

93008Q



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Scholarship 2006 Latin

9.30 am Thursday 23 November 2006

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 32

QUESTION BOOKLET

You should complete ALL the tasks, using Answer Booklet 93008A.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–5 in the correct order.

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

Provide an accurate and fluent translation into English of passages of unfamiliar literary Latin prose, and of poetry by Virgil. Use analytical skills in order to demonstrate critical appreciation of language, style and context.

INSTRUCTIONS

There are TWO passages. You must translate BOTH into English and answer the questions that follow each one.

PASSAGE ONE

C. Marius was elected consul in 107 BC and was assigned the task of leading the Romans in war against the Numidian leader, Jugurtha. This extract is part of a speech which the historian Sallust wrote, imagining what Marius might have said to a public assembly following his election success.

bellum me gerere cum **Iugurtha** iussistis, quam rem **nobilitas aegerrime** tulit. **quaeso**, **reputate** cum animis vestris, num id mutare melius sit, si quem ex illo **globo nobilitatis** ad hoc aut aliud tale negotium mittatis, hominem veteris **prosapiae** ac multarum **imagingum** et nullius **stipendii**: scilicet ut in tanta re ignarus omnium trepidet, **festinet**, sumat aliquem ex populo **monitorem** officii sui. ita **plerumque** evenit ut is, quem vos imperare iussistis, 5 sibi imperatorem alium quaerat. atque ego scio, **Quirites**, qui, postquam consules facti sunt, **acta** maiorum et **Graecorum** militaria **praecepta** legere coeperint; homines **praeposteri**.

.....

compare nunc, **Quirites**, cum illorum **superbia** me hominem novum. quae illi audire aut legere solent, eorum partem vidi, alia **egomet gessi**; quae illi **litteris**, ea ego **militando** didici. nunc vos existimate, facta **an** dicta pluris sint. **contemnunt novitatem** meam, ego 10 illorum **ignaviam**; mihi fortuna, illis **probra obiectantur**. quamquam ego naturam unam et **communem** omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque **generosissimum**.

Iugurtha, -ae (m)	Jugurtha (a name)	praeposterus, -a -um	getting things the wrong way round
nobilitas, -atis (f)	the aristocracy	comparo, -are -avi -atum	to compare
aegre (adv)	with difficulty	superbia, -ae (f)	arrogance
quaeso	I ask you	egomet	I, myself
reputo, -are -avi -atum	to ponder	gero, -ere gessi gestum (here)	to direct
globus, -i (m)	a closely knit group	litterae, -arum (f)	books
prosapia, -ae (f)	family	milito, -are -avi -atum	to serve as a soldier
imago, -inis (f)	ancestral portrait	an	or
stipendium, -ii (n)	money received for military service	contemno, -ere -tempsi -temptum	to despise
festino, -are -avi -atum	to dash about	novitas, -atis (f)	newness of rank
monitor, -oris (m)	advisor	ignavia, -ae (f)	laziness
plerumque	mostly	probrus, -a -um	disgraceful
Quirites, -ium (m)	citizens of Rome	obiecto, -are -avi -atum (+dat)	to throw up as an accusation against
acta, -orum (n)	records of deeds	communis, -is -e	common
Graeci, -orum (m)	the Greeks	generosus, -a -um	of noble birth
praeceptum, -i (n)	maxim, rule		

TASK ONE (8 marks)

Translate Passage One into English.

TASK TWO (8 marks)

Answer BOTH (a) and (b):

- (a) Describe the political ladder which a citizen of this period of Roman history needed to climb to reach the level of consul.

What political attitude of Marius does Sallust give emphasis to in this extract from the speech, and how is this evident in lines 1–8 (“*bellum me gerere ... hominem novum*”)?

What conclusion can you draw about Marius’ probable progress towards the consulship?

- (b) With close reference to the LATIN text of lines 6–11 (“*atque ego scio ... probra obiectantur*”), comment on the effectiveness of Sallust’s style and language in conveying Marius’ viewpoint.

PASSAGE TWO

After Aeneas has returned from his visit to the Underworld, he and his fellow Trojans sail north from Cumae along the coast of Latium.

aspirant aurae in noctem nec candida cursus
 luna negat, **splendet tremulo** sub lumine pontus.
 proxima **Circaeae raduntur** litora terrae. 10
 ...
 hinc **exaudiri** gemitus iraeque **leonum** 15
vincla recusantum et sera sub nocte **rudentum**
saetigerique sues atque in **praesepibus ursi**
saevire ac formae magnorum **ululare luporum**,
 quos hominum ex facie dea saeva potentibus herbis
induerat Circe in vultus ac **terga ferarum**. 20
 quae ne **monstra** pii paterentur talia **Troes**
 delati in portus neu litora dira **subirent**,
Neptunus ventis **implevit** vela secundis
 atque fugam dedit et **praeter vada fervida** vexit.
 iamque **rubescebat radiis** mare et aethere ab alto 25
 Aurora in **roseis fulgebat lutea bigis**.
 ...
 atque hic **Aeneas** ingentem ex aequore **lucum**
prospicit. hunc inter **fluvio Tiberinus amoeno** 30
verticibus rapidis et multa **flavus harena**
 in mare **prorumpit**.

aspiro, -are -avi -atum	to blow upon	subeo, -ire -ii -itum	to draw near to
splendeo, -ere -ui	to glisten	Neptunus, -i (m)	Neptune (a name)
tremulus, -a -um	shimmering	impleo, -ere -evi -etum	to fill
Circaeus, -a -um	of Circe	praeter (+acc)	past, beyond (preposition)
rado, -ere rasi rasum	to sail closely past	vadum, -i (n)	shoal, shallow
exaudio, -ire -ivi -itum	to hear clearly	fervidus, -a -um	turbulent
leo, leonis (m)	lion	rubesco, -ere rubui	to grow red
vincla = vincula		radius, -ii (n)	ray of light
recuso, -are -avi -atum	to object against	roseus, -a -um	rosy
serus, -a -um	late	fulgeo, -ere fulsi	to shine
rudo, -ere -ivi -itum	to roar	luteus, -a -um	golden-yellow
saetiger, -era -erum	bristly	bigae, -arum (f)	a (two-horse) chariot
sus, suis (c)	pig, hog	Aeneas, -ae (m)	Aeneas (a name)
praesepe, -is (n)	pen, enclosure	lucus, -i (m)	forest, wood
ursus, -i (m)	a bear	prospicio, -ere -spexi -spectrum	to look out into the distance at
saevio, -ire -ii -itum	to rage	fluvius, -ii (m)	stream
ululo, -are -avi -atum	to howl	Tiberinus, -i (m)	the Tiber (a name)
lupus, -i (m)	wolf	amoenus, -a -um	lovely
induo, -ere -ui -utum	to reclothe	vertex, -icis (m)	whirlpool
Circe, -es (f)	Circe (a name)	rapidus, -a -um	swift
tergum, -i (n)	body	flavus, -a -um	yellow
fera, -ae (f)	wild beast	harena, -ae (f)	sand
monstrum, -i (n)	supernatural change	prorumpo, -ere -rupi -ruptum	to burst forth
Troes, -um (m)	the Trojans		

TASK THREE (8 marks)

Translate Passage Two into English.

TASK FOUR (8 marks)

Answer BOTH (a) and (b):

- (a) What literary allusions, including links to earlier books of the *Aeneid* or to other classical literature, would a contemporary Roman have been able to recognise in lines 20–30 (“*induerat Circe ... prospicit*”) in this extract? What conventions of epic poetry can be identified in these lines?
- (b) With close reference to the LATIN text of lines 8–19 (“*aspirant aurae ... potentibus herbis*”), identify the poetic devices which Virgil has used to heighten his description of the scene, and explain why they are effective.

References

Passage One – Sallust, *Bellum Iugurthinum* 85

Passage Two – Virgil, *Aeneid* Book VII, 8