



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2007

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 20 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

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

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

When this work was proceeding, one legion was sent to fetch corn. No-one expected an attack because some Britons were working in the fields, and others were going to and fro to their camp. Suddenly the guards who were watching at the gate reported to Caesar that they could see a large cloud of dust in the place to which the legion had gone. Immediately Caesar ordered the soldiers on guard to set out with him to that place. They arrived so quickly that they were able to rescue almost all their men. If Caesar had not set out so soon, he would have lost a whole legion.

to and fro: hinc illinc. dust: pulvis-eris (m). I rescue: recipio.

OR

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

(Verres' ruffians are foiled in their attempt to steal a statue)

Herculis templum est apud Agrigentos non longe a foro, sanctum apud illos et religiosum. Ibi est ex aere statua ipsius Herculis qua numquam vidi pulchriorem. Ad hoc templum spoliandum, cum esset Verres Agrigenti, repente nocte media servorum armatorum fit concursus atque impetus. Clamor a vigilibus templique custodibus tollitur. Quo facto fama totam per urbem percrebuit expugnari deos patrios. Nemo Agrigenti viribus tam infirmis fuit qui non illa nocte eo nuntio excitatus surrexerit telumque quodcumque fors offerebat, arripuerit; ita brevi tempore ad templum custodiendum tota ex urbe concurritur. Horam amplius iam in demoliendo templo Verris servi moliebantur, sed illud nulla e parte lababat cum conarentur ad se rapere funibus. Repente Agrigentini impetum faciunt lapidesque iecerunt ut illos scelestos impediunt ne statuam tollant. Tum nocturni milites praeclari illius imperatoris sese dant in fugam.

percrebesco: I spread. fors: chance. molior: I toil. labo: I totter, fall. funis: rope.

- (i) Where in Agrigentum was the temple of Hercules situated? How did the people regard the temple? (8)
- (ii) What **two** points does Cicero make about the statue in this temple? (8)
- (iii) When Verres was in Agrigentum, what **two** things suddenly happened? (8)
- (iv) Who noticed what had happened and what did they do about it? (6)
- (v) What rumour spread through the city? (6)
- (vi) Mention **two** things which the citizens of Agrigentum did. (9)
- (vii) Translate the phrase "ad templum custodiendum" in line 7. (6)
- (viii) How long did Verres' slaves spend trying to pull down the temple? (4)
- (ix) Mention **one** method they used. (6)
- (x) Mention **two** things which the people of Agrigentum did to stop the robbers. (8)
- (xi) What **two** words in the final sentence does Cicero use sarcastically? (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 prays to the God of the river Tiber who has appeared and spoken to him in a dream)

Dixit, deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto
ima petens; nox Aenean somnusque reliquit.
surgit et aetherii spectans orientia solis
lumina rite cavis undam de flumine palmis
sustinet ac tales effundit ad aethera voces:
'nymphae, Laurentes nymphae, genus amnibus unde est,
tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,
accipite Aenean et tandem arcete periculis.
adsis o tantum et propius tua numina firmes.'
sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe biremes
remigioque aptat, socios simul instruit armis.

Virgil

se condere: to hide. imus: lowest, deepest. rite: rightly. genitor: father. arceo: I protect from. tantum: only. firmo: I strengthen. remigium: oarsmen. instruo: I equip.

B.

(During the Catilinarian crisis, Cicero defends Murena in court; he reminds the jury of the crisis)

Huiusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, iudices; totam rem publicam vos in hac causa tenetis, vos gubernatis. Si L. Catilina cum suo consilio nefariorum hominum quos secum eduxit hac de re posset iudicare, condemnaret L. Murenam; si interficere posset, occideret. Mihi credite, iudices, in hac causa non solum de L. Murenas verum etiam de vestra salute sententiam feretis. In discrimen extremum venimus; nihil est iam unde nos reficiamus aut ubi lapsi resistamus. Non solum minuenda non sunt auxilia quae habemus sed etiam nova, si fieri possit, comparanda sunt. Hostis est enim in urbe, in foro – di immortales! sine gemitu hoc dici non potest – in ipsa curia non nemo hostis est.

Cicero

iudex: judge. gubernatio: I govern, guide. consilium: gathering. sententiam fero: I pass judgement. discrimen: crisis. minuo: I lessen. comparo: I acquire. curia: senate-house.

C.

(Catullus invites his friend to dinner, but warns him to bring his own food)

cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me
paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus,
si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
cenam, non sine candida puella
et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis.
haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,
cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli
plenus sacculus est aranearum.
sed contra accipies meros amores
seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:
nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque.

Catullus

faveo (+ dative): I favour. sal: wit. cachinnus: laughter. venustus: charming. sacculus: purse. aranea: cobweb. contra: in return. merus: pure. unguentum: perfume. donarunt = donaverunt.

D.

(The Romans decide not to delay their war with the Istrians)

Cum consul consilium de bello haberet, alii gerendum extemplo, antequam hostes contrahere copias possent, alii consulendum prius senatum censebant. Vicit sententia, quae diem non proferebat. Profectus ab Aquileia consul castra ad lacum Timavi posuit; imminet mari is lacus. Adversus Illyriorum classem viginti naves ad proximum portum in Histriae fines missae, secutusque cum legionibus consul quinque ferme milia a mari posuit castra. In portu emporium factum, omniaque hinc in castra supportabantur. Ab eadem regione mille ferme passuum castra erant Gallorum: Catmelus regulus praeerat tribus milibus armatorum. Histri, cum primum ad lacum Timavi castra sunt Romana mota, ipsi post collem occulto loco consederunt, et inde agmen sequebantur, in omnem occasionem intenti.

Livy

extemplo: immediately. censeo: I think. profero: I postpone. immineo: I am near.
Histria: Istria. emporium: market. supporto: I carry, convey. Histri: Istrians.
occultus: hidden. consido: I take up a position. occasio: opportunity.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Quid igitur ait Hortensius? Si uni omnia tribuenda sint, dignissimum esse Pompeium, sed ad unum tamen omnia deferri non oportere. Obsolevit iam ista oratio, re multo magis quam verbis refutata. Nam tu idem, Q. Hortensi, multa pro tua summa copia ac singulari facultate dicendi et in senatu contra virum fortem, A. Gabinium, graviter ornateque dixisti, cum is de uno imperatore contra praedones constituendo legem promulgasset, et ex hoc ipso loco permulta item contra eam legem verba fecisti. Quid? tum, per deos immortales, si plus apud populum Romanum auctoritas tua quam ipsius populi Romani salus et vera causa valuisset, hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis terrae imperium teneremus?

Cicero

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

(30)

- (a) What does Cicero consider to be Pompey's main qualities as a commander?
- (b) In what ways does the speech, *Pro Lege Manilia*, give a negative picture of Roman armies and their commanders?
- (c) In what circumstances was Pompey first awarded a triumph?
- (d) Mention briefly the main points in Mithridates' campaigns against Rome before Pompey's appointment.
- (e) What do we learn about Cicero himself from the speech *Pro Lege Manilia*?

B.

- (i) Translate into English:- (60)

‘O dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam
et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum,
ante diem clauso componet vesper Olympo.
nos Troia antiqua, si vestras forte per aures
Troiae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos
forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Iove summo.
bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor,
matre dea monstrante viam data fata secutus;
vix septem convulsae undis Euroque supersunt.
ipse ignotus, egens, Libyae deserta peragro,
Europa atque Asia pulsus.’

Virgil

- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (They carry ten marks each):- (30)

- (a) How does Venus reply to this speech of Aeneas?
(b) What part does Neptune play in Book 1 of the *Aeneid*?
(c) Explain why Juno was so hostile to the Trojans.
(d) Describe the circumstances in which Dido had come to Carthage.
(e) Give a brief account of Jupiter’s promise to Venus.

4. (i) Answer **either** (a) or (b):- [30]

- (a) Explain the mood of *posse* and the case of *fructui* and *calamitate*:-

Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse, nisi eos, qui vobis fructui sunt, conservaveritis,
non solum, ut ante dixi, calamitate sed etiam calamitatis formidine liberatos?

- (b) Explain the mood of *intonuere* and the case of *ponto* and *ignibus*:-

eripiunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox incubat atra.
intonuere poli et crebris micat ignibus aether. (10)

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

moriō, conficio, malo, fero, defendo. (10)

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

Romane donec templa refeceris. (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.

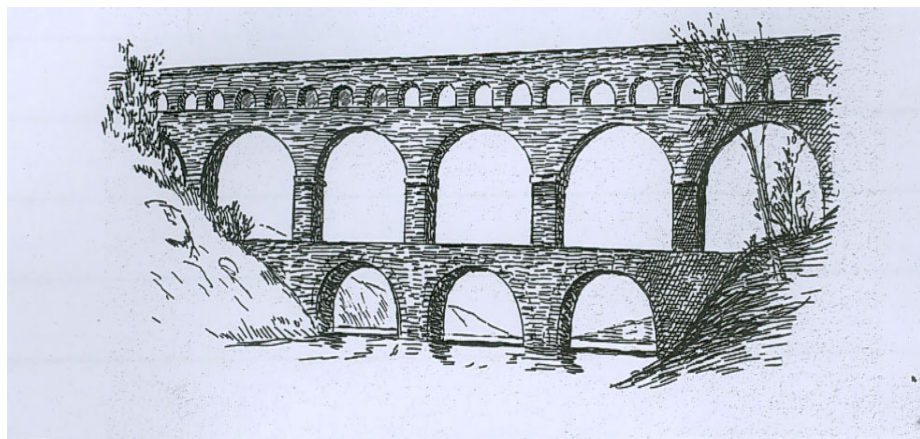
- (i) There could be no more anxious preoccupation for Augustus than the choice of a successor. How did Augustus try to solve this problem? In your opinion, how successful was that solution?
- (ii) Give a brief account of the reign of the Emperor Vespasian. In what ways did he restore the prosperity of the Roman world?
- (iii) Write a note on **two** of the following:-

The accession to power of Claudius; Agrippina, mother of Nero; Seianus (Sejanus); Trajan's Dacian wars.

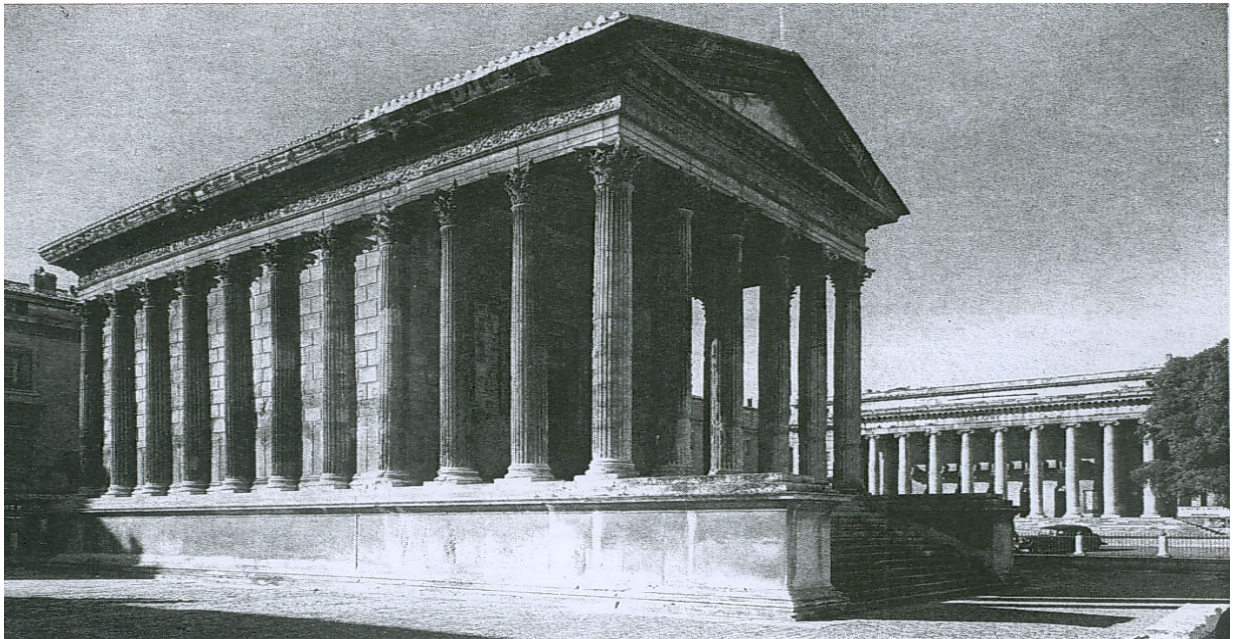
B.

- (i) Give a brief account of the life and work of **either** Catullus **or** Sallust. To what extent do the writings of your chosen author reflect his character?
- (ii) Briefly discuss the development of Roman wall painting. In your answer refer to some specific examples.
- (iii) Having studied the photographs **A**, **B** and **C**, answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Name the structure shown in Photograph **A**. Describe its function and main architectural features.
 - (b) Name the building shown in Photograph **B**. Describe its main architectural features. In what way is it a good example of monumental Augustan architecture?
 - (c) Photograph **C** shows a Roman mosaic. Write a note on the function of mosaics such as that shown in Photograph **C**. In your answer, refer to at least one further example of such work.

A



B



C



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