



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission**

**Leaving Certificate Examination, 2005**

**LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

**Wednesday, 22 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00**

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

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

When they returned to their barracks, the slaves were so tired that they could scarcely walk. They had worked all day in the fields in order that their master might become rich. Worn out by work and hunger, they asked when they would ever see their wives and children again.

However, in the master's house there was plenty of food. Here also the slaves were forced to carry out many duties. But these slaves were neither hungry nor cold.

The master and his rich friends laughed and drank lots of wine. They thought that they were safe.

barracks: ergastula (neuter plural). I become: fio, fieri. worn out: confectus.

I carry out: fungor (+ Ablative). duty: officium. hungry: esuriens. safe: tutus.

OR

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

*(Dionysius plunders Syracuse)*

Dionysius cum templum Proserpinae Locris diripisset, navigabat Syracusas; isque cum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, ridens, "videtisne," inquit, "amici, quam bona a dis immortalibus navigatio sacrilegis detur?" Cum ad Peloponnesum classem adpulisset et in templum venisset Iovis Olympii, aureum ei detraxit amiculum grandi pondere, quo Iovem ornaverant e manubiis Carthaginiensium tyrannus Gelo; atque in eo templo etiam cavillatus est aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, eique laneum pallium iniecit, cum id esse ad omne anni tempus aptum diceret. Idemque Aesculapii Epidauri barbam auream demi iussit: neque enim convenire barbatum esse filium, cum in omnibus templis pater inberbis esset. Etiam mensas argenteas de omnibus delubris iussit auferri, in quibus cum more veteris Graeciae inscriptum esset "Bonorum Deorum"; uti se eorum bonitate velle dicebat.

sacrilegus: temple robber. amiculum: cloak. manubiae: spoils. cavillor: I joke.

barba: beard. convenire: to be appropriate. inberbis: unbearded. delubrum: shrine.

- (i) What did Dionysius do while he was in Locris? (4)
- (ii) Where did he sail to next? What kind of a voyage did he have? (8)
- (iii) What comment did he make on the way? (5)
- (iv) Where was the temple he next raided? To whom was the temple dedicated? (8)
- (v) Write **three** Latin words which describe the cloak mentioned in line 4 of the passage. (5)
- (vi) From where had Gelo got the cloak? (5)
- (vii) What joke did Dionysius make about the cloak? What was the point in replacing this cloak with a woollen one (*laneum pallium*, line 6)? (9)
- (viii) What did Dionysius order to be done to the statue of Aesculapius at Epidaurus? (5)
- (ix) What reason did he give for this order? (5)
- (x) What did Dionysius order to be removed from all temples? (5)
- (xi) What was special about these tables? What did Dionysius say he wished to do? (10)
- (xii) What do you think of Dionysius' sense of humour? 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.**

*(Jupiter calls a council and argues for the postponement of war)*

panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi  
conciliumque vocat divum pater atque hominum rex  
sideream in sedem, terras unde arduus omnes  
castraque Dardanidum aspectat populosque Latinos.  
considunt tectis bipatientibus, incipit ipse:  
“caelicolae magni, quianam sententia vobis  
versa retro tantumque animis certatis iniquis?  
abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris.  
quae contra vetitum discordia? Quis metus aut hos  
aut hos arma sequi ferrumque laccessere suasit?  
adveniet iustum pugnae (ne arcessite) tempus.

**Virgil**

pando: I open. bipatens: double-entranced. quianam: why. certo: I dispute, I vie with.  
abnuo: I refuse, I do not allow. laccesso: I provoke. arcesso: I seek, I invite.

**B.**

*(Cleomenes abandons his ships to the victorious pirates)*

Prima Haluntinorum navis capitur, cui praeerat Haluntinus homo nobilis Phylarchus, quem ab illis praedonibus Locrenses postea publice redemerunt. Deinde Apolloniensis navis capitur et eius praefectus Anthropinus occiditur.

Haec dum aguntur, Cleomenes ad Helori litus pervenerat; iam sese in terram e navi eiecerat quadrirrememque fluctuantem in salu reliquerat. Reliqui praefecti navium, cum in terram imperator exisset, cum ipsi neque repugnare neque mari effugere ullo modo possent, adpulsis ad Helorum navibus Cleomenem persecuti sunt. Tum praedonum dux, repente praeter spem, non sua virtute sed istius avaritia nequitiaque, victor, classem pulcherrimam populi Romani in litus eiectam, cum primum invesperasceret, inflammari incendique iussit.

**Cicero**

praedo: pirate. redimo: I ransom. Helorus: a river and a town. salum: sea.  
nequitia: badness. invesperascere: evening draws on.

**C.**

*(Ovid is not happy; he cannot find the cause of his physical and mental illness)*

nec caelum nec aquae faciunt nec terra nec aurae;  
et mihi perpetuus corpora langor habet.  
seu vitiant artus aegrae contagia mentis,  
sive mei causa est in regione mali,  
ut tetigi Pontum, vexant insomnia, vixque  
ossa tegit macies, nec iuvat ora cibus;  
quique per autumnum percussis frigore primo  
est color in foliis, quae nova laesit hiems,  
is mea membra tenet, nec viribus adlevor ullis,  
et numquam queruli causa doloris abest.  
nec melius valeo quam corpore mente, sed aegra est  
utraque pars aeque, binaque damna fero.

**Ovid**

facio: I suit. aura: breeze. vitio: I damage. artus: limb. insomnia: broken sleep.  
tego: I cover. macies: thinness. laedo: I damage. is = 'that same colour'.  
adlevo: I sustain. querulus: complaining. aeque: equally. bina: double.

**D.**

*(The Samnites, panic-stricken by a charge of Roman cavalry, are put to flight)*

M. Valerius a dextro, P. Decius ab laevo cornu, ambo consulares, ad equites in cornibus positos evehuntur, adhortatique eos, ut partem decoris secum capessero, in transversa latera hostium incurrunt. Cum is novus additus terror ex parte utraque aciem circumvasisset, et ad terrorem hostium legiones Romanae redintegrato clamore intulissent impetum, tum fuga ab Samnitibus coepta est. Iam strage hominum armorumque insignium campi repleti sunt; ac primo pavidos Samnites castra sua acceperunt, deinde ne ea quidem retinebantur; captis direptisque ante noctem iniectus ignis. Dictator ex senatus consulto triumphavit, cuius triumpho longe maximam speciem captiva arma praeberunt.

**Livy**

evehor: I ride. decor: honour. capesso: I take. transversus: sideways. redintegro: I renew. strages: slaughter. insignis: distinguished. consultum: decree. species: sight, show. praebeo: I provide.

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

**[90]**

**A.**

**(i) Translate into English:-**

**(60)**

Mentio deinde ab senioribus facta est segnius homines bona quam mala sentire; transitu in Italiam Hannibalis quantum terroris pavorisque esset meminisse; quas deinde clades, quos luctus incidisse. Visa castra hostium e muris urbis; quae vota singulorum universorumque fuisse. Quotiens in conciliis voces manus ad caelum porrigentium auditas en unquam ille dies futurus esset quo vacuum hostibus Italiam bona pace florentem visuri essent. Dedisit id deos tandem sexto decimo demum anno, nec esse qui dis grates agendas censeat; adeo ne advenientem quidem gratiam homines benigne accipere, nedum ut praeteritae satis memores sint. Conclamatum deinde ex omni parte curiae est uti referret P. Aelius praetor; decretumque ut quinque dies circa omnia pulvinaria supplicaretur victimaeque maiores immolarentur centum viginti.

**Livy**

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

**(30)**

- (a)** Write a brief note on the life and writings of Livy.
- (b)** Briefly describe the meeting of Sophonisba and Masinissa in Chapter 12 of Book XXX of *Ab Urbe Condita*. What do you think of these two characters?
- (c)** Write a brief outline of the part played by Scipio in Book XXX of *Ab Urbe Condita*.
- (d)** Briefly outline the main arguments put forward by Hannibal at the peace conference preceding the Battle of Zama.
- (e)** Outline the peace terms of the Battle of Zama. How did Hannibal and Gisgo differ about these terms?

**B.**

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

tum Danai gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira  
undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Ajax,  
et gemini Atridae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis:  
adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti  
confligunt, Zephyrusque, Notusque, et laetus Eoïs  
Eurus equis: stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti  
spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.  
illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram  
fudimus insidiis, totaque agitavimus urbe,  
apparent; primi clipeos mentitaque tela  
agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.  
ilicet obruimur numero: primusque Coroebus  
Penelei dextra divae armipotenti ad aram  
procumbit; cadit et Rhipeus, iustimissus unus  
qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus aequi.

**Virgil**

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

(30)

- (a) Briefly describe the events which happened immediately before the above passage.
- (b) Briefly discuss the opinion that *Aeneid II* is a vivid and fast moving collection of dramatic scenes.
- (c) Write a note on **three** of the following:-  
Menelaus; Priam; Minerva; Achilles; Atridae.
- (d) Write a brief note on the life of Virgil. Excluding the passage given above, identify your favourite passage from *Aeneid II* and explain why you like it.
- (e) Based on your study of *Aeneid II*, write a brief description of the character of Aeneas.

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

[30]

- (a) Explain the mood of *pateret* and the case of *praesidio* and *portas* in the following extract:-

Et Masinissa praesidio circa portas opportunaque moenium dimisso ne cui fugae pateret exitus, ad regiam occupandam citato vadit equo.

- (b) Explain the mood of *duci* and the case of *arce* and *dolo* in the following lines:-

primusque Thymoetes  
duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,  
sive dolo, seu iam Troiae sic fata ferebant. (10)

(ii) Write the principal parts of **any three** of the following verbs:-

gaudeo, proficiscor, volo, suadeo, gero. (10)

(iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:-

manant in agros aut mare Caspium. (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]**

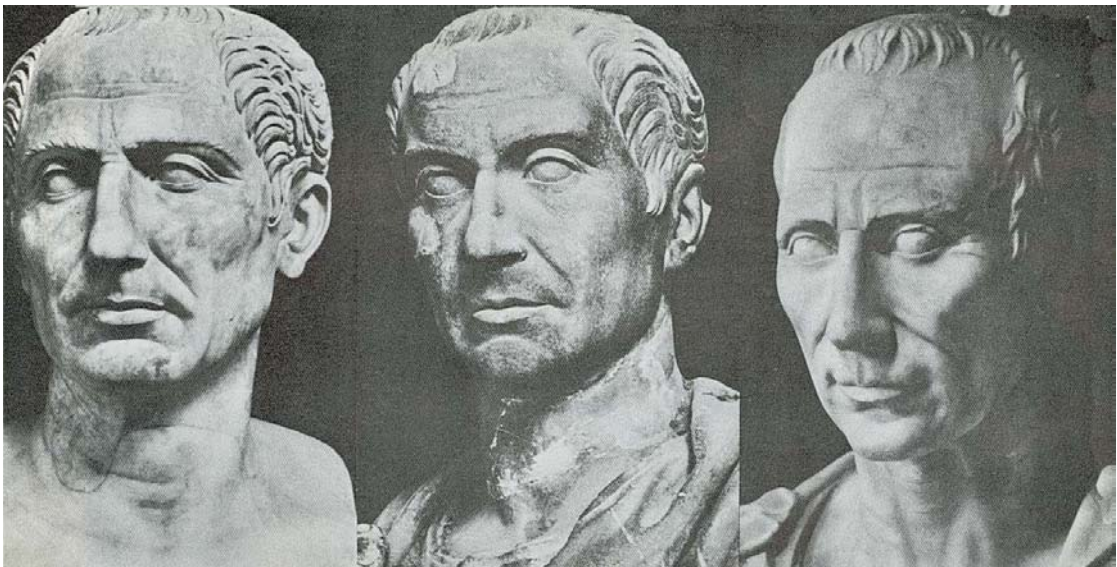
**A.**

- (i) After the battle of Actium, Augustus had great power. Briefly describe **and** assess how he used that power.
- (ii) Write brief notes on **two** of the following:-  
Sejanus; the civil service under Claudius; Poppaea and Nero; Titus in Jerusalem.
- (iii) In A.D.105 the Dacians attacked Roman territory south of the Danube. Trajan was Roman emperor at the time. How did he deal with this attack? Briefly describe Trajan's policy in relation to the frontiers of the Roman empire.

**B.**

- (i) Write a note on the life of **either** Ovid **or** Catullus. Briefly discuss the idea that the writings of the author you chose are a mixture of the serious and not so serious.
- (ii) Write a note on the architectural features of **two** of the following:-  
Pont du Gard; Trajan's Column; Colosseum; Ara Pacis.
- (iii) Having looked at Photographs **A**, **B** and **C**, answer **two** of the following questions:-
- (a) Write briefly on the features of Roman portrait sculpture evident in Photograph **A**. In your answer, refer to that photograph.
- (b) Name the type of arch in Photograph **B**. Write a brief note on such arches. In your answer, mention their main architectural features **and** their importance for the Roman people.
- (c) The mural in Photograph **C** shows a harbour scene. Name **two** other themes of Roman wall painting. Give a description of a specific example of **one** of those themes.

**A**

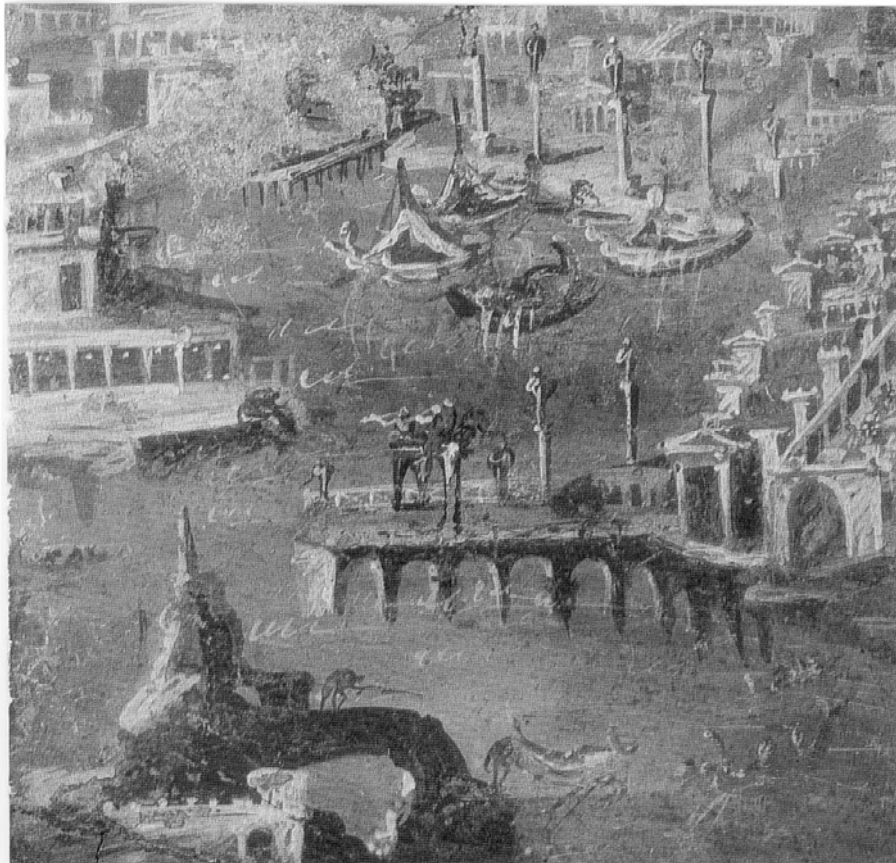




**B**



**C**



Photograph A is taken from the collection of the Vatican Museum.  
Photograph B is taken from *History of Rome*, Robinson. (Methuen)  
Photograph C is taken from *Roman Art and Architecture*, Wheeler. (Thames and Hudson)

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