



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

2010

**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 3–7

30 marks

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

Section II Pages 8–11

20 marks

- Attempt Questions 4–5
- Allow about 50 minutes for this section

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Section I — Prescribed Text

30 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour for this section

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

Question 1 (8 marks)

Translate the poem into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines.

8

quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
cui flavam religas comam,

simplex munditiis? heu quotiens fidem
mutatosque deos flebit et aspera
nigris aequora ventis
emirabitur insolens,

5

qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea,
qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem
sperat, nescius aurae
fallacis. miseri, quibus

10

intemptata nites. me tabula sacer
votiva paries indicat uvida
suspendisse potenti
vestimenta maris deo.

15

Horace, *Odes* I.5

Question 2 (12 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, and then answer the questions that follow.

- (a)
- | | |
|--|----|
| Furi et Aureli, comites Catulli,
sive in extremos penetrabit Indos,
litus ut longe resonante Eoä
tunditur unda, | |
| sive in Hyrcanos Arabasve molles,
seu Sagas sagittiferosve Parthos,
sive quae septemgeminus colorat
aequora Nilus, | 5 |
| sive trans altas gradietur Alpes,
Caesaris visens monimenta magni,
Gallicum Rhenum horribile aequor ulti-
mosque Britannos, | 10 |
| omnia haec, quaecumque feret voluntas
caelitem, temptare simul parati,
pauca nuntiate meae puellae
non bona dicta: | 15 |
| cum suis vivat valeatque moechis,
quos simul complexa tenet trecentos,
nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium
ilia rumpens; | 20 |
| nec meum respectet, ut ante, amorem,
qui illius culpa cecidit velut prati
ultimi flos, praetereunte postquam
tactus aratro est. | |
- Catullus 11
- (i) How does Catullus contrast his *comites* and his *puella* in the first five stanzas of this poem? **3**
- (ii) Explain TWO points of comparison in the simile in the final stanza. **2**

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (b) diffugere nives, redeunt iam gramina campis
 arboribusque comae,
mutat terra vices et decrescentia ripas
 flumina praetereunt,
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet 5
 ducere nuda choros.
immortalia ne speres, monet annus et alium
 quae rapit hora diem.
frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas,
 interitura, simul 10
pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
 bruma recurrit iners.
damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae:
 nos, ubi decidimus,
quo pater Aeneas, quo Tullus dives et Ancus, 15
 pulvis et umbra sumus.

Horace, *Odes* IV.7.1–16

- (i) How does Horace use diction to convey his delight at the coming of spring? In your response, refer to ONE example from lines 1–6. **2**
- (ii) Explain how Horace uses imagery and Roman references to reflect on the nature of life and death. In your response, refer to THREE examples from lines 7–16. **5**

End of Question 2

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

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the prescribed genre relevant to the question
 - present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by references to the text
-

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

Read the extracts, and then answer the question that follows.

Cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me
paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus–
si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
cenam, non sine candida puella
et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis; 5
haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,
cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli
plenus sacculus est aranearum.
Sed contra accipies meros amores,
seu quid suavius elegantiusve est: 10
nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque;
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,
totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

Catullus 13

Question 3 continues on page 7

Question 3 (continued)

Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis quid velint flores et acerra turis plena miraris positusque carbo in caespite vivo,	
docte sermones utriusque linguae. voveram dulces epulas et album Liberi caprum prope funeratus arboris ictu.	5
hic dies anno redeunte festus corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit amphorae fumum bibere institutae consule Tullo.	10
sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici sospitis centum et vigiles lucernas perfer in lucem; procul omnis esto clamor et ira.	15
mitte civiles super urbe curas: occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Medus infestus sibi luctuosis dissidet armis,	20
servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae Cantaber sera domitus catena, iam Scythae laxo meditantur arcu cedere campis.	
neglegens, ne qua populus laboret, parce privatus nimium cavere et dona praesentis cape laetus horae ac linque severa.	25

Horace, *Odes* III.8

Analyse how Catullus and Horace each use the conventions of lyric poetry to celebrate friendship in these poems, focusing on similarities and differences. **10**

End of Question 3

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

20 marks

Attempt Questions 4–5

Allow about 50 minutes for this section

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

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

- demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between English and Latin with regard to language structure
 - convey meaning accurately and idiomatically
 - demonstrate understanding of the content and style of the genre
-

Question 4 (15 marks)

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

Even kings are subject to a higher power. Advantages of property, birth, reputation or influence cannot prevent the inevitable.

regum timendorum in proprios greges, 5
reges in ipsos imperium est Iovis,
clari Giganteo triumpho,
cuncta supercilio moventis.

est ut viro vir latius ordinet
arbusta sulcis, hic generosior 10
descendat in campum petitor,
moribus hic meliorque fama

contendat, illi turba clientium
it maior: aequa lege necessitas
sortitur insignis et imos, 15
omne capax movet urna nomen.

Horace, *Odes* III.1.5–16

Question 4 continues on page 9

Question 4 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>arbustum, -i</i> n.	orchard, plantation
<i>capax, -acis</i> adj.	large, spacious, roomy
<i>est ut</i>	it is the case that
<i>generosus, -a, -um</i>	well-born, noble
<i>necessitas, -atis</i> f.	compulsion, necessity
<i>ordino, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	1. arrange, lay out 2. compose, record
<i>petitor, -oris</i> m.	candidate
<i>sortior, -iri, -itus sum</i> dep.	decide the fate of
<i>sulcus, -i</i> m.	1. furrow, ditch 2. trail, track
<i>urna, -ae</i> f.	1. vessel 2. ballot box 3. container for the ashes of the dead

Translation of lines 5–8.

The power of dread kings over their peoples is the power Jove has over those kings themselves, famed for his defeat of the Giants, controlling all with a nod of his head.

- (a) Complete the translation of the extract (lines 9–16) in ENGLISH, starting from the words *est ut viro ...* and ending in *... movet urna nomen.* **10**
- (b) Identify an example of personification which reflects the universal nature of Horace's theme. **1**
- (c) Explain how Horace uses language in this extract to convey the idea that all people are subject to destiny, no matter what their status. **4**

End of Question 4

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

- demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between English and Latin with regard to language structure
 - convey meaning accurately and idiomatically
 - demonstrate understanding of the content and style of the genre
-

Question 5 (5 marks)

Attempt either (a) or (b).

- (a) Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **5**

All the many poems written by another poet have been published in an unusually extravagant fashion.

Puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura
perscripta, nec (sicut fit) in palimpsesto 5
relata: cartae regiae, novi libri,
novi umbilici, lora rubra, membranae,
derecta plumbo et pumice omnia aequata.

Catullus 22.4–8

Vocabulary

<i>aequo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	1. make equal 2. make level, make smooth
<i>decem</i>	1. ten 2. a dozen
<i>derigo, -ere, -rexi, -rectum</i>	1. arrange 2. make straight, line up, rule up
<i>lorum, -i n.</i>	strap
<i>membrana, -ae f.</i>	parchment
<i>palimpsestus, -i m.</i>	reused parchment
<i>perscribo, -ere, -ipsi, -iptum</i>	write in full, write at length
<i>plumbum, -i n.</i>	1. lead, piece of lead 2. marker, pencil
<i>umbilicus, -i m.</i>	knob (end of a rod on which a manuscript is rolled)

OR

Question 5 (continued)

- (b) Translate the passage into LATIN prose. The translation should be written on alternate lines.

5

Horace gave his first book of Odes to the wealthy Maecenas, Octavian's friend and a patron of the arts. Horace says that Maecenas is his strength and his glory and that not only is a person's nature remarkable but also that virtue is the same in man as in god. Are the desires of soldiers or farmers certain or not?

Vocabulary

Horace	<i>Horatius, -i m.</i>
Maecenas	<i>Maecenas, -atis m.</i>
Octavian	<i>Octavianus, -i m.</i>

End of paper

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