



Victorian Certificate of Education 2002

LATIN

Written examination

Tuesday 19 November 2002

Reading time: 9.00 am to 9.10 am (10 minutes)

Writing time: 9.10 am to 12.00 noon (2 hours 50 minutes)

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	7	7	50	85
2	9	9	50	85
			Total 100	170

- 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.
- 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 8 pages.
- 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, in English, 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 electronic communication devices into the examination room.

SECTION 1: Comprehension and analysis of an unseen text**Instructions for Section 1**

Answer all questions in the script book(s) provided.

Read the passage and answer Questions 1 to 7.

Aesop's fable of the lark.

There is a little bird called the lark. It lives and nests in grain fields. It usually builds its nest at such a time that the harvest is at hand when its chicks are ready to fly. This lark had built her nest in a field that happened to have been sown rather early. Consequently, when the grain was turning yellow, her chicks were not ready to fly. So when she was about to go off to look for food for her chicks, she warned them to notice if anything new was done or said and to tell her when she returned.

A little later the owner of the crop called his son and said 'Do you not see that this crop is ready and calls for hands? Tomorrow, as soon as it gets light, go to our friends and ask them to come to help us with the harvest.' When he had said this, he went away. When the lark returned, her trembling chicks begged their mother to hurry and move them somewhere else. 'For', they said, 'the owner has sent his son to ask his friends to come at dawn to harvest the crop.'

mater eos otioso animo esse iubet. "si enim dominus," inquit, "messem amicis committit, cras seges non metetur neque mihi necesse est hodie vos auferre." postridie mater ut pabuletur volat. dominus quos rogaverat opperitur. sol fervet et fit nihil. it dies et amici nulli eunt. **tum ille rursus filio "amici isti" inquit "cessatores sunt. eamus igitur ad cognatos et eos**
 5 **oremus ut cras adsint ad metendum."** itidem hoc pulli pavefacti matri nuntiant. quibus auditis mater hortatur ut **tum quoque sine metu ac sine cura sint, cognatos nullos tam obsequiosos esse ait ut ad laborem capessendum nihil cunctentur. alia luce orta avis in pastum profecta est.** cognati opera quam ut darent rogati sunt supersederunt. postremo igitur dominus filio "valeant" inquit "cognati. affer prima luce falces duas; unam egomet
 10 mihi et tu tibi capies alteram et frumentum nosmet ipsi manibus nostris cras metemus." id ubi ex pullis dixisse dominum mater audivit "tempus" inquit, "est abeundi. fiet enim quod futurum dixit." atque ita cassita nidum migravit, seges a domino demessa est.

supersedere = to steer clear of

cassita = a lark

Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights II*, 29 3–17 (adapted)

Question 1

- a. How did the mother tell her chicks to behave in response to the report of the impending harvest? 1 mark
- b. What reason did she give for this? 3 marks
- c. What did she do the next day? 1 mark

Question 2

- a. What did the owner do? 1 mark
- b. What was the weather like? 1 mark
- c. What happened? 1 mark

Question 3

Translate the passage in bold from **tum** (line 3) to **profecta est** (line 8). 30 marks

Question 4

What was the response of the relatives? 2 marks

Question 5

Explain the remark *valeant cognati* (line 9)? 2 marks

Question 6

- a. What were the final instructions of the owner to his son? 2 marks
- b. What did the mother say to her chicks when they told her this? 2 marks
- c. What did she do? 1 mark
- d. What did the owner do? 1 mark

Question 7

What is the moral of this fable of Aesop? 2 marks

Total 50 marks

**END OF SECTION 1
TURN OVER**

SECTION 2: Comprehension, analysis and interpretation of the prescribed seen text**Instructions for Section 2**

Answer all questions in Part A and Part B in the script book(s) provided.

Part A: Comprehension and analysis of the prescribed seen text

Read the passage and answer Questions 8–14.

‘at tibi pro scelere,’ exclamat, ‘pro talibus ausis
 di, si qua est caelo pietas quae talia curet,
 persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
 debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
 5 fecisti et patrios foedasti funere vultus.
 at non ille, satum quo mentiris, Achilles
 talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed iura fidemque
 supplicis erubuit corpusque exsanguie sepulcro
 reddidit Hectoreum meque in mea regna remisit.’
 10 sic fatus senior telumque imbelle sine ictu
 coniecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum,
 et summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.
 cui Pyrrhus: ‘referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
 Pelidae genitori. illi mea tristia facta
 15 degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
 nunc morere.’ hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem
 traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
 implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
 extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.

Virgil, Aeneid II, 535–553

Question 8

Name the speaker who is subject of the verb *exclamat* (line 1).

1 mark

Question 9

- a. Briefly explain the concept of *pietas* in the *Aeneid*.
- b. In what distinctive way is *pietas* used in line 2?

3 + 1 = 4 marks

Question 10

- a. What point is the speaker making in lines 1–5?
- b. To what events is the speaker referring?

2 + 2 = 4 marks

Question 11

- a. Who is *Achilles* (line 6)?
- b. How is he related to the person being addressed?

1 + 1 = 2 marks

Question 12

What is the event being referred to by the speaker in line 7 (*sed iura*) to line 9 (*remisit*)?

3 marks

Question 13

- a. Explain what is meant by *Pelidae genitori* (line 14).
- b. How is the person addressed to be *nuntius*?

1 + 1 = 2 marks

Question 14

What are the main features of the description of the killing in lines 16–19?

4 marks

Part B: Interpretation of the prescribed seen text

Read the passage and answer Question 15.

diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,
 et magis et magis, quamquam secreta parentis
 Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit,
 clarescunt sonitus armorumque ingruit horror.
 5 excutior somno et summi fastigia tecti
 ascensu supero atque arrectis auribus asto;
 in segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus Austris
 incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens
 sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores
 10 praecipitesque trahit silvas: stupet inscius alto
 accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
 tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt
 insidiae. iam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam
 Volcano superante domus, iam proximus ardet
 15 Ucalegon; Sigea igni freta lata relucet.
 exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
 arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis,
 sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem
 cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem
 20 praecipitat, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

Virgil, *Aeneid II*, 298–317

Question 15

Discuss how Virgil uses language, metre and stylistic techniques to contribute to the effectiveness of this passage.

12 marks

Read the passage and answer Question 16.

pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae
 et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thymoetes
 duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
 sive dolo seu iam Troiae sic fata ferebant.
 5 at Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti,
 aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
 praecipitare iubent subiectisve urere flammis,
 aut terebrare cavas uteri et temptare latebras.
 scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.
 10 primus ibi ante omnes magna comitante caterva
 Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
 et procul 'o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
 creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis
 dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?
 15 aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi,
 aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
 inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
 aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri.
 quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.'
 20 sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam
 in latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
 contorsit. stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
 insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
 et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
 25 impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
 Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres.
 Virgil, *Aeneid II*, 31–56

Question 16

Discuss the significance of this passage in relation to the themes developed by Virgil in *Aeneid Book 2*.

18 marks

Total 50 marks

Assessment Criteria

The extent to which answers demonstrate:

Section 1: Comprehension and analysis of an unseen text

- accuracy and fluency of translation
- understanding of content

Section 2: Comprehension, analysis and interpretation of the prescribed seen text

Part A

- understanding of content in the passage provided
- understanding of content related to the passage and the text as a whole

Part B

- understanding of themes and ideas
- identification and explanation of the author's use of literary devices

END OF TASK BOOK