

**Victorian Certificate of Education  
2022**

**LATIN**  
**Written examination**

**Thursday 10 November 2022**

**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>
1	1	1	45
2 – Part A	8	8	15
– Part B	8	8	15
– Part C	2	2	20
			<b>Total 95</b>

- 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 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 complete sentences.

**At the end of the examination**

- 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. Clearly number your response in the answer book(s) provided.

**Question 1 (45 marks)**

Soon after Hannibal's victories at the Ticinus and the Trebia in northern Italy in 218 BCE, he was pursued by the consul Sempronius. The armies of both Hannibal and Sempronius were camped near Placentia. Sempronius was keen to engage the Carthaginians and offered battle.

primo concursu adeo Romani superiores fuerunt ut non acie vincerent solum sed pulsos  
hostes in castra persequerentur, mox castra quoque oppugnarent. Hannibal, paucis  
propugnatoribus in vallo portisque positus, ceteros confertos in media castra recepit  
intentosque signum ad erumpendum expectare iubet. iam nona ferme diei hora erat, cum  
Sempronius nequiquam fatigato milite, postquam nulla spes erat potiendi castris, signum  
receptui dedit. quod ubi Hannibal cognovit, extemplo equitibus dextra laevaue emissis  
in hostem, ipse cum peditibus mediis castris erupit. aut Romani aut Poeni vicissent, si  
extendi pugnam dies sivisset; nox autem proelium diremit.

Source: adapted from Livy, *History of Rome*, Book 21, Chapter 59

**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 English in the answer book(s) provided. Clearly number your responses in the answer book(s) provided.

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

*Read the following passage and answer Questions 2–9.*

- ‘esto, aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti  
 non Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas,  
 ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis  
 dives alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?  
 5 nec venit in mentem quorum consederis arvis?  
 hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello,  
 et Numidae infreni cingunt et inhospita Syrtis;  
 hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes  
 Barcaei. quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam  
 10 germanique minas?  
 dis equidem auspiciis reor et Iunone secunda  
 hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.  
 quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna  
 coniugio tali! Teucrum comitantibus armis,  
 15 Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!  
 tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis  
 indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,  
 dum pelago desaevit hiems et aquosus Orion,  
 quassataeque rates, dum non tractabile caelum.’

Source: Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 4, lines 35–53

**Question 2** (2 marks)

- a. Who is the speaker? 1 mark
- b. What has Dido just said that has provoked this speech? 1 mark

**Question 3** (2 marks)

- a. Who is Iarbas (line 2)? 1 mark
- b. Why is Iarbas described as *despectus*? 1 mark

**Question 4** (1 mark)

To what does *inhospita Syrtis* in line 7 refer?

**Question 5** (2 marks)

- a. What is meant by *Iunone secunda* in line 11? 1 mark
- b. Explain the possible irony in this remark. 1 mark

**Question 6** (2 marks)

What benefits does the speaker think may result from the Trojan presence (lines 13–15)?

**Question 7** (2 marks)

What instructions does the speaker give to Dido in lines 16 and 17?

**Question 8** (2 marks)

What effect do the speaker's words have on Dido's state of mind in the lines immediately following this passage?

**Question 9** (2 marks)

What actions does Dido then take in the lines immediately following this passage?

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

*Read the following passage and answer Questions 10–17.*

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.  
it portis iubare exorto delecta iuventus:  
retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,  
Massylique ruunt equites, et odora canum vis.  
5 reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi  
Poenorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro  
stat sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit.  
tandem progreditur magna stipante caterva  
Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo:  
10 cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,  
aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.  
nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus  
incedunt. ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes  
infert se socium Aeneas, atque agmina iungit.  
15 qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta  
deserit, ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo,  
instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum  
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi:  
ipse iugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem  
20 fronde premit crinem fingens, atque implicat auro;  
tela sonant umeris: haud illo segnior ibat  
Aeneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore.

Source: Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 4, lines 129–150

**Question 10** (2 marks)

Scan line 2.

**Question 11** (2 marks)

- a. What unusual metrical feature appears in line 4? 1 mark
- b. What effect is achieved by the metre of this line? 1 mark

**Question 12** (1 mark)

Explain an example of enclosed word order in line 5.

**Question 13** (2 marks)

Identify both the alliteration and the assonance in line 7.

**Question 14** (2 marks)

How does Virgil's choice of words emphasise the colour of the scene he is presenting in lines 10 and 11?

**Question 15** (2 marks)

Scan line 18.

**Question 16** (2 marks)

How does the description of Apollo in lines 19 and 20 enhance the appearance of Aeneas?

**Question 17** (2 marks)

Identify and explain a use of word order in line 22 (*tantum egregio decus enitet ore*).

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

Read the following passage and answer Questions 18 and 19.

eadem impia Fama furenti  
detulit armari classem cursumque parari.  
saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem  
bacchatur; qualis commotis excita sacris

5 Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho  
orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.  
tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro:  
‘dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum  
posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra?

10 nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,  
nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?  
quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,  
et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum,  
crudelis? quid? si non arva aliena domosque

15 ignotas peteres, et Troia antiqua maneret,  
Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?  
mene fugis? per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te,—  
quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui—  
per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,

20 si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quidquam  
dulce meum: miserere domus labentis, et istam,  
oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.’

Source: Virgil, *Aeneid*, Book 4, lines 298–319

#### Question 18 (5 marks)

How does Virgil emphasise Dido’s state of mind in lines 1–6? Support your response with evidence from the passage. Any Latin quoted should be placed in brackets.

#### Question 19 (15 marks)

A central feature of Book 4 is the confrontation between Aeneas and Dido in lines 296–392, from which this passage is taken.

Evaluate the strength of the arguments put forward by Aeneas and Dido in this confrontation. In your opinion, which character is presented more sympathetically?



## Assessment criteria

### Section 1 – Translation of an unseen passage

- the capacity to understand and convey the meaning of the passage accurately and appropriately
- the capacity to interpret and express grammatical aspects of the passage accurately
- the capacity to 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

- the capacity to understand the content of the passage provided
- the capacity to understand how the passage relates to the *Aeneid* as a whole

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

- the capacity to identify the author's use of literary, stylistic and structural techniques
- the capacity to explain the author's use of literary, stylistic and structural techniques

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

- the capacity to analyse and discuss themes and ideas and their relevance to the *Aeneid* as a whole

