



Victorian Certificate of Education 2005

LATIN

Written examination

Day Date 2005

Reading time: *.*.* to *.*.* (15 minutes)

Writing time: *.*.* to *.*.* (2 hours)

TASK BOOK

Structure of book

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>	<i>Suggested times (minutes)</i>
1	1	1	45	50
2 – Part A	9	9	15	20
– Part B	10	10	20	20
– Part C	2	2	20	30
			Total 100	120

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners, rulers and any printed monolingual or bilingual dictionary in one or two separate volumes.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Task book of 9 pages, including **Assessment criteria** on page 9.
- One or more script books.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided on the front page(s) of the script book(s).
- All answers must be in ink or ball-point pen, in English, and in the form of complete sentences.
- Write all your answers in the script book(s).

At the end of the task

- Place all other used script books inside the front cover of the first script book.
- You may retain this task book.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other electronic communication devices into the examination room.

This page is blank

SECTION 1 – Translation of an unseen passage**Instructions for Section 1**

Translate the following Latin passage into English. Use the script book(s) provided.

A Persian Sisines had been sent by the governor of Egypt to the court of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. He liked the life in Macedonia and decided to live in exile there. When Alexander invaded Asia, he went with him and was regarded as one of his loyal companions. Just before the Battle of Issus in 333 BC a letter was delivered to him from Nabarzanes urging him to betray Alexander.

Nabarzanes, legatus Darei, litteras miserat hortabaturque Sisinem ut aliquid faceret quod regem sibi conciliaret. has litteras Sisines, ut innoxius, ad Alexandrum saepe deferre temptavit, sed cum tot curis apparatuque belli regem videret urgeri, aptius subinde tempus exspectans suspicionem aliis scelestum consilium initum esse praebuit. namque epistola, priusquam ei redderetur, in manus Alexandri pervenerat, lectamque eam et ignoti anuli signo impresso Sisini dari iusserat ad aestimandum fidem barbari. qui quia per complures dies non adierat regem, scelesto consilio eam visus est suppressisse et in agmine a Cretensibus haud dubie iussu regis occisus est.

Quintus Curtius, *History of Alexander III*, vii, 13–15 (adapted)

Total 45 marks

**END OF SECTION 1
TURN OVER**

SECTION 2 – Comprehension, interpretation and analysis of the prescribed seen text**Instructions for Section 2**

Answer **all** questions in Part A, Part B and Part C in the script book(s) provided.

Part A – Comprehension and analysis of the prescribed seen text

Read the passage and answer Questions 1 to 9.

Turnus ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos
 defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
 se signari oculis, ultro implacabilis ardet
 attollitque animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis
 5 saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus
 tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantis
 excutiens cervice toros fixumque latronis
 impavidus frangit telum et fremit ore cruento:
 haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
 10 tum sic adfatur regem atque ita turbidus inquit:
 ‘nulla mora in Turno; nihil est quod dicta retractent
 ignavi Aeneadae, nec quae pepigere recusent.
 congredior. fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.
 aut hac Dardanium dextra sub Tartara mittam,
 15 desertorem Asiae (sedeant spectentque Latini),
 et solus ferro crimen commune refellam,
 aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia coniunx.’

The Aeneid 12, 1–17

Question 1

Explain what is meant by *adverso Marte* (line 1).

2 marks

Question 2

What special significance might there be of the use of *Poenorum* in line 4?

1 mark

Question 3

Who is referred to as *regem* in line 10?

1 mark

Question 4

Translate and explain the significance of *nec quae pepigere recusent* (line 12).

2 marks

Question 5

Who is referred to as *Dardanium* in line 14? Why is this person referred to in this way?

2 marks

Question 6

Explain what is meant by *Tartara* (line 14).

1 mark

Question 7

What does the speaker mean by using the words *desertorem Asiae* (line 15)?

2 marks

Question 8

Explain what the speaker means by using the words *crimen commune* (line 16).

2 marks

Question 9

Who is *Lavinia* (line 17) and why is she referred to as *coniunx*?

2 marks

Part B – Interpretation of the prescribed seen text

Read the passage and answer Questions 10 to 19.

accepit vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris
 flagrantis perfusa genas, cui plurimus ignem
 subiecit rubor et calefacta per ora cucurrit.
 Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro
 5 si quis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa
 alba rosa, talis virgo dabat ore colores.
 illum turbat amor figitque in virgine vultus.
 ardet in arma magis paucisque adfatur Amatam;
 ‘ne, quaeso, ne me lacrimis neve omine tanto
 10 prosequere in duri certamina Martis euntem,
 o mater; neque enim Turno mora libera mortis.
 nuntius haec, Idmon, Phrygio mea dicta tyranno
 haud placitura refer: cum primum crastina caelo
 puniceis invecta rotis Aurora rubebit,
 15 non Teucros agat in Rutulos; Teucrum arma quiescant
 et Rutuli; nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum;
 illo quaeratur coniunx Lavinia campo.’

The Aeneid 12, 64–80

Question 10

In what way are the words *flagrantis perfusa genas* (line 2) a typical Virgilian use of words?

2 marks

Question 11

Identify the literary device used in lines 4–6 and discuss its effectiveness.

1 + 2 = 3 marks

Question 12

Comment on how the use of *turbat amor* in line 7 is effective.

2 marks

Question 13

What stylistic technique is used in the second half of line 7?

1 mark

Question 14

What stylistic technique can be seen in line 8?

1 mark

Question 15

What stylistic technique is present in line 9? Comment on its effectiveness.

1 + 1 = 2 marks

Question 16

Comment on Virgil's use of language in lines 13 and 14.

2 marks

Question 17

Comment on the metre of line 17 and the effect that it produces.

2 marks

Question 18

Scan lines 11 and 12 marking the length of syllables, the end of feet and the caesura.

3 marks

Question 19

Comment on the characterisation of Turnus in this passage.

2 marks

Part C – Analysis of themes and ideas from the prescribed seen text

Read the passage and answer Questions 20 and 21.

at vero Rutulis impar ea pugna videri
iamdudum et vario misceri pectora motu,
tum magis ut propius cernunt non viribus aequis.
adiuvat incesso tacito progressus et aram
suppliciter venerans demisso lumine Turnus
pubentesque genae et iuvenali in corpore pallor.
quem simul ac Iuturna soror crebrescere vidit
sermonem et vulgi variare labantia corda,
in medias acies formam adsimulata Camerti
(cui genus a proavis ingens clarumque paternae
nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis) –
in medias dat sese acies haud nescia rerum
rumoresque serit varios ac talia fatur:
‘non pudet, o Rutuli, pro cunctis talibus unam
obiectare animam? numerone an viribus aequi
non sumus? en, omnes et Troes et Arcades hi sunt,
fatalesque manus, infensa Etruria Turno:
vix hostem, alterni si congregiamur, habemus.
ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,
succedet fama vivusque per ora feretur;
nos patria amissa dominis parere superbis
cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis.’

The Aeneid 12, 216–237

Question 20

How does the picture of Turnus here differ from the picture of him elsewhere in *The Aeneid*? Why does Virgil do this?

3 + 3 = 6 marks

Question 21

Discuss the role of Iuturna in this passage and Book 12 as a whole. What forces does she represent at this point which are present throughout *The Aeneid*?

14 marks

Total 55 marks

Assessment criteria

Section 1: Translation of an unseen passage

- Accuracy and fluency of translation

Section 2: Comprehension, interpretation and analysis of the prescribed seen text

Part A

Comprehension and analysis of the prescribed seen text

- Understanding of the content of the passage provided
- Understanding of how the passage relates to *The Aeneid* as a whole

Part B

Interpretation of the prescribed seen text

- Identification of the author's use of literary, stylistic and structural techniques
- Explanation of the author's use of literary, stylistic and structural techniques

Part C

Analysis of themes and ideas from the prescribed seen text

- Discussion of themes and ideas and their relevance to *The Aeneid* as a whole