

**Victorian Certificate of Education
2018**

LATIN
Written examination

Monday 5 November 2018

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	7	7	15	20
– Part B	7	7	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)

When Scipio Aemilianus captured and destroyed Carthage in 146 BCE, he returned several statues to cities in Sicily and Italy. Among these was a statue of Diana that the Carthaginians had plundered from Segesta in Sicily in 409 BCE. Verres, who was proconsul in Sicily from 73 to 71 BCE, treated the whole province except Messana as a source for plunder. Cicero, Verres's prosecutor, had served as a financial officer in Sicily.

colebatur statua a civibus, ab omnibus advenis visebatur; cum quaestor essem, nihil mihi ab illis est demonstratum prius. sinistra manu retinebat arcum, dextra ardentem facem praeferebat. hanc cum Verres, iste sacrorum omnium et religionum praedo, vidisset, quasi illa ipsa face percussus esset, ita flagrare cupiditate atque amentia coepit; imperat magistratibus ut eam demoliantur et sibi dent; nihil sibi gratius futurum ostendit. illi vero dicebant sibi id nefas esse, seseque cum summa religione tum summo metu legum teneri; nihil se in eo potestatis habere quod imperator clarissimus urbe hostium capta monumentum victoriae populi Romani esse voluisset.

Cicero, *The Verrine Orations* II, IV, 74–75 (adapted)

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 2–8.

interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso
 Turnum, qui volucris curru medium secat agmen.
 ut vidit socios: ‘tempus desistere pugnae;
 solus ego in Pallanta feror, soli mihi Pallas
 5 debetur; cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset.’
 haec ait, et socii cesserunt aequare iusso.
 at Rutulum abscessu iuvenis tum iussa superba
 miratus stupet in Turno corpusque per ingens
 lumina volvit obitque truci procul omnia visu,
 10 talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni:
 ‘aut spoliis ego iam raptis laudabor opimis
 aut leto insigni: sorti pater aequus utrique est.
 tolle minas.’ fatus medium procedit in aequor;
 frigidus Arcadibus coit in praecordia sanguis.
 15 desiluit Turnus biiugis, pedes apparat ire
 comminus; utque leo, specula cum vidit ab alta
 stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum,
 advolat, haud alia est Turni venientis imago.
 hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae,
 20 ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adiuvet ausum
 viribus imparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur:

Aeneid 10, 439–459

Question 2 (1 mark)

Who is referred to as *soror* in line 1?

Question 3 (2 marks)

Explain what is meant by *succedere Lauso* in line 1.

Question 4 (2 marks)

- a. To whom is the speaker referring with the words *ipse parens* in line 5? 1 mark
- b. What would the speaker like this person to do? 1 mark

Question 5 (2 marks)

Identify **two** of the characteristics of Turnus conveyed in lines 7–10.

Question 6 (2 marks)

Explain the significance of *spoliis ... opimis* (line 11) in ancient Rome.

Question 7 (2 marks)

Whose followers are referred to as *Arcadibus* in line 14 and why are they referred to in this way?

Question 8 (4 marks)

- a. To whom does Pallas pray in the lines following this passage? 1 mark
- b. Why does Pallas choose to pray to this being? 3 marks

Part B – Interpretation of the prescribed seen text

Read the passage and answer Questions 9–15.

interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam
 vulnera siccat lymphis corpusque levabat
 arboris acclinis trunco. procul aerea ramis
 dependet galea et prato gravia arma quiescunt.
 5 stant lecti circum iuvenes; ipse aeger anhelans
 colla fovet fusus propexam in pectore barbam;
 multa super Lauso rogitat, multumque remittit
 qui revocent maestique ferant mandata parentis.
 at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant
 10 flentes, ingentem atque ingenti vulnere victum.
 agnovit longe gemitum praesaga mali mens:
 canitiem multo deformat pulvere et ambas
 ad caelum tendit palmas et corpore inhaeret.
 ‘tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas,
 15 ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextrae,
 quem genui? tuane haec genitor per vulnera servor
 morte tua vivens? heu, nunc misero mihi demum
 exilium infelix, nunc alte vulnus adactum!
 idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen,
 20 pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis.
 debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum:
 omnis per mortis animam sontem ipse dedissem!’

Aeneid 10, 833–854

Question 9 (2 marks)

Explain the technique of which *siccabat lymphis* (line 2) is an example.

Question 10 (2 marks)

Scan line 4.

Question 11 (2 marks)

Identify **two** techniques that are used in the words *ingentem atque ingenti vulnere victum* (line 10).

Question 12 (6 marks)

- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| a. | Scan lines 10 and 11. | 4 marks |
| b. | What is the metrical effect of line 10? | 1 mark |
| c. | What is unusual about line 11? | 1 mark |

Question 13 (4 marks)

How does Virgil's choice of words help reinforce the tone of Mezentius's lamentation in lines 14–22?

Question 14 (2 marks)

How can *tuane haec genitor per vulnera servor* (line 16) be seen as a paradox?

Question 15 (2 marks)

Explain the technique of which *tuum maculavi crimine nomen* (line 19) is an example.

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

*Read the passage and answer Question 16 in English.
Students should clearly indicate where each part of their answer begins.*

‘indignum est Italos Troiam circumdare flammis
nascentem et patria Turnum consistere terra,
cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater:
quid face Troianos atra vim ferre Latinis,
5 arva aliena iugo premere atque avertere praedas?
quid soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas,
pacem orare manu, praefigere puppibus arma?
tu potes Aenean manibus subducere Graium
proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanis,
10 et potes in totidem classem convertere nymphas:
nos aliquid Rutulos contra iuvisse nefandum est?
“Aeneas ignarus abest”: ignarus et absit.
est Paphus Idaliumque tibi, sunt alta Cythera:
quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera temptas?
15 nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo
conamur? nos? an miseros qui Troas Achivis
obiecit? quae causa fuit consurgere in arma
Europamque Asiamque et foedera solvere furto?
me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter,
20 aut ego tela dedi fovive Cupidine bella?
tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis
haud iustis adsurgis et inrita iurgia iactas.’

Aeneid 10, 74–95

Question 16 (20 marks)

- a. How does Virgil establish the tone of the speech in this passage? Support your response with quotations from the passage. Any Latin quoted should be placed in brackets. 8 marks
- b. In his reply to this speech, Jupiter states that ‘what each man does will bring him either suffering or good fortune’.

Does the rest of the poem support Jupiter’s assertion with respect to Turnus? Discuss with reference to specific examples from Books 10–12 of the *Aeneid*. 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