



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

2004

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 2–6

35 marks

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

Section II Pages 8–10

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.

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 elegy
-

Marks

Question 1 (15 marks)

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

- (a) 4
- ter tamen ante pedes uolui procumbere supplex;
ter formidatas reppulit illa manus.
at tu ne dubita (minuet uindicta dolorem)
protinus in uoltus unguibus ire meos;
nec nostris oculis nec nostris parce capillis: 65
quamlibet infirmas adiuuat ira manus.
neue mei sceleris tam tristia signa supersint,
pone recompositas in statione comas.
- Ovid, *Amores* I.7.61–68
- (b) 5
- O di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus umquam
extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem,
me miserum aspicate et, si vitam puriter egi,
eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi, 20
quae mihi subrepens imos ut torpor in artus
expulit ex omni pectore laetitas.
Non iam illud quaero, contra me ut diligat illa,
aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit:
ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere morbum. 25
O di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.
- Catullus, 76.17–26

Question 1 continues on page 3

Question 1 (continued)

(c)	accipe, per longos tibi qui deseruiat annos; accipe, qui pura norit amare fide. si me non ueterum commendant magna parentum nomina, si nostri sanguinis auctor eques, nec meus innumeris renouatur campus aratri, temperat et sumptus parcus uterque parens: at Phoebus comitesque nouem uitisque repertor hac faciunt et me qui tibi donat Amor et nulli cessura fides, sine crimine mores, nudaque simplicitas purpureusque pudor. non mihi mille placent, non sum desultor amoris: tu mihi, si qua fides, cura perennis eris;	5 10 15	6
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Ovid, *Amores* I.3.5–16

End of Question 1

Please turn over

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) Dicebas quondam solum te nosse Catullum,
 Lesbia, nec prae me velle tenere Iovem.
Dilexi tum te non tantum ut vulgus amicam,
 sed pater ut gnatos diligit et generos.
Nunc te cognovi: quare etsi impensius uror, 5
 multo mi tamen es vilior et levior.
Qui potis est, inquis? Quod amantem iniuria talis
 cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus.

Catullus, 72

- (i) What impression of Lesbia does Catullus create in this poem? 2
- (ii) Discuss the effect of the references to time in this poem. 3

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (b) Carminis interea nostri redeamus in orbem,
gaudeat ut solito tacta puella sono.
Orpheia detinuisse feras et concita dicunt
flumina Threicia sustinuisse lyra;
saxa Cithaeronis Thebas agitata per artem 5
sponte sua in muri membra coisse ferunt;
quin etiam, Polypheme, fera Galatea sub Aetna
ad tua rorantis carmina flexit equos:
miremur, nobis et Baccho et Apolline dextro,
turba puellarum si mea uerba colit? 10
quod non Taenariis domus est mihi fulta columnis,
nec camera auratas inter eburna trabes,
nec mea Phaeacas aequant pomaria siluas,
non operosa rigat Marcius antra liquor;
at Musae comites et carmina cara legenti, 15
nec defessa choris Calliopea meis.
fortunata, meo si qua es celebrata libello!

Propertius, III.2.1–17

- (i) Identify the theme of this extract. 1
- (ii) How does Propertius use allusions and other literary devices to communicate this theme? 4

End of Question 2

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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.

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 elegy
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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 9.

Neaera's lover is warned of her faithlessness, but urged to plead with her.

Tantum cara tibi quantum nec filia matri,
quantum nec cupido bella puella viro,
pro qua sollicitas caelestia numina votis,
quae tibi securos non sinit ire dies
et, cum te fusco Somnus velavit amictu, 5
vanum nocturnis fallit imaginibus
carminibus celebrata tuis formosa Neaera
alterius mavult esse puella uiri,
diversasque suas agitat mens impia curas,
nec gaudet casta nupta Neaera domo 10
A crudele genus nec fidum femina nomen!
A pereat, didicit fallere si qua virum!
Sed flecti poterit: mens est mutabilis illis;
tu modo cum multa bracchia tende fide.
Saevus Amor docuit validos temptare labores, 15
saevus Amor docuit verbera posse pati.

Tibullus, III.4.51–66

Question 4 continues on page 9

Question 4 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>a</i>	(interjection) ah!
<i>bracchium -i n.</i>	arm
<i>formosus -a -um</i>	beautiful
<i>mutabilis -e</i>	changeable; flexible
<i>nubo -ere nupsi nuptum</i>	to marry
<i>(verber) verberis n.</i>	beating; blow

Translation of lines 1–6.

'She who is more dear to you than a daughter to her mother, more than a pretty girl to her eager man, the one you pester the gods of heaven about in your prayers, who does not let your days pass untroubled, whenever sleep shrouds you with its dusty cloak — she tricks you, feeble man, with night-time images.'

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (a) Complete the translation of the extract (lines 7–16) in ENGLISH, starting with the words <i>carminibus celebrata</i> . | 10 |
| (b) How is the lover's sense of betrayal expressed in this extract? | 2 |
| (c) Explain how the elegiac couplet is used to express the poet's thought neatly and forcefully, illustrating your answer with TWO examples from the extract. | 3 |

End of Question 4**OR**

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
-

Question 5 (15 marks)

Translate the passage into LATIN prose.

Ovid wonders what he will say concerning his lack of sleep. He thinks that it could be an assault from love. After some thought, he decides to yield. Love is cruel and all must serve it. Ovid proclaims himself defeated so that he may not fight a war with love. Love triumphs over all people and leads good sense and modesty in its procession. Therefore, since love's arrows and flames cannot be avoided, Ovid begs that love not waste its strength. Instead it should protect the conquered, as Caesar does.

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