

93008Q



930082



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Scholarship 2008 Latin

2.00 pm Monday 1 December 2008

Time allowed: Three hours

Total marks: 32

QUESTION BOOKLET

Complete ALL the tasks in this booklet.

Write ALL your answers in Answer Booklet 93008A.

Start your answer to each task on a new page. Carefully number each task.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–5 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.

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. You may begin with either passage.

PASSAGE ONE

Quintilian, born in Spain about AD 35, was a lawyer and teacher of public speaking in Rome during the reign of the emperor Vespasian. The following extract, discussing the use Romans made of their time, comes from his work 'On the Training of an Orator' (*Institutio Oratoria*), published about AD 95.

rerum **cognitio** cotidie crescit; et tamen quot ad eam libri legendi sunt, si utilia velimus legere, non, quod ne fieri quidem potest, omnia?

sed breve nobis tempus nos fecimus: **quantulum** enim studiis **partimur?** **alias** horas **vanus salutandi** labor, **alias** datum **fabulis** otium, **alias** spectacula, **alias convivia** trahunt. **adice** tot genera ludendi et **insanam** corporis curam, **peregrinationes**, **rura**, **5 calculorum anxiam sollicitudinem** et **fractis** omni genere **voluptatum animis** ne ea quidem **tempora** idonea quae **supersunt**.

quae si omnia studiis **impenderentur**, **vel** si diurna tantum **tempora computarentur**, **ut** nihil noctes, quarum bona pars omni somno longior est, adiuvarent, iam nobis longa **aetas et abunde satis** ad discendum spatii videretur. **nunc computamus** annos non **10** quibus studuimus sed quibus viximus.

cognitio, -ionis (f)	knowledge	anxius, -a, -um	anxious
quantulus, -a, -um	how little	sollicitudo, -inis (f)	worry
partior, -iri	to apportion, share out	fractis ... animis	for souls made feeble
alii ... alii ...	some ... others ...	voluptas, -atis (f)	pleasure, delight
vanus, -a, -um	pointless, meaningless	tempus, -oris (n)	period of time
saluto, -are	to go visiting to bring greetings	supersum, -esse	to be left, remain
fabula, -ae (f)	play (<i>a stage production</i>)	quae	refers to tempora (line 7)
convivium, -ii (n)	feast, banquet	impendo, -ere	to spend
adicio, -ere	to add on	vel	or
insanus, -a, -um	crazy, mad	computo, -are	to count up, calculate
peregrinatio, -ionis (f)	travel overseas	ut	so that
rura (n pl)	outings in the country	aetas, -atis (f)	lifetime
calculus, -i (m)	financial calculation	abunde satis	more than enough
		nunc	as it is

TASK ONE (8 marks)

Translate Passage One into English.

TASK TWO (8 marks)

Answer BOTH (a) and (b).

- (a) Identify and explain in detail a total of FOUR rhetorical devices which have been used anywhere in the seven lines 1–3 (*rerum ... partimur*) or 8–11 (*quae si ... viximus*). How does each device make the argument persuasive?
- (b) Explain in detail what each of the activities in lines 4 and 5 (*vanus ... curam*) was, and how they collectively add to Quintilian's argument.

PASSAGE TWO

According to myth, Jupiter was hidden in a cave by his mother when he was a baby. While hidden, Jupiter was fed honey by bees, and the god was grateful to the bees for helping him. Virgil knew of this myth, and had probably observed bees closely on his father's farm.

nunc **age**, **naturas apibus** quas **Iuppiter** ipse
addidit **expediam**, 150

.....

solae **communes** natos, **consortia** tecta
urbis habent, magnisque **agitant** sub legibus **aevum**,
et patriam solae et certos **novere** penates; 155
venturaeque hiemis memores aestate laborem
experiuntur et **in medium** quaesita **reponunt**.

.....

fervet opus, **redolentque thymo** **fragrantia mella**.
ac veluti **lentis Cyclopes fulmina** massis 170
cum **properant**, **alii taurinis follibus** auras
accipiunt redduntque, **alii stridentia tingunt**
aera lacu; **gemit** impositis **incudibus Aetna**;
illi inter **sese** magna vi brachia tollunt
in numerum, **versantque tenaci forcipe** ferrum: 175
non aliter, si parva licet **componere** magnis,
Cecropias innatus apes amor **urget** habendi
munere quamque suo.

age	Come!	fulmen, -inis (n)	thunderbolt
natura, -ae (f)	characteristic	massa, -ae (f)	lump of metal
apis, apis (f)	bee	propero, -are	to hasten to make
Iuppiter, Iovis (m)	Jupiter	alii ... alii ...	some ... others ...
expedio, -ire	to explain	taurus, -a, -um	made from a bull's hide
communis, -is, -e	in common	follis, -is (m)	pair of bellows
consors, consortis	shared	strideo, -ere	to hiss
agito, -are	to lead	tingo, -ere	to plunge to cool
aevum, -i (n)	life	gemo, -ere	to groan
novere	perfect tense form with present meaning	incus, -udis (f)	anvil
experior, -iri	to undertake	Aetna, -ae (f)	Mt Etna (<i>a volcano in Sicily</i>)
in medium	for the use of all	sese	= se
repono, -ere	to store	in numerum	rhythmically, in time
ferveo, -ere	to be done busily	verso, -are	to turn
redoleo, -ere	to give off the scent of	tenax, tenacis	gripping, holding fast
thymum, -i (n)	thyme (<i>a herb</i>)	forceps, forcipis (m)	pair of tongs
fragrans, fragrantis	sweet-smelling	compono, -ere	to compare
mel, mellis (n)	honey	Cecropius, -a, -um	Athenian
lentus, -a, -um	slow to shape	innatus, -a, -um	natural
Cyclopes, -um (m pl)	The Cyclopes (<i>a race of giants in Sicily</i>)	urgeo, -ere	to urge
		munus, muneris (n)	task

TASK THREE (8 marks)

Translate Passage Two into English.

TASK FOUR (8 marks)

Answer BOTH (a) and (b).

- (a) In lines 153–155 Virgil describes the life of bees metaphorically. Explain in detail how the vocabulary used in the metaphor corresponds to aspects of the life of bees. What view of bees is the reader supposed to develop as a result of this metaphor?
- (b) The work of bees is, in modern times, more likely to be found described in prose in a biology textbook than in epic poetry. Identify and explain in detail FOUR poetic devices in lines 169–178 (*fervet ... suo*) used by Virgil to elevate this subject matter to the level of epic poetry. Assess how effectively Virgil has used these devices, giving reasons for your opinion.

References

- Passage One: Quintilian, *Institutio Oratoria* XII, 11, 17–19 (adapted)
 Passage Two: Virgil, *Georgics* Book IV, 149–150; 153–157; 169–178