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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

## Scholarship 2011 Latin

9.30 am Monday 21 November 2011

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 32

### QUESTION BOOKLET

There are four questions in this booklet. Answer ALL the questions.

Write your answers in Answer Booklet 93008A.

Each question is worth eight marks.

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

Defeated by the Romans in the Second Punic War, Hannibal and the Carthaginians were forced in 202 BC to accept peace terms that included the payment of a large indemnity (10000 silver talents in fifty annual instalments) to Rome.

Livy, writing some 200 years later, has Hannibal making a speech in the Carthaginian assembly to his fellow countrymen, who are realising how much the consequences of defeat are going to affect them.

cum prima **collatio** pecuniae **diutino** bello **exhaustis** difficilis videretur, **maestitiaque** et **fletus** in **curia** esset, ridentem **Hannibalem** **ferunt** conspectum. cuius cum **Hasdrubal** **Haedus** **risum** **increparet** in publico **fletu**, cum **ipse** lacrimarum causa esset, “si, **quemadmodum** oris **habitus** **cernitur** oculis” inquit, “sic **et** animus **intus** **cerni** posset, facile vobis **appareret**, non laeti sed **prope** amentis **malis** cordis hunc, quem **increpatis**, **risum** esse; qui tamen nequaquam adeo 5  
est **intempestivus** quam vestrae istae **absurdae** atque **abhorrentes** lacrimae sunt. tunc **flesse** decuit, cum **adempta sunt** nobis arma, incensae naves, **interdictum** **externis** bellis: illo enim vulnere **concidimus**.

“**tantum nimirum** ex publicis **malis** sentimus, **quantum** ad privatas res **pertinet**; nec in iis **quicquam** acrius quam pecuniae damnum **stimulat**. itaque cum **spolia** victae **Carthagini** 10  
**detrahebantur**, cum **inermem** iam ac **nudam** **destitui** inter tot armatas gentes **Africae** **cerneretis**, nemo **ingemuit**: nunc quia **tributum** ex privato **conferendum** est, tamquam in publico **funere** **comploratis**.”

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* XXX, 44 (abridged)

**Glossed vocabulary**

collatio, collationis ( <i>f</i> )	collection, instalment	adimo, -ere, ademi,	to take away, deprive
diutinus, -a, -um	protracted, of long duration	ademptum	
exhaurio, -ire, exhausti, exhaustum	to exhaust, wear out	interdico, -ere, interdixi, interdictum (+ <i>abl</i> )	to forbid, prohibit from
maestitia, -ae ( <i>f</i> )	sorrow, dejection	externus, -a, -um	foreign, with another country
fletus, -us ( <i>m</i> )	weeping, wailing	concido, -ere, concidi	to meet one's downfall, be defeated
curia, -ae ( <i>f</i> )	assembly house		
Hannibal, Hannibalis ( <i>m</i> )	Hannibal ( <i>the Carthaginian leader</i> )	tantum ... quantum	as much ... as
ferunt	= they say, it is said	nimirum ( <i>adv</i> )	without doubt, certainly
Hasdrubal Haedus ( <i>m</i> )	Hasdrubal the Kid ( <i>a Carthaginian man</i> )	pertineo, -ere	to relate to, pertain to
risus, -us ( <i>m</i> )	laughter	quicquam = quidquam	
incepo, -are	to exclaim loudly against	stimulo, -are	to sting
ipse = Hannibal		spolia, -orum ( <i>n pl</i> )	spoils, booty
quemadmodum ( <i>adv</i> )	just as	Carthago, Carthaginis ( <i>f</i> )	Carthage ( <i>an enemy city</i> )
habitus, -us ( <i>m</i> )	expression	detraho, -ere	to take away from
cerno, -ere	to see	inermis, -is, -e	unarmed
et = etiam		nudus, -a, -um	naked, exposed
intus ( <i>adv</i> )	on the inside, within	destituo, -ere, destitui	to set down, abandon, forsake
appareo, -ere	to be apparent	Africa, -ae ( <i>f</i> )	Africa
prope ( <i>adv</i> )	nearly, close to	ingemo, -ere, -ui	to groan, wail, lament
mala, -orum ( <i>n pl</i> )	misfortunes	tributum, -i ( <i>n</i> )	payment
intempestivus, -a, -um	untimely	confero, conferre	to contribute
absurdus, -a, -um	irrational	funus, funeris ( <i>n</i> )	a funeral
abhorrens, abhorrentis	out of place, inappropriate	comploro, -are	to lament together loudly
fleo, -ere, flevi, fletum	to weep, cry, shed tears		
flesse = flevisse			

**QUESTION ONE**

Translate Passage One into English.

**QUESTION TWO**

- (a) Livy is considered to be a skilled storyteller. Identify evidence in the first paragraph (lines 1–8) that supports this view, and explain in detail how the evidence demonstrates his storytelling skills.
- (b) What impressions of Hannibal's character does Livy convey to his Roman readers with the speech in this passage? Support your response with evidence from lines 3–13 (*si quemadmodum ... comploratis*).

## PASSAGE TWO: POETRY BY VIRGIL

Turnus and his army of Rutulians move to make a surprise attack on the Trojan camp while Aeneas is away.

iamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis  
 dives **equum**, dives **pictai** vestis et auri,  
**ceu** septem surgens **sedatis amnibus** altus  
 per tacitum **Ganges** aut **pingui** flumine **Nilus**  
 cum **refluit** campis et iam **se condidit alveo**. 5  
**hic subitam** nigro **glomerari pulvere** nubem  
**prospiciunt Teucri** ac tenebras **insurgere** campis.  
 primus ab adversa **conclamat mole Caicus**:  
 “quis **globus**, o cives, **caligine** volvitur atra?  
 fert **citi** ferrum, date tela, ascendite muros, 10  
 hostis adest, **heia!**” ingenti clamore per omnes  
**condunt se Teucri** portas et moenia complent.  
 namque ita discedens **praeceperat** optimus armis  
**Aeneas**: si qua interea **fortuna** fuisset,  
 neu **struere** auderent aciem neu credere campo; 15  
 castra modo et tutos servarent **aggere** muros.  
 ergo etsi **conferre manum pudor** iraque **monstrat**,  
**obiciunt** portas tamen et **praecepta facessunt**,  
 armatique cavis expectant **turribus** hostem.

Virgil, *Aeneid* IX, 25–46 (abridged)

### Glossed vocabulary

equum = equorum		moles, molis ( <i>f</i> )	mound
pictus, -a, -um	embroidered	Caicus, -i ( <i>m</i> )	Caicus ( <i>one of Aeneas' men</i> )
pictai = pictae		globus, -i ( <i>m</i> )	mass
ceu ( <i>adv</i> )	just as, like	o ( <i>interj</i> )	O!, oh!
sedatus, -a, -um	tranquil, calm	caligo, caliginis ( <i>f</i> )	gloom, darkness
amnis, amnis ( <i>m</i> )	(large) stream	citus, -a, -um	swift
Ganges, Gangis ( <i>m</i> )	the river Ganges ( <i>in India</i> )	heia ( <i>interj</i> )	Quick!, come on!
pinguis, -is, -e	rich, fertile	praecipio, -ere, praecepi,	to order, instruct
Nilus, -i ( <i>m</i> )	the river Nile ( <i>in Egypt</i> )	praeceptum	
refluo, -ere	to flow back	Aeneas, Aeneae ( <i>m</i> )	Aeneas ( <i>a hero</i> )
se condere	(line 5) to settle back	fortuna, -ae ( <i>f</i> )	mishap, crisis
	(line 12) to take cover	struo, -ere, struxi,	to form, draw up
alveus, -i ( <i>m</i> )	channel, bed ( <i>of a river</i> )	structum	
hic ( <i>adv</i> )	at this moment	agger, aggeris ( <i>m</i> )	rampart
subitus, -a, -um	sudden, unexpected	manum confero, conferre,	to join battle, to fight
glomero, -are, -avi, -atum	to gather, form ( <i>in a mass</i> )	contuli, collatum	
pulvis, pulveris ( <i>m</i> )	dust	pudor, pudoris ( <i>m</i> )	pride
prospicio, -ere, prospexi,	to see in the distance	monstro, -are	urge, encourage, prompt
prospectum		obicio, -ere, obieci,	to place in the way in
Teucri, -orum ( <i>m pl</i> )	the Trojans	obiectum	defence
insurgo, -ere, surrexi,	to rise up over	praeceptum, -i ( <i>n</i> )	command
insurrectum		facessunt = faciunt	
conclamat = clamat		turris, turris ( <i>f</i> )	tower

**QUESTION THREE**

Translate Passage Two into English.

**QUESTION FOUR**

- (a) Analyse in detail the effectiveness of Virgil's choice of words, word order, metre, and poetic devices to convey mood and atmosphere in lines 1–9 (*iamque omnis ... volvitur atra*). Support your response with evidence from the text.
- (b) What can be understood from lines 8–19 (*primus ... turribus hostem*) about Aeneas' training of and relationship with his Trojan soldiers? Support your response with evidence from the text.

## **Acknowledgements**

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

### **Passage One**

<http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/livy/liv.30.shtml#44> (accessed 10 August 2011).

### **Passage Two**

<http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/vergil/aen9.shtml> (accessed 10 August 2011).



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