



# Victorian Certificate of Education 2011

## LATIN

### Written examination

Wednesday 16 November 2011

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	9	9	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 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**

Valerius Maximus states that dreams can reveal to the person who is dreaming what is happening elsewhere. He produces many examples of what people have seen in their dreams. In this example he tells the story of what happened to two friends on a journey in Greece.

duo familiares Arcades iter una facientes Megaram venerunt, quorum alter se ad hospitem contulit, alter in tabernam devertit. is, qui in hospitio erat, vidit in somniis comitem suum orantem ut sibi cauponis insidiis circumvento subveniret: se posse enim imminenti periculo **subtrahi**. quo viso excitatus prosiluit ut tabernam peteret, sed proposito relicto lectum repetivit. tunc idem ei saucius oblatus obsecravit ut, cum sibi vivo succurrere **neglexisset**, necem **saltem** ulcisceretur: corpus enim suum a caupone trucidatum plaustro ferri ad portam stercore coopertum. tam constantibus familiaris precibus compulsus protinus ad portam cucurrit, plastrum comprehendit cauponemque ad capitale supplicium perduxit.

subtrahere = to rescue    neglegere = to fail to    saltem = at least

Valerius Maximus, *Memorable Doings and Sayings* 1.7.10 (adapted)

Total 45 marks

**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 2–10.*

5                   ‘inde lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine laetus  
                      Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet  
                      moenia Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.  
                      his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono:  
                      imperium sine fine dedi. quin aspera Iuno,  
                      quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat,  
                      consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit  
                      Romanos, rerum dominos gentemque togatam.  
                      sic placitum. veniet lustris labentibus aetas,  
 10                   cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenae  
                      servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis.  
                      nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,  
                      imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,  
                      Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.  
 15                   hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,  
                      accipies securus; vocabitur hic quoque votis.  
                      aspera tum positae mitescent saecula bellis;  
                      cana Fides et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,  
                      iura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis  
 20                   claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus  
                      saeva sedens super arma et centum vinctus aënis  
                      post tergum nodis fremet horridus ore cruento.’

*Aeneid 1, 275–296*

**Question 2**

Who is speaking to whom in this passage?

1 + 1 = 2 marks

**Question 3**

Explain the event referred to in line 1.

1 mark

**Question 4**

What is the significance of lines 4–5 (*dedi*)?

2 marks

**Question 5**

Explain what events are being referred to in lines 9 (*veniet*)–11 and why they are significant.

1 + 1 = 2 marks

**Question 6**

Who is the Caesar in line 12? How does *spoliis Orientis onustum* (line 15) help you to decide?

1 + 1 = 2 marks

**Question 7**

Who is described as *magno . . . Iulo* in line 14?

1 mark

**Question 8**

What is the main role of Vesta (line 18) as a Roman goddess?

1 mark

**Question 9**

Give one of the occasions on which *claudentur Belli portae* (line 20) occurred.

1 mark

**Question 10**

To what specifically in line 20 does *Furor impius* refer? Briefly explain what the importance of *furor* is in the *Aeneid*.

1 + 2 = 3 marks

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

*Read the passage and answer Questions 11–17.*

haec ubi dicta, cavum conversa cuspide montem  
 impulit in latus: ac venti velut agmine facto,  
 qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant.  
 incubuere mari totumque a sedibus imis  
 5 una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis  
 Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus.  
 insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.  
 eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque  
 Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra.  
 10 intonuere poli et crebris micat ignibus aether  
 praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem.  
 extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra:  
 ingemit, et duplices tendens ad sidera palmas  
 talia voce refert: ‘o terque quaterque beati,  
 15 quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis  
 contigit oppetere! o Danaum fortissime gentis  
 Tydide, mene Iliacis occumbere campis  
 non potuisse, tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra,  
 saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens  
 20 Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis  
 scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit?’

*Aeneid 1, 81–101*

**Question 11**

What use does Virgil make of alliteration and metre in lines 1–3?

1 + 2 = 3 marks

**Question 12**

Of what literary technique is *velut agmine facto* (line 2) an example?

1 mark

**Question 13**

Explain the effectiveness of Virgil's choice of words in lines 9 (*ponto*)–12.

3 marks

**Question 14**

Scan line 12 and line 19.

2 + 2 = 4 marks

**Question 15**

What is the mood and tone of Aeneas' speech (lines 14–21)? Explain which words in line 13 help to set that tone. How does the metre of the speech help to reinforce the tone?

2 + 2 + 1 = 5 marks

**Question 16**

Identify and explain the technique (apart from alliteration) used by Virgil in lines 19–21.

2 marks

**Question 17**

Explain the use of transferred epithet in line 21.

2 marks

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

*Read the passage and answer Question 18 in English.  
Note that any Latin quoted should be in parenthesis.*

	urbs antiqua fuit (Tyrii tenuere coloni)
	Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
	ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;
5	quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
	posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma,
	hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,
	si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
	progeniem sed enim Troiano a sanguine duci
	audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arces;
10	hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
	venturum excidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas.
	id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
	prima quod ad Troiam pro caris gesserat Argis
	(necdum etiam causae irarum saevique dolores
15	exciderant animo; manet alta mente repostum
	iudicium Paridis spretaeque iniuria formae,
	et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores) –
	his accensa super iactatos aequore toto
	Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,
20	arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos
	errabant acti fati maria omnia circum.
	tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

*Aeneid 1, 12–33*

**Question 18**

a. Explain this passage as an introduction to the significant themes of the *Aeneid*.

8 marks

b. How are these themes developed further in the events of Book 1?

7 marks

c. How are they resolved by the end of the epic?

5 marks

Total 55 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