

**Victorian Certificate of Education
2016**

LATIN
Written examination

Monday 14 November 2016

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	7	7	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 and/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 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 the form of complete sentences.
- Write all your answers in the answer book(s).

At the end of the task

- 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. Use the answer book(s) provided.

Question 1 (45 marks)

In his discussion on study and diligence, Valerius Maximus writes that he would have said that Archimedes's diligence had been fruitful, as his diligence had done so much for him in life as a scientist and inventor. He did not say this, however, because Archimedes's diligence also cost him his life when the Romans, under Marcellus, took Syracuse in 212 BCE.

captis enim Syracusis, Marcellus machinationibus Archimedis multum ac diu victoriam suam inhibitam esse senserat. adeo tamen eximia hominis prudentia delectatus est ut edixerit ne occideretur, paene tantum gloriae in Archimede servato quantum in oppressis Syracusis reponens. at is, dum, animo et oculis in terra defixis, formas describit, militi, qui praedandi causa domum irruperat strictoque gladio quis esset interrogabat, propter nimiam cupiditatem investigandi id quod requirebat, nomen suum indicare non potuit. sed, protecto manibus pulvere, 'noli' inquit, 'obsecro, istum disturbare'. deinde, quasi neglegens imperii victoris, obruncatus est et sanguine suo artis suae lineamenta confudit.

Valerius Maximus 8.7, extract 7 (adapted)

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 answer book(s) provided.

Part A – Comprehension and analysis of the prescribed seen text

Read the passage and answer Questions 2–8.

- haec ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit;
 luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede dearum
 infernisque ciet tenebris, cui tristia bella
 iraeque insidiaeque et crimina noxia cordi.
 5 odit et ipse pater Pluton, odere sorores
 Tartareae monstrum: tot sese vertit in ora,
 tam saevae facies, tot pullulat atra colubris.
 quam Iuno his acuit verbis ac talia fatur:
 ‘hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata Nocte, laborem,
 10 hanc operam, ne noster honos infractave cedat
 fama loco, neu conubiis ambire Latinum
 Aeneadae possint Italosve obsidere finis.
 tu potes unanimos armare in proelia fratres
 atque odiis versare domos, tu verbera tectis
 15 funereasque inferre faces, tibi nomina mille,
 mille nocendi artes. fecundum concute pectus,
 dissice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli;
 arma velit poscatque simul rapiatque iuventus.’

Aeneid 7, 323–340

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 an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, 2003

Question 2 (4 marks)

- a. Who is the subject of *haec ubi dicta dedit* (line 1)? 1 mark
- b. Why is this person described as *horrenda* (line 1)? 1 mark
- c. In approximately **two** sentences, summarise what this person has just said. 2 marks

Question 3 (2 marks)

Identify **two** things in lines 3 and 4 that are dear to Allecto's heart.

Question 4 (1 mark)

Name **one** of the *sorores* in line 5.

Question 5 (1 mark)

Explain *sata Nocte* in line 9.

Question 6 (3 marks)

What **three** specific skills does Juno attribute to Allecto in lines 13–16?

Question 7 (2 marks)

What request does Juno make of Allecto in lines 16–18?

Question 8 (2 marks)

Where and to whom specifically does Allecto go in response to this request?

Part B – Interpretation of the prescribed seen text

Read the passage and answer Questions 9–15.

Turnus adest medioque in crimine caedis et igni
 terrorem ingeminat: Teucros in regna vocari,
 stirpem admisceri Phrygiam, se limine pelli.
 tum quorum attonitae Baccho nemora avia matres
 5 insultant thiasis (neque enim leve nomen Amatae)
 undique collecti coeunt Martemque fatigant.
 ilicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,
 contra fata deum perverso numine poscunt.
 certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini;
 10 ille velut pelago rupes immota resistit,
 ut pelagi rupes magno veniente fragore,
 quae sese multis circum latrantibus undis
 mole tenet; scopuli nequiquam et spumea circum
 saxa fremunt laterique inlisa refunditur alga.
 15 verum ubi nulla datur caecum exsuperare potestas
 consilium, et saevae nutu Iunonis eunt res,
 multa deos aurasque pater testatus inanis
 ‘frangimur heu fatis’ inquit ‘ferimurque procella!
 ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine poenas,
 20 o miseri. te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit
 supplicium, votisque deos venerabere seris.

Aeneid 7, 577–597

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 an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, 2003

Question 9 (3 marks)

Comment on the effect of Virgil's choice of words in lines 1–3.

Question 10 (2 marks)

Of what technique is *neque ... leve* (line 5) an example and why?

Question 11 (2 marks)

Is *Martem* (line 6) an example of metonymy? Explain why or why not.

Question 12 (5 marks)

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|----|--|---------|
| a. | Of what technique are lines 10–14 an example? | 1 mark |
| b. | How does Virgil's choice of words help achieve the effect of this technique? | 4 marks |

Question 13 (3 marks)

- | | | |
|----|--|---------|
| a. | Scan line 12. | 2 marks |
| b. | What effect is the metre of line 12 trying to achieve? | 1 mark |

Question 14 (3 marks)

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|----|--|---------|
| a. | Scan line 16. | 2 marks |
| b. | What is notable about line 16 from a metrical point of view? | 1 mark |

Question 15 (2 marks)

Explain the technique of which *procella* (line 18) is an example.

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

Read the passage and answer Question 16 in English.

Note that any Latin quoted should be in parenthesis.

Students should clearly indicate where each part of their answer begins.

talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras.
 at iuveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus,
 deriguere oculi: tot Erinys sibilat hydris
 tantaque se facies aperit; tum flammea torquens
 5 lumina cunctantem et quaerentem dicere plura
 reppulit, et geminos erexit crinibus anguis,
 verberaque insonuit rabidoque haec addidit ore:
 ‘en ego victa situ, quam veri effeta senectus
 arma inter regum falsa formidine ludit.
 10 respice ad haec: adsum dirarum ab sede sororum,
 bella manu letumque gero.’
 sic effata facem iuveni coniecit et atro
 lumine fumantis fixit sub pectore taedas.
 olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus
 15 perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor.
 arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit;
 saevit amor ferri et scelerata insania belli,
 ira super: magno veluti cum flamma sonore
 virgea suggeritur costis undantis aëni
 20 exsultantque aestu latices, furit intus aquai
 fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis,
 nec iam se capit unda, volat vapor ater ad auras.

Aeneid 7, 445–466

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Question 16 (20 marks)

- a. How does this passage, and especially Virgil’s choice of words, illustrate the terrifying nature of the divine forces operating in opposition to Aeneas’s mission? Support your response with quotations from the passage. 11 marks
- b. ‘Turnus is to be pitied in the *Aeneid* because he becomes a pawn in Juno’s attempt to prevent the success of Aeneas’s mission.’
 Discuss. 9 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