

Etruscan

vulgus, -i m.

1. crowd, people
2. rabble

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

Even Verres knows that the case against him is overwhelming. Cicero is well prepared, and many witnesses have come, bringing evidence.

Nunc homo audacissimus atque amentissimus hoc cogitat. Intellegit me ita paratum atque ***instructum*** in iudicium venire, ut non modo in auribus vestris, sed in oculis omnium, sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sim. Videt senatores multos esse testes audaciae suae; videt multos equites Romanos frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, quibus ipse insignes iniurias fecerit. Videt etiam tot tam graves ab amicissimis civitatibus ***legationes*** cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse.

Cicero, *In Verrem I*, 3

- (a) With which Latin word does ***instructum*** agree? **1**
- (b) What Latin words in the second sentence indicate the two senses to which Cicero will appeal? **2**
- (c) What Latin phrases indicate from where the ***legationes*** have come and what they have brought with them? **2**
- (d) Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **10**

Vocabulary

auctoritas, -atis f.

1. authority
2. document

defigo, -ere, -fixi, -fixum

1. fasten, fix, set up
2. plant, implant
3. bewitch, enchant

flagitium, -i n.

1. shame, outrage
2. shameful act, crime

furtum, -i n.

1. theft
2. trick
3. secret love

End of paper