



# 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

**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  
talīs in hoste fuit Priamo; sed iura fidemque  
supplicis erubuit corpusque exsanguē sepulcro  
reddidit Hectoreum meque in mea regna remisit.’  
10 sic fatus senior telumque imbelles 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**