



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2006

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 21 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

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

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

Then the dictator, Cincinnatus, ordered his men to surround the camp. They shouted and encircled the enemy with a ditch. When the consul's soldiers heard the shout, they also attacked the Aequi. So fiercely did they fight, that no-one saw the army in the rear. At dawn, the Aequi realised that they were trapped between the two armies and they surrendered. The dictator ordered them to give hostages so that they would not resist the Romans again. All the people praised Cincinnatus. "If we had not chosen a dictator," they said, "the Aequi would have defeated us."

I encircle: cingo. I trap: capio. I surrender: me dedo. I choose: deligo.

OR

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

(Pliny writes a letter to his wife's grandfather, Calpurnius, informing him of an impending visit and of one short delay)

C. Plinius Calpurnio salutem dat.

Cupis post longum tempus neptem tuam meque videre. Id quod cupis nobis gratum est, mutuo mehercule. Nam invicem nos tanto desiderio tui tenemur, ut non ultra differemus. Etiam nunc sarcinas paramus festinaturi quam primum ratio itineris permiserit. Erit una sed brevis mora: deflectemus in Tuscos, non ut agros meos resque familiares inspiciamus, sed ut fungamur necessario officio. Nam oppidum est praediis nostris vicinum, quod me adhuc puerum patronum creavit. In hoc oppido ego templum pecunia mea exstruxi, cuius dedicationem, cum sit paratum, differre longius irreligiosum est. Erimus ergo ibi die dedicationis, et epulo celebrare constitui. Manebimus illo die et fortasse sequenti, sed tanto magis viam ipsam corripiemus.

neptis: granddaughter. invicem: in turn. differre: to postpone. ratio: plan. Tuscos: the name of Pliny's villa on his estate. fungor (+ ablative): I perform. praedium: estate. epulum: banquet. corripio: I hurry along.

- | | | |
|--------|--|-----|
| (i) | What does Calpurnius wish for? | (8) |
| (ii) | How do Pliny and his wife feel about that? | (8) |
| (iii) | Which Latin words indicate that Pliny and his wife intend to travel as soon as possible? | (8) |
| (iv) | What is not the purpose of the short delay? | (8) |
| (v) | What is the purpose of the delay? | (6) |
| (vi) | Where is the town (<i>oppidum</i>) located? | (8) |
| (vii) | What has Pliny done for the town? | (6) |
| (viii) | What does Pliny consider would be disrespectful (<i>irreligiosum</i>)? | (8) |
| (ix) | For how long will Pliny and his wife stay? | (7) |
| (x) | Based on this letter, what is your impression of the character of Pliny? | (8) |

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

A.

(The Trojans seek help from the Arcadians; the Arcadians are holding a sacrifice when Aeneas arrives and their prince, Pallas, challenges the Trojans to declare their intentions)

audax quos rumpere Pallas
sacra vetat raptoque volat telo obvius ipse,
et procul e tumulo: 'iuvenes, quae causa subegit
ignotas temptare vias? quo tenditis?' inquit.
'qui genus? unde domo? pacemne huc fertis an arma?'
tum pater Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta,
paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae:
'Troiugenas ac tela vides inimica Latinis,
quos illi bello profugos egere superbo.
Euandrum petimus. ferte haec et dicite lectos
Dardaniae venisse duces socia arma rogantes.'

Virgil

quos: them i.e. the Arcadians. obvius (+ dative): 'to meet'. subigo: I compel. tendo: I go.
puppis: stern (of ship). Troiugena: Trojan. ago: I drive forward. lectus: chosen.

B.

(The Macedonian king plans to attack the Roman forces as they search for food)

Postero die consul cum omnibus copiis in aciem descendit ante prima signa locatis elephantis, quo auxilio tum primum Romani, quia captos aliquot bello Punico habebant, usi sunt. Ubi latentem intra vallum hostem vidit, in tumulos quoque ac sub ipsum vallum exprobrans metum successit. Postquam ne tum quidem potestas pugnandi dabatur, castra ad Ottolobum - id est loco nomen - movit. Cum in propinquo agro frumentarentur Romani, primo rex intra vallum suos tenuit, ut cresceret socordia simul et neglegentia cum audacia hosti. Ubi Romanos effusus vidit, quam celerrime profectus inter castra Romana et frumentatores constituit signa. Inde copiis divisim partem ad consectandos vagos frumentatores emisit.

Livy

utor (+ ablative): I use. lateo: I stay hidden. exprobro: I accuse someone of.
succedo: I approach. frumentor: I fetch corn, forage. socordia: carelessness.
effusus: scattered. consector: I follow.

C.

(Pyramus and Thisbe live next door to each other. They fall in love but are forbidden by their families to marry)

Pyramus et Thisbe, iuvenum pulcherrimus alter,
altera, quas Oriens habuit, praelata puellis,
contiguas tenere domos, ubi dicitur altam
coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.
notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit;
tempore crevit amor; taedae quoque iure coissent,
sed vetuere patres; quod non potuere vetare,
ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.
conscius omnis abest: nutu signisque loquuntur,
quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignis.

Ovid

praelatus: excelling. contiguus: neighbouring. coctilis: of brick. Semiramis: the name of a queen of Assyria. notitia: acquaintance. taedae ius: law of marriage.
coissent: 'they would have joined'. ex aequo: equally. conscius: accomplice. nutus: nod.
aestuo: I blaze.

D.

(Cicero claims that Quintus Ligarius has behaved well in all the situations that he faced)

Itaque Ligarius qui omne tale negotium fugeret, paulum adventu Vari conquievit. Adhuc Ligarius omni culpa vacat. Domo est egressus non modo nullum ad bellum, se ne ad minimam quidem suspicionem belli; legatus in pace profectus in provincia pacatissima cum dignitate se gessit. Profectio certe animum tuum non debet offendere. Num igitur remansio tuum animum offendit? Multo minus. Nam profectio voluntatem habuit non turpem, remansio necessitatem etiam honestam. Ergo haec duo tempora caerent crimine, unum cum est legatus profectus, alterum cum efflagitatus a provincia praepositus in Africa est. Tertium tempus, quod post adventum Vari in Africa restitit, si est criminis, necessitatis crimen est, non voluntatis.

Cicero

conquiesco: I remain quiet. vaco (+ ablative): I am free of. me gero: I conduct myself.
profectio: a departure. remansio: a remaining in one place. turpis: shameful.
careo (+ ablative): I am without. efflagito: I demand. restitit: I remain.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Inter haec Hispaniae populi nec qui post cladem acceptam defecerant redibant ad Romanos, nec ulli novi deficiebant; et Romae senatui populoque post receptam Capuam non Italiae iam maior quam Hispaniae cura erat. Et exercitum augeri et imperatorem mitti placebat. Nec tam, quem mitterent, satis constabat, quam illud, ubi duo summi imperatores intra dies triginta cecidissent, qui in locum duorum succederet, extraordinaria cura deligendum esse. Cum alii alium nominarent, postremum eo decursum est ut proconsuli creando in Hispaniam comitia haberentur; diemque comitiis consules edixerunt. Primo expectaverant, ut, qui se tanto imperio dignos crederent, nomina profiterentur. Quae ut destituta expectatio est, redintegratus luctus acceptae cladis desideriumque imperatorum amissorum.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) Explain what happens in the elections mentioned in this passage.
- (b) Write briefly on Livy as an historian.
- (c) Describe the situation at Capua as Book XXVI begins.
- (d) Who was Vibius Virrius and what action did he take?
- (e) What happened to Gaius Nero at the Black Stones (*Lapides Atri*)?

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Aeneas maesto defixus lumina vultu
ingreditur, linquens antrum, caecosque volutat
eventus animo secum. cui fidus Achates
it comes et paribus curis vestigia figit.
multa inter sese vario sermone serebant,
quem socium exanimus vates, quod corpus humanum
diceret. atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
aere ciere viros Martemque accendere cantu.
Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum
et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hasta.
postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.

Virgil

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

(30)

- (a) Describe the **three** tasks which the Sibyl told Aeneas to perform before he could enter the Underworld.
- (b) Describe the meeting in the Underworld between Dido and Aeneas.
- (c) What story does Palinurus tell Aeneas about his death?
- (d) Write a brief note on **any two** of the following: Deiphobus; Orpheus; Pasiphae.
- (e) Mention briefly some features of *Aeneid* Book VI which might lead it to be considered one of Virgil's greatest achievements.

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

[30]

(a) Explain the case of *quae* and the mood of *speretis* and *habeatis*:-

Age contra, quae illi infeste in nos fecerint repetire, ut ex eo, quid speretis, habeatis.

(b) Explain the mood of *este* and the case of *profani* and *luco*:-

'procul, o procul este, profani,'
conclamat vates, 'totoque absistite luco.' (10)

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

regredior, fio, cognosco, scio, soleo. (10)

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

Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis. (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) Briefly discuss how Octavian (Augustus) was able to obtain **and** hold on to supreme power in Rome.
- (ii) Give a brief account of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius. What do you consider to have been
(a) the best feature and (b) the worst feature of his reign?
- (iii) Write notes on **two** of the following:-

The accession of Vespasian; Nero's wives; Claudius' use of freedmen in positions of responsibility; Domitian's acts of cruelty.

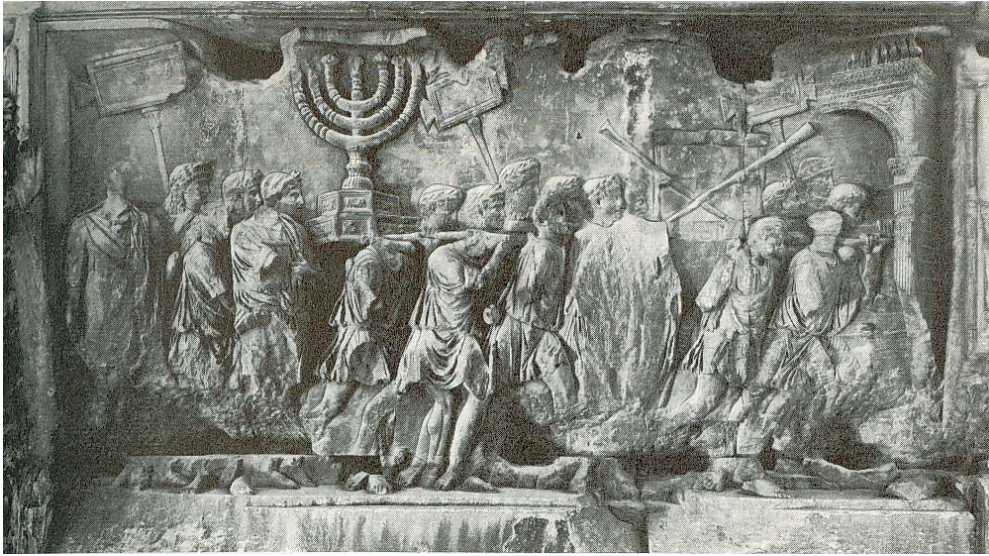
B.

- (i) Give a brief account of the life and works of Caesar **or** Horace. Briefly describe the writing style used by the author you have chosen.
- (ii) Briefly discuss the development of the arch in Roman architecture. Excluding triumphal arches, describe **any one** Roman structure which depends on the arch.
- (iii) Having studied the photographs **A**, **B** and **C**, answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Describe the technique used in the making of a mosaic such as that shown in Photograph **A**. What does this scene represent?
 - (b) Name the monument from which the picture shown in Photograph **B** is taken. What exactly is shown in this scene?
 - (c) Describe the scene shown in Photograph **C**. What name is it usually given? Describe **one** other Roman wall painting.

A



B



C



Photographs A, B and C are taken from *Roman Art and Architecture*, M. Wheeler, Thames and Hudson.

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