

93008Q



930082



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

## Scholarship 2007 Latin

2.00 pm Tuesday 27 November 2007

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 32

### QUESTION BOOKLET

You should complete ALL the tasks, writing your answers in Answer Booklet 93008A.

Start each task on a NEW page. Number each task and question carefully.

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. Complete ALL tasks for BOTH passages in EITHER order.

### PASSAGE ONE

Livy was an author and a contemporary of Virgil and Augustus. The following is an adapted extract from the preface which Livy wrote to his 'A History of Rome from Its Foundation', in which he explains his approach to the writing of Roman history.

datur haec **venia antiquitati**, ut **miscendo humana divinis primordia** urbium **augustiora** faciat; et si cui populo licere **oportet consecrare origines** suas et ad deos **referre auctores**, ea belli gloria est populo Romano, ut, cum suum **conditorisque** sui parentem **Martem** fuisse **ferat, tam** et hoc gentes **humanae** patiantur **aequo** animo **quam** imperium patiuntur.

sed haec et his similia **utcumque** animadversa aut existimata erunt, haud **in** magno **equidem** 5 **ponam discrimine**: **ad illa mihi** pro se quisque acriter **intendat** animum, quae vita, qui **mores** fuerint, per quos viros quibusque artibus domi **militiaeque** et **partum** et auctum imperium sit; labente deinde paulatim **disciplina velut desidentes primo mores** sequatur animo, deinde ut magis magisque lapsi sint, tum ire coeperint praecipites, **donec** ad haec tempora, quibus nec vitia nostra nec **remedia** pati possumus, perventum est.

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venia, -ae (f)	privilege	aequus, -a, -um	calm
antiquitas, -atis (f)	ancient history	utcumque	however
misceo, -ere	to mix, mingle	in discrimine ponere	to consider of significance
humanus, -a, -um	human	equidem	indeed
divinus, -a, -um	divine	ad illa	to the following matters
primordia (n pl)	first beginnings	mihi	as far as I am concerned
augustus, -a, -um	worthy of honour	intendo, -ere	to stretch
oportet	it is right	mores (m pl)	morals
consecro, -are	to consider sacred	militiae	at war
origo, -inis (f)	earliest beginning	pario, -ere, peperit, partum	to gain, win
refero, referre	to refer	disciplina, -ae (f)	traditional teaching
auctor, -oris (m)	creator	velut	virtually
conditor, -oris (m)	founder	desido, -ere	to collapse as a house onto its foundations
Mars, Martis (m)	Mars (a name)	primo	at first
ferat	says, asserts	donec	until
tam .... quam	as .... as	remedium, -ii (n)	cure

**TASK ONE** (8 marks)

Translate Passage One into English.

**TASK TWO** (8 marks)

Answer BOTH (a) and (b).

(a) Explain what is meant by:

- (i) *miscendo humana divinis* (line 1) in the context of the foundation of Rome
- (ii) *ea belli gloria est populo Romano* (line 3) in the context of the Roman republic prior to the 1st Century B.C.

(b) Examine aspects of Livy's style evident in lines 6–10 (*ad illa mihi ... perventum est*) by identifying and explaining effective use of language, figures of speech, and word order.

Conclude by assessing (giving reasons for your opinion) the extent to which the aspects of style which you have just identified and explained support Quintilian's opinion that Livy's style has '*ubertas*' (richness) and '*eloquentia*' (eloquence).

## PASSAGE TWO

Aeneas describes an omen which occurred in the land of Thrace as he attempted to pick greenery to adorn an altar.

accessi viridemque ab humo convellere silvam  
conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras, 25  
horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum.  
nam quae prima solo ruptis radicibus arbos  
vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttae  
et terram tabo maculant. mihi frigidus horror  
membra quatit gelidusque coit formidine sanguis. 30  
rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen  
insequor et causas penitus temptare latentes:  
ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.  
.....  
tertia sed postquam maiore hastilia nisu 37  
adgredior, genibusque adversae obluctor harenas  
(eloquar an sileam?) gemitus lacrimabilis imo  
auditur tumulo et vox reddita fertur ad aures 40  
'quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? iam parce sepulto,  
parce pias scelerare manus. non me tibi Troia  
externum tulit aut cruor hic de stipite manat.  
heu fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus avarum:  
nam Polydorus ego'. 45

accedo, -ere, -cessi	to draw near	vimen, -inis (n)	shoot, twig
viridis, -is, -e	green	insequor, -i	to proceed
convello, -ere	wrest, tear away	penitus (adv)	deep within
silva, -ae (f)	bush, shrubbery	tempto, -are	to test out
ramus, -i (m)	branch	cortex, -icis (m)	bark
frondeo, -ere	to be in leaf	hastile, -is (n)	branch
mirabilis, -is, -e	amazing	nisus, -us (m)	effort, striving
monstrum, -i (n)	portent, omen	adgredior, -i	to attack
quae ... arbos ... huic	from this tree, which	obluctor, -ari (+ dat.)	to struggle against
solum, -i (n)	earth, soil	harena = arena	
radix, -icis (f)	root	eloquor, -i	to speak out
arbos = arbor		an	or
vello, -ere	to tear, pull out	sileo, -ere	to keep silent
liquor, liqui	to flow, trickle	lacrimabilis, -is, -e	mournful
gutta, -ae (f)	drop (of liquid)	quid	why
tabum, -i (n)	gore, evil liquid	Aeneas, -ae (m)	Aeneas (a name)
maculo, -are	to stain	lacero, -are	to tear to pieces
frigidus, -a, -um	cold	scelero, -are	to desecrate, defile
horror, -oris (m)	shiver, shudder	Troia, -ae (f)	Troy (a name)
quatit, -ere	to shake	externus, -a, -um	foreign
gelidus, -a, -um	icy cold, chilled	stipes, -itis (m)	the trunk of a tree
coeo, -ire	to congeal, thicken	mano, -are	to flow, trickle
formido, -inis (f)	fear	avarus, -a, -um	greedy
alterius	second	Polydorus, -i (m)	Polydorus (the name of a Trojan buried here)
lentus, -a, -um	tough, tenacious		

**TASK THREE** (8 marks)

Translate Passage Two into English.

**TASK FOUR** (8 marks)

Answer BOTH (a) and (b).

- (a) What is the mood in lines 26–33 of this passage? Explain in detail how Virgil creates this mood.
- (b) Why does Polydorus use the expression *pias . . . manus* with reference to Aeneas (line 42)? Explain fully the significance of *pias*, referring **both** to this passage **and** to the wider context of the poem.

**References**

Passage One – Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita Libri* Praefatio, 7–9  
 Passage Two – Virgil, *Aeneid* Book III, 24–33 and 37–45