



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

2011 Latin Continuers HSC Examination 'Sample Answers'

When examination committees develop questions for the examination, they may write 'sample answers' or, in the case of some questions, 'answers could include'. The committees do this to ensure that the questions will effectively assess students' knowledge and skills.

This material is also provided to the Supervisor of Marking, to give some guidance about the nature and scope of the responses the committee expected students would produce. How sample answers are used at marking centres varies. Sample answers may be used extensively and even modified at the marking centre OR they may be considered only briefly at the beginning of marking. In a few cases, the sample answers may not be used at all at marking.

The Board publishes this information to assist in understanding how the marking guidelines were implemented.

The 'sample answers' or similar advice contained in this document are not intended to be exemplary or even complete answers or responses. As they are part of the examination committee's 'working document', they may contain typographical errors, omissions, or only some of the possible correct answers.

Section I — Prescribed Text

Question 1 (a)

Sample answer:

You have all heard about the Syracusan stone-quarries. Many of you are acquainted with them. It is the vast, magnificent work of kings and tyrants. All of it is made out of rock sunk down to an astonishing depth and hollowed out internally by the work of many men. Nothing so closed to departure, nothing so enclosed on all sides, nothing so safe to watch can be either made or imagined.

Question 1 (b)

Sample answer:

He thanks the men and praises their benevolence and diligence in relation to himself. He himself, inflamed with wickedness and fury, comes into the forum. His eyes burned; cruelty stood out in his entire countenance. All waited to see to what length he would finally go and what then he was going to put in motion, when suddenly he orders the man to be dragged forth and to be stripped and tied up in the middle of the forum and the rods to be prepared.

Question 3 (a) (i)

Answers may include:

- Repetition of *quae* marks a parallel between the two uses of the fleet.
- *Praedam praetori ... praedonibus metum* is chiasmic, to emphasise the contrast.
- Repetition of *prae-* emphasises this phrase and associates the *praetor* with the *praedones* and their behaviour.
- *Nomine* contrasts with *re vera* to underline how different Verres' management of the fleet is to that which is expected of a Roman governor.
- The proper use of the fleet is to protect and defend the province against maritime threat, while Verres uses it for personal gain.
- Negative words used to describe the fleet (*inanes, semiplenis*) indicate that it is not fulfilling its proper duty.

Question 3 (a) (ii)

Answers may include:

- The use of *abduxerunt* suggests that they are acting piratically.
- *Decem navibus* in contrast to *navem quandam* suggests that they were either incompetent or cowardly.
- *Captam* emphasises and echoes *non ceperunt*, stating that they didn't capture the ships because they were already captured by the weight of their load.
- It took ten ships to capture one ship.

Question 3 (b) (i)**Sample answer:**

Cicero believes that the jurors will find his tale unbelievable.

Question 3 (b) (ii)**Answers may include:**

- Cicero lists a range of groups shocked by Verres' behaviour, including:
 - all Roman citizens doing business in Sicily
 - the people of Valentina and all the people of Regium
 - many Roman knights who happened to be in Messana when Gavius was crucified.
- Words stressing the numbers of these people (*omnium civium Romanorum, omniumque Reginorum, multorumque equitum Romanorum*) suggest that entire populations are unified against Verres' behaviour.
- Verres' behaviour is reflected in the reactions of the most honest (*hominum honestissimorum*) of Roman citizens, and use of the superlative underscores Verres' wickedness.
- Their willingness to testify against a Roman *praetor* again demonstrates the extraordinary nature of events in Sicily.
- The fact that the people protesting are equites emphasises once more that Roman enterprise has been damaged by Verres' behaviour.

Question 4**Answers may include:****Arguments foreshadowed**

Cicero outlines the approach he will adopt to address Hortensius' defence of Verres. In order, Cicero:

- foregrounds his major concern – that Hortensius will divert attention from the charges brought against Verres by invoking the *praetor's* (alleged) stature as a worthy military commander
- fears that the jurors will be unable to distinguish between the *virtus* displayed by provincial governors and Verres' abuse of his position as governor of Sicily
- aims to clearly address the shortcomings of Verres in relation to his role as military commander and the extent to which he pursues personal gain at the expense of a governor's customary duty to the state and those under his care
- intends to catalogue Verres' administrative and military actions, which he believes Hortensius will try to obscure or omit in his defence.

Examples of arguments developed in the prescribed text

Cicero:

- minimises the gravity of the threat posed to the Roman state by an alleged servile revolt (similar to that led by Spartacus on the Italian mainland) in Sicily during Verres' governorship (2.5.5)
- challenges Verres to give a specific instance in which he prevented an attempt by Spartacus to cross the Straits of Messina (2.5.6)
- shows that it was as much in the vested interests (and due to the strictures) of Sicily's slave-owning business community as it was to Verres' governorship that Sicily was protected against the outbreak of a servile revolt from within
- emphasises that Verres is not deserving of the highest honours awarded to successful defenders of the Roman state (like Pompey or, to a lesser extent, P. Servilius Vatia) – for example, Caesetius and Tadius' 'capture' of a single pirate ship (2.5.63), the capture of an alleged pirate chief (2.5.69), and harbouring/releasing an enemy of the state (2.5.78–9)
- provides an explicit contrast (through vivid sketching) of the *virtus* of a good provincial magistrate and Verres' cruelty and abuse of citizen rights – for example, the crime perpetrated against the sympathetically portrayed Gavius (2.5.159ff).

Section II — Prescribed Text

Question 5

Sample answer:

But indeed when Aeneas, son of Anchises, saw the countenance and face [pl.] of the dying boy, the face pale in an amazing way [pl.], he groaned, pitying [him] deeply, and stretched out his right hand, and the picture of parental *pietas* came into his mind. 'What now, pitiable boy, will pious Aeneas give to you in place of those praiseworthy deeds, what that is worthy of such great talents/such a great nature? Retain your arms, in which you rejoiced; and I send you back to the shades and ash of your forefathers, if that is any concern. However, you will be consoled, unhappy boy, by this for your wretched death: you fall by the hand of great Aeneas.' Of his own accord he rebukes [Lausus'] hesitating allies and lifts up from the ground the young man, [who was] defiling with blood the hair coiffed in the customary fashion. Meanwhile his father was washing his wounds with water at/by the wave of the river Tiber and was refreshing his body, leaning on the trunk of a tree. Far off his bronze helmet hangs from the branches and his heavy armour rests in the meadow.

Question 7 (a)

Sample answer:

ēst dōmūs āltā, iācēt pēnitūs dēfōssā tālētā

cāelātī argēti, sūt āuri | pōndērā | fāctī.

Alternative foot division is acceptable, e.g.

ēst dōmūs | āltā

Question 7 (b)

Sample answer:

The spondaic rhythm of line 527 sits in stark contrast to the predominantly dactylic line 526. The spondees emphasise the size of the fortune Magus is offering Aeneas, and underline the gravity of his life-or-death situation.

Question 7 (c)

Answers may include:

- Each suppliant appeals to Aeneas' *pietas* (his regard for family relations) by referring to their fathers and sons.
- The first suppliant (Magus) also attempts to purchase his life by appealing to Aeneas' greed, while the second appeals for *clementia* (mercy), asking the hero to spare him as he begs for his life (*miserere precantis*).
- Magus also refers to the military situation as a whole, claiming that his death will make no difference to the war's outcome.

Question 7 (d)

Answers may include:

- Aeneas rejects Magus' appeal, telling him (1) to keep his fortune for his own descendants, and (2) that Turnus did away with the possibility of a hero ransoming himself from death when he killed Pallas.
- He similarly dismisses the request for mercy from Lucagus' brother, noting scornfully how the Italian has suddenly changed his tune (*haud talia dudum dicta dabas*: the harsh d-alliteration underlines his contempt).
- As his reference to Pallas' death reminds us, Aeneas is possessed by *furor* at this point in *Book X*, which is clearly illustrated by both his rejection of the appeals for the mercy that he (so often described as *pius*) might be expected to show, and by the strong ways in which these rejections are expressed.
- To Magus, he says that the ghosts of his father Anchises and his son Iulus agree with his sentiments, underscoring the implacability of his deadly intention even as he evokes his well-known *pietas*.
- Similarly, Aeneas throws the appeal to *pietas* made by Lucagus' brother back in his face, ordering that he should not desert his brother, even in death, with two forceful imperatives (*morere* and *desere*).

Question 8

Answers may include:

- Pathos in Lausus' love for his father is emphasised by diction:
 - The opening *ingemuit* (line 789) stresses his dismay, and the delay of the adverb *graviter* by the important adjective *cari* underlines the bond between him and Mezentius.
 - The g-alliteration in this line underscores the depth of Lausus' emotion.
- The interjection by the poet (lines 791–93) is an extraordinary testament to the moving nature of the scene, which is also enhanced by word choice and placement:
 - The description of Lausus' death as *durae* (line 791) and his deeds as *optima* (same line) encourages readers to admire Lausus and pity his death.
 - The interruption of the poet's promise to commemorate Lausus by the conditional (line 792) suggests broken speech and depth of feeling.
 - The reference to future ages (line 792) underlines the significance of the events.
- The pathos in the description of Mezentius as *inutilis* (line 794) and the spear in his shield as *inimicum* (line 795), both seen through Lausus' eyes (*vidit*, line 790), encourages the audience to share his point of view.
- The description of Lausus as *iuvenis* as he leaps bravely forward emphasises his youth, as well as the fatal outcome all too likely from his actions (young heroes in the *Aeneid* die, and the young Lausus will be no match for the experienced Aeneas).
- The picture of Lausus coming beneath Aeneas' sword point is full of foreboding (lines 798–99) – soon this will be repeated, with deadly effect.
- The support of Lausus' companions further encourages the audience's sympathies to lie with him.

Section III — Unseen Texts

Question 9 (a)

Sample answer:

subvecta

Question 9 (b)

Sample answer:

est OR erat OR fuit

Question 9 (c)

Sample answer:

visa OR delapsa

Question 9 (d)

Sample answer:

nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat

Question 9 (e)

Sample answer:

vocative

Question 9 (f)

Sample answer:

Aeneas was fired by these words from his old friend, but his heart was divided between all his cares as never before. Dark night had risen in her chariot to command the vault of heaven, when suddenly there appeared the form of his father Anchises gliding down from the sky and these were the words that came pouring from him: 'Oh my son, dearer to me than life itself in the days when life remained to me, oh my son, who has been tested by the Fates of Troy, I come here in fulfilment of the command of Jupiter. He it was who drove the fire from your ships and has at last looked down from the sky and pitied you. (D West, 1990)

Question 10 (a)

Sample answer:

commemorem

Question 10 (b)

Sample answer:

oblitos hos esse

Question 10 (c)***Sample answer:***

Because it is an indirect question.

Question 10 (d)***Sample answer:***

First person

Question 10 (e)***Sample answer:***

As to his behaviour towards ordinary people in Rome, should I speak first of its snobbery or its cruelty? Cruelty is admittedly the more terrible and savage quality. Well then, do you think gentlemen, that this audience has forgotten Verres' way of having ordinary Roman folk flogged till the blood ran? The thing was brought before a public meeting by a tribune of the plebs, who then produced before the eyes of the Roman people a man whom Verres had had flogged. This subject I mean to give you an opportunity of considering in its proper place. (Loeb translation)