



# Victorian Certificate of Education 2008

## LATIN

### Written examination

Monday 17 November 2008

Reading time: 3.00 pm to 3.15 pm (15 minutes)

Writing time: 3.15 pm to 5.15 pm (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	7	7	20	20
– Part C	1	1	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. Dictionaries may be consulted during the reading time and also during the examination.
- 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, 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 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. Use the script book(s) provided.

#### Question 1

Caesar recounts the bravery of a veteran soldier who tried unsuccessfully to save a comrade from an angered elephant at the battle of Thapsus (46 BC).

During his campaign in north Africa in the Civil Wars Caesar besieged the town of Thapsus, which was held by Pompeians. The Pompeian Scipio came to their aid with a large force, including elephants. However, he was utterly defeated by Caesar in the ensuing battle.

non mihi praetermittendum est de virtute veterani quintae legionis. nam cum in sinistro cornu elephas vulneratus et dolore concitatus in **lixa** inermem impetum fecisset, eumque genu innixus pondere suo **proboscide** erecta vibrantique **stridore** maximo premeret atque enecaret, miles hic bestiae se obtulit. quem postquam elephas ad se telo infesto venire animadvertit, relicto cadavere militem proboscide circumdat atque in sublime extollit. armatus, cum in eiusmodi periculo fortiter agendum sibi videret, gladio proboscidem qua erat circumdatus caedere coepit. quo dolore adductus elephas milite abiecto maximo cum stridore cursuque conversus ad reliquas bestias se recepit.

**lixa** = camp-follower

**proboscis, proboscidis** 3 feminine = trunk

**stridor** = trumpeting

Caesar, *de bello Africo* 84 (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 2–10.*

tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum  
 populeis adsunt evincti tempora ramis,  
 hic iuvenum chorus, ille senum, qui carmine laudes  
 Herculeas et facta ferunt: ut prima novercae  
 5 monstra manu geminosque premens eliserit anguis,  
 ut bello egregias idem disiecerit urbes,  
 Troiamque Oechaliamque, ut duros mille labores  
 rege sub Eurystheo fati Iunonis iniquae  
 pertulerit. ‘tu nubigenas, invicte, bimumbris  
 10 Hylaeumque Pholumque manu, tu Cresia mactas  
 prodigia et vastum Nemeae sub rupe leonem.  
 te Stygii tremuere lacus, te ianitor Orci  
 ossa super recubans antro semesa cruento;  
 nec te ullae facies, non terruit ipse Typhoeus  
 15 arduus arma tenens; non te rationis egentem  
 Lernaes turba capitum circumstetit anguis.  
 salve, vera Iovis proles, decus addite divis,  
 et nos et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo.’  
 talia carminibus celebrant; super omnia Caci  
 20 speluncam adiciunt spirantemque ignibus ipsum.  
 consonat omne nemus strepitu collesque resultant.

*Aeneid 8, 285–305*

**Question 2**

Why has Aeneas come to this place? Who has explained to him the significance of the rites described in this passage?

1 + 1 = 2 marks

**Question 3**

What are the *Salii* doing in lines 3–4 (*qui . . . ferunt*)?

1 mark

**Question 4**

What event is related in lines 4–5 (*ut prima . . . anguis*)?

2 marks

**Question 5**

Explain the reference to Troy (*Troiam*) in line 7.

2 marks

**Question 6**

Explain the role played by the person referred to as *rege Eurystheo* (line 8).

1 mark

**Question 7**

What events are related in lines 10–11 (*tu Cresia . . . leonem*)?

2 marks

**Question 8**

To what event does Virgil allude in lines 12–13 (*te Stygii . . . cruento*)?

1 mark

**Question 9**

What prayer is uttered in lines 17–18, and by what title is the deity, to whom it is made, addressed?

2 marks

**Question 10**

With reference to lines 19–20 (*talia . . . ipsum*), explain why these rites are being celebrated at this place.

2 marks

**Part B – Interpretation of the prescribed seen text**

*Read the passage and answer Questions 11–17.*

ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo:  
 labitur uncta vadis abies; mirantur et undae,  
 miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe  
 scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas.  
 5 olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant  
 et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur  
 arboribus, viridisque secant placido aequore silvas.  
 sol medium caeli conscenderat igneus orbem  
 cum muros arcemque procul ac rara domorum  
 10 tecta vident, quae nunc Romana potentia caelo  
 aequavit, tum res inopes Evandrus habebat.  
 ocius advertunt proras urbique propinquant.  
 forte die sollemnem illo rex Arcas honorem  
 Amphitryoniadae magno divisque ferebat  
 15 ante urbem in luco. Pallas huic filius una,  
 una omnes iuvenum primi pauperque senatus  
 tura dabant, tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras.  
 ut celsas videre rates atque inter opacum  
 adlabi nemus et tacitos incumbere remis,  
 20 terrentur visu subito cunctique relictis  
 consurgunt mensis. audax quos rumpere Pallas  
 sacra vetat raptoque volat telo obvius ipse,

*Aeneid 8, 90–111*

**Question 11**

Explain how *abies* (line 2) is an instance of metonymy.

1 mark

**Question 12**

Comment on the use of personification in lines 2–4 (*mirantur . . . carinas*). Name one other technique which adds to the effect of these lines.

2 + 1 = 3 marks

**Question 13**

Comment on the word order in line 7 (*viridisque . . . silvas*).

1 mark

**Question 14**

Scan lines 8, 14 and 16.

2 + 2 + 2 = 6 marks

**Question 15**

Explain the use of contrast and exaggeration (hyperbole) in lines 9–11.

2 marks

**Question 16**

Comment on the contrast between the tense of the verbs in lines 13–17 and the tense predominantly used in the rest of the passage.

2 marks

**Question 17**

In lines 18–22, how does Virgil's choice of words increase the drama of the situation and help to create a visual picture for the reader?

5 marks

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

*Read the passage and answer Question 18 in English.  
Note that any Latin quoted should be in parenthesis.*

fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro  
 procubuisse lupam, geminos huic ubera circum  
 ludere pendentis pueros et lambere matrem  
 impavidos, illam tereti cervice reflexa  
 5 mulcere alternos et corpora fingere lingua.  
 nec procul hinc Romam et raptas sine more Sabinas  
 consessu caveae, magnis Circensibus actis,  
 addiderat, subitoque novum consurgere bellum  
 Romulidis Tatioque seni Curibusque severis.  
 10 post idem inter se posito certamine reges  
 armati Iovis ante aram paterasque tenentes  
 stabant et caesa iungebant foedera porca.  
 haud procul inde citae Mettum in diversa quadrigae  
 distulerant (at tu dictis, Albane, maneres!),  
 15 raptabatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus  
 per silvam, et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres.  
 nec non Tarquinius eiectionem Porsenna iubebat  
 accipere ingentique urbem obsidione premebat;  
 Aeneadae in ferrum pro libertate ruebant.  
 20 illum indignanti similem similemque minanti  
 aspiceres, pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles  
 et fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis.

*Aeneid 8, 630–651*

#### Question 18

How important is the description of the shield to the themes of Virgil's *Aeneid*? What particular purpose do these lines perform within those themes?

12 + 8 = 20 marks

Total 55 marks



## Assessment criteria

### Section 1: Translation of an unseen passage

The capacity to

- understand and convey the meaning of the passage accurately and appropriately
- interpret and express grammatical aspects of the passage accurately
- 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

- 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