



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

2012

**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

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Section I — Prescribed Text – Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, Book 5

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) Senatus in quadriduum, quot dierum nullo ante bello, supplicationes decernit. Adventus quoque dictatoris omnibus ordinibus obviam effusis celebratior quam ullius unquam antea fuit, triumphusque omnem consuetum honorandi diei illius modum aliquantum excessit. Maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis iuncto urbem invectus, parumque id non civile modo sed humanum etiam visum. (23.3–5) **4**
- (b) Romani cum pars maior ex acie Veios petisset quam Romam, nemo superesse quemquam praeter eos qui Romam refugerant crederet, complorati omnes pariter vivi mortuique totam prope urbem lamentis impleverunt. Privatos deinde luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, postquam hostes adesse nuntiatum est; mox ululatus cantusque dissonos vagantibus circa moenia turmatim barbaris audiebant. (39.4–5) **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).

Haec inter *seniores* morti destinatos *iactata* solacia. [...] *Digredientibus* qui spem omnem atque opem secum ferebant ab iis qui captae urbis non superesse *statuerant* exitio, cum ipsa res speciesque miserabilis erat, tum *muliebris* fletus et concursatio incerta nunc hos, nunc illos sequentium rogitantiumque viros natosque cui se fato darent, *nihil* quod humani *superesset* mali relinquebant. (40.1–3)

- (a) The noun *seniores* is accusative because it is 1
- (A) an exclamation.
 - (B) governed by a preposition.
 - (C) the direct object of a verb.
 - (D) the subject of an indirect statement.
- (b) What word must be understood to complete the meaning of *iactata*? 1
- (A) *est*
 - (B) *esse*
 - (C) *sit*
 - (D) *sunt*
- (c) *Digredientibus* is ablative because it is 1
- (A) ablative of time.
 - (B) in an ablative absolute.
 - (C) dependent on a verb.
 - (D) ablative of instrument.

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (d) What tense is *statuerant*? 1
- (A) Perfect
 - (B) Imperfect
 - (C) Pluperfect
 - (D) Future perfect
- (e) What are the case and number of *muliebris*? 1
- (A) Dative plural
 - (B) Genitive singular
 - (C) Accusative plural
 - (D) Nominative singular
- (f) What part of speech is *nihil*? 1
- (A) Adjective
 - (B) Adverb
 - (C) Noun
 - (D) Preposition
- (g) *Superesset* is the verb in 1
- (A) a generic clause.
 - (B) a purpose clause.
 - (C) an indirect question.
 - (D) an indirect command.

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 iam humanae opes egestae a Veiiis essent, amoliri tum deum dona ipsosque deos, sed colentium magis quam rapientium modo, coepere. Namque delecti ex omni exercitu iuvenes, pure lautis corporibus, candida veste, quibus deportanda Romam regina Iuno adsignata erat, venerabundi templum iniere, primo religiose admoventes manus, quod id signum more Etrusco nisi certae gentis sacerdos attractare non esset solitus. (22.3–5)
- (i) Name a stylistic feature in the first sentence that draws attention to Livy’s religious focus in this extract. **1**
- (ii) In what TWO ways do the young men prepare themselves for their task, before entering the temple? **2**
- (iii) Outline the custom which causes the Romans to hesitate before completing their task. **2**
- (b) Romae interim satis iam omnibus, ut in tali re, ad tuendam arcem compositis, turba seniorum domos regressi adventum hostium obstinato ad mortem animo exspectabant. Qui eorum curules gesserant magistratus, ut in fortunae pristinae honorumque ac virtutis insignibus morerentur, quae augustissima vestis est tensus ducentibus triumphantibusve, ea vestiti medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere. Sunt qui M. Folio pontifice maximo praefante carmen devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis tradant. (41.1–3)
- (i) Name TWO items that identify the subjects of this extract as holders of high office. **2**
- (ii) What aspects of Livy’s approach to the writing of history are revealed in the last sentence of this extract? **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
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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.

Dictator reciperata ex hostibus patria triumphans in urbem redit, interque iocos militares quos inconditos iaciunt, Romulus ac parens patriae conditorque alter urbis haud vanis laudibus appellabatur. (49.7)

Omnium primum, ut erat diligentissimus religionum cultor, quae ad deos immortales pertinebant rettulit et senatus consultum facit: fana omnia, quod ea hostis possedisset, restituerentur terminarentur expiarenturque, expiatioque eorum in libris per duumviros quaereretur; cum Caeretibus hospitium publice fieret quod sacra populi Romani ac sacerdotes recepissent beneficioque eius populi non intermissus honos deorum immortalium esset; [...] (50.1–3)

Analyse how Livy portrays Camillus' character in relation to political and religious affairs.

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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.

at vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam	8
turbidus ingreditur campo. quam magnus Orion,	
cum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei	
stagna viam scindens, umero supereminet undas,	765
aut summis referens annosam montibus ornum	
ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit:	
talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.	
Huic contra Aeneas speculatus in agmine longo	
obvius ire parat. manet imperterritus ille	770
hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole sua stat	
atque oculis spatium emensus quantum satis hastae:	
‘dextra mihi deus et telum, quod missile libro,	
nunc adsint! voveo praedonis corpore raptis	
indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropaeum	775
Aeneae.’ dixit, stridentemque eminus hastam	
iecit.	

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).

sternitur infelix Acron et calcibus atram 730
tundit *humum* exspirans infractaque tela cruentat.
atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden
sternere nec iacta *caecum* dare cuspidem vulnus;
obvius adversoque occurrit *seque* viro vir
contulit, haud furto melior sed fortibus armis. 735
tum super abiectum posito pede *nixus* et hasta:
'pars *belli* haud temnenda, viri, iacet altus Orodes.'
conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti.
ille autem exspirans: 'non me, quicumque es, inulto,
victor, nec longum *laetabere*; te quoque fata 740
prospectant paria atque eadem mox arva tenebis.'
ad *quae* subridens mixta Mezentius ira:
'nunc morere. ast de me divum pater atque hominum rex
viderit.' hoc dicens eduxit corpore telum.

- (a) What word indicates the gender of *humum*? 1
- (A) *infelix*
(B) *atram*
(C) *exspirans*
(D) *infracta*
- (b) What word does *caecum* describe? 1
- (A) *idem*
(B) *fugientem*
(C) *Oroden*
(D) *vulnus*

Question 6 continues on page 11

Question 6 (continued)

- (c) What case is *se*? 1
(A) Ablative
(B) Accusative
(C) Nominative
(D) Vocative
- (d) *Nixus* determines the case of 1
(A) *abiectum*.
(B) *posito*.
(C) *pede*.
(D) *hasta*.
- (e) *Belli* is genitive because it is 1
(A) dependent on a verb.
(B) descriptive genitive.
(C) partitive genitive.
(D) possessive genitive.
- (f) What mood and tense is *laetabere*? 1
(A) Future indicative
(B) Present infinitive
(C) Present indicative
(D) Imperfect subjunctive
- (g) What gender and number is *quae*? 1
(A) Neuter plural
(B) Feminine plural
(C) Feminine singular
(D) Masculine singular

End of Question 6

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

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

‘non Diomedis equos nec currum cernis Achilli
aut *Phrygiae campos: nunc belli finis et aevi
his dabitur terris.*’ vesano talia late
dicta volant Ligeri. sed non et Troius heros
* dicta parat contra, iaculum nam torquet in hostis. 585
Lucagus ut pronus pendens in verbera telo
admonuit biiugos, proiecto dum pede laevo
aptat se pugnae, subit oras hasta per imas
fulgentis clipei, tum laevum perforat inguen:
excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis. 590
quem *pius* Aeneas dictis adfatur amaris:

- (a) (i) Where were the *Phrygiae campos*? 1
- (ii) Briefly explain Liger’s statement *nunc belli finis et aevi his dabitur terris* in his attempt to save his own life. 2
- (b) Copy line 585 (marked with *) into your writing booklet, and scan it. 1
- (c) Explain the effect of Virgil’s description of Aeneas as *pius* in line 591. 3
- (d) Explain the significance of the inclusion of so many named Italian heroes in the lines prior to this extract. 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 8 (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.

Interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso
Turnum, qui volucris curru medium secat agmen. 440
ut vidit socios: 'tempus desistere pugnae;
solus ego in Pallanta feror, soli mihi Pallas
debetur; cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset.'
haec ait, et socii cesserunt aequore iusso.

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.

et laevo pressit pede talia fatus 495
exanimem rapiens immania pondera baltei
impressumque nefas: una sub nocte iugali
caesa manus iuvenum foede thalamicque 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!

Analyse how Virgil uses language and imagery to characterise Turnus in these extracts.

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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, then answer the questions that follow. The words in the extract in *bold italics* are referred to in parts (a)–(b) and (d)–(e). Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided on page 15.

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Question 9 continues on page 15

Question 9 (continued)

- (a) Identify the degree of *laetissimus*. 1
- (b) What is the alternate spelling of *monstrarat*? 1
- (c) What was the object that signified the site for the new city? 1
- (d) Identify the grammatical structure *fore . . . gentem*. 1
- (e) What adjective in line 447 describes *templum*? 1
- (f) Translate this extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. 10

Vocabulary

<i>aënus, -a, -um</i>	of bronze, of copper
<i>aes, aeris</i> n.	crude metalwork, bronze
<i>aereus, -a, -um</i>	of bronze, of copper
<i>cardo, -inis</i> m.	hinge, socket, boundary
<i>effodio, effodere, effodi, effossum</i>	dig out, dig up, excavate
<i>foris, -is</i> f.	door, gate
<i>lucus, -i</i> m.	grove, park surrounding a temple
<i>turbo, -inis</i> m.	whirlwind, tornado, hurricane
<i>necto, nectere, nexui, nexum</i>	to bind, to join together, to connect
<i>opulentus, -a, -um</i>	rich, wealthy, prosperous
<i>saeculum, -i</i> n.	race, generation, age
<i>strido, -ere</i>	make a shrill noise, grate, creak
<i>trabes, -is</i> f.	beam, rafter
<i>victus, -us</i> m.	way of life

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



- (a) Why is ***petere*** an infinitive? 1
- (b) What is the voice of ***dici***? 1
- (c) What LATIN word must be understood to complete the meaning of ***ortus***? 1
- (d) Quote the TWO LATIN nouns which are the subjects of ***habuit***. 2
- (e) Translate this extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. 10

Vocabulary

<i>coitio, -ionis</i> f.	coming together, meeting, conspiracy
<i>consulatus, -us</i> m.	office of consul, consulship
<i>factio, -ionis</i> f.	faction, political party, sect
<i>liberator, -oris</i> m.	freer, deliverer, liberator
<i>pario, parere, peperit, partum</i>	bring forth, produce, accomplish, acquire
<i>patricius, -a, -um</i>	of fatherly dignity, of senatorial rank, patrician
<i>usitatus, -a, -um</i>	usual, accustomed, familiar

End of paper