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## Level 2 Latin, 2015

### 91194 Translate adapted Latin text of medium complexity into English, demonstrating understanding

2.00 p.m. Thursday 26 November 2015  
Credits: Six

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Translate adapted Latin text of medium complexity into English, demonstrating understanding.	Translate adapted Latin text of medium complexity into English, demonstrating clear understanding.	Translate adapted Latin text of medium complexity into English, demonstrating thorough understanding.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Make sure that you have Vocabulary Booklet L2–LATIV.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–4 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

Excellence

TOTAL

7

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

## INSTRUCTIONS

Translate the passage below into clear, unambiguous English. Give the meaning of the Latin as accurately as you can.

The main parts of the words used in this passage, together with their meanings, are listed in alphabetical order in the vocabulary booklet.

The passage is repeated on page 4 so that you will not need to turn back to this page.

## Caesar starts civil war

Caesar, based in the city of Ravenna in Cisalpine Gaul, has decided to send troops in advance to the River Rubicon, the boundary of his province. After secretly joining these troops at the river, he receives an omen that confirms his intention to march on Rome.

Caesar post solis occasum cohortes ex urbe praemisit. multo tardius vehiculum  
e pistrino proximo clam abstulit et cum paucis comitibus ad Rubiconem flumen  
profectus est. cum omnes progredierentur, subito lumina vehiculi extincta sunt. huc  
et illuc diu errabant, quod viam non iam videre potuerunt. Caesar tandem prima luce  
incolam, qui eos pedibus ad viam reduceret, invenit.  
consecutus cohortes ad flumen, quod finis provinciae erat, Caesar paulum ibi constitit,  
putans de quo facturus esset. conversus ad proximos "etiam nunc," inquit, "regredi  
possumus, sed si hoc flumen transierimus, nobis pugnandum erit."  
his verbis vix dictis, ei apparuit spectrum eximia magnitudine et forma in proximo  
sedens et harundine carens, ad quod plurimi milites ex stationibus concurrerunt ut  
audirent. spectrum tamen prosiluit et, rapta ab uno tuba, ad alteram ripam progressus  
est. tunc Caesar magna voce, "iacta alea est," inquit.

Begin your translation here:

Caesar, after the setting of the sun, sent ahead his cohorts  
from the city. Much later on, he <sup>secretly</sup> stole a carriage from  
a nearby bakery, and set off to the Rubicon river  
with a few companions. As they all advanced, the lights  
of the carriage were suddenly put out. They wandered this  
way and that way for a long time, because they were no  
longer able to see the road. Finally at first light, Caesar  
found a local inhabitant who was able to lead them  
back to the road.

Having caught up with the cohorts by the river, because it was the boundary of the province, Caesar for a little while, stopped to think about what to do. Having turned to those nearest, "Even now", he said, "we are able to go back, but if we cross this river, we will have to fight." //

With these words having barely been said, a ghost of exceptional size and beauty, appeared sitting in very close proximity playing a tune on a reed pipe. Because of this very many soldiers rushed together from their posts so that they would be able to listen. The ghost however left forward and snatched from one a trumpet and advanced the other across the river bank. Then Caesar said in a loud voice, "the die has been cast." //



**Caesar starts civil war**

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Caesar post solis occasum cohortes ex urbe praemisit. multo tardius vehiculum e pistrino proximo clam abstulit et cum paucis comitibus ad Rubiconem flumen profectus est. cum omnes progredierentur, subito lumina vehiculi extincta sunt. huc et illuc diu errabant, quod viam non iam videre potuerunt. Caesar tandem prima luce incolam, qui eos pedibus ad viam reduceret, invenit.

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consecutus cohortes ad flumen, quod finis provinciae erat, Caesar paulum ibi constitit, putans de quo facturus esset. conversus ad proximos "etiam nunc," inquit, "regredi possumus, sed si hoc flumen transierimus, nobis pugnandum erit."

his verbis vix dictis, ei apparuit spectrum eximia magnitudine et forma in proximo sedens et harundine canens. ad quod plurimi milites ex stationibus concurrerunt ut audirent. spectrum tamen prosiluit et, rapta ab uno tuba, ad alteram ripam progressus est. tunc Caesar magna voce, "iacta alea est," inquit.

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**Acknowledgement**

Material from the following source has been adapted for use in this examination:

Suetonius, *Vita Divi Iuli* 31–32, from <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/suetonius/suet.caesar.html>.

E7

Excellence exemplar for 91194 2015		Total score	E7
Grade score	Annotation		
E7	The candidate has identified and understood some of the more complex parts of the Latin, and has communicated most of this detail in unambiguous and idiomatic English. To make this Excellence more secure, the candidate needed to identify that the relative pronoun <i>qui</i> (line 5) shows purpose, and not to confuse pronouns and conjunctions		