



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

2004

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION

Latin Continuers

General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black or blue pen

Total marks – 100

Section I Pages 3–7

40 marks

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

Section II Pages 9–13

40 marks

- Attempt Questions 4–6
- Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Section III Pages 14–15

20 marks

- Attempt Question 7
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

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Section I — Prescribed Text – Cicero, *pro Caelio*

40 marks

Attempt Questions 1–3

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Answer both Question 1 and Question 3 in the same writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Answer Question 2 on the multiple-choice answer sheet provided.

Marks

Question 1 (15 marks)

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

- (a) Quid quaeritis, iudices? ignoscebam vobis attente audientibus, propterea quod egomet tam triste illud, tam asperum genus orationis horrebam. Ac prima pars fuit illa quae me minus movebat, fuisse meo necessario Bestiae Caelium familiarem, cenasse apud eum, ventitasse domum, studuisse praeturae. (25–26) **5**
- (b) Detur aliqui ludus aetati; sit adulescentia liberior; non omnia voluptatibus denegentur; non semper superet vera illa et directa ratio; vincat aliquando cupiditas voluptasque rationem, dum modo illa in hoc genere praescriptio moderatioque teneatur. Parcat iuventus pudicitiae suae, ne spoliet alienam, ne effundat patrimonium, ne faenore trucidetur, ne incurrat in alterius domum atque familiam, ne probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferat, ne quem vi terreat, ne intersit insidiis, scelere careat. Postremo cum paruerit voluptatibus, dederit aliquid temporis ad ludum aetatis atque ad inanis hasce adulescentiae cupiditates, revocet se aliquando ad curam rei domesticae, rei forensis rei que publicae, ut ea quae ratione antea non perspexerat satietate abiecisse et experiendo contempsisse videatur. (42) **10**

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Question 2.

Select the alternative A, B, C or D that best answers the question. Fill in the response oval completely.

Sample: $2 + 4 =$ (A) 2 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9
A B C D

If you think you have made a mistake, put a cross through the incorrect answer and fill in the new answer.

A B C D

If you change your mind and have crossed out what you consider to be the correct answer, then indicate the correct answer by writing the word **correct** and drawing an arrow as follows.

A B C D
correct
↙

Question 2 (5 marks)

Read the extract, and then, by analysing its grammatical features, answer the questions on page 5.

The words in the extract in ***bold italics*** are referred to in questions (a) to (j).

Itaque ***alii*** voluptatis causa ***omnia*** sapientes facere dixerunt, neque ab ***hac*** orationis turpitudine eruditi homines ***refugerunt***; alii cum voluptate dignitatem coniungendam putaverunt, ut res maxime inter se ***repugnantis dicendi*** facultate ***coniungerent***; illud unum directum ***iter*** ad laudem cum labore qui probaverunt, prope soli iam in scholis sunt relictī. Multa enim ***nobis*** blandimenta natura ipsa genuit quibus sopita virtus ***coniveret*** interdum; (41)

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (a) What is the case and number of *alii*?
(A) Genitive singular
(B) Dative singular
(C) Nominative plural
(D) Vocative plural
- (b) What function does *omnia* perform in its sentence?
(A) Subject of *facere*
(B) Object of *facere*
(C) Subject of *dixerunt*
(D) Object of *dixerunt*
- (c) Which of these best describes the word *hac*?
(A) It agrees with *orationis*.
(B) It agrees with *turpitudine*.
(C) It is an adverb of place.
(D) It is a pronoun referring to Clodia.
- (d) What is the tense and mood of *refugerunt*?
(A) Present indicative
(B) Perfect indicative
(C) Future perfect indicative
(D) Perfect subjunctive
- (e) What is the case, number and gender of *repugnantis*?
(A) Genitive singular feminine
(B) Genitive singular masculine
(C) Accusative plural feminine
(D) Ablative plural neuter
- (f) What form of the verb is *dicendi*?
(A) Gerundive
(B) Gerund
(C) Perfect participle
(D) Present participle
- (g) Why is *coniungerent* subjunctive?
(A) Purpose
(B) Result
(C) Indirect command
(D) Indirect question
- (h) What part of speech is *iter*?
(A) Adverb
(B) Noun
(C) Preposition
(D) Verb
- (i) Why is *nobis* dative?
(A) Advantage
(B) Agent
(C) Possession
(D) Predicative
- (j) Why is *coniveret* subjunctive?
(A) Cause
(B) Concession
(C) Generic
(D) Purpose

End of Question 2

Question 3 (20 marks)

Read the extracts and answer Question 3 in your writing booklet. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) Sunt autem duo crimina, *auri et veneni*; in quibus una atque eadem persona versatur. Aurum sumptum a Clodia, venenum quaesitum quod Clodiae daretur, ut dicitur. Omnia sunt alia non crimina sed maledicta, iurgi petulantis magis quam publicae quaestionis. ‘*Adulter, impudicus, sequester*’ convicium est, non accusatio. (30)
- (i) Explain the charges Cicero summarises with the words *auri et veneni*. 2
- (ii) ‘*Adulter, impudicus, sequester*’ 3
Why would accusations like these be made in a Roman court of law?
- (b) Eum putato tecum loqui: ‘Quid tumultuaris soror? quid insanis?
Quid clamorem exorsa verbis parvam rem magnam facis?
Vicinum adolescentulum aspexisti; candor huius te et proceritas, voltus oculique pepulerunt; saepius videre voluisti; fuisti non numquam in isdem hortis; vis nobilis mulier illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum. Non potes; calcitrat, respuit, repellit, non putat tua dona esse tanti. Confer te alio. Habes hortos ad Tiberim ac diligenter eo loco paratos quo omnis iuventus natandi causa venit; hinc licet condiciones cotidie legas; cur huic qui te spernit molesta es?’ (36)
- (i) How does this extract contribute to Cicero’s argument at this point in the speech? 3
- (ii) Discuss Cicero’s portrayal of Clodius’s character in this extract. 4

Question 3 continues on page 7

Question 3 (continued)

- (c) Obliviscor iam iniurias tuas, Clodia, depono memoriam doloris mei; quae abs te crudeliter in meos me absente facta sunt neglego; ne sint haec in te dicta quae dixi. Sed ex te ipsa requiro, quoniam et crimen accusatores abs te et testem eius criminis te ipsam dicunt se habere. Si quae mulier sit eius modi qualem ego paulo ante descripsi, tui dissimilis, vita institutoque meretricio, cum hac aliquid adulescentem hominem habuisse rationis num tibi perturpe aut perflagitiosum esse videatur? Ea si tu non es, sicut ego malo, quid est quod obiciant Caelio? Sin eam te volunt esse, quid est cur nos crimen hoc, si tu contemnis, pertimescamus? Qua re nobis da viam rationemque defensionis. Aut enim pudor tuus defendet nihil a M. Caelio petulantius esse factum, aut impudentia et huic et ceteris magnam ad se defendendum facultatem dabit. (50)

How does Cicero use rhetorical techniques in this extract in his attempt to persuade the jury?

End of Question 3

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Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Question 5.

Select the alternative A, B, C or D that best answers the question. Fill in the response oval completely.

Sample: $2 + 4 =$ (A) 2 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9
A B C D

If you think you have made a mistake, put a cross through the incorrect answer and fill in the new answer.

A B C D

If you change your mind and have crossed out what you consider to be the correct answer, then indicate the correct answer by writing the word **correct** and drawing an arrow as follows.

A B C D
correct
↙

Question 5 (5 marks)

Read the extract, and then, by analysing its grammatical features, answer the questions on page 11.

The words in the extract in ***bold italics*** are referred to in questions (a) to (j).

‘Iuppiter ***omnipotens, cui*** nunc ***Maurusia*** pictis
gens epulata ***toris*** Lenaeum libat honorem,
aspicis haec? an te, genitor, cum fulmina ***torques***
nequiquam horremus, ***caecique*** in nubibus ignes
terrificant animos et inania murmura ***miscent?*** 210
femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem
exiguam pretio posuit, cui ***litus*** arandum
cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra
reppulit ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.’

Question 5 continues on page 11

Question 5 (continued)

- (a) What is the case of *omnipotens*?
(A) Nominative
(B) Vocative
(C) Accusative
(D) Genitive
- (b) What type of pronoun is *cui* in line 206?
(A) Demonstrative
(B) Emphatic
(C) Interrogative
(D) Relative
- (c) What is the case and number of *Maurusia*?
(A) Nominative singular
(B) Ablative singular
(C) Nominative plural
(D) Accusative plural
- (d) Why is *toris* in the ablative case?
(A) Absolute
(B) Description
(C) Instrument
(D) Place
- (e) What part of speech is *torques*?
(A) Adjective
(B) Adverb
(C) Noun
(D) Verb
- (f) What does *caecique* agree with?
(A) The subject of *horremus*
(B) *nubibus*
(C) *ignes*
(D) *animos*
- (g) What is the tense and mood of *miscent*?
(A) Present indicative
(B) Present subjunctive
(C) Future indicative
(D) Imperfect subjunctive
- (h) What word is *litus* the object of?
(A) *posuit*
(B) *arandum*
(C) *dedimus*
(D) *reppulit*
- (i) Why is *cuique* in the dative case?
(A) Agent
(B) Disadvantage
(C) Indirect object
(D) Predicative
- (j) What is the case and number of *loci*?
(A) Genitive singular
(B) Dative singular
(C) Nominative plural
(D) Vocative plural

End of Question 5

Question 6 (20 marks)

Read the extracts and answer Question 6 in your writing booklet. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) 'dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum 305
 posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra?
 nec te noster amor nec te data dextera quondam
 nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
 quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem
 et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum, 310
 crudelis? quid, si non arva aliena domosque
 ignotas peteres, et Troia antiqua maneret,
 Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?
 mene fugis? per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te
 (quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui), 315
 per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
 si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
 dulce meum, miserere domus labentis, et istam,
 oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
 te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni 320
 odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem
 extinctus pudor, et, qua sola sidera adibam,
 fama prior. cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?

- (i) What has prompted Dido to make this speech? **1**
- (ii) Outline the arguments Dido uses in this extract. **2**
- (iii) How is Dido's state of mind revealed in this extract? **4**

Question 6 continues on page 13

Question 6 (continued)

- (b) At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
 arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit. 280
 ardet abire fuga dulcisque relinquere terras,
 attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
 heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
 audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?
 Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc 285
 in partisque rapit varias perque omnia versat.
 Haec alternanti potior sententia visa est:
 Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum,
 classem aptent taciti sociosque ad litora cogant,
 arma parent et quae rebus sit causa novandis 290
 dissimulent; sese interea, quando optima Dido
 nesciat et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
 temptaturum aditus et quae mollissima fandi
 tempora, quis rebus dexter modus.
- (i) What events have prompted Aeneas's reaction in lines 279–80? 2
- (ii) (1) Copy lines 279–80 into your writing booklet and scan them, marking the main caesura in each line. 2
- (2) How does the metre of line 279 reinforce its meaning? 1
- (iii) Analyse how the language of the extract illustrates the conflict Aeneas is experiencing. 8

End of Question 6

Section III — Unseen Texts

20 marks

Attempt Question 7

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Marks

Question 7 (20 marks)

Translate BOTH extracts into ENGLISH, using words appropriate to the context. Translations should be written on alternate lines. Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided on the facing page.

(a) *Iulus leads a procession of noble young men on horseback.* 8

extremus formaque ante omnis pulcher Iulus 50
Sidonio et invecus equo, quem candida Dido
esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.
cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestae
fertur equis.*

excipiunt plausu pavidos gaudentque tuentes 55
Dardanidae, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.

Virgil, *Aeneid* 5.570–576

*line 54 is a half-line in the original text.

(b) *Cicero warns the members of his own social class not to make their situation any worse.* 12

Nunc vos, equites Romani, videte. Scitis me
ortum e vobis omnia semper sensisse pro vobis.
Nihil horum sine magna cura et summa caritate
vestri ordinis loquor. Alius alios homines et ordines,
ego vos semper complexus sum. Moneo et praedico,
integra re causaque denuntio, omnis homines deosque
testor: dum potestis, dum licet, providete ne
duriorem vobis condicionem statuatis ordinique vestro
quam ferre possitis.

Cicero, *pro C. Rabirio Postumo* 15

Question 7 continues on page 15

Question 7 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>Acestes -ae m.</i>	Acestes, an aged horse-trainer
<i>caritas caritatis f.</i>	affection
<i>complexor -i complexus sum</i>	embrace
<i>Dardanidae -arum m.pl.</i>	Trojans, the sons of Dardanus
<i>denuntio -are -avi -atum</i>	declare; warn
<i>excipio -ere excepi exceptum</i>	welcome; receive
<i>integer, integra, integrum</i>	undamaged; still intact; not yet corrupted
<i>invehor -i invectus sum</i>	ride on
<i>praedico -ere praedixi praedictum</i>	declare
<i>pignus pignoris n.</i>	token; proof
<i>plausus -us m.</i>	applause
<i>pubes -is f.</i>	young men; warriors
<i>Sidonius -a -um</i>	Sidonian, from Sidon, near Dido's homeland of Tyre
<i>Trinacrius -a -um</i>	from Trinacria, Sicilian

End of paper

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