

**Victorian Certificate of Education  
2019**

**LATIN**  
**Written examination**

**Monday 4 November 2019**

**Reading time: 11.45 am to 12.00 noon (15 minutes)**

**Writing time: 12.00 noon to 2.00 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	8	8	15	20
– Part B	9	9	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)

Parmenion, a famous Macedonian general, served Alexander the Great, helping him to power after the death of Philip II and to win all his battles against the Persians. They disagreed, however, over how far Alexander should extend his conquest. Alexander sent Parmenion to Ecbatana, where he became less influential. In 330 BCE, Parmenion's son Philotas was executed by Alexander for alleged treason. Alexander sent Polydamas to Ecbatana with letters for Parmenion. He sent Cleander with Polydamas, with instructions to kill Parmenion. While Parmenion was reading the letters, Cleander and other officers stabbed him to death.

custodes, qui ad aditum nemoris adstiterant, cognita caede, cuius causa ignorabatur,  
 in castra perveniunt et tumultuoso\* nuntio milites concitant. illi armati ad nemus, in quo  
 perpetrata caedes erat, coeunt; et, nisi Polydamas ceterique eiusdem noxae participes  
 dedantur, se murum nemori circumdatum eversuros denuntiant, omniumque sanguine  
 duci parentaturos. Cleander primores eorum intromitti iubet, litterasque regis scriptas  
 ad milites recitat, quibus insidiae Parmenionis in regem precesque, ut ipsum vindicarent,  
 continebantur. igitur cognita regis voluntate, seditio, sed non indignatio compressa est.  
 dilapsis pluribus, pauci remanserunt, qui, ut sibi corpus saltem sepelire permetteretur,  
 precabantur.

Quintus Curtius, *History of Alexander* VII, II, 28–31 (adapted)

\*tumultuosus – alarming

**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 2–9.*

- ‘o soror, et dudum agnovi, cum prima per artem  
foedera turbasti teque haec in bella dedisti,  
et nunc nequiquam fallis dea. sed quis Olympo  
demissam tantos volvit te ferre labores?  
5 an fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?  
nam quid ago? aut quae iam spondet Fortuna salutem?  
vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem  
Murranum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,  
oppetere ingentem atque ingenti vulnere victum.  
10 occidit infelix ne nostrum dedecus Ufens  
aspiceret; Teucris potiuntur corpore et armis.  
excindine domos (id rebus defuit unum)  
perpetiar, dextra nec Drancis dicta refellam?  
terga dabo et Turnum fugientem haec terra videbit?  
15 usque adeone mori miserum est? vos o mihi, Manes,  
este boni, quoniam superis aversa voluntas.  
sancta ad vos anima atque istius inscia culpae  
descendam, magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum.’  
vix ea fatus erat: medios volat ecce per hostis  
20 vectus equo spumante Saces, adversa sagitta  
saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:

*Aeneid 12, 632–652*

**Question 2** (1 mark)

To whom does *soror* refer in line 1?

**Question 3** (2 marks)

What two claims does the speaker make in lines 1–3?

**Question 4** (1 mark)

In lines 3 and 4 (*sed ... labores?*), the speaker asks a question introduced by *quis*.

Which character in the *Aeneid* is the answer to *quis*?

**Question 5** (1 mark)

In line 5, what does the speaker suggest is the purpose of the **presence** of the character that is addressed?

**Question 6** (1 mark)

What reason does the speaker give for the death of Ufens in line 10?

**Question 7** (2 marks)

What role had Drances (line 13) played earlier in the epic?

**Question 8** (3 marks)

- |    |   |        |
|----|---|--------|
| a. | To what does <i>Manes</i> refer in line 15?       | 1 mark |
| b. | What appeal does the speaker make in lines 15–18? | 1 mark |
| c. | What does the speaker rely on in this appeal?     | 1 mark |

**Question 9** (4 marks)

- |    |  |         |
|----|--|---------|
| a. | In what way has Saces (line 20) been wounded?  | 1 mark  |
| b. | In no more than <b>three</b> short sentences, summarise the message that Saces brings. | 3 marks |

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

*Read the passage and answer Questions 10–18.*

fama est praecipitem, cum prima in proelia iunctos  
 conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto,  
 dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisse Metisci;  
 idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri,  
 5 suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Volcania ventum est,  
 mortalis mucro glacies ceu futilis ictu  
 dissiluit, fulva resplendent fragmina harena.  
 ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus  
 et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbis;  
 10 undique enim densa Teucri includere corona  
 atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.  
 nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardata sagitta  
 interdum genua impediunt cursumque recusant,  
 insequitur trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:  
 15 inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus  
 cervum aut puniceae saeptum formidine pennae  
 venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;  
 ille autem insidiis et ripa territus alta  
 mille fugit refugitque vias, at vividus Umber  
 20 haeret hians, iam iamque tenet similisque tenenti  
 increpuit malis morsuque elusus inani est;

*Aeneid 12, 735–755*

**Question 10** (2 marks)

Explain the poetic technique of which *mucrone* (line 2) is an example.

**Question 11** (2 marks)

Scan line 3.

**Question 12** (1 mark)

Why can line 4 be said to be alliterative?

**Question 13** (2 marks)

What sound effect is created by Virgil's choice of words in lines 6 and 7 (*glacies ceu futilis ictu dissiluit*) and why?

**Question 14** (2 marks)

Scan line 7.

**Question 15** (3 marks)

How does Virgil's choice of words in lines 8–11 emphasise Turnus's state of mind?

**Question 16** (3 marks)

a. Scan line 14.

2 marks

b. How does the metre of line 14 reflect the action?

1 mark

**Question 17** (1 mark)

What technique extends from line 15 to line 21?

**Question 18** (4 marks)

How does Virgil's choice of words and use of word order enhance the action described in lines 15–21?

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

*Read the passage and answer Question 19 in English.  
Students should clearly indicate where each part of their answer begins.*

illa volat celerique ad terram turbine fertur.  
non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta,  
armatam saevi Parthus quam felle veneni,  
Parthus sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit,  
5 stridens et celeris incognita transilit umbras:  
talis se sata Nocte tulit terrasque petivit.  
postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni,  
alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram,  
quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis  
10 nocte sedens serum canit importuna per umbras –  
hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora  
fertque refertque sonans clipeumque everberat alis.  
illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor,  
arrectaeque horrore comae et vox faucibus haesit.  
15 at procul ut Dirae stridorem agnovit et alas,  
infelix crinis scindit Iuturna solutos  
unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnibus:  
'quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana iuvare?  
aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem  
20 arte morer? talin possum me opponere monstro?'

*Aeneid 12, 855–874*

#### Question 19 (20 marks)

- a. Use this passage to illustrate Virgil's skills as a descriptive poet. Any Latin quoted should be placed in brackets. 8 marks
- b. The actions of the human characters in the *Aeneid* are dictated by divine will.  
Evaluate this point of view with reference to this passage, to Book 12 and to the epic as a whole. 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