

Victorian Certificate of Education
Year

LATIN
Written examination

Day Date

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>
1	1	1	45
2 – Part A	8	8	15
– Part B	7	7	15
– Part C	2	2	20
			Total 95

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners, rulers and any printed monolingual and/or bilingual dictionary in one or two separate volumes. Dictionaries may be consulted during reading time and also during the examination.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Task book of 9 pages, including **assessment criteria** on page 9
- One or more answer books

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided on the front cover(s) of the answer book(s).
- All answers must be in complete sentences.

At the end of the examination

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

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

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

Translate the following Latin passage into English. Clearly number your response in the answer book(s) provided.

Question 1 (45 marks)

After the Persian forces, led by Xerxes, had been driven from Greece in 479 BCE, Themistocles came up with a plan that he thought would give Athens supreme power in Greece. He put his plan to Aristides the Just for his opinion.

Themistocles in contione dixit se rem deliberatione sua provisam habere et, consilio feliciter perfecto, nihil maius aut potentius Atheniensi populo futurum, sed eam vulgari non oportere. postulavit ut aliquis sibi, cui illam tacite exponeret, daretur. datus est Aristides. is postquam cognovit illum classem Lacedaemoniorum, quae tota apud Gytheum¹ subducta erat, velle incendere, ut ea consumpta dominatio maris Atheniensibus cederet, processit ad cives et rettulit Themistoclen² utile consilium, sed minime iustum in animo volvere. universa contio id, quod aequum non videretur, ne expedire quidem proclamavit ac protinus Themistoclen incepto iussit desistere.

Source: adapted from Valerius Maximus, *Memorable Doings and Sayings*, Book 6, Chapter 5 (ext), Extract 2

¹**Gytheum** – Sparta's naval base, on the coast of the Peloponnese

²**Themistoclen** – accusative of Themistocles

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 English in the answer book(s) provided. Clearly number your responses in the answer book(s) provided.

Part A – Comprehension and analysis of the prescribed seen text

Read the following passage and answer Questions 2–9.

‘ast illum ereptae magno flammatus amore
coniugis et scelerum furiis agitatus Orestes
excipit incautum patriasque obruncat ad aras.
morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit
5 pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos
Chaoniamque omnem Troiano a Chaone dixit,
Pergamaque Iliacamque iugis hanc addidit arcem.
sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere?
aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris?
10 quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura?
quem tibi iam Troia—
ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis?
ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque virilis
et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector?’
15 talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat
incassum fletus, cum sese a moenibus heros
Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus adfert,
agnoscitque suos laetusque ad limina ducit,
et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit.

Source: Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 3, lines 330–348

Question 2 (1 mark)

Who is referred to as *illum* in line 1?

Question 3 (1 mark)

Who is referred to as *coniugis* in line 2?

Question 4 (2 marks)

Explain what the phrase *scelerum furiis agitatus* (line 2) refers to.

Question 5 (2 marks)

What does the phrase *patriasque obtruncat ad aras* (line 3) refer to?

Question 6 (2 marks)

Why is Helenus at Buthrotum and how has he come to be in possession of the land?

Question 7 (1 mark)

Explain what the phrase *amissae cura parentis* (line 12) refers to.

Question 8 (3 marks)

- a. Who is the speaker in this passage? 1 mark
- b. What does the speaker ask about Ascanius in lines 13 and 14? 2 marks

Question 9 (3 marks)

Briefly describe the sight that Aeneas faces in the lines immediately following this passage.

Part B – Interpretation of the prescribed seen text

Read the following passage and answer Questions 10–16.

nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare recepto
supplice sic merito tacitique incidere funem,
vertimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.
sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.
5 verum ubi nulla datur dextra adfectare potestas
nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
contremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
Italiae curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
10 at genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis
excitum ruit ad portus et litora complent.
cernimus astantis nequiquam lumine torvo
Aetnaeos fratres caelo capita alta ferentis,
concilium horrendum: quales cum vertice celso
15 aëriae quercus aut coniferae cyparissi
constiterunt, silva alta Iovis lucusve Dianae.
praecipitis metus acer agit quocumque rudentis
excutere et ventis intendere vela secundis.

Source: Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 3, lines 666–683

Question 10 (3 marks)

- a. Scan line 1. 2 marks
- b. Comment on the effect of the metre in line 1. 1 mark

Question 11 (1 mark)

Why is the phrase *contremuere undae* (line 8) an example of personification?

Question 12 (2 marks)

Identify and explain the technique of which *lumine* (line 12) is an example.

Question 13 (1 mark)

Identify the word order technique used in line 13.

Question 14 (2 marks)

Identify **two** features of the Cyclops conveyed by Virgil's word choice in lines 12–14 (*cernimus ... horrendum*).

Question 15 (4 marks)

- a. What comparison does Virgil make in the simile in lines 14–16 (*quales ... Dianae*)? What words are used to create the comparison? 3 marks
- b. Identify an example of alliteration in lines 14–16. 1 mark

Question 16 (2 marks)

Scan line 15.

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

Read the following passage and answer Questions 17 and 18.

‘hinc altas cautes proiectaque saxa Pachyni
radimus, et fatis numquam concessa moveri
apparet Camerina procul campique Geloi,
immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.
5 arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
moenia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum;
teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus,
et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia caecis.
hinc Drepani me portus et inlaetabilis ora
10 accipit. hic pelagi tot tempestatibus actus
heu, genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
amitto Anchisen. hic me, pater optime, fessum
deseris, heu, tantis nequiquam erepte periclis!
nec vates Helenus, cum multa horrenda moneret,
15 hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum,
hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris.’
sic pater Aeneas intentis omnibus unus
fata renarrabat divum cursusque docebat.
20 conticuit tandem factoque hic fine quievit.

Source: Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 3, lines 699–718

Question 17 (5 marks)

What is the effect of Anchises’s death on Aeneas, as described in this passage? Support your response with evidence from the passage. Any Latin quoted should be placed in brackets.

Question 18 (15 marks)

Discuss the extent to which Aeneas relies on Anchises. Refer to Book 3 and to the *Aeneid* as a whole to support your discussion.

Assessment criteria

Section 1 – Translation of an unseen passage

- the capacity to understand and convey the meaning of the passage accurately and appropriately
- the capacity to interpret and express grammatical aspects of the passage accurately
- the capacity to express the passage in fluent English

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

Part A – Comprehension and analysis of the prescribed seen text

- the capacity to understand the content of the passage provided
- the capacity to understand how the passage relates to the *Aeneid* as a whole

Part B – Interpretation of the prescribed seen text

- the capacity to identify the author's use of literary, stylistic and structural techniques
- the capacity to explain the author's use of literary, stylistic and structural techniques

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

- the capacity to analyse and discuss themes and ideas and their relevance to the *Aeneid* as a whole

END OF TASK BOOK

