



HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

1996

LATIN

2/3 UNIT (COMMON)

(100 Marks)

*Time allowed—Three hours
(Plus 5 minutes' reading time)*

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The examination paper consists of four Sections:
 - Section I** Cicero, *Pro Caelio*
 - Section II** Virgil, *Aeneid*, XII
 - Section III** Accidence and Syntax *or* Prose Composition
 - Section IV** Unseen Translation
- Attempt ALL questions.
- Answer each question in a *separate* Writing Booklet.
- Write your Student Number and Centre Number on each Writing Booklet.
- All translations should be written on alternate lines.

SECTION I
CICERO, *PRO CAELIO*
(30 Marks)

Marks

Attempt ALL questions.

All translations should be written on alternate lines.

QUESTION 1. Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Answer the questions attached to each of the following passages.

- (a) Sed tamen ex ipsa quaeram prius utrum me secum severe et graviter et prisce agere malit, an remisse et leniter et urbane. Si illo austero more ac modo, aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula qua ista delectatur sed illa horrida quam in statuis antiquis atque imaginibus videmus, qui obiurget mulierem et qui pro me loquatur ne mihi ista forte suscenseat. Exsistat igitur ex hac ipsa familia aliquis ac potissimum Caecus ille; minimum enim dolorem capiet qui istam non videbit.
(XIV. 33)
- (i) What is Cicero's purpose in introducing the character of Caecus at this point? 2
- (ii) How does Cicero use language to reinforce this rhetorical device? 2
- (b) Duo sunt enim crimina una in muliere summorum facinorum, auri quod sumptum a Clodia dicitur, et veneni quod eiusdem Clodiae necandae causa parasse Caelium criminantur. Aurum sumpsit, ut dicitis, quod L. Lucei servis daret, per quos Alexandrinus Dio qui tum apud Luceium habitabat necaretur. Magnum crimen vel in legatis insidiandis vel in servis ad hospitem domini necandum sollicitandis, plenum sceleris consilium, plenum audaciae!
(XXI. 51)
- (i) Translate this passage into English. 5
- (ii) What 'double outrage' was committed when Dio was killed? 1
- (c) nemo testis, nemo conscius nominatur, totum crimen profertur ex inimica, ex infami, ex crudeli, ex facinerosa, ex libidinosa domo. Domus autem illa quae temptata esse scelere isto nefario dicitur plena est integritatis, dignitatis, officii, religionis; ex qua domo recitatur vobis iure iurando devincta auctoritas, ut res minime dubitanda in contentione ponatur, utrum temeraria, procax, irata mulier finxisse crimen, an gravis sapiens moderatusque vir religiose testimonium dixisse videatur.
(XX. 55)
- (i) What is the effect of the juxtaposition of *domo*. *Domus*? 1
- (ii) How is this passage typical of Cicero's method of defence of Caelius? 2

QUESTION 1. (Continued)

Marks

- (d) Sed quid ego de dignitate istorum testium loquor? virtutem eorum diligentiamque cognoscite. 'In balneis delituerunt.' Testis egregios! 'Dein temere prosiluerunt.' Homines temperantis! Sic enim fingitis, cum Licinius venisset, pyxidem teneret in manu, conaretur tradere, nondum tradidisset, tum repente evolasse istos praeclaros testis sine nomine; Licinium autem, cum iam manum ad tradendam pyxidem porrexisset, retraxisse atque ex illo repentino hominum impetu se in fugam coniecisse. O magnam vim veritatis, quae contra hominum ingenia, calliditatem, sollertiam contraque fictas omnium insidias facile se per se ipsa defendat!
- (XXVI. 63)
- (i) Translate this passage into English. 6
- (ii) From the passage, identify specific rhetorical devices and explain how they support Cicero's argument. 3
- (e) Ex quibus requiram quem ad modum latuerint aut ubi, alveusne ille an equus Troianus fuerit qui tot invictos viros muliebri bellum gerentis tulerit ac texerit. Illud vero respondere cogam, cur tot viri ac tales hunc et unum et tam imbecillum quem videtis non aut stantem comprehenderit aut fugientem consecuti sint; qui se numquam profecto, si in istum locum processerint, explicabunt.
- (XXVIII. 67)
- (i) Explain why the reference to *equus Troianus* is appropriate here. 1
- (ii) Translate this passage into English. 3
- (f) Quod cum huius vobis adolescentiam proposueritis, constituitote ante oculos etiam huius miseri senectutem qui hoc unico filio nititur, in huius spe requiescit, huius unius casum pertimescit; quem vos supplicem vestrae misericordiae, servum potestatis, abiectum non tam ad pedes quam ad mores sensusque vestros, vel recordatione parentum vestrorum vel liberorum iucunditate sustentate, ut in alterius dolore vel pietati vel indulgentiae vestrae serviatis.
- (XXXII. 79)
- (i) What effect is Cicero trying to achieve in these lines? 1
- (ii) How does Cicero use language and imagery to evoke this effect? 3

SECTION II
VIRGIL, AENEID, XII
(30 Marks)

Marks

Attempt ALL questions.

All translations should be written on alternate lines.

QUESTION 2. Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Answer the questions attached to each of the following passages.

- (a) 5
- Poenorum qualis in arvis
saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus
tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantis
excutiens cervice toros fixumque latronis
impavidus frangit telum et fremit ore cruento:
haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
- (i) Translate this passage into English. 3
- (ii) Explain the appropriateness of this image both in describing Turnus at this point and in setting the mood for Book XII. 2
- (b) 595
- regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem,
incessi muros, ignis ad tecta volare,
nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni,
infelix pugnae iuvenem in certamine credit
extinctum et subito mentem turbata dolore
se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, 600
multaque per maestum demens effata furorem
purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus
et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta.
- (i) Translate this passage into English. 4
- (ii) How does the poet convey the despair of Amata in this passage? 2
- (c) 665
- obstipuit varia confusus imagine rerum
Turnus et obtutu tacito stetit; aestuat ingens
uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu
et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.
ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti,
ardentis oculorum orbis ad moenia torsit 670
turbidus eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.
- (i) Explain *varia imagine rerum* in line 665. 1
- (ii) What does this passage contribute to the characterisation of Turnus? 3
- (iii) Scan the the last two lines of this passage and mark the caesuras. 2

QUESTION 2. (Continued)

Marks

(d) ac veluti montis saxum de vertice praeceps
cum ruit avulsum vento, seu turbidus imber 685
proluit aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu
exultatque solo, silvas armenta virosque
involvens secum: . . .

At pater Aeneas audito nomine Turni
deserit et muros et summas deserit arces
praecipitatque moras omnis, opera omnia rumpit
laetitia exsultans horrendumque intonat armis:
quantus Athos aut quantus Eryx aut ipse coruscis 700
cum fremit ilicibus quantus gaudetque nivali
vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.

What elements in these passages highlight the contrasting natures and destinies of Turnus and Aeneas? 4

(e) At procul ut Dirae stridorem agnovit et alas,
infelix crinis scindit Iuturna solutos 870
unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis:
'quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana iuvare?
aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem
arte morer? talin possum me opponere monstro?
iam iam linquo acies. ne me terrete timentem, 875
obscenae volucres: alarum verbera nosco
letalemque sonum, nec fallunt iussa superba
magnanimi Iovis. haec pro virginitate reponit?

Translate this passage into English. 5

(f) stetit acer in armis
Aeneas volvens oculos dextramque repressit;
et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo 940
coeperat, infelix umero cum apparuit alto
balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus
straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat.

(i) What is the significance of the *balteus* in line 942, and what effect does it have on Aeneas' subsequent behaviour? 2

(ii) How do Virgil's choice and placement of words increase the impact of this passage? 2

SECTION III
ACCIDENCE AND SYNTAX OR PROSE COMPOSITION
 (15 Marks)

Marks

Attempt ONE question.

QUESTION 3. Accidence and Syntax. Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Attempt BOTH (a) and (b).

Read the following passages and answer the attached questions.

- (a) *Conservate* igitur rei publicae, iudices, civem bonarum artium, bonarum partium, bonorum virorum. Promitto hoc *vobis* et rei publicae spondeo, si modo nos ipsi *rei publicae* satis fecimus, numquam hunc a nostris rationibus *seiunctum fore*. Quod cum fretus *nostra* familiaritate promitto, tum quod *durissimis* se *ipse* legibus iam obligavit. Non enim potest qui hominem *consularem*, cum ab eo rem publicam *violatam esse diceret*, in iudicium *vocarit* ipse *esse* in re publica civis turbulentus; non potest qui *ambitu* ne absolutum quidem *patiatur* esse absolutum ipse impune umquam esse largitor.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$

CICERO, *Pro Caelio*, 77–8

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|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) | <i>Conservate</i> : | Rewrite this expression in its negative form. |
| (ii) | <i>vobis</i> : | Give the genitive case of this word. |
| (iii) | <i>rei publicae</i> : | Identify the case of this phrase. |
| (iv) | <i>seiunctum fore</i> : | Explain the form of these words. |
| (v) | <i>nostra</i> : | Identify the case of this word and explain its use here. |
| (vi) | <i>durissimis</i> : | Give the equivalent comparative form of this word. |
| (vii) | <i>ipse</i> : | Give the equivalent genitive singular. |
| (viii) | <i>consularem</i> : | Identify the form of this word. |
| (ix) | <i>violatam esse</i> : | Give the equivalent present infinitive of this word. |
| (x) | <i>diceret</i> : | Explain why the subjunctive is used here. |
| (xi) | <i>vocarit</i> : | Identify the form of this word and give its alternative spelling. |
| (xii) | <i>esse</i> : | Explain the use of the infinitive here. |
| (xiii) | <i>ambitu</i> : | Explain the use of the ablative case here. |
| (xiv) | <i>patiatur</i> : | Identify the mood of this verb and explain its use here. |

AND

SECTION IV
UNSEEN TRANSLATION
(25 Marks)

Marks

All translations should be written on alternate lines.

QUESTION 5. Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Translate the following passages into English.

(a) *Helenor is like a cornered beast.* **10**

isque ubi se Turni media inter milia vidit,
hinc acies atque hinc acies *astare* Latinas,
ut fera, quae densa venantum saepta corona
contra tela furit seseque haud nescia morti
inicit et saltu supra *venabula* fertur—
haud aliter iuvenis medios moriturus in hostis
inruit.

VIRGIL, *Aeneid*, IX. 549–555

astare: to stand near
venabulum: hunting-spear

(b) *Cicero implores the judges not to deprive Murena of the consulship.* **15**

Deinde ego idem vos defensoris et amici officio adductus oro atque obsecro, iudices, ut ne hominis miseri et cum corporis morbo tum animi dolore confecti, L. Murenae, recentem *gratulationem* nova lamentatione *obruatis*. Modo maximo beneficio populi Romani ornatus fortunatus videbatur, quod primus in familiam veterem, primus in municipium antiquissimum consulatum attulisset; nunc idem in squalore et *sordibus*, confectus morbo, lacrimis ac *maerore* perditus vester est supplex, iudices, vestram fidem obtestatur, vestram misericordiam implorat, vestram potestatem ac vestras opes intuetur.

CICERO, *Pro Murena*, XL. 86

gratulatio: happiness
obruere: to bury
sordes, -ium: filth
maeror: grief