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915070


 NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
 MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

Level 3 Latin, 2014

91507 Analyse authentic Latin text demonstrating understanding

2.00 pm Friday 21 November 2014

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.

Not Achieved

TOTAL

02

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QUESTION

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- (a) Translate the section of the passage in **bold** (lines 91–95) into English.

Water to drown, and at night water emerge
the same Clever Thisbe to go out
through open door through darkness
to deceive her own people covered
her face mentioned to ask for the
tomb then sat under a tree.//

- (b) (i) Describe in detail the initial appearance of the lioness (lines 96–97).

it had blood from cattle ~~ef~~ on it ^{is}/
foam from its jaw//

- (ii) What reason is given to explain why the lioness is near the tomb (line 98)?

wanted to quench its thirst from/
a near by spring.//

- (iii) What does Thisbe do when she sees the lioness? What does she leave behind? Quote and translate the Latin word that indicates her state of mind.

she runs away leaving her ^{cloak} ~~rent~~
"trepidulo pede fugit" she is frightened
"~~vellemus tassa reliquit~~" ^{is} runs away.//

The tragedy of Pyramus and Thisbe

The young lovers Pyramus and Thisbe have agreed to meet without their parents' knowledge. However, when Thisbe arrives first, she is forced to flee by the sudden appearance of a wild animal, leaving Pyramus to fear the worst when he arrives.

et lux, tarde discedere visa,
 praecipitatur aquis, et aquis nox exit ab isdem.
 callida per tenebras versato cardine Thisbe
 egreditur fallitque suos adopertaque vultum
 pervenit ad tumultum dictaque sub arbore sedit. 95
 audacem faciebat amor. venit ecce recenti
 caede leaena boum spumantes oblita rictus
 depositura sitim vicini fontis in unda;
 quam procul ad lunae radios Babylonia Thisbe
 vidit et obscurum trepido pede fugit in antrum, 100
 dumque fugit, tergo velamina lapsa reliquit.
 ut lea saeva sitim multa compescuit unda,
 dum redit in silvas, inventos forte sine ipsa
 ore cruentato ^{thin} ^{tea} ^{cloak} ~~tenuis~~ ^{laniavit} ^{amictus}.
 serius egressus vestigia vidit in alto 105
 pulvere certa ferae totoque expalluit ore
 Pyramus.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, 4.91–107

- (c) (i) What does the lioness do upon discovering what Thisbe has left behind (line 104)?
 Quote and translate the Latin words that tell us Thisbe is unharmed.

put a thin tear in the cloak
~~thin~~ "tenuis laniavit amictus" //

- (ii) What exactly does Pyramus see when he comes by (lines 105–106)?

Thisbe cloak with blood on it //

- (iii) What is his reaction upon seeing this (line 106)?

He believes that she has been
 killed. //

- (d) (i) Scan lines 103 and 104 below, marking in the length of syllables, metrical feet, any elisions, and the main caesura.

dum redit in silvas, inventos // forte sine ipsa
ore cruentato ténues laniavit amictus.

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

With the use of spondaes in the 2nd line ~~and~~ ~~has~~ means it would have been read at a quick pace ~~for~~ for excitement which is probably what Ovid intended for this piece of text.

- (e) (i) Identify the tense of *fugit* (line 101). Explain why this tense has been used.

// present //

- (ii) Identify the case and number of *multa* (line 102). Explain in detail the grammar of this word.

~~Nominative~~ // Nominative 3 singular //

- (iii) Identify the case and number of *amictus* (line 104). With what other Latin words in the sentence does it agree?

~~Adjective~~ // genitive 3 singular //

casus
casum
case
caso
casus

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- (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.
 Do NOT repeat material from other answers.

In lines 104 & 105 we see the repetition of the letter s, this poetic device is called assonance it's seen in "tenues laniavit amictus serius egressus" this poetic device is used to allow rhythm & rhyme so that the poem flows properly.

The syntax structure also helps with the stylistics of the poem as it has rather long sentences which

means that the poem will flow
a lot more with out as ~~mean~~
many breaks/pauses. //

As a second poetic device use is
Adjectives, this is a describing word.
This helps the reader/listener able to
visualise the poem rather than just
hear or read it. //

Also the use of Adverbs as a poetic
device helps us understand how
she was feeling as an adverb is
an adjective which describes a verb.

Not Achieved exemplar for 91507 2014			Total score	02
Q	Grade score	Annotation		
1	N2	<p>This candidate did not communicate in English some of the straightforward sections in part (a), struggling to interpret the Latin inflections or the connections between the words. In the other parts of the question, some points were understood, but the responses were partial and lacked the focus of the question. Part (d), scansion, and part (e), grammar, did not show the accuracy required for the award of Achievement. The response in part (f) identified incorrectly the first poetic device and then did not explain three other devices.</p>		