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3

91507



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## Level 3 Latin 2020

### 91507 Analyse authentic Latin text demonstrating understanding

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 8 December 2020  
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.

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

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## 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.

### A kind old couple is rewarded

Baucis and Philemon are honoured by Jupiter and Mercury after inviting the gods into their home and offering them food and wine.

interea totiens haustum cratera reple<sup>3m</sup>ri pas inf? <sup>we awhile so often drained wine bowl acc re fill</sup>  
 sponte sua per seque vid<sup>their by race</sup>ent succrescere vina: <sup>they saw well up wine</sup>  
 attoniti novitate pavent manibusque supinis <sup>astonished 3f straggly 2n turned upwards</sup>  
 concipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon <sup>of its own accord</sup>  
 et veniam dapibus nullisque paratibus orant. <sup>5</sup>  
 unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae: <sup>single goose 3m</sup>  
 quem dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant; <sup>which gods A host to sacrifice they were preparing</sup>  
 ille celer penna tardos aetate fatigat <sup>quick wing slow age exhaust</sup>  
 eluditque diu tandemque est visus ad ipsos <sup>escape B at last see (m)</sup>  
 confugisse deos: superi vetuere necari. <sup>to have fled</sup> 10  
 "di" que "sumus, meritasque luet vicinia poenas  
 impia" dixerunt; "vobis immunibus huius  
 esse mali dabitur; modo vestra relinquitte tecta  
 ac nostros comitate gradus et in ardua montis  
 ite simul!" parent ambo baculisque levati 15  
 nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo.

astonished, they were afraid  
 by the strangers sight  
 penna = metonymy?

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VIII, 679–694

## QUESTION

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- (a) (i) What do Baucis and Philemon see happen in lines 1–2?

Meanwhile, they saw the drained wine bowl was refilled  
so often by its own accord ~~and~~, ~~by itself~~ and welled  
up with wine by itself //

- (ii) What does the couple do in response to what they see (lines 3–4)? Quote and translate two Latin words that convey their emotions.

Astonished, they were afraid from the strange sight,  
and with their hands turned upwards, both Baucis  
and timid Philemon ~~to~~ muttered prayers.  
'attoniti' and 'pavent' - astonished and they were  
afraid //

- (iii) What two things do the couple beg forgiveness for? (line 5)

They were begging forgiveness for ~~their~~ having no  
feasts and no preparations //

- (b) Translate the section in **bold** (lines 6–10) into natural English.

There was a single goose, the guardian of their house, ~~and~~  
which ~~they~~ the hosts were preparing to sacrifice for  
their guests, the gods: the quick goose exhausted them,  
slow with age, and escaped for a long time and at  
last seemed to have fled to the gods themselves //



### A kind old couple is rewarded

Baucis and Philemon are honoured by Jupiter and Mercury after inviting the gods into their home and offering them food and wine.

interea totiens haustum cratera repleri  
 sponte sua per seque vident succrescere vina:  
 attoniti novitate pavent manibusque supinis  
 concipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon  
 et veniam dapibus nullisque paratibus orant. 5  
 unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae:  
 quem dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant;  
 ille celer penna tardos aetate fatigat  
 eluditque diu tandemque est visus ad ipsos  
 confugisse deos: superi vetuere necari. 10  
 "di" que "sumus, meritasque luet vicinia poenas  
 impia" dixerunt; "vobis immunitas huius  
 esse mali dabitur; modo vestra relinquit tecta  
 ac nostros comitate gradus et in ardua montis  
 ite simul!" parent ambo baculisque levati 15  
 nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo.

and they said  
we begot

it will be given  
to you to  
be immune  
of this  
evil

long old people Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VIII, 679–694

- (c) (i) What command do the gods give to the couple regarding the bird? (line 10)

The gods forbade the goose to be killed //

- (ii) Describe, in detail, the different outcomes which the gods propose for (1) the couple and (2) their neighbours in lines 11–13. Quote and translate two Latin words that give reasons for what will happen to the neighbours.

(1) They will be given immunity from the evil of the neighbourhood //

(2) The wicked neighbourhood will pay a deserved punishment //

'impia' and 'mali' - wicked and evil //

- (iii) Explain, in detail, what the gods ask the couple to then do next (lines 13–14).

Leave only your house and follow our steps ~~to the top of~~  
~~the mountain~~ and go to the top of the mountain  
 at the same time //

m v  
v v  
m h

- (d) (i) Scan lines 14 and 16 below, marking in the length of syllables, metrical feet, any elisions, and the main caesura. <sup>11</sup>

no elis

ac nōstros / comitate // gradus / et in / ardua / montis <sup>11 syll</sup>

no elis

nituntur longo // vestigia / ponere / clivo <sup>3d 15</sup>

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

Line 14 describes the gods' orders for Baucis and Philemon, using an imperative ('comitate') to do so. By putting ~~3~~ <sup>3</sup> ~~dactyls~~ <sup>and</sup> additional dactyls in the line, the pace of the rhythm is sped up, reflecting the speed and vigour with which gods would speak and making the gods more vivid in the reader's mind.

Line 16 describes the beginning of Baucis and Philemon's ascent of the mountain. They are

(count on back page) //

- (e) (i) What tense and voice is *reperi* (line 1)? Why has this form of the verb been used here?

- Present passive //

- The infinitive has been used as the ~~main~~ verb in an indirect statement

- (ii) What tense and mood is *vetuere* (line 10)? How else would this word usually be written in Latin?

- Perfect indicative //

- vetuerunt //

- (iii) What case and number is *gradus* (line 14)? With which word does it agree?

Accusative plural, agreeing with *nostros* //



### A kind old couple is rewarded

Baucis and Philemon are honoured by Jupiter and Mercury after inviting the gods into their home and offering them food and wine.

interea totiens haustum cratera repleti  
 sponte sua per seque vident succrescere vina:  
 attoniti novitate pavent manibusque supinis  
concupiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon  
 et veniam dapibus nullisque paratibus orant.  
 unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae:  
 quem dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant;  
 ille celer penna tardos aetate fatigat  
 eluditque diu tandemque est visus ad ipsos  
 confugisse deos: superi vetuere necari.  
 "di" que "sumus, meritasque luet vicinia poenas  
 impia" dixerunt; "vobis immunibus huius  
 esse mali dabitur; modo vestra relinquit tecta  
 ac nostros comitate gradus et in ardua montis  
 ite simul!" parent ambo baculisque levati  
 nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo.

(Historic pres:  
 -vident, pavent,  
 concupiunt, orant)

(Alliteration  
 -Line 2  
 5 -s sound)

(Metonymy  
 -Penna  
 (feather)  
 to mean  
 goose)

(Direct speech  
 -Gods talking  
 to Ba & Ph,  
 10 Ba & Ph do  
 no talking  
 gods are powerful)

(Imperatives  
 -comitate  
 -relinquite)

(Diction  
 -impia  
 -mali)

15

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VIII, 679–694

- (f) Quoting examples from the text, explain in detail how at least FOUR linguistic, stylistic, and/or poetic devices enhance the meaning of the passage. try for 6

Do NOT repeat material from other answers.

- Historic presents are used throughout the poem, for example 'vident' (line 2), 'pavent' (line 3), 'concupiunt' (line 4), and 'orant' (line 5). Historic presents are used to enhance the immediacy of the events and make them more vivid in the reader's mind. Here, the historic presents put us in the reader in Baucis and Philemon's shoes, as the reader can feel how unprepared they were.

for guests and subsequently both how flustered they are begging for forgiveness, and how afraid they are of the strange going-ons. //

• Alliteration of the 's' sound is used: ~~the time~~ *'sponte sua per seque vident succrescere'* (line 2). Alliteration is used to either draw attention to the words or to reflect the meaning of the words through sound. Here, the alliteration draws attention to the meaning, highlighting just how strange it is that the wine bowl keeps refilling itself, also highlighting Baucis and Philemon's confusion and awe. //

• Metonymy is used: 'penna' (line 8), meaning <sup>'wing'</sup> ~~feather~~ by definition but referring to the goose. Metonymy is ~~re~~ part of a whole, referring to something by only one of its parts. By referring to the goose as a wing, the reader gets an idea of just how quick the goose is to Baucis and Philemon, as the reader can imagine them barely even being able to graze the bird's wing ~~as~~ as they try (and fail) to catch it. It also adds slight comedic relief to the moment, cutting the tension ~~for~~ temporarily as the reader pictures a comical chase scene of a goose. //

• Direct speech is used when the gods talk to Baucis and Philemon: *"di. - sumus, meritasque met vicinia poenas impia" dixerunt* (line 12). ~~The~~ So far within the poem, Baucis and Philemon have had no direct speech, so to give the gods direct speech highlights the difference in position and confidence of Baucis <sup>and</sup> Philemon and the gods. Baucis and Philemon are merely two elders holding their tongues



Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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dii both old and frail, both using sticks to support themselves as they walk. By using ~~the~~ 3 additional spondees, the pace of the rhythm is slowed down, reflecting the slow, difficult, never-ending-feeling climb for Baucis and Philemon and attempting to be humble, while the gods are strong, powerful, confident, and in control. //

• Imperatives are used by the gods to command Baucis and Philemon: 'relinquite' and 'comitate' (lines 13 and 14).

Imperatives are direct commands, generally used to highlight the powerful status of the one giving the order. Here, this is exactly how imperatives are used. The powerful gods Jupiter and Mercury are giving commands to the frail, passive, humble elders Baucis and Philemon, highlighting the imbalance of power and status between them. Baucis and Philemon are poor and at the gods' mercy, while the gods are in the place to make orders. //

• Diction is used when the gods speak to Philemon and Baucis: 'impia [viciosa]', 'mali' (lines 12 and 13). These words mean wicked and evil respectively, and are used to describe Baucis and Philemon's neighbours. The connotations of the words are heavy, allowing the reader to hear the <sup>burning</sup> scorn which the gods feel towards Baucis and Philemon's neighbours. The words allow the reader to see that the gods truly feel Baucis and Philemon have been wronged, and also allow the reader to see the fondness which the gods have developed for Baucis and Philemon, as they are so defensive of them.

**Acknowledgement**

Material from the following source has been adapted for use in this examination:  
Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VIII, 679–694, from <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/ovid/ovid.met8.shtml>



## Excellence Exemplar 2020

<b>Subject</b>	Latin	<b>Standard</b>	91507	<b>Total score</b>	07
<b>Grade score</b>	<b>Annotation</b>				
07	The candidate has produced a detailed and consistently accurate response to all parts of the question, with only minor errors of scansion and translation.				