

91507



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
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QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD  
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

## Level 3 Latin, 2016

### 91507 Analyse authentic Latin text demonstrating understanding

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 15 November 2016  
Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse authentic Latin text demonstrating understanding.	Analyse authentic Latin text demonstrating clear understanding.	Analyse authentic Latin text 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.

**You should attempt ALL parts of the question in this booklet.**

Make sure that you have Vocabulary Booklet L3–LATIV.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 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**

**E8**

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## INSTRUCTIONS

Read the passage below, and answer ALL parts of the question in English, except where a response in Latin is specified.

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 pages 4 and 6 so that you will not need to turn back to this page.

### A cruel final punishment!

The irate goddess Diana has punished the hunter Actaeon for catching sight of her naked, by turning him into a stag. The hapless Actaeon is now being fiercely pursued by his own hounds.

ille fugit per quae fuerat loca saepe secutus,

heu! famulos fugit ipse suos. clamare libebat:

"Actaeon ego sum: dominum cognoscite vestrum!"

verba animo desunt; resonat latratibus aether.

prima Melanchaetes in tergo vulnera fecit,

proxima Theridamas, Oresitrophos haesit in armo:

tardius exierant, sed per compendia montis

anticipata via est; dominum retinentibus illis,

cetera turba coit confertque in corpore dentes.

iam loca vulneribus desunt; gemit ille sonumque,

etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit

cervus, habet maestisque replet iuga nota querellis

et genibus pronis supplex similisque roganti

circumfert tacitos tamquam sua bracchia vultus.

undique circumstant, mersisque in corpore rostris

dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi.

Ovid *Metamorphoses* III, 228–241, 249–250

us a um

## QUESTION

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- (a) Translate the lines in **bold** (1-4) into English.

He fled through the places which he had often hunted in, alas! He himself fled his own dogs. He was wanting to shout: "I am Actaeon: recognise your master!" The words failed his ~~mouth~~ <sup>will</sup>; the air echoes with barking //

- (b) (i) In which TWO parts of the body is Actaeon initially wounded (lines 5-6)?

~~First~~ <sup>and then</sup> Melanchaeter ~~made~~ <sup>and then</sup> wounds in his back, ~~next~~ <sup>and then</sup> Oresitrophos ~~clung~~ <sup>clung</sup> on his shoulder //

- (ii) How do the hounds manage to catch up with Actaeon?

They ~~took~~ went through ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> mountain's shortcuts //

- (iii) Quote and translate the Latin phrase which tells you the attack is so frenzied that the hounds are unable to inflict any more wounds.

'iam loca ulnerebus desunt' meaning 'a ready ~~as for places~~ <sup>as for places</sup> places lack wounds. //

### A cruel final punishment!

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ille fugit per quae fuerat loca saepe secutus,  
 heu! famulos fugit ipse suos. clamare libebat:  
 "Actaeon ego sum: dominum cognoscite vestrum!"  
 verba animo desunt; resonat latratibus aether.  
 prima Melanchaetes in tergo vulnera fecit, 5  
 proxima Theridamas, Oresitrophos haesit in armo:  
 tardius exierant, sed per compendia montis  
 anticipata via est; dominum retinentibus illis,  
 cetera turba coit confertque in corpore dentes.  
 iam loca vulneribus desunt; gemit ille sonumque, 10  
 etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit  
 cervus, habet maestisque replet iuga nota querellis  
 et genibus pronis supplex similisque roganti 15  
 circumfert tacitos tamquam sua brachia vultus.  
 undique circumstant, mersisque in corpore rostris  
 dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi.

Ovid *Metamorphoses* III, 228–241, 249–250

- (c) (i) Explain in detail what kind of sound Actaeon makes in response to the attack.

He groans a sound which although not human, is not a stag is not able to produce. He fills the well-known ridges with his sad cries. //

- (ii) Explain in detail the actions Actaeon takes to beg for mercy (lines 13–14).

With his knees on the ground like a suppliant asking he ~~shook~~ shakes his silent head from side to side as though it was his arms. //

- (iii) Quote and translate the Latin word which confirms that the hounds have been deceived by Actaeon's appearance.

'deceivant' meaning 'they tear apart' confirms that they have been deceived as they attack their <sup>mountain</sup> stag under the false image of a stag. //

- (d) (i) Scan lines 8 and 15 below, marking in the length of syllables, metrical feet, any elisions, and the main caesura.

āntīcīpātā vīa ēst; // dōmīnūm rētīnēntībūs illīs,  
 undīquē cīrcūmstānt, // mērsisque īn corpōrē rostrīs

- (ii) Comment on how the author may be using the metre to enhance the meaning of each of these lines.

Line 8 contains a lot of dactyls which make it a quick line. This emphasises the speed at which Actaeon and the dogs were running and the mad frenzy of the attack. The fast pace also makes it very vivid for the audience. In contrast, line 15 is very Spondee-heavy making it a slow line. This builds a suspense as we wait to see whether the dogs have recognised their master and also builds a sad and mournful tone which emphasises Actaeon's demise in the ending of the piece //

- (e) (i) Explain in full what part of speech *tardius* (line 7) is.

'tardius' is a comparative adjective meaning 'later' //

- (ii) Identify the case and number of *illis* (line 8). Explain in detail the grammar of this word.

It is ablative plural. It is part of an ablative absolute, a construct made up of a noun and participle both in the ablative case.

- (iii) Identify the case of *vultus* (line 14). What Latin word agrees with it?

'vultus' is accusative and agrees with 'tacitos' //

### A cruel final punishment!

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exclamation  
direct speech  
present tense  
imperative.

ille fugit per quae fuerat loca saepe secutus,  
heu! famulos fugit ipse suos. clamare libebat:  
"Actaeon ego sum: dominum cognoscite vestrum!"

verba animo desunt; resonat latratibus aether.

prima Melanchaetes in tergo vulnera fecit,

5

proxima Theridamas, Oresitrophos haesit in armo:

tardius exierant, sed per compendia montis

anticipata via est; dominum retinentibus illis,

alliteration.

cetera turba coit confertque in corpore dentes.

iam loca vulneribus desunt; gemit ille sonumque,

10

etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit

cervus, habet maestisque replet iuga nota querellis

alliteration.

et genibus pronis supplex similisque roganti

circumfert tacitos tamquam sua brachia vultus.

undique circumstant, mersisque in corpore rostris

15

dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi.

Ovid *Metamorphoses* III, 228–241, 249–250

- (f) Identify and give an example of at least FOUR linguistic, stylistic and/or poetic devices found in this passage. Explain in detail how each device enhances the meaning of the passage.

One language feature Ovid uses is the exclamation 'heu!' meaning 'alas!' which helps makes the poem more vivid for the audience and emphasises the shock and danger Actaeon is in upon finding himself being chased by his own hounds. //

The use of direct speech, 'Actaeon ego sum: dominum cognoscite vestrum', also emphasises Actaeon's desperation for his dogs to understand him and recognise him. In this direct speech, Ovid also uses an imperative 'cognoscite' which again emphasises Actaeon's desperation as he tried to order his dogs in vain. //

In the 4<sup>th</sup> line, Ovid suddenly switches to the present tense with the verbs 'desunt' meaning 'fail' and 'horrant' meaning 'chase'. The present tense makes the scene much more vivid for the audience and emphasises the danger Actaeon's panic and fear. //

Ovid's choice of words such as 'conferit' (strikes), 'haerit' (clings to), 'confert' (sink), and 'dilacerant' (tear apart) ~~are all~~ all have violent connotations which ~~build the~~ ~~they~~ reinforce the savagery of the dogs while words such as 'fugit' (fled), 'libebat' (longed for), 'gemit' (groans), 'maestas querellis' (sad cries) and 'tacitos' (silent) all emphasise Actaeon's helplessness. //

The alliteration in the line 'cetera coit turba coit confertque in corpore dentes' with the repetition of the hard c, mimics the sound of the dogs teeth as they try to bite Actaeon emphasising the meaning of the line, 'the <sup>rest of the pack</sup> ~~effects~~ gather ~~and~~ and sink their teeth into his body', and help to build the vivid imagery for the audience.

There is also a simile in line 13, 'supplex simulisque rogant' meaning 'and like a suppliant asking'. This helps to emphasise Actaeon's helplessness and the desperation ~~and~~ with which he begs for mercy. //

Excellence exemplar for 91507 – 2016		Total score: 8
Q	Grade score	Annotation
1	E8	The candidate has shown clear understanding of the passage, and sustained it throughout all parts of the question, with points being selected and explained in full detail. Relevant evidence, translated into English as well as Latin when required from the passage in support of answers, has been given.