James Ruse Agricultural High School

Student Number:

2021 Higher School Certificate Trial Examination

Latin Extension

General Instructions

- Reading time – 10 minutes
- Working time – 2 hours
- Write using black pen
- Monolingual and/or bilingual print dictionaries may be used.

Total marks: 50

Section I – 30 marks (pages 2-5)

- Attempt Questions 1-3
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

Section II – 20 marks (pages 6-7)

- Attempt Questions 4-5
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

Section I – Prescribed Text

30 marks
Attempt Questions 1-3
Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Question 1 (8 marks)

Translate BOTH extracts into ENGLISH. The translations should be written on alternate lines.

(a) **4**

immortalia ne speres, monet annus et almum
quae rapit hora diem.
frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas,
interitura, simul
pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
bruma recurrit iners.
damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae:
nos, ubi decidimus,
quo pater Aeneas, quo Tullus dives et Ancus,
pulvis et umbra sumus.
quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae
tempora di superi?

Horace, *Odes* IV.7.7-18

(b) **4**

tu Lucina dolentibus
Iuno dicta puerperis,
tu potens Trivia et notho es
dicta lumine Luna.

tu cursu, dea, menstruo
metiens iter annuum,
rustica agricolae bonis
tecta frugibus exples.

sis quocumque tibi placet
sancta nomine, Romulique,
antique ut solita es, bona
sospites ope gentem.

Catullus *Poem* 34.13-24

Question 2 (12 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts and then answer the questions that follow.

(a)

Alfene immemor atque unanimis false sodalibus,
Iam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi?
Iam me prodere, iam non dubitas fallere, perfide?
Nec facta impia fallacum hominum caelicolis placent.
Quae tu neglegis ac me miserum deseris in malis.
Eheu quid faciant, dic, homines cuive habeant fidem?
Certe tute iubebas animam tradere, inique, me
inducens in amorem, quasi tuta omnia mi forent.
Idem nunc retrahis te ac tua dicta omnia factaque
ventos irrita ferre ac nebulas aereas sinis.
Si tu oblitus es, at di meminerunt, meminit Fides,
quae te ut paeniteat postmodo facti faciet tui.

Catullus *Poem* 30

(i) Comment on TWO Roman values to which Catullus appeals in this poem. **2**

(ii) How do the lexis and syntax emphasise the poet's anger? **4**

(b)

quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, et
quem fors dierum cumque dabit,
    lucro appone, nec dulces amores
        sperne puer neque tu choreas,

donec virenti canities abest
morosa. nunc et campus et areae
    lenesque sub noctem susurri
        composita repetantur hora,

nunc et latentis proditor intimo
gratus puellae risus ab angulo
    pignusque dereptum lacertis
        aut digito male pertinaci.

Horace, *Odes* I.9.13-24

(i) Give an example of oxymoron. **1**

(ii) How does proditor relate to the girl? **1**

(iii) To what extent is this extract typical of Horatian poetry? **4**

Your answer will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate understanding of the text as a work of literature
- present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by relevant examples

Question 3 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts and then answer the question that follows.

Cenabis bene, mi Fabule, apud me
paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus –
si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
cenam, non sine candida puella
et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis;
haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,
cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli
plenus sacculus est aranearum.
Sed contra accipies meros amores,
seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:
nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque;
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,
totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum

Catullus, *Poem* 13

Question 3 continues on page 5

Question 3 (continued)

Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis
quid velint flores at acerra turis
plena miraris positusque carbo in
caespite vivo,

docte sermones utriusque linguae.
voveram dulces epulas et album
Libero caprum prope funeratus
arboris ictu.

hic dies anno redeunte festus
corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit
amphorae fumum bibere institutae
consule Tullo.

sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici
sospitis centum et vigiles lucernas
perfer in lucem; procul omnis esto
clamor et ira.

Horace, *Odes* III.8.1–16

Compare and contrast these two extracts in terms of semantics and stylistics. **10**

End of Question 3

Section II – Non-prescribed Text

20 marks
Attempt Questions 4-5
Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Your translation will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate understanding of the relationship between English and Latin with regard to language structure
- convey meaning accurately and idiomatically
- demonstrate understanding of the content and style of the genre

Question 4 (15 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extract and then answer the questions that follow.

In honour of Tiberius.

quae cura patrum quaeve Quiritium
plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
    Auguste, virtutes in aevum
        per titulos memoresque fastus

aeternet, o, qua sol habitabilis
illustrat oras, maxime principum?
    quem legis expertes Latinae
        Vindelici didicere nuper,

quid Marte posses. milite nam tuo
Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus,
    Breunosque veloces et arces
        Alpibus impositas tremendis

deiecit acer plus vice simplici;

Horace, *Odes* IV.14.1-13

fastus, -uum (m)	public records
Vindelici, -orum (m)	Vindelici (a Germanic tribe)
The Genauni and Breuni were neighbouring tribes of the Vindelici.	
vice simplici	"in a direct retaliation"

(a) Translate the extract into English. **10**

(b) Identify an example of metonymy. **1**

(c) Outline FOUR ways in which Horace praises Tiberius. **4**

Question 5 (5 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Translate the extract into ENGLISH. The translation should be written on alternate lines. **5**

Lesbia is angry.

Lesbia mi praesente viro mala plurima dicit:
haec illi fatuo maxima laetitia est.
Mule, nihil sentis? Si nostri oblita taceret,
sana esset: nunc quod gannit et obloquitur,
non solum meminit, sed, quae multo acrior est res,
irata est.

Catullus, *Poem* 83.1-6

End of paper