



# Victorian Certificate of Education 2006

## LATIN

### Written examination

Monday 13 November 2006

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	5	5	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 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 white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

#### Materials supplied

- Task book of 9 pages, including **Assessment criteria** on page 9.
- 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, 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 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 script book(s) provided.

**Question 1**

Cicero, in his prosecution of Verres, explains how Verres obtained the conviction of Philodamus on the grounds that he had killed Verres' lictor.

In 70 BC Cicero prosecuted Verres for his corrupt governorship of Sicily. He began by referring to events that occurred during Verres' service under Dolabella, the governor of Cilicia 80–79 BC. Verres was visiting Lampsacum on the Hellespont and heard that Philodamus' unmarried daughter was very beautiful. He ordered his lieutenant Rubrius to bring the girl to him, as Rubrius had been invited to a dinner party by Philodamus. Philodamus, a Greek, was not happy with the intentions of the Roman visitor and refused to bring his daughter into the party. Fighting broke out between Rubrius' slaves and those of Philodamus. The fighting spread and resulted in the death of Cornelius, Verres' lictor. The townspeople were very upset by Verres' role and tried to kill him by setting fire to the house where he was staying. Verres was lucky to escape with his life. He then charged Philodamus and his son with the murder of Cornelius. The case was to be heard by Nero, the governor of the adjoining province of Asia.

audite, quaeso, iudices, et miseremini sociorum nostrorum. quod toti Asiae iure occisus esse videbatur ille **verbo** Verris lictor, re vera minister improbissimae cupiditatis, pertimuit Verres iste ne Philodamus Neronis iudicio liberaretur. rogat et orat Dolabellam ut de sua provincia decedat, ad Neronem proficiscatur; demonstrat se incolumem esse non posse si Philodamo vivere atque Romam venire licuisset. commotus est Dolabella; fecit id quod multi reprehenderunt, **ut** exercitum, provinciam relinqueret, et in Asiam in alienam provinciam hominis nequissimi causa proficisceretur. postquam ad Neronem venit, hortatus est eum ut Philodami causam cognosceret.

**verbo** = in name

**ut** (here) = in as much as

Cicero, *In Verrem* II 1 72–73 (adapted)

Total 45 marks

**END OF SECTION 1  
TURN OVER**

**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 script book(s) provided.

**Part A – Comprehension and analysis of the prescribed seen text**

*Read the passage and answer Questions 2 to 8.*

‘nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?  
 quid furis aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit?  
 non prius aspicias ubi fessum aetate parentem  
 liqueris Anchisen, superet coniunxne Creusa  
 5 Ascaniusque puer? quos omnes undique Graiae  
 circum errant acies et, ni mea cura resistat,  
 iam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis.  
 non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisae Lacaenae  
 culpatusve Paris, divum inclementia, divum,  
 10 has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Troiam.  
 aspice (namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti  
 mortales hebetat visus tibi et umida circum  
 caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis  
 iussa time neu praeceptis parere recusa):  
 15 hic, ubi disiectas moles avulsaque saxis  
 saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,  
 Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti  
 fundamenta quatit totamque a sedibus urbem  
 eruit. hic Iuno Scaeas saevissima portas  
 20 prima tenet sociumque furens a navibus agmen  
 ferro accincta vocat.’

*Aeneid 2, 594–614*

**Question 2**

Identify the speaker of this passage and briefly explain the circumstances in which the speech is made.

1 + 2 = 3 marks

**Question 3**

In lines 3–5 what is the speaker urging the person addressed to do and why?

2 marks

**Question 4**

What does the speaker claim to have done from *quos* (line 5) to *ensis* (line 7)?

2 marks

**Question 5**

Who is Paris (line 9)? Why might he be considered to be *culpatus*?

1 + 1 = 2 marks

**Question 6**

What is Neptune shown as doing in lines 17–19 (*eruit*)? Why did he do this?

1 + 1 = 2 marks

**Question 7**

How is the portrayal of Juno in lines 19–21 consistent with the picture of her presented throughout the *Aeneid*?

3 marks

**Question 8**

What does the person addressed do in response to the speaker's words in this passage?

1 mark

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

*Read the passage and answer Questions 9 to 13.*

ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta  
(horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues  
incumbunt pelago pariterque ad litora tendunt;  
pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque  
5 sanguineae superant undas; pars cetera pontum  
pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.  
fit sonitus spumante salo; iamque arva tenebant  
ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni  
sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.  
10 diffugimus visu exsanguis. illi agmine certo  
Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum  
corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque  
implicat et miseros morsu depascitur artus;  
post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem  
15 corripunt spirisque ligant ingentibus; et iam  
bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum  
terga dati superant capite et cervicibus altis.  
ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos  
perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno.  
20 clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:  
qualis mugitus, fugit cum saucius aram  
taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.

*Aeneid 2, 203–224*

**Question 9**

Explain how Virgil's choice of language and use of techniques in lines 1–9 helps him to create the picture that he wants to present to the reader.

3 + 3 = 6 marks

**Question 10**

Scan line 10. How does the metre of the first part of the line (*diffugimus – exsanguēs*) reflect what is happening?

2 + 2 = 4 marks

**Question 11**

Discuss Virgil's use of adjectives in lines 11–17.

3 marks

**Question 12**

Scan line 19. How does the metre enhance the atmosphere of this line?

2 + 2 = 4 marks

**Question 13**

In lines 21 and 22 there is an example of what technique? Comment upon its effectiveness.

1 + 2 = 3 marks

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

*Read the passage and answer Question 14.*

diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu,  
 et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis  
 Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit,  
 clarescunt sonitus armorumque ingruit horror.  
 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  
 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  
 Ucalegon; Sigea igni freta lata relucent.  
 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  
 praecipitat, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.

*Aeneid 2, 298–317*

### Question 14

How is Aeneas' character portrayed in these lines? Discuss the development of his character in Book 2 and the significance of this for the *Aeneid* as a whole.

5 + 15 = 20 marks

Total 55 marks



## **Assessment criteria**

### **Section 1: Translation of an unseen passage**

- accuracy and fluency of translation

### **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