



Victorian Certificate of Education 2013

LATIN

Written examination

Wednesday 6 November 2013

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	8	8	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 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 (45 marks)

When Cicero sought to prosecute Verres, the governor of Sicily, for extortion in Sicily, Verres's supporters, in an attempt to protect him, put forward a rival prosecutor, Caecilius, who had himself been *quaestor* (a financial official) in Sicily. Cicero, in his speech against Caecilius, had to show that Caecilius was not a suitable person to prosecute Verres, as he too had used his position for personal gain. This is an example of Caecilius doing the same thing to Agonis, a woman from Lilybaeum.

Agonis quaedam est, liberta Veneris Erycinae, quae mulier ante hunc quaestorem plane locuples fuit. ab hac praefectus **Antonii** symphonicos servos abducebat iniuria, quibus se in classe uti velle dicebat. tum illa, ut praefecto illi **religionem** Veneris nomine **obiceret**, dixit et se et sua Veneris esse. ubi hoc quaestori Caecilio, viro optimo et aequissimo, nuntiatum est, vocari ad se Agonidem iubet: iudicium dat statim, si **paret** eam se et sua Veneris esse dixisse. iudicant **recuperatores** id quod necesse erat; eam hoc sine dubio dixisse. Caecilius in possessionem bonorum mulieris intrat; deinde bona vendit, pecuniam sibi accepit.

Cicero, *In Q. Caecilium*, 55–56 (adapted)

Antonius was in command of a Roman fleet that was sent to combat piracy around Sicily.

religionem obicere + dative = to put the fear of sacrilege into someone

paret = it is evident

recuperator = judge

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 2–8.

ei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo
 Hectore qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli
 vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignes!
 squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines
 5 vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
 accepit patrios. ultro flens ipse videbar
 compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:
 ‘o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,
 quae tantae tenere morae? quibus Hector ab oris
 10 exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
 funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
 defessi aspicimus! quae causa indigna serenos
 foedavit vultus? aut cur haec vulnera cerno?’
 ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,
 15 sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
 ‘heu fuge, nate dea, teque his’ ait ‘eripe flammis.
 hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia.
 sat patriae Priamoque datum: si Pergama dextra
 defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.
 20 sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia penates;
 hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere
 magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.’

Aeneid 2, 274–295

Vergili Maronis, *Opera*, RAB Mynors (ed.), Oxford Classical Texts, New York, 1969, pp 135–136
 By permission of Oxford University Press <http://www.oup.com>

Question 2 (2 marks)

Why does the narrator say *qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore* in lines 1 and 2?

Question 3 (2 marks)

To what event is Virgil referring when he writes *redit exuvias indutus Achilli* (line 2)?

Question 4 (2 marks)

How does the narrator describe Hector in lines 4–6?

Question 5 (1 mark)

Why is Aeneas described as *nate dea* in line 16?

Question 6 (4 marks)

What **four** actions does the ghost of Hector instruct Aeneas to take in lines 16–22?

Question 7 (2 marks)

What does the ghost of Hector entrust to Aeneas when he has finished speaking?

Question 8 (2 marks)

What wakes Aeneas from his dream?

Part B – Interpretation of the prescribed seen text

Read the passage and answer Questions 9–16.

et iam nox umida caelo
 praecipitat suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
 sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
 et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem,
 5 quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,
 incipiam. fracti bello fatisque repulsi
 ductores Danaum tot iam labentibus annis
 instar montis equum divina Palladis arte
 aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;
 10 votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.
 huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim
 includunt caeco lateri penitusque cavernas
 ingentes uterumque armato milite complent.
 est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
 15 insula, dives opum Priami dum regna manebant,
 nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis:
 huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt;
 nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenae.
 ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucra luctu;
 20 panduntur portae, iuvat ire et Dorica castra
 desertosque videre locos litusque relictum:
 hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
 classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant.

Aeneid 2, 8–30

Vergili Maronis, *Opera*, RAB Mynors (ed.), Oxford Classical Texts, New York, 1969, pp 127–128
 By permission of Oxford University Press <http://www.oup.com>

Question 9 (3 marks)

- a. What is the tone of Aeneas's speech in this passage of the text? 1 mark
- b. Identify the words that help to establish this tone. 2 marks

Question 10 (3 marks)

- a. Scan line 2. 2 marks
- b. Identify **one** non-metrical technique that adds to the effect of this line. 1 mark

Question 11 (2 marks)

Identify the technique of which *incipiam* (line 6) is an example and explain its effect.

Question 12 (1 mark)

Of what technique is *fracti bello fatisque repulsi* (line 6) an example?

Question 13 (2 marks)

How does Virgil use words to emphasise the treacherous nature of the horse in lines 10–13?

Question 14 (1 mark)

Identify the technique of which *carinis* (line 16) is an example.

Question 15 (6 marks)

Comment on the effect that Virgil achieves by his use of metre and techniques, and his choice of words in lines 18–21.

Question 16 (2 marks)

Explain the use of anaphora in lines 22 and 23.

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

Read the passage and answer Question 17 in English.

Note that any Latin quoted should be in parenthesis.

Students should clearly indicate where each part of their answer begins.

- quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine ruenti
 infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae
 visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.
 obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
 5 tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:
 ‘quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,
 o dulcis coniunx? non haec sine numine divum
 eveniunt; nec te comitem hinc portare Creusam
 fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
 10 longa tibi exsilia et vastum maris aequor arandum,
 et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
 inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.
 illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
 parta tibi; lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae.
 15 non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
 aspiciam aut Graeis servitum matribus ibo,
 Dardanis et divae Veneris nurus;
 sed me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris.
 iamque vale et nati serva communis amorem.’
 20 haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem
 dicere deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras.

Aeneid 2, 771–791

Vergili Maronis, *Opera*, RAB Mynors (ed.), Oxford Classical Texts, New York, 1969, p 151
 By permission of Oxford University Press <http://www.oup.com>

Question 17 (20 marks)

- a. Analyse Creusa’s speech in lines 6–19 and explain its significance to Aeneas. 7 marks
- b. Explain and assess the importance of the role of gods, goddesses, ghosts (apart from Creusa) and portents to the development of the issues related to Book 2. 13 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