

91507



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

3

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.

TOTAL

Merit

M6

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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.

5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 15

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

The rest of the pack gathered and
 already they lacked hands in places;

QUESTION

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

he fled through that ^{place} which had been often followed,
alas! he himself fled his own dogs. he longed to
shout; "I am Actaeon: recognize your master!"
~~they lacked the mind~~ the words ~~lacked~~ the mind,
the air echoes with ^{↳ lacks}
barking //

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

first in the back (wounded by Melanarchus) then
in the shoulder (wounded by Oresitrophos) //

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

they used a shortcut in the mountains to outflank
the road which restrains him //

- (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 vulneribus aequant" - Already they
bailed wounds in places //

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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:	
<u>tardius</u> exierant, sed per compendia montis	
anticipata via est; dominum retinentibus <u>illis</u> ,	9
cetera turba coit confertque in corpore dentes.	9
iam loca vulneribus desunt; gemit ille sonumque,	10
etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit	11
cervus, habet maestisque replet iuga nota querellis	12
et genibus pronis supplex similisque roganti	13
circumfert, tacitos tamquam sua brachia <u>vultus</u> ,	14
undique circumstant, mersisque in corpore rostris,	15
[<u>dilacerant falsi</u> dominum sub <u>imagine cervi</u> .]	

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 ~~sound~~ and a sound although not of man,
which nonetheless is not possible for a
stag to produce.

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

and the suppliant shook side to side with his knees on the
ground and begging of like.

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

falsi - False

They tore apart their master 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.

~~anticipata v/a est; dominum retinentibus illis,~~
~~undique circumstant, mensisque in corpore rostris~~

please see back pages

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

the contrast between a dactylic line (anticipata... (113)) and a spondaic line (undique... rostris) creates a dramatic change in mood - the spondaics in the first line I create a frantic mood with short syllables as the dogs hunt & chase Adaeon, while the spondaic passage is when the dogs "circumstant" (surround) him - thus this reflects the heavy mood as he is hopeless against his dogs and will soon die. //

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

tardius is a comparative adverb. //

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

illis is ablative plural. It is ablative of the instrument as he is restrained with the roads. Adaeon

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

"facit" accusative //

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ille fugit per quae fuerat loca saepe secutus,
 2 heu! famulos fugit ipse suos. clamare libebat:
 1 "Actaeon ego sum: dominum cognoscite vestrum!"
 verba animo desunt; resonat latratibus aether.
 4 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,
 3 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
 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.

1 personal pronoun / first person pronoun, line 3

Actaeon "ego sum" "ego" is hardly necessary as "sum" already implies that he's referring to himself; however, this use is emphatic, which expresses quite really Actaeon's desperation "I am Actaeon" to be recognised by his dog and not die - perhaps this can also be taken as "I am Actaeon, so why are my dogs attacking me" kind of plea.!!

2 Exclamation "heu!" - alas. This is the shorter version of "ehui" which also means alas

~~But~~ This shows not only a proclamation of tragedy that even the impartial 3rd person narrator must cry out in despair, but also the frantic frenzy - there is not even enough time for the extra syllable of "then". Emphasises the desperation and misfortune of Actaeon, as he cannot even cry out for himself, no matter how he might want to.

[3] Alliteration of "c" and "t" in Line 9

→ "clamore
libebat" to

ceterum turba cum confectaque in corpore dentes
imitates the choking cries of Actaeon as the dogs sink their teeth (confer in corpore dentes) into his body - can also sound like their teeth *snapping together and the breaking of Actaeon's bones (potentially) as he is completely and utterly destroyed, a vivid image is created in the sounds of the words themselves and this adds to the drama and violence of his death. //

[4] Listing "prima Melantheus, proxima Therodamas, Orestrophus"
By using the names of his dogs, the tragedy of Actaeon's death is even further heightened, as it makes the killing more personal - the dogs are not any dogs, but dogs which he knows personally and they are HIS dogs with names he is familiar with. Despite this recognition he has for them, despite their relationship, despite the history between Actaeon and his dogs, they still do not recognise him as a stag, and they kill him as ~~the~~ he trained them to kill stags. //

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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QUESTION
NUMBER

~~anticipata via est,~~

^{d d d s d s}
anticipata via est; dominum retinentibus illis,

undique circumstant, nersisque in corpore nostris

anticipata via est; dominum retinentibus illis

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d) ~~anticipata via est; dominum retinentibus illis~~

^{v v v v v v}
anticipata via est; dominum retinentibus illis
↓
dominum (seen)

Acknowledgement

Material from the following source has been adapted for use in this examination:
<http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/ovid/ovid.met3.shtml>.

Merit exemplar for 91507 – 2016		Total score: 6
Q	Grade score	Annotation
1	M6	The candidate has provided evidence mostly at Merit level, and on one occasion, above. Answers show detailed analysis and clear understanding of the content of the passage.