NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Scholarship 2005
Latin

2.00 pm Thursday 8 December 2005
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

While defending a young client, Cicero mentions some philosophical beliefs about what motivates human behaviour, in order to excuse his client's wild behaviour as a young man's mistakes.

itaque **alii voluptatis** causa omnia **sapientes** facere dixerunt, neque ab hac **orationis turpitudine eruditi** homines **refugerunt**; alii cum voluptate **dignitatem** coniungendam putaverunt, ut res maxime **inter se repugnantes** dicendi **facultate** coniungerent; qui probaverunt illud unum **derectum** iter ad **laudem** cum labore, prope soli iam in **scholis** sunt relicti.

multa enim nobis **blandimenta** natura ipsa **genuit** quibus **sopita** virtus **coniveret** interdum; multas vias **adulescentiae lubricas** ostendit quibus illa **insistere** aut ingredi sine casu **aliquo** ac **prolapsione** vix posset; multarum rerum iucundissimarum **varietatem** dedit qua non modo haec aetas sed etiam iam **conroborata caperetur**. **quam ob rem** si quem forte inveneritis qui **aspernetur** oculis **pulchritudinem** rerum, non **odore** ullo, non **tactu**, non **sapore capiatur**, **excludat** auribus omnem **suavitatem**, huic homini ego fortasse et pauci deos **propitios**, plerique autem iratos putabunt.

alii	some philosophers	lubricus, –a –um	slippery
voluptas, –atis (f)	pleasure	insisto, –ere institi	to set foot on
sapientes	wise men	aliqui, aliqua aliquod	some
orationis turpitudine	base assertion	prolapsio, –onis (f)	slipping, falling
eruditus, –a –um	learned, educated	varietas, –atis (f)	variety
refugio, –ere –fugi	to set oneself apart from	conroboratus, –a –um	mature, grown up
dignitas, –atis (f)	virtue, worthiness	capio, –ere cepi captum	captivate
inter se repugnare	to be contradictory	quam ob rem	therefore
facultas, –atis (f)	skill, ability	aspernor, –ari –atus sum	to despise, reject
derectus, –a –um	straight, direct	pulchritudo, –inis (f)	beauty
laus, laudis (f)	glory, fame	odor, –oris (m)	scent
schola, –ae (f)	school	tactus, –us (m)	touch
blandimentum, –i (n)	delight, charm, temptation	sapor, –oris (m)	taste
gigno, –ere genui genitum	to produce	excludo, –ere –si –sum	to shut out
sopitus, –a –um	lulled to sleep	suavitas, –atis (f)	sweet sound
coniveo, –ere –nivi	to close one's eyes to	propitius, –a –um	favourable, kind
adulescentia, –ae (f)	youth		

TASK ONE (8 marks)

Translate Passage One into English.

TASK TWO (8 marks)

Answer BOTH the questions that follow:

(a)   Precisely which TWO schools of philosophy is Cicero referring to in the first paragraph when he writes "*itaque alii voluptatis causa omnia sapientes facere dixerunt*" and "*qui probaverunt illud unum derectum iter ad laudem cum labore*"? Explain why you think this is so by making close reference to the meaning of each of these LATIN extracts.

(b)   With close reference to the LATIN text, explain how in this passage Cicero makes effective use of language and style to build his argument and persuade his audience.

PASSAGE TWO

Juno has sent the goddess Iris to encourage the Trojan women to force their men to stop travelling.

<div align="right">

at matres **primo ancipites** oculisque **malignis**

ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem   655

praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna,

cum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis

ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus **arcum**.

tum vero attonitae **monstris** actaeque furore

conclamant, rapiuntque **focis penetralibus** ignem: 660

pars spoliant aras, **frondem** ac **virgulta facesque**

coniciunt. **furit immissis Volcanus habenis**

transtra per et **remos** et **pictas abiete puppes**.

nuntius **Anchisae** ad **tumulum cuneos**que **theatri**

incensas **perfert** naves **Eumelus**, et ipsi   665

respiciunt atram in **nimbo volitare favillam**.

primus et **Ascanius**, cursus ut laetus **equestres**

ducebat, sic acer equo **turbata petivit**

castra, nec **exanimes** possunt retinere magistri.

"quis furor **iste** novus? quo nunc, quo **tenditis**" inquit,   670

"heu, miserae cives? non hostem inimicaque castra

Argivum, vestras spes **uritis**."

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primo	at first	abiete	made of firwood
anceps, –cipitis	undecided	puppis, –is (f)	stern
malignus, –a –um	intent on harm	Anchises, –ae (m)	Anchises (a name)
ambiguus, –a –um	wavering	tumulus, –i (m)	burial mound
arcus, –us (m)	rainbow	cuneus, –i (m)	block of seating
monstrum, –i (n)	strange event	theatrum, –i (n)	theatre
conclamo, –are –avi –atum	to cry out together	perfero, –ferre –tuli –latum	to bring news
focus, –i (m)	fireplace	Eumelus, –i (m)	Eumelus (a name)
penetralis, –is –e	inside	nimbus, –i (m)	cloud of smoke
pars, –tis	some	volito, –are –avi –atum	to fly about
spolio, –are –avi –atum	to strip, rob	favilla, –ae (f)	hot ashes, cinders
frons, frondis (f)	greenery, foliage	Ascanius, –ii (m)	Ascanius (a name)
virgultum, –i (n)	shrubbery	equester, –tris –tre	equestrian
fax, facis (f)	torch, firebrand	turbo, –are –avi –atum	to throw into confusion
furo, –ere	to rage violently	peto, –ere petivi petitum	to head for
immitto, –ere –isi –issum	to allow to go loose	exanimis, –is –e	breathless
Volcanus, –i (m)	Vulcan (the fire-god)	iste	that … of yours
habena, –ae (f)	rein	tendo, –ere tetendi tentum *or* tensum	to head for
transtrum, –i (n)	crossbeam, bench		
remus, –i (m)	oar	Argivi, –um (m)	the Greeks
pingo, –ere pinxi pictum	to paint	uro, –ere ussi ustum	to burn

TASK THREE (8 marks)

Translate Passage Two into English.

TASK FOUR (8 marks)

Answer BOTH the questions that follow:

(a)   Explain fully the circumstances represented by Virgil's lines "*ambiguae … regna*" (lines 655–656).

(b)   With close reference to the LATIN text of lines 654–666, identify and explain poetic devices used by Virgil to convey the immediacy and vividness of the scene.