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NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Scholarship 2012 Latin

9.30 am Tuesday 20 November 2012
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

Two young men, Scipio and Laelius, have just expressed amazement to Cato that his old age seems not to be a burden for him. Cato responds to them in the following passage.

“rem haud sane difficilem, **Scipio et Laeli, admirari** videmini. quibus enim nihil est in ipsis **opis** ad bene beateque vivendum, eis omnis aetas **gravis** est; qui autem omnia bona a se ipsi petunt, eis nihil malum potest videri quod naturae **necessitas** afferat. quo in genere est **in primis senectus**, quam ut adipiscantur omnes optant, eandem **accusant** adeptam; tanta est **stultitiae inconstantia** atque **perversitas**. **obrepere** aiunt eam citius, 5 quam **putassent**. **primum** quis coegit eos falsum putare? **qui** enim citius **adulescentiae senectus** quam **pueritiae adulescentia obrepit**? deinde **qui** minus **gravis** esset eis senectus, si **octingentesimum** annum **agerent** quam si **octogesimum**? **praeterita** enim **aetas** quamvis longa cum **effluxisset**, nulla **consolatio permulcere** posset **stultam senectutem**.

“**quocirca** si sapientiam meam **admirari** soletis (quae **utinam digna** esset opinione vestra 10 nostroque **cognomine!**), in hoc sumus sapientes, quod naturam optimam ducem tamquam deum sequimur eique paremus; a qua non **veri simile** est, cum ceterae partes **aetatis** bene **descriptae sint**, extremum **actum** tamquam ab **inerti poeta** esse **neglectum**.”

Cicero, *Cato Maior de senectute*, 2.4–5

Glossed vocabulary

Scipio, Scipionis (<i>m</i>)	P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Aemilianus, a past military commander of Rome	octogesimus, -a, -um praeteritus, -a, -um	eightieth past, that has occurred in the past
Laelius, -ii (<i>m</i>)	C. Laelius Sapiens, a past consul of Rome	aetas, aetatis (<i>f</i>) effluo, -ere, effluxi consolatio, consolationis (<i>f</i>)	period of time, life to slip away consolation
admiror, -ari, -atus sum ops, opis (<i>f</i>)	to marvel at means, ability, power, resource	permulceo, -ere, -mulsi, -mulsum	to soothe
gravis, -is, -e necessitas, necessitatis (<i>f</i>) in primis senectus, senectutis (<i>f</i>) accuso, -are, -avi, -atum stultitia, -ae (<i>f</i>) inconstantia, -ae (<i>f</i>) perversitas, perversitatis (<i>f</i>) obrepo, -ere, -repsi, -reptum (+ <i>dat</i>) putassent = putavissent primum (<i>adv</i>) qui (lines 6 and 7) (<i>interrogative adj</i>) adulescentia, -ae (<i>f</i>) pueritia, -ae (<i>f</i>) octingentesimus, -a, -um ago, -ere, egi, actum (+ <i>acc</i>)	troublesome, hard to bear constraints, laws especially old age to reproach folly inconsistency, fickleness unreasonableness, perversity to creep up on in the first place what? youth childhood eight-hundredth to be in	stultus, -a, -um quocirca (<i>conj</i>) utinam (<i>adv</i>) dignus, -a, -um (+ <i>abl</i>) cognomen, cognominis (<i>n</i>) veri similis, -is, -e describo, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum actus, -us (<i>m</i>) iners, inertis (<i>adj</i>) poeta, -ae (<i>m</i>) neglego, -ere, neglexi, neglectum	foolish in consequence, on account of which would that!, if only! worthy of cognomen, an extra name a person is known by (<i>Marcus Porcius Cato was known by the cognomen 'Sapiens'</i>) consistent with the truth to trace out, draw a plan an act, episode (<i>in the drama of life</i>) careless, clumsy playwright to neglect

QUESTION ONE

Translate Passage One into English.

QUESTION TWO

- (a) “For long years he [Cicero] had worked with words, knew their worth and weight, and was skilled to set and place them with an unerring ear for sound and sense. It is an orator’s prose, stripped and muscular.” (E. M. Blaiklock)

Identify aspects in the first paragraph (lines 1–9) that would justify the description ‘an orator’s prose’. Explain the aspects you choose in detail, giving evidence from the Latin text.

- (b) Explain in a series of statements in your own words the point being made by Cicero in the second paragraph (lines 10–13).

Select any Latin words in this paragraph which you can identify as carrying more than – or other than – a literal sense, and explain how they add depth to Cicero’s point.

PASSAGE TWO: POETRY BY VIRGIL

Aristaeus, a shepherd, has asked his mother Cyrene why his bees have died. She has advised him to consult Proteus, a prophet who lives in a sea cave and who has knowledge of all things. In the following passage Cyrene gives her son some advice about how to force Proteus to answer him.

“hic tibi, nate, **prius vinclis** capiendus, ut omnem
expediat morbi causam **eventusque secundet**.
 nam sine vi non ulla dabit **praecepta**, neque illum
 orando **flectes**; vim duram et vincula capto
tende; doli circum haec demum frangentur **inanes**. 5
 ipsa ego te, **medios** cum sol **accenderit** aestus,
 cum **sitiunt** herbae et **pecori** iam gravior umbra est,
 in secreta senis ducam, quo **fessus** ab undis
 se recipit, facile ut somno **aggrediare** iacentem.
verum ubi **correptum** manibus **vinclisque** tenebis, 10
 tum variae **eludent species** atque ora **ferarum**.
 fiet enim subito **sus horridus** atraque **tigris**
squamosusque draco et **fulva** cervice **leaena**,
 aut acrem flammae sonitum dabit atque ita **vinclis**
excidet, aut in aquas tenues **dilapsus abibit**. 15
 sed **quanto** ille magis formas se vertet in omnes
tanto, nate, magis **contende tenacia vincla**.”

Virgil, *Georgics*, 4.396–412

Glossed vocabulary

prius (<i>adv</i>)	first	corripio, -ere, corripui,	to seize, apprehend
vinclis = vinculis		correptum	
expedio, -ire, -ii, -itum	to explain	eludo, -ere, elusi, elusum	to deceive, fool
eventus, -us (<i>m</i>)	event	species, -ei (<i>f</i>)	appearance
secundo, -are, -avi, -atum	to prosper, give a favourable course to	fera, -ae (<i>f</i>)	wild beast
praeceptum, -i (<i>n</i>)	a piece of advice	sus, suis, (<i>m</i>)	pig
flecto, -ere, flexi, flexum	to prevail upon	horridus, -a, -um	bristly
tendo, -ere, tetendi,	to apply, extend over	tigris, tigris (<i>f</i>)	tiger
tensum		squamosus, -a, -um	scaly
inanis, -is, -e	ineffectual	draco, draconis (<i>m</i>)	snake
medius, -a, -um	midday	fulvus, -a, -um	tawny, dark yellow
accendo, -ere, -di, -sum	to kindle, flare	leaena, -ae (<i>f</i>)	lioness
sitio, -ire, -ivi	to thirst	excido, -ere, excidi	to escape
pecus, pecoris (<i>n</i>)	grazing animals, livestock	dilabor, -i, dilapsus sum	to melt away
fessus, -a, -um	weary, tired	abeo, -ire, abii, abitum	to disappear
aggredior, -i,	to confront menacingly	quanto ... tanto	by as much ... by so much
aggressus sum		contendo, -ere, -di, -tum	to draw tight
aggrediare = aggrediari		tenax, tenacis	gripping
verum (<i>adv</i>)	but	vincla = vincula	

QUESTION THREE

Translate Passage Two into English.

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Virgil's pastoral poem known as the *Georgics*, like his epic poem the *Aeneid*, is written in dactylic hexameter.

Identify and explain instances in lines 1–9 (*hic tibi ... aggrediare iacentem*) where the word order and/or metre heightens the meaning. Support your response with evidence from the Latin text.

- (b) Discuss aspects of the description in lines 6–17 (*ipsa ego ... tenacia vincla*) that indicate that Virgil was a careful observer of nature, and was also able to portray the supernatural imaginatively. Support your response with evidence from the Latin text.

Acknowledgements

Passage One

Cicero, *Cato Maior de senectute*, from <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/cicero/senectute.shtml#4> (accessed 4 July 2012).

Question Two

E. M. Blaiklock, *Cicero on old age: An address to the Auckland Classical Association*, Bulletin 73, Classics Series 7 (Auckland: University of Auckland, 1966).

Passage Two

Virgil, *Georgics*, from <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/vergil/geo4.shtml> (accessed 4 July 2012).

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