

90863



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 1 Latin, 2013

90863 Demonstrate understanding of adapted Latin text

2.00 pm Friday 29 November 2013

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of adapted Latin text.	Demonstrate clear understanding of adapted Latin text.	Demonstrate thorough understanding of adapted Latin text.

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 the questions in this booklet.

Make sure that you have Vocabulary Booklet L1–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

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

You are advised to spend one hour answering the questions in this booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS

Read the passage below, and answer ALL the questions 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.

This summary of a myth explains how Aesculapius, the god of healing, came to take up residence in Rome.

A very welcome snake

cives Romani quondam dira peste vexabantur: itaque funeribus fessi legatos Delphos ad oraculum Apollinis miserunt ut auxilium caeleste peterent. ibi cortina ab imo adyto hanc vocem reddere visa est, "si mala urbis finire vultis, filius meus deus Aesculapius vobis consulendus est".

legati ita moniti ad oppidum navigaverunt ubi Aesculapius colebatur. ii patres concilii 5
rogaverunt ut deum sibi darent. senes multas horas disputabant, quod nesciebant
quid agerent. interea Aesculapius ipse legatis in somniis loqui apparuit. deus, ut
solebat, baculum serpente ambitum portabat.

Aesculapius Romam in forma serpentis se venturum esse promisit. concilio probante
legati laeti postridie cum magno serpente domum nave vecti sunt. cum ad urbem 10
pervenissent, ille ad insulam medio in flumine Tiberi sitam protinus serpsit ut posthac
civibus Romanis salutem praeberet.

QUESTION ONE

Refer to paragraph one (lines 1–4) to answer this question.

- (a) (i) What was troubling the Roman citizens?

- (ii) Identify and give the meaning in English of the Latin word that tells you how serious this trouble was.

- (iii) How were the Romans feeling, and what made them feel that way?

- (b) (i) Explain in detail the action that the Romans took, and what they were aiming to do by taking this action.

- (ii) Identify the Latin verb that tells you what the Romans were aiming to do, and explain the grammar that tells you this.

- (c) Explain in detail where exactly the response in lines 3–4 (“*si mala ... est*”) comes from.

- (d) (i) Name the god responsible for the speech.

- (ii) How is he related to Aesculapius?

- (e) (i) Identify the Latin word that indicates that a particular course of action **must** be taken.

- (ii) Explain the grammar of this word.

- (iii) Identify the Latin word that tells you who must take this course of action.

- (iv) What case is this word in, and why has that case been used?

Case: _____

Reason for the use of the case: _____

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QUESTION TWO

Refer to paragraph two (lines 5–8) to answer this question.

- (a) Explain in detail what the ambassadors did, and why.

- (b) What request was made, and to whom was the request addressed?

- (c) (i) Identify and give the meaning in English of the two consecutive Latin words that tell you that the leaders did not reach a decision quickly.

- (ii) Identify the case of these two words.

- (iii) Explain why that case has been used here.

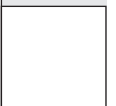
- (d) (i) Identify an example of a Latin verb in the subjunctive mood in lines 6–8 (*senes multas ... ambitum portabat*).

- (ii) What is the tense of this verb?

- (iii) Explain why that mood has been used here.

- (e) (i) Explain in detail how Aesculapius looked when he appeared to the ambassadors.

- (ii) Identify and give the meaning in English of the two consecutive Latin words that explain that what Aesculapius looked like came as no surprise.



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QUESTION THREE

Refer to paragraph three (lines 9–12) to answer this question.

- (a) Explain in detail the promise that Aesculapius made.

- (b) In paragraph two there was a discussion about a difficult decision. Identify and give the meaning in English of the two consecutive Latin words in paragraph three that make it clear the discussion had been resolved.

- (c) From paragraph three, identify THREE separate Latin words that each refer to the geographical location where the snake will be welcome.

(1) _____

(2) _____

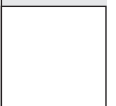
(3) _____

- (d) Explain in detail exactly what Aesculapius did when the ambassadors reached their destination.

- (e) (i) Explain in detail what Aesculapius intended to do from his future resting place.

- (ii) From paragraph three, identify two consecutive Latin words in the dative case.

- (iii) Explain why that case has been used here.



Extra space if required.
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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QUESTION
NUMBER

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Acknowledgement

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

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, 15.626–744, from <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/ovid/ovid.met15.shtml>
(accessed 12 March 2013).