

93008Q



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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Scholarship 2010 Latin

2.00 pm Thursday 18 November 2010

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 32

QUESTION BOOKLET

You should answer ALL the questions in this booklet.

Write your answers in the Answer Booklet 93008A.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–6 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

You have three hours to complete this examination.

INSTRUCTIONS

There are two passages. Answer BOTH questions for EACH passage. You may begin with either passage.

You are required to:

- provide an accurate and fluent translation into English of a passage of unfamiliar literary Latin prose, and of poetry by Virgil
- use analytical skills in order to demonstrate critical appreciation of language, style and context.

PASSAGE ONE: UNFAMILIAR LITERARY LATIN PROSE

Seneca, born in the reign of Augustus, is said to have lived a life affected by asthma. In this extract from a letter to a friend, he recounts his thoughts on a journey to Naples, after leaving a muddy road and entering a dusty tunnel.

nihil illo **carcere** longius, nihil illis **facibus** obscurius, quae nobis **praestant** non ut per tenebras videamus, sed ut ipsas ...

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... itaque et **vultum adducet** ad **tristia** et **inhorrescet** ad **subita**: non est hoc timor.

Seneca, *Epistulae Morales VI*, 57.2–4 (adapted)

Glossed vocabulary

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| carcer, -eris (<i>m</i>) | prison | metus, -us (<i>m</i>) | fear |
| fax, facis (<i>f</i>) | torch | mutatio, -ionis (<i>f</i>) | transformation |
| praesto, -are, -stiti | to provide assistance | insolitus, -a, -um | unaccustomed |
| ceterum | but | novitas, -atis (<i>f</i>) | novelty |
| pulvis, -eris (<i>m</i>) | dust | simul ac = et simul | |
| molestus, -a, -um | troublesome | foeditas, -atis (<i>f</i>) | foulness |
| quid | how much more so | tolerabilis, -is, -e | reasonable, rational |
| volutus, -are | to tumble about | nedum | still more |
| spiramentum, -i (<i>n</i>) | ventilation passage | perfectus, -a, -um | perfect |
| includo, -ere, -si, -sum | to confine, imprison | ius, iuris (<i>n</i>) | power to rule |
| excito, -are, -avi, -atum | to stir up | perdo, -ere, -didi | to lose |
| recido, -ere, recidi | to fall back | ferio, -ire | to thrill |
| incommodus, -a, -um | uncomfortable, inconvenient | color, -oris (<i>m</i>) | colour |
| contrarius, -a, -um | quite different | mortalitas, -atis (<i>f</i>) | mortality |
| perfero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum | to put up with | vultus, -us (<i>m</i>) | brow |
| lutum, -i (<i>n</i>) | mud | adduco, -ere | to draw together, furrow |
| laboro, -are, -avi, -atum | to struggle with | tristis, -is, -e | unfortunate |
| obscuritas, -atis (<i>f</i>) | darkness | inhorresco, -ere | to start to shudder |
| ictus animi | thrill | subitus, -a, -um | unexpected |

QUESTION ONE (8 marks)

Translate Passage One into English.

QUESTION TWO (8 marks)

- (a) Identify and explain in detail the elements of contrast in the first paragraph (*nihil illo carcere ... laboravimus*). What aspects of Seneca's description of travelling through the tunnel convey his impression of this part of his journey?
- (b) Using detailed evidence from the second paragraph (*aliquid tamen ... timor*), analyse the author's style. Comment on the extent to which the author's style is emotive.

PASSAGE TWO: POETRY BY VIRGIL

Camilla was a warrior queen from the Volsci tribe, supporters of Turnus against Aeneas. Once, after she had fiercely killed many men in combat, she met an enemy warrior who used cunning words to try to outwit her.

isque ubi se nullo iam cursu evadere pugnae
 posse neque **instantem** reginam **avertere cernit**,
 incipit haec : “quid tam **egregium**, si femina forti
fidis equo? dimitte fugam et **te comminus aequo**
 mecum **crede solo** pugnaeque **accinge pedestri.**” 5
 dixit, at illa **furens** acrique **accensa** dolore
 tradit equum comiti paribusque resistit in armis
 ense pedes **nudo puraque interrita parma.**
 at iuvenis vicisse dolo ratus **avolat** ipse
 (haud mora), **conversisque fugax** aufertur **habenis** 10
quadripedemque citum ferrata calce fatigat.

Camilla called out to him that he was stupid and arrogant, and that although he was cunning like his father, he would never return home safely to him.

haec fatur virgo, et **pernicibus ignea plantis**
transit equum cursu **frenisque adversa prehensis**
congregitur poenasque inimico ex sanguine sumit:
 quam facile **accipiter** saxo sacer **ales** ab alto 15
consequitur pennis sublimem in nube **columbam**
comprensamque tenet pedibusque **eviscerat uncis**;
 tum cruor et **vulsae** labuntur ab aethere **plumae.**

Virgil, *Aeneid XI*, 702–724 (abridged)

Glossed vocabulary

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| insto, -are, -stiti | to menace, threaten | ferratus, -a, -um | armed with iron spur |
| averto, -ere, -ti | to turn away | calx, calcis (f) | heel |
| cerno, -ere, crevi | to see | fatigo, -are | to harass |
| egregius, -a, -um | excellent, special | pernix, pernicis | agile |
| fidis = confidis | | igneus, -a, -um | incensed |
| se credere | to entrust oneself | planta, -ae (f) | foot |
| comminus (adv) | hand to hand | transeo, -ire | to get in front of, overtake |
| aequus, -a, -um | level | frena, -orum (n) | bridle |
| solum, -i (n) | ground | adversus, -a, -um | facing, turned towards |
| accingo, -ere | to get ready for | prehensis = comprehensis | |
| pedester, -tris, -tre | on foot | congregior, -di | to accost, fight |
| furo, -ere | to be furious, in a rage | accipiter, -tris (m) | falcon, bird of prey |
| accendo, -ere, -ndi, -nsu | to inflame, arouse | ales, alitis (adj) | winged, on wing |
| nudus, -a, -um | bared, unsheathed | consequitur = sequitur | |
| purus, -a, -um | plain, unadorned | penna, -ae (f) | wing |
| interritus, -a, -um | unafraid | sublimis, -is, -e | aloft, up high |
| parma, -ae (f) | shield | columba, -ae (f) | dove |
| avolo, -are | to hurry away | comprensam | |
| convertito, -ere | to pull on | = comprehensam | |
| fugax, -acis (adj) | fleeing | eviscero, -are | to tear to pieces |
| habena, -ae (f) | rein | uncus, -a, um | hooked, clawed |
| quadripes, -pedis (m) | four-legged steed | vello, -ere, vulsi, vulsum | to pluck, tear out |
| citus, -a, -um | swift, speedy | pluma, -ae (f) | feather |

QUESTION THREE (8 marks)

Translate Passage Two into English.

QUESTION FOUR (8 marks)

- (a) (i) Explain in detail how language has been used effectively in lines 3–8 (*quid tam egregium ... parma*) to offer provocation and to demonstrate its effect.
- (ii) Explain in detail how the metre of lines 9–11 (*at iuvenis ... fatigat*) heightens the portrayal of what is happening.
- (b) Analyse the mood of the episode narrated in lines 12–14 (*haec fatur ... sumit*), making detailed reference to the text. How effectively does the simile in lines 15–18 (*quam facile ... plumae*) heighten the intensity of that mood? Support your response with evidence from the text.

Acknowledgements

Material from the following sources was adapted for use in this examination:

Passage One

Seneca, *L. Annaei Senecae ad Lucilium epistulae morales*, ed. L. D. Reynolds, Oxford Classical Texts (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1965), pp 151–152.

Passage Two

Virgil, *P. Vergili Maronis Opera*, ed. F. A. Hirtzel, Oxford Classical Texts (1900; repr. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1966).

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