



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

**2008**

**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.

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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 content and style of the author
- 

Marks

**Question 1** (15 marks)

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

- (a) Cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me  
paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus –  
si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam  
cenam, non sine candida puella  
et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis; 5  
haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,  
cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli  
plenus sacculus est aranearum.  
Sed contra accipies meros amores,  
seu quid suavius elegantiusve est: 10  
nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae  
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque;  
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,  
totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

Catullus, *Poem 13*

Question 1 continues on page 3

Question 1 (continued)

(b)	<p>vixi puellis nuper idoneus          et militavi non sine gloria:          nunc arma defunctumque bello          barbiton hic paries habebit,</p> <p>laevum marinae qui Veneris latus          custodit. hic, hic ponite lucida          funalia et vectes et arcus          oppositis foribus minaces.</p> <p>o quae beatam diva tenes Cyprum et          Memphin carentem Sithonia nive,          regina, sublime flagello          tange Chloen semel arrogantem.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p>
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Horace, *Odes III.26*

**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 author'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)

Ille mi par esse deo videtur,  
ille, *si fas est*, superare divos,  
qui sedens adversus identidem te  
spectat et audit

dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis  
eripit sensus mihi: nam simul te,  
Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi  
vocis in ore

lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus  
flamma demanat, sonitu suo  
tintinant aures, gemina teguntur  
lumina nocte.

Catullus, *Poem 51*

- (i) Explain the significance of *si fas est* in this context. **2**
- (ii) How does Catullus use linguistic and literary features in this extract to convey intense personal feeling? **3**

**Question 2 continues on page 5**

Question 2 (continued)

- (b)
- |   |    |
|---|----|
| exegi monumentum aere perennius<br>regalique situ pyramidum altius,<br>quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens<br>possit diruere aut innumerabilis<br>annorum series et fuga temporum.   | 5  |
| non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei<br>vitabit Libitinam: usque ego postera<br>crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium<br>scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex.<br>dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus                                 | 10 |
| et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium<br>regnavit populorum, ex humili potens<br>princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos<br>deduxisse modos. sume superbiam<br>quaesitam meritis et mihi Delphica<br>lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam. | 15 |

Horace, *Odes III.30*

- |      |  |          |
|------|--|----------|
| (i)  | With reference to lines 1–5, how effective is Horace’s presentation of his own achievement?  | <b>2</b> |
| (ii) | How do the Greek and Roman references, which Horace includes in this poem, illustrate the claim he makes in lines 13–14 ( <i>princeps...modos</i> )? | <b>3</b> |

**End of Question 2**

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

- analyse and evaluate Latin poetry in the lyric 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.

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus  
rumoresque senum severiorum  
omnes unius aestimemus assis!  
Soles occidere et redire possunt;  
nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux, 5  
nox est perpetua una dormienda.  
Da mi basia mille, deinde centum;  
dein mille altera, dein secunda centum;  
deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.  
Dein, cum milia multa fecerimus, 10  
conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,  
aut ne quis malus invidere possit,  
cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

Catullus, *Poem 5*

tu ne quaesieris – scire nefas – quem mihi,  
quem tibi  
finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec  
Babylonios  
temptaris numeros. ut melius, quidquid  
erit, pati,  
seu plures hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter  
ultimam,  
quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus 5  
mare  
Tyrrhenum. sapias, vina liques et spatio  
brevi  
spem longam reseces. dum loquimur,  
fugerit invida  
aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum  
credula postero.

Horace, *Odes I.11*

Analyse how similar themes are explored in the above poems. In your answer, include language, imagery and cultural references.

**10**

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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.

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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 content and literary features of Latin lyric poetry
- 

### Question 4 (15 marks)

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in bold are translated on page 9.

*Horace addresses the lyre, which has the power to tame wild nature and calm even the inhabitants of the Underworld*

tu potes tigres comitesque silvas  
ducere et rivos celeres morari;  
cessit immanis tibi blandienti  
ianitor aulae,

Cerberus, quamvis furiale centum  
muniant angues caput eius atque  
spiritus taeter saniesque manet  
ore trilingui. 5

**quin et Ixion Tityosque voltu  
risit invito, stetit urna paulum  
sicca, dum grato Danai puellas  
carmine mulces.** 10

Horace, *Odes III.11*

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**Question 4 continues on page 9**



## Question 4 (continued)

**Vocabulary**

<i>anguis, anguis</i> m.	snake		
<i>aula -ae</i> f.	1. court	2. house	3. palace
<i>blandior, blandiri, blanditus</i>	1. soothe	2. flatter	3. please
<i>Cerberus -i</i> m.	Cerberus – three-headed guard dog of the Underworld		
<i>furialis-is-e</i>	1. fearful	2. raging	3. dreadful
<i>mano -are</i>	1. flow	2. drip	3. proceed
<i>rivus -i</i> m.	1. brook	2. stream	3. river
<i>sanies</i> f.	1. diseased blood	2. gore	3. venom
<i>taeter, taetra, taetrum</i>	1. foul	2. repulsive	3. horrid
<i>tigris, tigris</i> m.	tiger		
<i>trilinguis-is-e</i>	with three tongues		

Translation of lines 9–12.

*'In fact, even Ixion and Tityos smiled against their will, the jar stood dry for a short time, while you soothed the daughters of Danaus with your charming song.'*

- (a) Complete the translation of the extract (lines 1–8) in ENGLISH, starting from the words *tu potes*. **10**
- (b) Why would we expect Horace to write in praise of the lyre? **2**
- (c) Identify ONE literary feature in this extract, and evaluate its effectiveness. **3**

**End of Question 4**

**OR**

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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 classical Latin authors
- 

**Question 5** (15 marks)

Translate the passage into LATIN prose.

Furius and Aurelius, two friends of Catullus, were such bold men that they were prepared to journey to many dangerous places. When the poet was very distressed by Lesbia's faithlessness, he asked his friends to tell her that he no longer loved her. 'Let her live happily with all her lovers!' he said. 'Even if she begged me I would never take her back! Through her fault, my love has now fallen like a flower cut down by a passing plough!' Although they preferred to cross the Alps or to sail to Britain, Furius and Aurelius took this message to Lesbia.

**End of paper**

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