



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2003

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 18 June - Afternoon, 2 to 5

1. Answer Section A or Section B in this question:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

In the fourth year of the war which the Romans were waging against King Perseus, Aemilius was made consul. All the citizens who knew that he was a good and brave Roman, gathered together in order to praise him. Aemilius was so moved that he almost cried. The soldiers were laughing among themselves. "We must encourage him not to cry," they said. "We want to defeat Perseus, we want to wage war!" Having heard these words, Aemilius exclaimed: "Do not fear, O brave and faithful soldiers. Soon the enemy will ask who leads these fierce foot-soldiers and how soon can we surrender."

moved: motus. I cry: fleo. I laugh: rideo. how soon: quam primum.

OR

B. Read the following passage and answer, in English, all the questions which follow:-

(Fulvius defiles a temple)

Fulvius censor aedem Fortunae, quam in Hispania bello Celtiberico voverat, faciebat, ei maxime rei operam dans, ne ullum Romae amplius aut magnificentius templum esset. Magnum ornatum ei templo ratus se adiecturum, si tegulae marmoreae essent, profectus in Bruttios, socios Romanorum, aedem Iunonis Lacinae ad partem dimidiam detexit, id satis fore existimans ad tegendum, quod aedificaretur. Naves paratae stabant, quae tegulas asportarent, incolis eius regionis auctoritate censoris deterritis, ne id sacrilegium prohiberent. Postquam censor Romam rediit, tegulae expositae de navibus ad templum portabantur. Quamquam, unde essent, silebatur, non tamen celari potuit. Fremitus igitur in curia ortus est: templum augustissimum regionis eius, quod non Pyrrhus, non Hannibal violavisset, Fulvium non satis violavisse sed etiam foede detexisse ac prope diruisse.

aedes: temple. opera: trouble, effort. tegula: roofing tile. pars dimidia: half.
detego: I uncover, lay bare. fremitus: muttering. foede: horribly. diruo: I destroy.

- (i) What office did Fulvius hold? (4)
- (ii) Why was he building a temple to Fortuna? (8)
- (iii) Why was he going to so much trouble to build this temple? (8)
- (iv) What would add to the beauty of the temple, according to Fulvius? (4)
- (v) What did Fulvius do when he was among the Bruttii? Why did he do that? (12)
- (vi) Why did the Bruttii do nothing to prevent him? (6)
- (vii) Write **one Latin** word which shows what the Bruttii thought of his actions. (5)
- (viii) When Fulvius returned to Rome, what could not be hidden? (6)
- (ix) Mention **two** things which made the temple defiled by Fulvius so special. (8)
- (x) What was the extent of the damage done by Fulvius? (8)
- (xi) In your opinion, what kind of person was Fulvius? Give a reason for your answer. (6)

2. Translate into English **any three** of the passages **A, B, C, D.** (All passages in this question carry equal marks):- [130]

A.

(Aeneas marvels at the weapons his mother, Venus, gives to him)

at Venus aetherios inter dea candida nimbos
dona ferens aderat; natumque in valle reducta
ut procul egelido secretum flumine vidit,
talibus adfata est dictis seque obtulit ultra:
"en perfecta mei promissa coniugis arte
munera: ne mox aut Laurentes, nate, superbos
aut acrem dubites in proelia poscere Turnum."
dixit et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit,
arma sub adversa posuit radiantia quercu.
ille deae donis et tanto laetus honore
expleri nequit atque oculos per singula volvit.

Virgil

ut: when. egelidus: cool. ultra: of her own accord. en: look, behold. perficio: I finish.
posco: I challenge. amplexus: embrace. Cytherea: Venus. radians: sparkling. quercus: oak.
expleri: to be satisfied, to gaze one's fill.

B.

(In the Senate Cicero accuses Catiline and his supporters of meeting in Laeca's house to lay their plans)

Dico te priore nocte venisse in M. Laecae domum; convenisse eodem complures eiusdem sceleris socios. Num negare audes? Video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam qui tecum una fuerunt. O di immortales! Hic sunt in nostro numero in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de nostrum omnium interitu, qui de huius urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent. Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina; distribuisti partes Italiae; delegisti quos Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres; descripsisti urbis partes ad incendia. Reperisti duos equites Romanos, qui sese illa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lecto interfecturos esse pollicerentur.

Cicero

hic: here. consilium: assembly. interitus: death. exitium: destruction. describo: I allot. lectus: bed.

C.

(The pet sparrow of Catullus' girlfriend has died)

passer mortuus est meae puellae,
passer, deliciae meae puellae,
quem plus illa oculis suis amabat.
nam mellitus erat suamque norat
ipsam tam bene quam puella matrem,
nec sese a gremio illius movebat,
sed circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc
ad solam dominam usque pipiabat;
qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum
illud, unde negant redire quemquam.
at vobis male sit, malae tenebrae
Orci, quae omnia bella devoratis:
tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis.

Catullus

passer: sparrow. mellitus: sweet. norat = noverat: knew. gremium: lap. usque: continually.
pipio: I chirp. malus: cursed. Orcus: Hell, Underworld. bellus: beautiful.

D.

(The outnumbered Romans are saved by the experienced soldiers)

Igitur consul ex multis de hostium adventu cognovit. Priusquam consul aut exercitum instruere aut sarcinas colligere, equites Mauri atque Gaetuli, non acie neque ullo more proelii, sed catervatim in nostros concurrunt. Qui omnes trepidi improvise metu, ac tamen virtutis memores arma capiebant; pars equos escendere, obviam ire hostibus. Pugna latrocinio magis quam proelio similis fieri; sine signis, sine ordinibus, multi Romani contra adversos acerrime pugnantes ab tergo circumveniri. Neque virtus neque arma satis tegere, quod hostes numero plures erant et Romani undique circumfusi erant. Denique Romani veteres orbis facere; atque ita ab omnibus partibus simul tecti et instructi hostium vim sustentabant.

Sallust

sarcina: pack, equipment. catervatim: in masses. latrocinium: pirate attack, robbery. tecto: I protect. orbis: circle.

3. Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B in this question:-

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis administrandis multum atque in imperio militari valet, certe nemini dubium est, quin ea re idem ille imperator plurimum possit. Vehementer autem pertinere ad bella administranda, quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment, quis ignorat, cum sciamus homines in tantis rebus, ut aut contemnant aut metuant aut oderint aut ament, opinione non minus et fama quam aliqua ratione certa commoveri? Quod igitur nomen unquam in orbe terrarum clarius fuit? cuius res gestae pares? de quo homine vos, id quod maxime facit auctoritatem, tanta et tam praeclara iudicia fecistis?

Cicero

(ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (They carry ten marks each):-

(30)

- (a) "Cicero uses all his skills of oratory to influence his audience." Briefly discuss this statement in relation to *Pro Lege Manilia*.
- (b) Write briefly on Cicero's importance as a politician.
- (c) To what extent did Pompey fulfil Cicero's predictions about him on his return to Italy from the campaign against Mithridates?
- (d) "An understanding of the Roman taxation system and the role of the *equites* in Roman life is important to a proper understanding of *Pro Lege Manilia*." Briefly discuss this statement.
- (e) Write a brief note on **two** of the following:-

Sulla; Marius; Hortensius; Jugurtha.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
ambrosiaequae comae divinum vertice odorem
spiravere; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos:
et vera incessu patuit dea. ille ubi matrem
agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus:
'quid natum totiens, crudelis tu quoque, falsis
ludis imaginibus? cur dextrae iungere dextram
non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces?'
talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit.
at Venus obscuro gradientes aëre saepsit,
et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu,
cernere ne quis eos neu quis contingere posset.

Virgil

(ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (They carry ten marks each):-

(30)

- (a) Write a note on the simile which immediately precedes the above passage. What did Venus do after the above passage?
- (b) Virgil's aim in *Aeneid I* is to introduce his epic story and to interest us in the hero. Briefly discuss how well he succeeds.
- (c) Describe the parts played by Juno and Neptune in *Aeneid I*.
- (d) Explain the circumstances in which Aeneas spoke the famous line: *sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt*. What do you think Virgil meant in this line?
- (e) An inscription on Virgil's tomb reputedly said that he wrote of *pascua, rura, duces*. Write a brief note on the works to which these Latin words refer.

4. (i) Answer **either** (a) or (b):-

[30]

(a) Explain the case of *me* and the mood of *praeterire* and *adferret* in the following extract:-

Sinite hoc loco, Quirites, sicut poetae solent, qui res Romanas scribunt, praeterire me nostram calamitatem, quae tanta fuit, ut eam ad aures imperatoris non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor adferret. (10)

(b) Explain the case of *noctem* and the mood of *explorare* and *teneant* in the following lines:-

at pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
qui teneant - nam inculta videt - hominesne feraene,
quaerere constituit. (10)

(ii) Write the principal parts of **any three** of the following verbs:-
respondeo, cupio, defendo, praemitto, ingredior.

(10)

(iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:-
nil interest, an pauper et infima

(10)

5. Answer **three** of the following questions. At least **one** question must be chosen from Section A and **one** question from Section B. The **third** question may be chosen from either Section A or Section B. (Each question carries twenty-five marks):- [75]

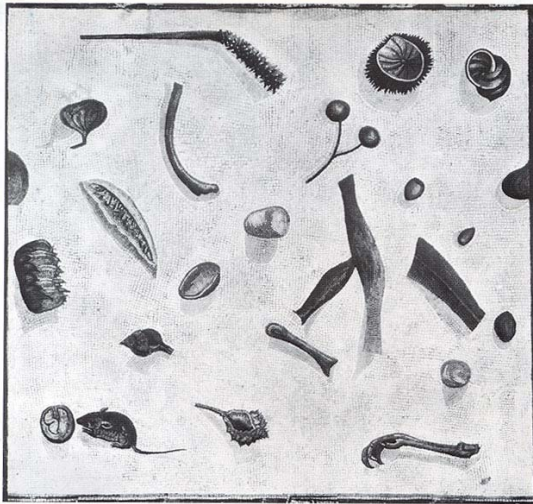
A.

- (i) "The problem of the frontiers did not deter Augustus from carrying out worthwhile reforms at home." Briefly discuss this statement.
- (ii) Give an account of the reign of **either** Claudius **or** Domitian. Do you see any resemblance between the characters of the two emperors?
- (iii) "Vespasian was an ambitious military leader and an efficient emperor." Briefly discuss this statement.

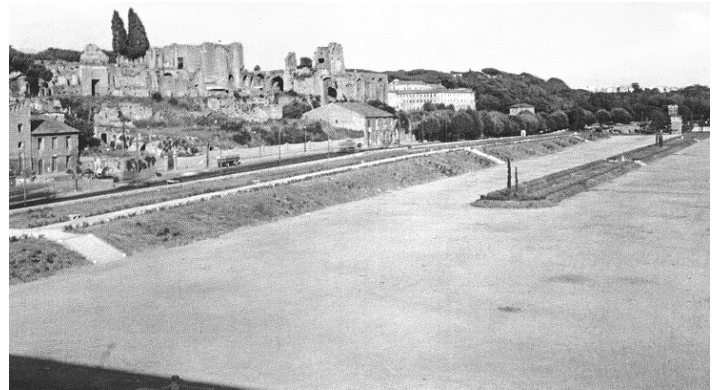
B.

- (i) Give an account of the life and writings of **either** Ovid **or** Sallust.
- (ii) Give an account of Roman historical relief sculpture. In your answer, refer to specific examples.
- (iii) Having looked at Photographs **A**, **B** and **C**, answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) By what name is the mosaic in Photograph **A** generally known? Briefly discuss the statement that "Roman mosaics are varied and charming." In your answer, refer to specific examples.
 - (b) The rich people looked down from the Palatine Hill (left of Photograph **B**) on the activities in the Circus Maximus. Describe the scene as it would have been in ancient Rome.
 - (c) Name the structure in Photograph **C**. Describe some of the features which made this structure "the greatest work of architectural engineering left to us by Roman antiquity."

A



B



C

