



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

2011

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION**

Latin Continuers

General Instructions

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

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

BLANK PAGE

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) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

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

- (a) Lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis, plerique nostis. Opus est ingens, magnificum, regum ac tyrannorum; totum est e saxo in mirandam altitudinem depresso et multorum operis penitus exciso; nihil tam clausum ad exitum, nihil tam saeptum undique, nihil tam tutum ad custodiam nec fieri nec cogitari potest. (27) 68 **4**
- (b) Agit hominibus gratias et eorum benevolentiam erga se diligentiamque conlaudat. Ipse inflammatus scelere et furore in forum venit; ardebant oculi, toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat. Expectabant omnes quo tandem progressurus aut quidnam acturus esset, cum repente hominem proripi atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari et virgas expediri iubet. (62) 161 **4**

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).

Nemini video dubium esse, iudices, quin apertissime C. Verres in Sicilia sacra profanaque omnia et privatim et *publice* spoliavit, versatusque sit sine ulla non modo religione verum etiam *dissimulatione* in omni genere *furandi* atque *praedandi*. Sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara *eius* defensio ostenditur; cui quem ad modum *resistam* multo mihi ante est, iudices, providendum. (1) 1

- (a) What type of dative is *Nemini*? 1
- (A) Agent
 - (B) Predicative
 - (C) Indirect object of a verb
 - (D) Dependent on an adjective
- (b) What part of speech is *publice*? 1
- (A) Adjective
 - (B) Adverb
 - (C) Noun
 - (D) Verb
- (c) The noun *dissimulatione* is ablative because it is 1
- (A) ablative of means.
 - (B) in an ablative absolute.
 - (C) governed by the preposition *in*.
 - (D) governed by the preposition *sine*.

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (d) What case is *furandi*? 1
(A) Ablative
(B) Dative
(C) Genitive
(D) Nominative
- (e) What form of the verb is *praedandi*? 1
(A) Deponent
(B) Gerund
(C) Gerundive
(D) Infinitive
- (f) What is the gender of *eius*? 1
(A) Common
(B) Feminine
(C) Masculine
(D) Neuter
- (g) In what type of clause does *resistam* appear? 1
(A) Indirect question
(B) Indirect statement
(C) Relative clause
(D) Temporal clause

End of Question 2

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

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

- (a) Cum propter istius hanc avaritiam nomine classis esset in Sicilia, re quidem vera naves inanes, quae praedam praetori non quae praedonibus metum adferrent, tamen, cum P. Caesetius et P. Tadius decem navibus suis semiplenis navigarent, navem quandam piratarum praeda refertam non ceperunt, sed abduxerunt onere suo plane captam atque depressam. (25) 63
- (i) Explain how Cicero uses rhetorical techniques to contrast the proper use and Verres' use of a Roman fleet. **4**
- (ii) How does Cicero use word choice to belittle the achievement of P. Caesetius and P. Tadius? **2**
- (b) Quod crimen eius modi est ut, cum primum ad me delatum est, usurum me illo non putarem; tametsi enim verissimum esse intellegebam, tamen credibile fore non arbitrabar. Coactus lacrimis omnium civium Romanorum qui in Sicilia negotiantur, adductus Valentinorum, hominum honestissimorum, omniumque Reginorum testimoniis multorumque equitum Romanorum qui casu tum Messanae fuerunt, dedi tantum priore actione testium res ut nemini dubia esse possit. (61) 158
- (i) What does Cicero identify as the challenge facing him at this point in his prosecution of Verres? **1**
- (ii) Who are the groups referred to by Cicero, and how do his descriptions of them reflect on Verres' behaviour? **3**

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
-

Question 4 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

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

video ubi se iactaturus sit Hortensius. [...] tum deprecabitur a vobis, tum etiam pro suo iure contendet [...] ne obteri laudem imperatoriam criminibus avaritiae velitis. (1) 2

Non possum dissimulare, iudices; timeo ne C. Verres propter hanc eximiam virtutem in re militari omnia quae fecit impune fecerit. (1) 3

Non agam summo iure tecum, non dicam id quod debeam forsitan obtinere, cum iudicium certa lege sit,—non quid in re militari fortiter feceris, sed quem ad modum manus ab alienis pecuniis abstinueris, abs te doceri oportere; non, inquam, sic agam, sed ita quaeram, quem ad modum te velle intellego, quae tua opera et quanta fuerit in bello. (2) 4

In these opening statements, Cicero foreshadows some arguments in anticipation of Hortensius' defence. How effectively does Cicero develop these arguments in the rest of the text prescribed for translation?

10

BLANK PAGE

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.

at vero ut vultum vidit morientis et ora, ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris, ingemuit miserans graviter dextramque tetendit, et mentem patriae subiit pietatis imago.	8
‘quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis, quid pius Aeneas tanta dabit indole dignum? arma, quibus laetatus, habe tua; teque parentum manibus et cineri, si qua est ea cura, remitto. hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem: Aeneae magni dextra cadis.’ increpat ultro	825 830
cunctantis socios et terra sublevat ipsum sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos. Interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam vulnera siccabat lymphis corpusque levabat arboris acclinis trunco. procul aerea ramis dependet galea et prato gravia arma quiescunt.	835

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).

‘Arcades, haec’ inquit ‘*memores* mea dicta referte
Euandro: qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.
quisquis *honos* tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est,
largior. haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo
hospitia.’ et laevo *pressit* pede talia fatus 495
exanimem rapiens immania pondera baltei
impressumque nefas: una sub nocte iugali
caesa manus iuvenum foede *thalamique* cruenti,
quae Clonus Eurytides multo caelaverat auro;
quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus. 500
nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae
et *servare* modum rebus sublata secundis!

- (a) What part of speech is *memores*? 1
(A) Adjective
(B) Adverb
(C) Noun
(D) Verb
- (b) The noun *Euandro* is 1
(A) ablative of origin.
(B) ablative of respect.
(C) dative of disadvantage.
(D) dative indirect object.
- (c) What case is *honos*? 1
(A) Ablative
(B) Accusative
(C) Genitive
(D) Nominative

Question 6 continues on page 11

Question 6 (continued)

- (d) The direct object of *pressit* is described by 1
(A) *fatus*.
(B) *exanimem*.
(C) *immania*.
(D) *impressum*.
- (e) What are the case and number of *thalami*? 1
(A) Dative singular
(B) Genitive singular
(C) Nominative plural
(D) Vocative plural
- (f) The relative pronoun *quo* refers to 1
(A) *Clonus*.
(B) *multo*.
(C) *auro*.
(D) *spolio*.
- (g) The verb *servare* is infinitive because it is 1
(A) in indirect speech.
(B) an historic infinitive.
(C) dependent on the adjective *nescia*.
(D) dependent on the participle *sublata*.

End of Question 6

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

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

‘per patrios manis et spes surgentis Iuli te precor, hanc animam serves natoque patrique. * est domus alta, iacent penitus defossa talenta * caelati argenti, sunt auri pondera facti infectique mihi. non hic victoria Teucrum vertitur aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta.’ dixerat. Aeneas contra cui talia reddit:	525
‘argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta natis parce tuis. belli commercia Turnus sustulit ista prior iam tum Pallante perempto. hoc patris Anchisae manes, hoc sentit Iulus.’ [...] ‘per te, per qui te talem genuere parentes, vir Troiane, sine hanc animam et miserere precantis.’ pluribus oranti Aeneas: ‘haud talia dudum dicta dabas. morere et fratrem ne desere frater.’	530 600

- (a) Copy lines 526-527 (marked with *) into your writing booklet, and scan both lines. **2**
- (b) Explain how the rhythm of line 527 contributes to its emotional effect. **2**
- (c) Compare and contrast the content of the appeals to Aeneas in these extracts. **2**
- (d) How do Aeneas’ responses to these appeals illustrate his emotions at this point in Book X? In your answer, refer to both extracts. **4**

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
-

Question 8 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

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

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 hastile 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.

Analyse how Virgil creates pathos in this account of Lausus' intervention in the battle.

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
-

Question 9 (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) – (c) and (e). Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided on page 15.

*As Aeneas considers a friend's advice to sail to Italy,
Jupiter sends a vision of Anchises to speak to him.*

Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici
tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnis. 720
et **Nox** atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat;
visa dehinc caelo **facies** delapsa parentis
Anchisae subito talis effundere voces:
* 'nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat,
care magis, nate, Iliacis **exercite** fatis, 725
imperio Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem
depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.'

Virgil, *Aeneid* V, 719–727

- (a) Quote the LATIN perfect participle that describes **Nox** in line 721. 1
- (b) What LATIN word must be understood to complete the meaning of **visa** in line 722? 1
- (c) Quote a LATIN word in line 722 that indicates the gender of **facies**. 1
- (d) Copy out line 724 (marked with *) and underline the ablative of comparison. 1
- (e) Identify the case of the perfect participle **exercite** in line 725. 1
- (f) Translate this extract. The translation should be written on alternate lines. 10

Question 9 continues on page 15

Question 9 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>bigae, -arum</i> f. pl.	two-horse chariot
<i>dehinc</i> adv.	from this time, then
<i>diduco, diducere, diduxi, diductum</i>	split, draw asunder, divide
<i>exerceo, exercere, exercui, exercitum</i>	1. exercise, employ 2. disturb, trouble
<i>Iliacus, -a, -um</i> adj.	Trojan, of Ilium
<i>polus, -i</i> m.	1. pole 2. heavens, sky
<i>senex, senis</i> adj.	old, aged
<i>subveho, subvehere, subvexi, subvectum</i>	support, transport, carry up
<i>vox, vocis</i> f.	1. voice 2. word 3. speech

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 (b) and (c). Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided below.

Cicero introduces the theme of Verres' cruelty towards the Roman plebs.

In plebem vero Romanam utrum superbiam prius commemorem an crudelitatem? Sine dubio crudelitas gravior est atque atrocior. Oblitosne igitur hos ***putatis*** esse quem ad modum ***sit*** iste ***solitus*** virgis plebem Romanam concidere? Quam rem etiam tribunus plebis in contione egit, 5 cum eum quem iste virgis ceciderat in prospectum populi Romani produxit. Cuius rei recognoscendae faciam vobis suo tempore potestatem.

Cicero, *In Verrem* II.1 (47) 122

Acknowledgment: Reprinted by permission of the publishers and the Trustees of the Loeb Classical Library from CICERO: VOLUME VII, THE VERRINE ORATIONS, VOLUME I, Loeb Classical Library Volume 221, with an English translation by L. H. G. Greenwood, p. 252, Cambridge Mass., Harvard University Press, 1928. Loeb Classical Library ® is a registered trademark of the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

- (a) Quote the LATIN verb in the first sentence. 1
- (b) Quote in LATIN the indirect statement dependent on ***putatis***. 2
- (c) Why is ***sit solitus*** subjunctive? 1
- (d) Identify the person of the verb in the final sentence. 1
- (e) Translate this extract. The translation should be written on alternate lines. 10

Vocabulary

prospectus, -us m.

1. sight
2. distant view, prospect

recognosco, *recognoscere*, *recognovi*, *recognitum*

1. recall, recollect
2. look over, review, examine

superbia, -ae f.

arrogance, tyranny

virga, -ae f.

1. twig, branch
2. rod, cane

End of paper