



BOARD OF STUDIES
NEW SOUTH WALES

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

1999

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 questions.
- 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.

(a) Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

Dictator cum iam in manibus
 videret victoriam esse, urbem opulentissimam capi, tantumque
praedae fore quantum non omnibus in unum conlatis ante
 bellis fuisset,

(20. 1)

Ea sola pecunia in publicum
 redigitur, haud sine ira plebis; et quod rettulere secum *praedae*,
 nec duci, qui ad senatum malignitatis auctores quaerendo rem
 arbitrii sui reiecisset, nec senatui, **2.** sed Liciniae familiae, ex
 qua filius ad senatum rettulisset, pater tam popularis sententiae
 auctor fuisset, acceptum referebant.

(22. 1.2)

8. Agi deinde de Apollonis dono
 coeptum. Cui se decimam vovisse *praedae* partem cum diceret
 Camillus, pontifices solvendum religione populum censerent,

(23. 8)

Briefly explain the issues relating to the *praedae* in each of the extracts above.

3

QUESTION 1 (Continued)

Marks

(b) Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

8. Inseritur huic loco *fabula*:
 inmolante rege Veientium vocem haruspicis, dicentis qui eius
 hostiae *exta* prosecuisset, ei victoriam dari, exauditam in
 cuniculo movisse Romanos milites ut adaperto cuniculo *exta*
 raperent et ad dictatorem ferrent. 9. Sed in rebus tam antiquis
 si quae similia veris sint pro veris accipiantur, satis habeam;
 haec ad ostentationem scenae gaudentis miraculis aptiora quam
 ad fidem neque adfirmare neque refellere est operae pretium.

(21. 8–9)

- | | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| (i) | Why do the Roman soldiers take the <i>exta</i> to the dictator? | 1 |
| (ii) | Why does Livy include the <i>fabula</i> at this point? Give TWO reasons. | 2 |
| (iii) | What aspect of Livy's approach to the writing of history is revealed in the last sentence? | 2 |
- (c) Translate the following passage into English. **5**

4. Magna pars tamen earum in
 arcem suos persecutae sunt, nec prohibente ullo nec vocante,
 quia quod utile obsessis ad minuendam imbellem
 multitudinem, id parum humanum erat. 5. Alia maxime plebis
 turba, quam nec capere tam exiguus collis nec alere in tanta
 inopia frumenti poterat, ex urbe effusa velut agmine iam uno
 petiit Ianiculum. 6. Inde pars per agros dilapsi, pars urbes
 petunt finitimas, sine ullo duce aut consensu, suam quisque
 spem, sua consilia communibus deploratis exsequentes.

(40. 4–6)

Question 1 continues on page 4

QUESTION 1 (Continued)

Marks

(d) Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

‘... **6.** Cibo vinoque raptim hausto repleti, ubi nox adpetit, prope rivos aquarum sine munimento, sine stationibus ac custodiis passim ferarum ritu sternuntur, nunc ab secundis rebus magis etiam solito incauti. **7.** Si vobis in animo est tueri moenia vestra nec pati haec omnia Gallorum fieri, prima vigilia capite arma frequentesque me sequimini ad caedem, non ad pugnam. Nisi vinctos somno velut pecudes trucidandos tradidero, non recuso eundem Ardeae rerum mearum exitum quem Romae habui.’

(44. 6–7)

- | | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| (i) | Translate this passage into English. | 5 |
| (ii) | What is the purpose of the speech from which this extract is taken? | 1 |
| (iii) | How does Livy use language and imagery in this passage to achieve this purpose. | 2 |
- (e) Translate the following passage into English. **5**

9. Tum vigiles eius loci qua fefellerat adscendens hostis citati; et cum in omnes more militari se animadversurum Q.Sulpicius tribunus militum pronuntiasset, **10.** consentiente clamore militum in unum vigilem conicientium culpam deterritus, a ceteris abstinuit, reum haud dubium eius noxae adprobantibus cunctis de saxo deiecit. **11.** Inde intentiores utrimque custodiae esse, et apud Gallos, quia vulgatum erat inter Veios Romanque nuntios commeare, et apud Romanos ab nocturni periculi memoria.

(47. 9–11)

QUESTION 1 (Continued)

Marks

- (f) Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

7. 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. 8. Servatam deinde bello patriam iterum in pace haud dubie servavit cum prohibuit migrari Veios, et tribunis rem intentius agentibus post incensam urbem et per se inclinata magis plebe ad id consilium; 9. eaque causa fuit non abdicandae post triumphum dictaturae, senatu obsecrante ne rem publicam in incerto relinqueret statu.

(49. 7–9)

- (i) *triumphans*: In what way is Camillus' triumphant return, as described in this passage, different from the triumph described in Chapter 23? **2**
- (ii) Identify key words or phrases in this passage which Livy uses to illustrate that Camillus is indeed the *fatalis dux* of Chapter 19. Give reasons for your choice. **2**

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.

(a) Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

At regina nova pugnae conterrita sorte
 flebat et ardentem generum moritura tenebat: 55
 ‘Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatae
 tangit honos animum (spes tu nunc una, senectae
 tu requies miserae, decus imperiumque Latini
 te penes, in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit),
 unum oro: desiste manum committere Teucris. 60
 qui te cumque manent isto certamine casus
 et me, Turne, manent; simul haec invisa relinquam
 lumina nec generum Aenean captiva videbo.’

- (i) Translate this passage into English. **6**
- (ii) What effect is Virgil trying to achieve in Amata’s speech? In your answer, refer to specific words and phrases. **3**

(b) Translate the following passage into English. **3**

scalae improvise subitusque apparuit ignis.
 discurrunt alii ad portas primosque trucidant,
 ferrum alii torquent et obumbrant aethera telis.
 ipse inter primos dextram sub moenia tendit
 Aeneas, magnaue incusat voce Latinum 580
 testaturque deos iterum se ad proelia cogi,
 bis iam Italos hostis, haec altera foedera rumpi.

QUESTION 2 (Continued)

Marks

- (c) Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

Poenorum qualis in arvis
saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus 5
 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.

• • •

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: disiecta per agmina Turnus
 sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso 690
 e sanguine terra madet striduntque hastilibus aerae,
 significatque manu et magno simul incipit ore:

What is Virgil's purpose in portraying Turnus as *saucius leo* in the first simile and as *saxum praeceps* in the second simile? 3

- (d) Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

multaque per maestum *demens* effata furorem 601
 purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus
 et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta.

• • •

ergo *amens* diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus
 et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbis;
 undique enim densa Teuceri includere corona
 atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt. 745

Briefly explain the circumstances of the two characters described as *demens* in the first passage and *amens* in the second. 2

Question 2 continues on page 8

QUESTION 2 (Continued)

Marks

(e) Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

‘ . . . illud te, nulla fati quod lege tenetur,
 pro Latio obtestor, pro maiestate tuorum: 820
 cum iam conubiis pacem felicibus (esto)
 component, cum iam leges et foedera iungent,
 ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos
 neu Troas fieri iubeas Teucrosque vocari
 aut vocem mutare viros aut vertere vestem. 825
 sit Latium, sint Albani per saecula reges,
 sit Romana potens Itala virtute propago:
 occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine Troia.’

- (i) Translate this passage into English. **6**
- (ii) Scan line 822. **1**
- (iii) How does the metre contribute to the meaning of the first four lines (819–822)? **2**

(f) Read the passages and answer the questions that follow.

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) *Dextramque repressit*: Why does Aeneas do this? **1**
- (ii) What was the relationship between Aeneas and Pallas? **1**
- (iii) Briefly explain how line 944 contributes to an understanding of the tragedy of Turnus. **2**

SECTION III

Marks

ACCIDENCE AND SYNTAX OR PROSE COMPOSITION

(15 Marks)

Attempt EITHER (a) OR (b).

All translations should be written on alternate lines.

QUESTION 3 Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet.

EITHER

(a) **Accidence and Syntax**

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

- (i) **4.** Interim Galli postquam *accepere* ultro honorem habitum **10**
violatoribus iuris humani elusamque legationem suam esse, flagrant
ira *cuius* impotens est gens, confestim signis convulsis citato agmine
iter ingrediuntur. **5.** Ad quorum *praetereuntium* raptim *tumultum* cum
exterritae urbes ad arma *concurrerent* fugaque agrestium fieret,
Romam se ire magno clamore significabant quacumque ibant, equis
virisque longe ac *late* fuso agmine immensum obtinentes loci.

LIVY, *Book V*. 37. 4–5

- 1 *accepere*: Give the principal parts of this verb.
- 2 *violatoribus*: What is the case of this noun?
Why is this case used here?
- 3 *cuius*: Give the gender, number and case of this word.
Why is this case used here?
- 4 *iter*: Change this word to the equivalent plural form.
- 5 *ingrediuntur*: Write this verb in the equivalent perfect tense.
- 6 *praetereuntium*: Change this word to the equivalent singular form.
- 7 *tumultum*: What is the case of this word?
Why is this case used here?
- 8 *concurrerent*: What is the mood of this verb?
Why is this mood used here?
- 9 *Romam*: Why is the accusative case used here?
- 10 *late*: Give the equivalent comparative and superlative
degrees of this word.

AND

Question 3 continues on page 10

QUESTION 3 (Continued)

Marks

- | | | | |
|------|---|--|----------|
| (ii) | <p>Vix ea fatus erat, <i>medios</i> volat ecce per hostis
 vectus equo <i>spumante</i> Saces, <i>adversa</i> sagitta
 saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:
 ‘Turne, in te <i>suprema</i> salus, miserere tuorum.
 fulminat Aeneas armis <i>summasque</i> minatur
 deiecturum arces Italum excidioque daturum,
 iamque faces ad tecta volant . . .’</p> | 650

655 | 5 |
|------|---|--|----------|

VIRGIL, *Aeneid XII*

11 Write the noun that agrees with each of the following adjectives or adjective forms:

- (I) *medios*;
 (II) *spumante*;
 (III) *adversa*;
 (IV) *suprema*;
 (V) *summas*.

12 From the Virgil passage give ONE example of each of the following:

- (VI) a verb in the pluperfect tense;
 (VII) a present participle;
 (VIII) an imperative;
 (IX) a future participle;
 (X) an adverb.

OR

QUESTION 3 (Continued)

Marks

(b) **Prose Composition**

15

Write on alternate lines.

Translate the following passage into Latin.

What are we to say about the Gauls, who marched at top speed towards Rome with such a loud clamour that all were terrorised? At the river Allia, under the leadership of Brennus, as their numbers were far greater and they showed more courage, some Romans did not even stay to fight; others were slaughtered in that very place. They did not know what to do. Not only good leadership but also good fortune was with the Gauls that day, while the Romans were overcome by terror and confusion.

Camillus, however, when he was restored as dictator, encouraged them to save their city. Livy firmly believed, although the Gauls were uneducated, that they possessed religious devotion.

Please turn over

SECTION IV
UNSEEN TRANSLATION

Marks

(25 Marks)

All translations should be written on alternate lines.

QUESTION 4 Use a SEPARATE Writing Booklet.

Translate the following passages into English.

- (a) *The winged messenger instructs Paris to judge the beauty of Venus, Pallas Minerva and Juno.* **10**

tresque simul divae, Venus et cum <i>Pallade</i> Iuno,	65
<i>graminibus</i> teneros imposuere pedes.	
obstipui, gelidusque comas erexerat horror,	
cum mihi ‘pone metum!’ nuntius ales ait,	
‘arbiter es formae; certamina siste dearum;	
vincere quae <i>forma</i> digna sit una duas!’	70

OVID, *Heroides XVI*. 65–70

<i>Pallas, Palladis</i> (f)	Minerva
<i>gramen, graminis</i>	grass
<i>forma</i>	ablative case

- (b) *The Romans rest and then surprise the Etruscans with an attack at night.* **15**

curati cibo corpora quieti dant et quarta fere vigilia sine tumultu excitati arma capiunt. intra munimenta instruitur acies, delectae cohortes ad portarum exitus conlocantur. dato deinde signo paulo ante lucem, *proruto* vallo erupit acies, stratos passim invadit hostes; alios immobiles, alios semisomnos in cubilibus suis, maximam partem ad arma trepidantes caedes oppressit; paucis *armandi* se datum spatium est; eos ipsos non signum certum, non ducem sequentes *fundit Romanus* fugatosque persequitur. ad castra, ad silvas diversi tendebant. silvae tutius dedere refugium; nam castra in campis sita eodem die capiuntur.

LIVY, *Book IX*. 37. 8–11

<i>proruere</i> :	to overturn, demolish
<i>armare</i> :	to arm
<i>fundere</i> :	to scatter
<i>Romanus</i> :	singular used for collective plural

End of paper