



HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

1997

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** Livy, *Book V*
 - Section II** Virgil, *Aeneid*, XII
 - Section III** Accidence and Syntax *or* Prose Composition
 - Section IV** Unseen Translation
- Attempt ALL Sections.
- Answer each Section 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
LIVY, *BOOK V*
 (30 Marks)

Marks

Attempt ALL questions.

All translations should be written on alternate lines.

QUESTION 1. Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Answer the questions which follow each of the passages.

- (a) Peregrina etiam iuventus, Latini Hernicique, operam suam pollicentes ad id bellum venire; 6. quibus cum gratias in senatu egisset *dictator*, satis iam omnibus ad id bellum paratis, ludos magnos ex senatus consulto vovit Veiiis captis se facturum aedemque Matutae Matris refectionem dedicaturum, iam ante ab rege Ser. Tulio dedicatam. 7. Profectus cum exercitu ab urbe expectatione hominum maiore quam spe, in agro primum Nepesino cum Faliscis et Capenatibus signa confert. 8. Omnia ibi summa ratione consilioque acta fortuna etiam, ut fit, secuta est. (19. 5–8)
- (i) Translate this passage into English. **5**
- (ii) What were the circumstances which led to the appointment of Camillus as *dictator*? **2**
- (b) 4. Adventus quoque dictatoris omnibus ordinibus obviam effusus celebratio quam ullius unquam antea fuit, triumphusque omnem consuetum honorandi diei illius modum aliquantum excessit. 5. Maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis iuncto urbem invectus, parumque id non civile modo sed humanum etiam visum. 6. Iovis Solisque equis aequiperatum dictatorem in religionem etiam trahebant, triumphusque ob eam unam maxime rem clarior quam gravior fuit. 7. Tum Iunoni reginae templum in Aventino locavit, dedicavitque Matutae Matris; atque his divinis humanisque rebus gestis dictatura se abdicavit. (23. 4–7)
- (i) In what light does Livy intend the reader to view Camillus here? **2**
- (ii) Comment on this passage as an example of Livy's approach to the writing of history. **4**

QUESTION 1. (Continued)

Marks

- (c) 4.Quocumque clamor hostium, mulierum puerorumque ploratus, sonitus flammae et fragor ruentium tectorum avertisset, paventes ad omnia animos oraque et oculos flectebant, velut ad spectaculum a fortuna positi occidentis patriae nec ullius rerum suarum relictis praeterquam corporum vindices, 5.tanto ante alios miserandi magis qui unquam obsessi sunt quod interclusi a patria obsidebantur, omnia sua cernentes in hostium potestate. 6.Nec tranquillior nox diem tam foede actum excepit; lux deinde noctem inquietam insecuta est, nec ullum erat tempus quod a novae semper cladis alicuius spectaculo cessaret.

(42. 4–6)

Translate this passage into English.

5

- (d) . . . armisque et frumento conlato, ex loco inde munito deos hominesque et Romanum nomen defendere; 11.flaminem sacerdotesque Vestales sacra publica a caede, ab incendiis procul auferre, nec ante deseri cultum deorum quam non superessent qui colerent.

(39. 10–11)

. . . salvo etiam tum discrimine divinarum humanarumque rerum religiosum ratus sacerdotes publicos sacraque populi Romani pedibus ire ferrique, se ac suos in vehiculo conspici, descendere uxorem ac pueros iussit . . .

(40. 10)

. . . cum de Capitolio descendisset, per medias hostium stationes egressus nihil ad vocem cuiusquam terroremve motus in Quirinalem collem pervenit;

(46. 2)

- (i) Briefly outline the context of each extract above. 3
- (ii) By referring to these extracts, comment on the role of religion in Livy Book V. 3

- (e) Sed iam neque dissimulari neque ferri ultra fames poterat. Itaque dum dictator dilectum per se Ardeae habet, magistrum equitum L. Valerium a Veiis adducere exercitum iubet, parat instruitque quibus haud impar adoriatur hostes, 6.interim Capitolinus exercitus, stationibus vigiliisque fessus, superatis tamen humanis omnibus malis cum famem unam natura vinci non sineret, diem de die prospectans ecquod auxilium ab dictatore appareret, 7.postremo spe quoque iam non solum cibo deficiente et cum stationes procederent prope obruentibus infirmum corpus armis, vel dedi vel redimi se quacumque pactione possent iussit, iactantibus non obscure Gallis haud magna mercede se adduci posse ut obsidionem relinquunt.

(48. 5–7)

Translate this passage into English.

6

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 which follow each of the passages.

- (a) 'o praestans animi iuvenis, quantum ipse feroci
virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius aequum est 20
consulere atque omnis metuentem expendere casus.
sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta
multa manu, nec non aurumque animusque Latino est;
sunt aliae innuptae Latio et Laurentibus agris,
nec genus indecores. sine me haec haud mollia fatu 25
sublatis aperire dolis, simul hoc animo hauri:
me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum
fas erat, idque omnes divique hominesque canebant.
- (i) Translate this passage into English. **6**
- (ii) Scan the first TWO lines of the passage, and mark the caesuras. **2**
- (b) accepit vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris
flagrantis perfusa genas, cui plurimus ignem 65
subiecit rubor et calefacta per ora cucurrit.
Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro
si quis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa
alba rosa, talis virgo dabat ore colores.
- Discuss Virgil's use of language, imagery, and any other poetic techniques to describe Lavinia's reaction to her mother's words. **3**
- (c) Nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardata sagitta
interdum genua impediunt cursumque recusant,
insequitur trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:
inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus
cervum aut puniceae saeptum formidine pennae 750
venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;
ille autem insidiis et ripa territus alta
mille fugit refugitque vias, at vividus Umber
haeret hians, iam iamque tenet similisque tenenti
increpuit malis morsuque elusus inani est; 755
- Translate this passage into English. **6**

QUESTION 2. (Continued)

Marks

- (d) 'desine iam tandem precibusque inflectere nostris,
ne te tantus edit tacitam dolor et mihi curae
saepe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent.
ventum ad supremum est. terris agitare vel undis
Troianos potuisti, infandum accendere bellum,
deformare domum et luctu miscere hymenaeos:
ulterius temptare veto.'

800

805

Translate this passage into English.

4

- (e) 'quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis adempta est
condicio? possem tantos finire dolores
nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras!
immortalis ego? aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum
te sine, frater, erit? o quae satis ima dehiscat
terra mihi, manisque deam demittat ad imos?'
tantum effata caput glauco contextit amictu
multa gemens et se fluvio dea condidit alto.

880

885

- (i) What is the context of this passage? 2

- (ii) What tragic elements of Book 12 can be found in this passage? 3

- (f) ille humilis supplexque oculos dextramque precantem
protendens 'equidem merui nec deprecor' inquit;
'utere sorte tua. miseri te si qua parentis
tangere cura potest, oro (fuit et tibi talis
Anchises genitor) Dauni miserere senectae
et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,
redde meis. vicisti et victum tendere palmas
Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia coniunx,
ulterius ne tende odiis.'

930

935

. . .

- ille, oculis postquam saevi monimenta doloris
exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira
terribilis: 'tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum
eripare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas
immolat et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.'
hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit
fervidus.

945

950

With reference to both passages, discuss the concept of 'pietas' for both Aeneas and Turnus. 4

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

Marks

Attempt *EITHER* (a) *OR* (b).

QUESTION 3. Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

EITHER

(a) **Accidence and Syntax.**

Read the following passage, and answer the attached questions.

Profectus cum exercitu ab urbe expectatione hominum *maiore* quam spe, in agro primum Nepesino cum Faliscis et Capenatibus signa confert. Omnia ibi summa ratione consilioque *acta* fortuna etiam, ut *fit*, secuta est. Non proelio tantum *fudit* hostes, sed *castris* quoque exiit ingentique *praeda* est potitus; cuius pars maxima ad quaestorem redacta est, haud ita multum *militi* datum. Inde ad Veios exercitus ductus, *densioraque castella facta*, et a procursationibus *quae* multae *temere* inter murum ac vallum fiebant, *edicto* ne quis iniussu *pugnaret*, ad opus milites traducti. Operum fuit omnium longe maximum ac laboriosissimum cuniculus in arcem hostium *agi* coeptus. Quod ne *intermitteretur* opus neu sub terra continuus labor eosdem conficeret, in partes sex *munitorum* numerum divisit; senae horae in orbem operi attributae sunt; nocte ac die nunquam ante omissum quam in arcem viam facerent.

15

(19. 7–11)

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) <i>profectus</i> : | What part of speech is this word? |
| (ii) <i>maiore</i> : | Give the equivalent superlative degree of this adjective. |
| (iii) <i>acta</i> : | What is the case of this word? With which word does it agree? |
| (iv) <i>fit</i> : | What is the mood of this verb? Why is this mood used here? |
| (v) <i>fudit</i> : | Give the principal parts of this verb. |
| (vi) <i>castris</i> : | What is the case of this noun? Why is this case used here? |
| (vii) <i>praeda</i> : | What is the case of this noun? Why is this case used here? |
| (viii) <i>militi</i> : | What is the case of this noun? Why is this case used here? |
| (ix) <i>densioraque castella facta</i> : | What word is omitted from this clause? |

QUESTION 3. (Continued)

Marks

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (x) <i>quae:</i> | Give the gender, number, and case of this word. |
| (xi) <i>temere:</i> | What part of speech is this word? |
| (xii) <i>edicto:</i> | Explain the use of this ablative. |
| (xiii) <i>pugnaret:</i> | What is the mood of this verb? Why is this mood used here? |
| (xiv) <i>agi:</i> | What part of the verb is this? |
| (xv) <i>intermitteretur:</i> | Write this verb in the equivalent indicative active form. |
| (xvi) <i>munitorum:</i> | Why is this noun in the genitive case? |

OR

- (b)
- Prose Composition.**
- Write on alternate lines.

15

Translate the following passage into Latin.

After Camillus was appointed dictator, he set out immediately for Veii in order to encourage his men. When all preparations had been completed, he promised to celebrate the great games and to rebuild the temple of Mater Matuta. His victory against the enemy was so great that he not only routed them completely in battle, but also seized immense booty. However, although Veii, the wealthiest city of the Etruscans, was overpowered after many years, Camillus himself was sent into exile.

SECTION IV
UNSEEN TRANSLATION
 (25 Marks)

Marks

All translations should be written on alternate lines.

QUESTION 4. Use a *separate* Writing Booklet.

Translate the following passages into English.

- (a) *The temple of Juno Moneta: Ovid wishes that Manlius had died rather than lived to face a charge of treason.* **10**

arce quoque in summa Iunoni templa Monetae
 ex voto *memorant* facta, Camille, tuo:
 ante domus Manli fuerat, qui Gallica quondam
 a Capitolino reppulit arma Iove.
 quam bene, di magni, pugna cecidisset in illa,
 defensor *solii*, Iuppiter alte, tui !
 vixit, ut occideret damnatus crimine regni.

OVID, *Fasti*, 6. 183–189

memorant: ‘they say’
solium, -i: throne

- (b) *Camillus, though weakened by old age, is still able to inspire his troops.* **15**

Dato deinde signo ex equo desilit et proximum signiferum manu arreptum secum in hostem rapit ‘Infer, miles,’ clamitans ‘signum’. Quod ubi videre, ipsum Camillum, iam ad munera corporis senecta invalidum, vadentem in hostes, procurrunt pariter omnes clamore sublato ‘Sequere imperatorem’ pro se quisque clamantes. Emissum etiam signum Camilli iussu in hostium aciem *ferunt*, idque ut repeteretur concitatos *antesignanos*; ibi primum pulsum *Antiatem*, terroremque non in primam tantum aciem sed etiam ad *subsidiarios* perlatum.

LIVY, VI. 8. 1–4

ferunt: ‘they say’
antesignani, -orum: the front ranks
Antias, Antiatis: an inhabitant of Antium
subsidiarius, -i: reserve soldier