



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

**2003**

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATION**

# Latin Extension

## **General Instructions**

- Reading time – 10 minutes
- Working time – 1 hour and 50 minutes
- Write using black or blue pen

## **Total marks – 50**

**Section I** Pages 2–5

### **35 marks**

- Attempt Questions 1–3
- Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

**Section II** Pages 6–8

### **15 marks**

- Attempt either Question 4 or Question 5
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

## Section I — Prescribed Text

35 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

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In Question 1 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the text by translating into idiomatic and fluent English
  - demonstrate your understanding of the characteristics of the satiric genre
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Marks

Question 1 (15 marks)

Translate BOTH extracts into ENGLISH. The translations should be written on alternate lines.

- (a)
- |  |    |   |
|--|----|---|
| ‘Memini bene, sed meliore<br>tempore dicam: hodie tricesima sabbata: vin tu<br>curtis Iudaeis oppedere?’ ‘Nulla mihi’ inquam   | 70 | 5 |
| ‘religio est.’ ‘At mi: sum paulo infirmior, unus<br>multorum: ignosces: alias loquar.’ Huncine solem<br>tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Fugit improbus ac me<br>sub cultro linquit. Casu venit obvius illi<br>adversarius et ‘Quo tu turpissime?’ magna | 75 |   |
| inclamat voce, et ‘Licet antestari?’ Ego vero<br>oppono auriculam. Rapit in ius: clamor utrimque:<br>undique concursus.  |    |   |

Horace *Satires* I.9.68–78

**Question 1 continues on page 3**

## Question 1 (continued)

(b)	libertas pauperis haec est:		10
	pulsatus rogat et pugnis concisus adorat	300	
	ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti.		
	nec tamen haec tantum metuas; nam qui spoliet te		
	non derit clausis domibus postquam omnis ubique		
	fixa catenatae siluit compago tabernae.		
	interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem:	305	
	armato quotiens tutae custode tenentur		
	et Pomptina palus et Gallinaria pinus,		
	sic inde huc omnes tamquam ad vivaria currunt.		
	qua fornace graves, qua non incude catenae?		
	maximus in vinclis ferri modus, ut timeas ne	310	
	vomer deficiat, ne marra et sarcula desint.		
	felices proavorum atavos, felicia dicas		
	saecula quae quondam sub regibus atque tribunis		
	viderunt uno contentam carcere Romam.		

Juvenal *Satires* III.299–314

**End of Question 1**

**Please turn over**

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In Question 2 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the significance of the content of the text
  - analyse and evaluate the poet's use of literary features
- 

**Marks**

**Question 2** (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow.

- (a) 'Si bene me novi non Viscum pluris amicum,  
non Varium facies: nam quis me scribere plures  
aut citius possit versus? Quis membra movere  
mollius? Invideat quod et Hermogenes ego canto.' 25  
Interpellandi locus hic erat: 'Est tibi mater,  
cognati, quis te salvo est opus?' 'Haud mihi quisquam:  
omnes composui.' 'Felices! Nunc ego resto.'

Horace *Satires* I.9.22–28

- (i) 'Est tibi mater,  
cognati, quis te salvo est opus?' 2

What reasons might Horace's persona have for asking this question?

- (ii) How has the author created humour in this extract? 3

- (b) quemvis hominem secum attulit ad nos: 75  
grammaticus, rhetor, geometres, pictor, aliptes,  
augur, schoenobates, medicus, magus – omnia novit  
Graeculus esuriens: in caelum, iusseris, ibit.  
in summa non Maurus erat neque Sarmata nec Thrax  
qui sumpsit pinnas, mediis sed natus Athenis. 80  
horum ego non fugiam conchylia? me prior ille  
signabit fultusque toro meliore recumbet,  
adventus Romam quo pruna et cottana vento?  
usque adeo nihil est quod nostra infantia caelum  
hausit Aventini baca nutrita Sabina? 85

Juvenal *Satires* III.75–85

Analyse Juvenal's use of stylistic features and cultural references in this extract. 5

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In Question 3 you will be assessed on how well you:

- analyse and evaluate Latin poems in the satiric genre
  - present a structured response supported with references to the text
- 

**Marks**

**Question 3** (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the question that follows.

**10**

‘Maecenas quomodo tecum?’

hinc repetit: ‘Paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae;  
nemo dexterius fortuna est usus. Haberes 45  
magnum adiutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,  
hunc hominem velles si tradere: dispeream ni  
summosses omnes.’ ‘Non isto vivimus illic  
quo tu rere modo; domus hac nec purior ulla est  
nec magis his aliena malis; nil mi officit’ inquam 50  
‘ditior hic aut est quia doctior; est locus uni  
cuique suus.’ ‘Magnum narras, vix credibile.’...

Horace *Satires* I.9.43–52

quid Romae faciam? mentiri nescio; librum,  
si malus est, nequeo laudare et poscere; motus  
astrorum ignoro; funus promittere patris  
nec volo nec possum; ranarum viscera numquam  
inspexi; ferre ad nuptam quae mittit adulter, 45  
quae mandat, norunt alii; me nemo ministro  
fur erit, atque ideo nulli comes exeo tamquam  
mancus et extinctae, corpus non utile, dextrae.  
quis nunc diligitur nisi conscius et cui fervens  
aestuat occultis animus semperque tacendis? 50  
nil tibi se debere putat, nil conferet umquam,  
participem qui te secreti fecit honesti.

Juvenal *Satires* III.41–52

Analyse how the different personas, Horace and Umbricius, allow the authors to explore the system of patronage in Rome.

## Section II — Non-prescribed Text

15 marks

Attempt either Question 4 or Question 5

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

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In Question 4 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the meaning and style of an extract of text
  - use vocabulary appropriate to the context
  - demonstrate your understanding of the literary features of the satiric genre
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### Question 4 (15 marks)

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in bold are translated on page 7.

*Returning home impoverished after a long absence, the epic hero Ulysses consults the prophet Tiresias about how to get appointed as the heir to a rich man.*

**‘Hoc quoque, Tiresia, praeter narrata petenti  
responde, quibus amissas reparare queam res  
artibus atque modis. quid rides?’ ‘iamne doloso  
non satis est Ithacam revehi patriosque penatis  
adspicere?’ ‘o nulli quicquam mentite, vides ut 5  
nudus inopsque domum redeam te vate, neque illic  
aut apotheca procis intacta est aut pecus: atqui  
et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est.’**  
quando pauperiem missis ambagibus horres,  
accipe qua ratione queas ditescere. turdus 10  
sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc,  
res ubi magna nitet domino sene; dulcia poma  
et quoscumque feret cultus tibi fundus honores  
ante Larem gustet venerabilior Lare dives.  
qui quamvis periurus erit, sine gente, cruentus 15  
sanguine fraterno, fugitivus, ne tamen illi  
tu comes exterior, si postulet, ire recuses.’

Horace, *Satires* II.5.1–17

Question 4 continues on page 7

## Question 4 (continued)

**Vocabulary**

<i>ambages ambagum</i> f. pl.	roundabout ways, digressions, distractions, evasions
<i>comes exterior</i>	a companion on the outer side (ie someone who shows respect to someone else by walking on his unprotected side)
<i>cruentus -a -um</i>	bloody, bloodstained
<i>devoło devolare</i>	fly off, fly away
<i>ditesco ditescere</i>	grow rich
<i>fugitivus -i</i> m.	deserter, runaway
<i>niteo nitere nitui</i>	shine, look bright, glitter
<i>pauperies</i> f.	poverty
<i>periurus -a -um</i>	criminally dishonest
<i>pomum -i</i> n.	apple, pomegranate
<i>privus -a -um</i>	1. one's own, private 2. personal, particular
<i>queo quire quivi quitum</i>	can
<i>turdus -i</i> m.	a thrush (small bird eaten by Romans as a delicacy)
<i>venerabilis -e</i>	esteemed, revered, worthy of respect

## Translation of lines 1–8.

*ULYSSES: "Apart from what you've told me, Tiresias, answer this question too for me as I ask: by what skills and means can I get back the property I've lost? What are you laughing at?"*

*TIRESIAS: "It's not enough now for the cunning one to return to Ithaca and see his ancestral household gods?"*

*ULYSSES: "O you who have not told a lie to anyone, you see how bare and impoverished I return home (you're a prophet), and there no cellar nor herd of cattle has been left untouched by suitors: but still, breeding and virtue, without property, are cheaper than seaweed."*

- (a) Complete the translation of the extract (lines 9–17) in ENGLISH, starting from the words *quando pauperiem*. **9**
- (b) Explain ONE contrast Horace uses to create humour in the extract. **2**
- (c) How does Horace make the strategy suggested by Tiresias seem morally questionable? **4**

**End of Question 4**

**OR**

**Please turn over**

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In Question 5 you will be assessed on how well you:

- convey the essential meaning of the passage in a Latin composition
  - use vocabulary appropriate to the context
  - adopt the style and structure of Latin authors
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**Question 5** (15 marks)

Translate the passage into LATIN prose.

Life in Rome had changed so much that Umbricius had been asking himself what he should do. Pathetically he explained that in the city he could not find a house to rent with a small garden and a well for drawing water. After saying this, he went on: 'Furthermore, it is impossible for a poor man to sleep here! Wagons crossing the streets can be heard throughout the night while shouts snatch sleep from weary citizens. In contrast, the rich man doesn't need sleep at night for he sleeps as he is carried along in his litter with its windows closed.'

**End of paper**