

**Victorian Certificate of Education
2017**

LATIN
Written examination

Monday 20 November 2017

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)

Fabius takes measures to try to overcome a stalemate in a battle against the Samnites in 297 BCE.

Fabius, ubi nulla ex parte hostem loco moveri vidit, tribunos militum, cum quibus ad primam aciem procurrerat, ire ad equites iubet et adhortari ut, si quando equestri ope adiutam rem publicam meminerint, illo die adnitantur ut ordinis eius gloriam invictam praestent. peditum certamine immobilem hostem restare et omnem reliquam spem in impetu esse equitum demonstravit. ceterum, si nihil vires equitum iuarent, Scipionem legatum hastatos primae legionis subtrahere ex acie et ad montes proximos quam occultissime circumducere iubet; inde agmen ascensu abdito a conspectu in montes progredi hostique ab tergo repente se ostendere.

Livy, *History of Rome* 10, 10–14 (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.

- ‘o sate gente deum, Troianam ex hostibus urbem
 qui revehis nobis aeternaque Pergama servas,
 expectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis,
 hic tibi certa domus, certi (ne absiste) penates.
 5 neu belli terrere minis; tumor omnis et irae
 concessere deum.
 iamque tibi, ne vana putes haec fingere somnum,
 litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus
 triginta capitum fetus enixa iacebit,
 10 alba solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati.
 [hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum,]
 ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis
 Ascanius clari condet cognominis Albam.
 haud incerta cano. nunc qua ratione quod instat
 15 expedias victor, paucis (adverte) docebo.’

Aeneid 8, 36–50

Question 2 (1 mark)

Who is speaking?

Question 3 (1 mark)

Why is the person being addressed described as *sate gente deum* (line 1)?

Question 4 (2 marks)

Comment on the significance of the use of *revehis* in line 2.

Question 5 (2 marks)

Briefly explain the significance of *penates* (line 4) in the *Aeneid*.

Question 6 (2 marks)

- a. What does the speaker mean by *tumor omnis et irae concessere deum* (lines 5 and 6)? 1 mark
- b. Are the speaker's words shown to be true or false by what happens in the rest of the *Aeneid*?
Justify your response. 1 mark

Question 7 (4 marks)

- a. In lines 8–10, what sign does the speaker tell the person being addressed to look for? 2 marks
- b. How is that sign to be interpreted? 2 marks

Question 8 (3 marks)

Identify the three separate pieces of advice that the speaker gives to the person being addressed in the lines immediately following this passage.

Part B – Interpretation of the prescribed seen text

Read the passage and answer Questions 9–15.

‘et nunc, si bellare paras atque haec tibi mens est,
 quidquid in arte mea possum promittere curae,
 quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro,
 quantum ignes animaeque valent, absiste precando
 5 viribus indubitare tuis.’ ea verba locutus
 optatos dedit amplexus placidumque petivit
 coniugis infusus gremio per membra soporem.
 inde ubi prima quies medio iam noctis abactae
 curriculo expulerat somnum, cum femina primum,
 10 cui tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva
 impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitatur ignis
 noctem addens operi, famulasque ad lumina longo
 exercet penso, castum ut servare cubile
 coniugis et possit parvos educere natos:
 15 haud secus ignipotens nec tempore segnior illo
 mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit.
 insula Sicanium iuxta latus Aeoliamque
 erigitur Liparen fumantibus ardua saxis,
 quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis
 20 antra Aetnaea tonant, validique incudibus ictus
 auditi referunt gemitus, striduntque cavernis
 stricturae Chalybum et fornacibus ignis anhelat,

Aeneid 8, 400–421

Question 9 (3 marks)

- a. Of what technique is there an example in lines 2–4? 1 mark
- b. What effect is Virgil trying to achieve in lines 2–5? 2 marks

Question 10 (2 marks)

Scan line 8.

Question 11 (2 marks)

Comment on Virgil's word order in lines 8 and 9 (*inde ... somnum*).

Question 12 (4 marks)

- a. What comparison does Virgil make in his simile in lines 8–16? 2 marks
- b. What message might Virgil be conveying to his audience by the use of this simile? 2 marks

Question 13 (4 marks)

Identify and explain **two** literary techniques used in *cui ... impositum* (lines 10 and 11).

Question 14 (3 marks)

- a. What effect is Virgil trying to achieve in lines 20–22? 1 mark
- b. Suggest how Virgil achieves this effect. 2 marks

Question 15 (2 marks)

Scan line 22.

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

*Read the passage and answer Question 16 in English.
Students should clearly indicate where each part of their answer begins.*

in summo custos Tarpeiae Manlius arcis
 stabat pro templo et Capitolia celsa tenebat,
 Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.
 atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser
 5 porticibus Gallos in limine adesse canebat;
 Galli per dumos aderant arcemque tenebant
 defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacae.
 aurea caesaries ollis atque aurea vestis,
 virgatis lucent sagulis, tum lactea colla
 10 auro innectuntur, duo quisque Alpina coruscant
 gaesa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.
 hic exsultantis Salios nudosque Lupercos
 lanigerosque apices et lapsa ancilia caelo
 extuderat, castae ducebant sacra per urbem
 15 pilentis matres in mollibus. hinc procul addit
 Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis,
 et scelerum poenas, et te, Catilina, minaci
 pendentem scopulo Furiarumque ora trementem,
 secretosque pios, his dantem iura Catonem.

Aeneid 8, 652–670

Question 16 (20 marks)

- a. What moral lessons does Virgil impart in these lines and why does he do so? Support your response by referring to the passage. Any Latin quoted should be placed in brackets. 8 marks
- b. To what extent does Virgil praise Augustus and Rome in Book 8? 12 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