



**B O A R D O F S T U D I E S**  
NEW SOUTH WALES

**2010**

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE  
SPECIMEN EXAMINATION**

# Latin Continuers

## General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black or blue pen

**Total marks – 100**

**Section I** Pages 2–5

**35 marks**

Attempt Questions 1–4

- Allow about 1 hour for this section

**Section II** Pages 6–10

**35 marks**

• Attempt Questions 5–8

- Allow about 1 hour for this section

**Section III** Pages 11–13

**30 marks**

• Attempt Questions 9 and 10

- Allow about 1 hour for this section

## Section I — Prescribed Text – Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, Book 1

35 marks

Attempt Questions 1–4

Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer Questions 1, 3 and 4 in SEPARATE writing booklets. Extra writing booklets are available.

Answer Question 2 on the multiple-choice answer sheet provided.

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### Question 1 (8 marks)

Translate the following extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines.

Sacra dis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi, ut ab Evandro instituta erant, facit. Herculem in ea loca Geryone interempto boves mira specie abegisse memorant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, qua prae se armentum agens nando traiecerat, loco herbido, ut quiete et pabulo laeto reficeret boves et ipsum fessum via procubuisse. Ibi cum eum cibo vinoque gravatum sopor oppressisset, pastor accola eius loci, nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, captus pulchritudine boum cum avertere eam praedam vellet, quia si agendo armentum in speluncam compulisset ipsa vestigia quaerentem dominum eo deductura erant, aversos boves eximium quemque pulchritudine caudis in speluncam traxit. (7.3–5)

### Question 2 (7 marks) Use the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Read the extract, and then, by analysing its grammatical features, answer the questions that follow.

The words in the extract in *bold italics* are referred to in the questions (a) to (g).

Iam res Romana *adeo* erat valida, ut *cuilibet* finitimarum civitatum bello par *esset*; sed penuria mulierum hominis aetatem *duratura* magnitudo erat, quippe quibus nec *domi* spes prolis nec cum finitimis conubia essent. Tum ex consilio patrum Romulus legatos circa vicinas *gentes* misit qui societatem conubiumque novo populo *peterent*: urbes quoque ut cetera, ex infimo nasci; (9.1–3)

(a) What part of speech is *adeo*?

1

- (A) Adverb
- (B) Conjunction
- (C) Noun
- (D) Verb

Question 2 continues on page 3

Question 2 (continued)

- (b) The word *cuilibet* is dative because it 1
- (A) agrees with a noun.
  - (B) is dative of disadvantage.
  - (C) depends on an adjective.
  - (D) is the indirect object of a verb.
- (c) The word *esset* is subjunctive because it is the verb in 1
- (A) a purpose clause.
  - (B) a result clause.
  - (C) an indirect command.
  - (D) an indirect wish.
- (d) With which word does *duratura* agree? 1
- (A) *aetatem*
  - (B) *hominis*
  - (C) *magnitudo*
  - (D) *penuria*
- (e) What case is *domi*? 1
- (A) Nominative
  - (B) Genitive
  - (C) Ablative
  - (D) Locative
- (f) The word *gentes* is accusative because it 1
- (A) is the direct object of a verb.
  - (B) is the subject of an indirect statement.
  - (C) expresses length of time.
  - (D) is governed by a preposition.
- (g) The word *peterent* is subjunctive because it is in a 1
- (A) causal clause.
  - (B) generic clause.
  - (C) purpose clause.
  - (D) result clause.

**End of Question 2**

**Question 3** (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow. Use the extracts and your knowledge of the text in your answers.

- (a) Intervenit deinde his cogitationibus *avitum malum, regni cupido*, atque inde foedum certamen coortum a satis miti principio. Quoniam gemini essent nec aetatis verecundia discrimen facere posset, ut di quorum tutelae ea loca essent auguriis legerent qui nomen novae urbi daret, qui conditam imperio regeret, Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt. (6.4)
- (i) Describe the earlier event to which the words *avitum malum, regni cupido* refer. **2**
- (ii) What did Romulus and Remus agree to do to resolve the dispute? **2**
- (b) ‘Romulus,’ inquit, ‘Quirites, parens urbis huius, prima hodierna luce caelo repente delapsus se mihi obvium dedit. Cum perfusus horrore venerabundusque adstissem petens precibus ut contra intueri fas esset, “Abi, nuntia,” inquit, “Romanis, caelestes ita velle ut mea Roma caput orbis terrarum sit; proinde rem militarem colant sciantque et ita posteris tradant nullas opes humanas armis Romanis resistere posse.” Haec’ inquit ‘locutus sublimis abiit.’ (16.6–8)
- (i) Why did Proculus Iulius deliver this speech? **2**
- (ii) How does this extract illustrate Livy’s approach to the writing of history? **4**

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In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the text as a work of literature
  - present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by relevant examples
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**Question 4** (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the question that follows. Use the extract and your knowledge of the text in your answer.

Cum pavida ex somno mulier nullam opem, prope mortem imminentem videret, tum Tarquinius fateri amorem, orare, miscere precibus minas, versare in omnes partes muliebrem animum. Ubi obstinatam videbat et ne mortis quidem metu inclinari, addit ad metum dedecus: cum mortua iugulatum servum nudum positurum ait, ut in sordido adulterio necata dicatur. Quo terrore cum vicisset obstinatam pudicitiam velut <vi> victrix libido, profectusque inde Tarquinius ferox expugnato decore muliebri esset, Lucretia maesta tanto malo nuntium Romam eundem ad patrem Ardeamque ad virum mittit, ut cum singulis fidelibus amicis veniant; ita facto maturatoque opus esse; rem atrocem incidisse. (58.3–5)

Analyse how the characterisations of Lucretia and Sextus Tarquinius, as described in this extract, reflect Livy's aims and methods.



**Question 6** (7 marks) Use the multiple-choice answer sheet.

Read the extract, and then, by analysing its grammatical features, answer the questions that follow. The words in the extract in **bold italics** are referred to in the questions (a) to (g).

continuo **sontis** ultrix accincta flagello 570  
Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra  
intentans **anguis** vocat agmina saeva sororum.  
tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacrae  
panduntur portae. cernis custodia qualis  
vestibulo sedeat, facies quae limina **servet**? 575  
quingenta atris **immanis** hiatibus Hydra  
saevior intus habet sedem. tum Tartarus ipse  
bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras  
quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus **Olympum**.  
hic **genus** antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes, 580  
fulmine deiecti fundo volvuntur in imo.  
hic et Aloidas geminos immania vidi  
corpora, **qui** manibus magnum rescindere caelum  
aggressi superisque Iovem detrudere regnis.

- (a) What are the case and number of **sontis**? 1
- (A) Nominative singular  
(B) Accusative plural  
(C) Genitive singular  
(D) Ablative plural
- (b) Which word agrees with **anguis**? 1
- (A) *intentans*  
(B) *saeva*  
(C) *sinistra*  
(D) *torvos*
- (c) The word **servet** is subjunctive because it is in 1
- (A) a generic clause.  
(B) an indirect command.  
(C) an indirect question.  
(D) a purpose clause.

**Question 6 continues on page 8**

Question 6 (continued)

- (d) With which word does *immanis* agree? 1
- (A) *atris*
  - (B) *hiatibus*
  - (C) *Hydra*
  - (D) *intus*
- (e) Why is *Olympum* accusative? 1
- (A) It denotes distance.
  - (B) It is in apposition.
  - (C) It is the direct object of a verb.
  - (D) It is governed by a preposition.
- (f) What are the case and gender of *genus*? 1
- (A) Nominative neuter
  - (B) Accusative neuter
  - (C) Nominative masculine
  - (D) Accusative masculine
- (g) To which word does the pronoun *qui* refer? 1
- (A) *hic*
  - (B) *Aloidas*
  - (C) *corpora*
  - (D) *manibus*

**End of Question 6**





## Section III — Unseen Texts

30 marks

Attempt Questions 9 and 10

Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer Question 9 and Question 10 in SEPARATE writing booklets. Extra writing booklets are available.

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In your translation you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate understanding of the text by translating into clear and fluent English
  - demonstrate your understanding of the content and style of the author by selecting vocabulary appropriate to the context
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**Question 9** (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in the extract in **bold italics** are referred to in the questions (a) to (d). Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided on page 12.

*The Latins prepare to defend their city from attack. Alarmed by the threat of danger, the queen and her daughter, Lavinia, attended by their ladies, make offerings at Minerva's temple.*

nec non **ad** templum summasque ad Palladis arces  
subvehitur **magna** matrum regina caterva  
dona ferens, iuxtaque comes Lavinia virgo,  
causa mali tanti, oculos deiecta decoros. 480  
succedunt matres et templum ture vaporant  
et **maestas** alto fundunt de limine voces:  
'**armipotens**, praeses belli, Tritonia virgo,  
frange manu telum Phrygii praedonis, et ipsum  
pronum sterne solo portisque effunde sub altis.' 485

Virgil, *Aeneid XI*, 477–485

- (a) Which TWO words in the extract are governed by the preposition **ad**? 2
- (b) With which noun does **magna** agree in number, gender and case? 1
- (c) Which noun does **maestas** describe? 1
- (d) To what or to whom does the word **armipotens** refer? 1
- (e) Translate this extract. The translation should be written on alternate lines. 10

**Question 9 continues on page 12**

Question 9 (continued)

**Vocabulary**

<i>armipotens, -ntis</i>	1. powerful, strong in arms, war	2. valiant	3. warlike
<i>caterva, -ae (f)</i>	1. crowd	2. throng	3. troop
<i>decorus-a-um</i>	1. proper	2. lovely	3. suitable
<i>iuxta</i>	nearby, close		
<i>malum, -i (n)</i>	1. evil	2. misfortune	3. harm
<i>oculos deiecta</i>	with her eyes downcast		
<i>Pallas, Palladis (f)</i>	Minerva		
<i>Phrygii praedonis = Aeneas</i>			
<i>praeses, praesidis (m/f)</i>	1. protector, guard, guardian	2. defender	3. chief
<i>pronus, -a, -um</i>	1. leaning forward	2. prone	
<i>subveho, -ere, -vexi, -vectum</i>	1. convey	2. support	3. transport
<i>Tritonia virgo = Minerva</i>			
<i>tus, turis (n)</i>	1. incense	2. fragrance	
<i>vaporo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	1. warm	2. steam	3. smoke out

**Question 10** (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow. The words in the extract in **bold italics** are referred to in questions (b) and (c). Dictionary entries for words not listed in the syllabus are provided below.

*The senate sends rich gifts to an African king who has made an offer of friendship, as well as ordering Roman delegates to approach other African rulers.*

senatus non legatis modo benigne respondit, sed et ipse legatos cum donis ad regem misit. dona ***tulere*** togam et tunicam purpuream, sellam eburneam. protinus et alios Africae regulos ***iussi*** adire; iis quoque quae darentur portata, togae praetextae et paterae aureae. et Alexandream ad Ptolomaeum et Cleopatram reges, legati ad renovandam amicitiam missi, dona tulere, regi togam et tunicam purpuream, reginae pallam pictam cum amiculo purpureo.

Livy, XXVII.3ff

- (a) Which Latin adverb shows that the Roman senate did not treat the delegates disrespectfully? **1**
- (b) What form of the verb is ***tulere***? **1**
- (c) To whom does ***iussi*** refer? **1**
- (d) What was the delegates' purpose in bringing gifts to Ptolemy and Cleopatra? **2**
- (e) Translate this extract. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **10**

### Vocabulary

<i>Alexandrea, -ae</i> (f)	Alexandria (city in Egypt)	
<i>amiculum, -i</i> (n)	1. cloak	2. outer garment
<i>benigne</i>	1. kindly	2. courteously
<i>Cleopatra, -ae</i> (f)	Cleopatra (queen of Egypt)	
<i>eburneus-a um</i>	ivory	
<i>palla picta</i>	embroidered shawl	
<i>patera, -ae</i> (f)	1. bowl	2. saucer
<i>Ptolomaeus, -i</i> (m)	Ptolemy (king of Egypt)	
<i>purpureus-a-um</i>	1. brilliant	2. purple
<i>regulus, -i</i> (m)	1. prince	2. lord 3. chieftain
<i>renovo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	1. revive	2. restore 3. repeat
<i>sella, -ae</i> (f)	chair	
<i>toga praetexta</i>	toga with purple border	

**End of paper**

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