

1

90863



908630



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 1 Latin, 2015

90863 Demonstrate understanding of adapted Latin text

9.30 a.m. Friday 4 December 2015

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

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.

Elephant Power or 'Loose Cannon'?

After negotiations had failed between the Roman general Scipio and the Carthaginian general Hannibal, elephants became the Carthaginian weapons of mass destruction.

pace infecta, duces fortes ad suos se receperunt. bellum non verbis sed armis conficiendum esse renuntiaverunt; Hannibal copias hortabatur, quamquam nonnulla auxilia per interpretes iubebat, quod linguam Carthaginiensem non intellegebant. Scipio suos laeto vultu quasi iam victor alloquebatur.

Hannibal se Romanos facile victurum esse sperabat. primos octoginta elephantos 5
instruxit, ut hostes quam maxime terreret. Scipio manipulos instruxit ut elephanti
progredientes per spatia inter milites procederent neque Romanos turbarent. cum
Hannibal suis ultima mandata daret, subito tubae cornuaque ab Romanis cecinerunt.
tantusque clamor erat ut alii elephanti territi in suos verterentur, alii intrepidi in hostes
agerentur. hi paucos milites Romanos, qui non resilierant, graviter vulneraverunt. sed 10
postquam Romani hastas ad elephantos utrimque coniecerunt, hae bestiae quoque in
suos versae sunt. multi Carthaginienses fugientes, ab equitibus Romanis circumventi,
caesi sunt.

QUESTION ONE

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

- (a) (i) Explain fully what action the generals took.

- (ii) Identify and translate the Latin ablative absolute phrase that tells you what caused the generals to act.

- (b) (i) Explain in detail what both generals reported back to their men.

- (ii) Identify the Latin word in the generals' report which means something had to be done.

- (c) (i) Explain in detail in what way Hannibal was forced to give orders to some of his troops, and why this was necessary.

- (ii) Identify the Latin word that tells you who helped Hannibal to communicate.

- (d) (i) What was Scipio's mood?

- (ii) Explain in detail TWO ways in which Scipio's men would have known how he was feeling. Quote from the Latin to support each answer.

- (1) _____

Latin: _____

- (2) _____

Latin: _____

Elephant Power or 'Loose Cannon'?

After negotiations had failed between the Roman general Scipio and the Carthaginian general Hannibal, elephants became the Carthaginian weapons of mass destruction.

pace infecta, duces fortes ad suos se receperunt. bellum non verbis sed armis conficiendum esse renuntiaverunt; Hannibal copias hortabatur, quamquam nonnulla auxilia per interpretes iubebat, quod linguam Carthaginiensem non intellegebant. Scipio suos laeto vultu quasi iam victor alloquebatur.

Hannibal se Romanos facile victurum esse sperabat. primos octoginta elephantos instruxit, ut hostes quam maxime terreret. Scipio manipulos instruxit ut elephantum progredientes per spatia inter milites procederent neque Romanos turbarent. cum Hannibal suis ultima mandata daret, subito tubae cornuaque ab Romanis cecinerunt. tantusque clamor erat ut alii elephantum terri in suos verterentur, alii intrepidi in hostes agerentur. hi paucos milites Romanos, qui non resilerant, graviter vulneraverunt. sed postquam Romani hastas ad elephantos utrimque coniecerunt, hae bestiae quoque in suos versae sunt. multi Carthaginienses fugientes, ab equitibus Romanis circumventi, caesi sunt.

QUESTION TWO

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

- (a) (i) Explain in detail what Hannibal was hoping for.

- (ii) Identify the Latin infinitive that tells you what Hannibal was hoping would happen.

- (b) (i) What action did Hannibal take? Explain his reason for doing this.

- (ii) Identify and translate the Latin expression that shows the extent of the effect Hannibal was hoping to have.

- (c) Explain in detail the TWO reasons why Scipio arranged his troops as he did. Quote the Latin verb that conveys the action associated with each reason.

(1) _____

Latin: _____

(2) _____

Latin: _____

- (d) (i) Explain in detail what happened when Hannibal was giving his final orders.

- (ii) Identify and translate the Latin word that indicates that Hannibal might have been interrupted while giving his orders.

Elephant Power or 'Loose Cannon'?

After negotiations had failed between the Roman general Scipio and the Carthaginian general Hannibal, elephants became the Carthaginian weapons of mass destruction.

pace infecta, duces fortes ad suos se receperunt. bellum non verbis sed armis conficiendum esse renuntiaverunt; Hannibal copias hortabatur, quamquam nonnulla auxilia per interpretes iubebat, quod linguam Carthaginiensem non intellegebant. Scipio suos laeto vultu quasi iam victor alloquebatur.

Hannibal se Romanos facile victurum esse sperabat. primos octoginta elephantos instruxit, ut hostes quam maxime terreret. Scipio manipulos instruxit ut elephanti progredientes per spatia inter milites procederent neque Romanos turbarent. cum Hannibal suis ultima mandata daret, subito tubae cornuaque ab Romanis cecinerunt. tantusque clamor erat ut alii elephanti territi in suos verterentur, alii intrepidi in hostes agerentur. hi paucos milites Romanos, qui non resilierant, graviter vulneraverunt. sed postquam Romani hastas ad elephantos utrimque coniecerunt, hae bestiae quoque in suos versae sunt. multi Carthaginienses fugientes, ab equitibus Romanis circumventi, caesi sunt.

QUESTION THREE

Refer to paragraph three (lines 9–13) to answer this question.

- (a) (i) Explain in detail what happened as a result of the noise.

- (ii) Identify and translate the TWO Latin adjectives which describe the different reactions to the noise.

(1) _____

(2) _____

- (b) (i) Explain in detail what happened to a few Roman soldiers, and why.

- (ii) Identify the Latin word that makes it clear which group of elephants was involved in the action against the Roman soldiers.

(c) (i) Explain in detail the action the Romans took after this.

(ii) What was the effect of the Romans' action on the elephants?

(iii) Identify the Latin deponent verb that tells you what the elephants did.

(d) (i) Explain in detail the fate of many of the Carthaginians.

(ii) Identify the Latin word that tells you that their departure from the battle was probably not orderly or planned.

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

ASSESSOR'S
USE ONLY

QUESTION
NUMBER

90863

Acknowledgement

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

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita XXX*, 31–33 and 35, from <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/livy/liv.30.shtml#31>.