



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

2006

**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

BLANK PAGE

Section I — Prescribed Text – Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, Book 1

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) 5
- Inde foedus ictum inter duces, inter exercitus salutationem factam. Aeneam apud Latinum fuisse in hospitio; ibi Latinum apud penates deos domesticum publico adiunxisse foedus filia Aeneae in matrimonium data. Ea res utique Troianis spem adfirmat tandem stabili certaue sede finiendi erroris. Oppidum condunt: Aeneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat. (1.9–10)
- (b) 10
- Sacra dis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi, ut ab Evandro instituta erant, facit. Herculem in ea loca Geryone interempto boves mira specie abegisse memorant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, qua prae se armentum agens nando traiecerat, loco herbido, ut quiete et pabulo laeto reficeret boves et ipsum fessum via procubuisse. Ibi cum eum cibo vinoque gravatum sopor oppressisset, pastor accola eius loci, nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, captus pulchritudine boum cum avertere eam praedam vellet, quia si agendo armentum in speluncam compulsisset ipsa vestigia quaerentem dominum eo deductura erant, aversos boves eximium quemque pulchritudine caudis in speluncam traxit. (7.3–5)

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 the questions (a) to (j).

Iam res Romana ***adeo*** erat valida, ut ***cuilibet*** finitimarum civitatum bello par ***esset***; sed penuria mulierum hominis aetatem ***duratura*** magnitudo erat, quippe quibus nec ***domi*** spes prolis nec cum finitimis conubia ***essent***. Tum ex consilio patrum Romulus legatos circa vicinas ***gentes*** misit qui societatem ***conubiumque*** novo populo ***peterent***: urbes quoque ut cetera, ex infimo ***nasci***; (9.1–3)

Question 2 continues on page 5

Question 2 (continued)

- (a) What part of speech is *adeo*?
(A) Adverb
(B) Conjunction
(C) Noun
(D) Verb
- (b) Why is *cuilibet* dative?
(A) Agrees with a noun
(B) Dative of disadvantage
(C) Depends on an adjective
(D) Indirect object of a verb
- (c) Why is *esset* subjunctive?
(A) Purpose
(B) Result
(C) Indirect command
(D) Indirect wish
- (d) With which word does *duratura* agree?
(A) *penuria*
(B) *hominis*
(C) *aetatem*
(D) *magnitudo*
- (e) What case is *domi*?
(A) Nominative
(B) Genitive
(C) Ablative
(D) Locative
- (f) Why is *essent* subjunctive?
(A) Causal
(B) Concessive
(C) Purpose
(D) Result
- (g) Why is *gentes* accusative?
(A) Direct object of a verb
(B) Governed by a preposition
(C) Subject of indirect statement
(D) Expressing length of time
- (h) What case is *conubium*?
(A) Nominative
(B) Vocative
(C) Accusative
(D) Genitive
- (i) Why is *petere* subjunctive?
(A) Causal
(B) Generic
(C) Purpose
(D) Result
- (j) Which of the following best describes *nasci*?
(A) Adjective
(B) Infinitive
(C) Noun
(D) Participle

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) Intervenit deinde his cogitationibus
avitum malum, regni cupido, atque inde foedum
certamen coortum a satis miti principio. Quoniam
gemini essent nec aetatis verecundia discrimen facere
posset, ut di quorum tutelae ea loca essent auguriis
legerent qui nomen novae urbi daret, qui conditam
imperio regeret, Palatium Romulus, Remus Aven-
tinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt. (6.4)
- (i) Why did Romulus and Remus decide to found their city in this area? 1
- (ii) Describe the earlier event to which the words *avitum malum, regni cupido* refer. 2
- (iii) Describe what Romulus and Remus agreed to do to resolve the dispute. 2
- (b) ‘Romulus,’ inquit, ‘Quirites, parens urbis
huius, prima hodierna luce caelo repente delapsus se
mihi obvium dedit. Cum perfusus horrore venera-
bundusque adstissem petens precibus ut contra
intueri fas esset, “Abi, nuntia,” inquit, “Romanis,
caelestes ita velle ut mea Roma caput orbis terrarum
sit; proinde rem militarem colant sciantque et ita
posteris tradant nullas opes humanas armis Romanis
resistere posse.” Haec’ inquit ‘locutus sublimis
abiit.’ (16.6–8)
- (i) Why did Proculus Iulius deliver this speech? 2
- (ii) Explain how the themes and literary techniques in this extract illustrate Livy’s approach to the writing of history. 5

Question 3 continues on page 7

Question 3 (continued)

- (c) Cum pavida ex somno mulier nullam opem, prope mortem imminentem videret, tum Tarquinius fateri amorem, orare, miscere precibus minas, versare in omnes partes muliebrem animum. Ubi obstinatum videbat et ne mortis quidem metu inclinari, addit ad metum dedecus: cum mortua iugulatum servum nudum positurum ait, ut in sordido adulterio necata dicatur. Quo terrore cum vicisset obstinatum pudicitiam velut <vi> victrix libido, profectusque inde Tarquinius ferox expugnato decore muliebri esset, Lucretia maesta tanto malo nuntium Romam eundem ad patrem Ardeamque ad virum mittit, ut cum singulis fidelibus amicis veniant; ita facto maturatoque opus esse; rem atrocem incidisse. (58.3–5)

Analyse the characterisation of Lucretia and Sextus Tarquinius in relation to Livy's aims and methods.

8

End of Question 3

BLANK PAGE

Section II — Prescribed Text – Virgil, *Aeneid VI*

40 marks

Attempt Questions 4–6

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Answer both Question 4 and Question 6 in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Answer Question 5 on the multiple-choice answer sheet provided.

Marks

Question 4 (15 marks)

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

- (a) nec plura his. ille admirans venerabile donum 5
 fatalis virgae longo post tempore visum
 caeruleam advertit puppim ripaeque propinquat. 410
 inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,
 deturbat laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
 ingentem Aenean. gemuit sub pondere cumba
 sutilis et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
- (b) quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet 10
 Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Iliia mater
 educet. viden, ut geminae stant vertice cristae
 et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore? 780
 en huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
 imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
 septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
 felix prole virum: qualis Berecyntia mater
 invehitur curru Phrygias turrata per urbes 785
 laeta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,
 omnis caelicolas, omnis supera alta tenentis.
 huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem
 Romanosque tuos. hic Caesar et omnis Iuli
 progenies magnum caeli ventura sub axem. 790

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 the questions (a) to (j).

continuo **sontis** ultrix accincta flagello 570
Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
intentans **anguis** vocat agmina saeva sororum.
tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacrae
panduntur portae. **cernis** custodia qualis
vestibulo sedeat, facies quae limina **servet?** 575
quinguaginta atris **immanis** hiatibus Hydra
saevior intus habet sedem. tum Tartarus **ipse**
bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras
quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus **Olympum.**
hic **genus** antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes, 580
fulmine deiecti fundo volvuntur in imo.
hic et Aloidas geminos immania vidi
corpora, **qui** manibus magnum rescindere caelum
adgressi superisque Iovem detrudere **regnis.**

Question 5 continues on page 11

Question 5 (continued)

- (a) What are the case and number of *sontis*?
(A) Nominative singular
(B) Accusative plural
(C) Genitive singular
(D) Ablative plural
- (b) Which word agrees with *anguis*?
(A) *torvos*
(B) *sinistra*
(C) *intentans*
(D) *saeva*
- (c) What part of speech is *cernis*?
(A) Adjective
(B) Adverb
(C) Noun
(D) Verb
- (d) Why is *servet* subjunctive?
(A) Generic
(B) Indirect command
(C) Indirect question
(D) Purpose
- (e) With which word does *immanis* agree?
(A) *atris*
(B) *hiatibus*
(C) *Hydra*
(D) *intus*
- (f) What type of pronoun is *ipse*?
(A) Demonstrative
(B) Emphatic
(C) Personal
(D) Reflexive
- (g) Why is *Olympum* accusative?
(A) Direct object of verb
(B) Distance
(C) Governed by a preposition
(D) In apposition
- (h) What are the case and gender of *genus*?
(A) Nominative neuter
(B) Accusative neuter
(C) Nominative masculine
(D) Accusative masculine
- (i) To which word does the pronoun *qui* refer?
(A) *hic*
(B) *Aloidas*
(C) *corpora*
(D) *manibus*
- (j) Why is *regnis* ablative?
(A) Cause
(B) Description
(C) Origin
(D) Separation

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)
- | | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Ibant obscuri</i> sola sub nocte per umbram | |
| perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna: | |
| quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna | 270 |
| est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra | |
| Iuppiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem. | |
| vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus Orci | |
| Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae, | |
| pallentesque habitant Morbi tristisque Senectus, | 275 |
| et Metus et malesuada Fames ac turpis Egestas, | |
| terribiles visu formae, Letumque Labosque; | |
| tum consanguineus Leti Sopor et mala mentis | |
| Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum, | |
| ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens | 280 |
| vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis. | |
- (i) To which characters do the words *ibant obscuri* refer? **1**
- (ii) Describe the role of the Eumenides in Virgil's Underworld. **2**
- (iii) Explain how Virgil uses language and stylistic features to create the atmosphere of this extract. **6**

Question 6 continues on page 13

Question 6 (continued)

- (b) sed te qui vivum casus age fare vicissim
attulerint. pelagine venis erroribus actus
an monitu divum? an quae te fortuna fatigat,
ut tristis sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?’
- Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis 535
iam medium aetherio cursu traiecerat axem;
et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus,
sed comes admonuit breviterque adfata Sibylla est:
‘nox ruit, Aenea; nos flendo ducimus horas.
hic locus est, partis ubi se via findit in ambas: 540
dextera quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit,
hac iter Elysium nobis; at laeva malorum
exercet poenas et ad impia Tartara mittit.’
Deiphobus contra: ‘ne saevi, magna sacerdos;
discedam, explebo numerum reddarque tenebris. 545
i decus, i, nostrum; melioribus utere fatis.’
tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.
- (i) (1) Copy lines 544–545 into your writing booklet and scan them, 2
marking the main caesura in each line.
- (2) Identify a feature of the rhythm of these lines showing how it 2
reinforces their meaning.
- (ii) Explain how Virgil uses contrast in this extract to emphasise the 7
significance of this point in Aeneas’ journey.

End of Question 6

Section III — Unseen Texts

20 marks

Attempt Question 7

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer part (a) and part (b) in SEPARATE writing booklets.

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) *Pygmalion, King of Tyre, murders his brother-in-law Sychaeus.* 8

sed regna Tyri germanus habebat 346
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
quos inter medius venit furor. ille Sychaeum
impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore
clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum 350
germanae; factumque diu celavit et aegram
multa malus simulans vana spe lusit amantem.

Virgil, *Aeneid I*, 346–352

quos (line 348) refers to Pygmalion and Sychaeus

(b) *The Romans interpret remarkable changes in the weather as a divine warning against renewing their attack upon the Aequi.* 12

Eodem anno Valerius consul cum exercitu in Aequos profectus, cum hostem ad proelium elicere non posset, castra oppugnare est adortus. Prohibuit foeda tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus caelo deiecta. Admirationem deinde auxit signo receptui dato adeo tranquilla serenitas reddita ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare iterum religio fuerit. Omnis ira belli ad populationem agri vertit.

Livy, *Book 2*, 62.1–2

Question 7 continues on page 15

Question 7 (continued)

Vocabulary

<i>elicio, -ere, elicui, elicium</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. to coax, entice, lure out2. to call forth, summon, fetch3. to excite, arouse
<i>factum, -i (n)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. deed, action, event2. achievement, exploit3. fact
<i>germanus, -a</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. having the same father and mother, (full) brother, (full) sister2. brotherly, sisterly3. true, real, genuine
<i>grando, grandinis (f)</i>	hail
<i>incautus, -a, -um</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. incautious, inconsiderate, heedless, reckless2. unforeseen, unprotected
<i>populatio, -onis (f)</i>	the ravaging, the plundering
<i>receptus, -us (m)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. recovery2. withdrawal, retreat3. refuge
<i>serenitas, -atis (f)</i>	fine weather
<i>tonitrus, -us (m)</i>	thunder
<i>Valerius, -i (m)</i>	Valerius (a Roman name; member of the <i>gens Valeria</i>)

End of paper

BLANK PAGE