



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission**

**Leaving Certificate Examination, 2008**

**LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

**Wednesday, 18 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00**

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

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

The next morning he sent out the cavalry in three columns to pursue the fleeing enemy. They were already in sight of the enemy when messengers sent by Atrius announced that there had been a great storm in the night and that nearly all the ships had been damaged. The messengers said: "So violent was the wind that many ships have been driven on to the shore." Caesar at once ordered the cavalry to be recalled and he himself advanced to the sea in order to repair the fleet. He was afraid that the army would not be able to return to Gaul before winter.

column : agmen, inis (n). damaged: fractus. driven: pulsus. I repair: reficio.  
fleet : classis, is (f).

OR

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

*(Caesar crosses the Thames into Cassivellaunus' territory)*

Caesar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamesim in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit; quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri potest. Eo cum venisset, animadvertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas. Ripa autem erat acutis sudibus munita, eiusdemque generis sub aqua defixae sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus cognitis a captivis perfugisque, Caesar praemisso equitatu celeriter legiones subsequi iussit. Sed tanta celeritate atque tanto impetu milites ierunt, cum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent ripasque dimitterent ac terga verterent.

Inde Cassivellaunus, omni deposita spe contentionis, dimissis maioribus copiis, milibus circiter quattuor essedariorum relictis, itinera nostra observabat locisque impeditis ac silvestribus se occultabat.

fines: territory. aegre: with difficulty. sudes: a stake. essedarius: charioteer.  
me occulto: I hide.

- (i) Translate into English the words *cognito consilio eorum* in line 1. (6)
- (ii) To where did Caesar first lead his army? (6)
- (iii) What did Caesar find when he reached the river? (6)
- (iv) What **two** devices had the Britons used to hinder their crossing? (8)
- (v) What **two** things did Caesar do when he discovered these devices? (8)
- (vi) What **two** qualities shown by the soldiers made the crossing possible? (8)
- (vii) How deep was the water where the infantry crossed? (6)
- (viii) How did the enemy react? (8)
- (ix) What were the feelings of Cassivellaunus? (6)
- (x) After dismissing most of his troops, how many charioteers did Cassivellaunus keep in service? (6)
- (xi) What use did he make of these? (7)

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

**A.**

*(Aeneas and his men receive a prophecy from Apollo)*

Vix ea fatus eram : tremere omnia visa repente,  
liminaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri  
mons circum et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.  
summissi petimus terram et vox fertur ad aures :  
'Dardanidae duri, quae vos a stirpe parentum  
prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere laeto  
accipiet reduces. antequam exquirite matrem.  
hic domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris  
et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis.'  
haec Phoebus ; mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu  
laetitia, et cuncti quae sint ea moenia quaerunt.

**Virgil**

visa = visa sunt. laurus: bay tree. mugio: I moan. adytum: shrine. cortina: tripod.  
summissi: falling headlong. stirps: offspring. tellus: earth, land. uber: breast. exquiro: I seek.

**B.**

*(Cicero tries to persuade his audience that the site of the ambush suited Clodius better than Milo)*

Videamus nunc id, quod caput est, locus ad insidias ille ipse, ubi congressi sunt, utri tandem fuerit aptior. Id vero, iudices, etiam dubitandum et diutius cogitandum est? Ante fundum Clodii, quo in fundo propter insanas illas substructiones facile hominum mille versabantur valentium, edito adversarii atque excelso loco superiorem se fore putaverat Milo et ob eam rem eum locum ad pugnam potissimum elegerat? An in eo loco potius expectatus est ab eo, qui ipsius loci spe facere impetum cogitaverat? Res loquitur ipsa, iudices. Si haec non gesta audiretis, sed picta videretis, tamen appareret, uter esset insidiator, uter nihil cogitaret mali, cum alter veheretur in raeda, una sederet uxor.

**Cicero**

caput: main point. utri: 'to which of the two'. fundus: a farm. substructio: foundation.  
versor: I am engaged in. valens: strong. editus: high. excelsus: elevated. potissimum:  
especially. insidiator: one who lies in wait, an ambusher. raeda: carriage. una: 'with him'.

**C.**

*(Six thousand soldiers escape from the ambush at Lake Trasimene; Maharbal promises them a safe passage)*

Sex milia primi agminis per adversos hostes eruptione facta, ignari omnium quae post se agerentur, ex saltu evaserunt; et cum in tumulto quodam constitissent, clamorem modo ac sonum armorum audientes, quae fortuna pugnae esset neque scire nec perspicere prae caligine poterant. Inclinata denique re cum incalescente sole dispulsa nebula aperuisset diem, tum liquida iam luce montes campique perditas res stratamque Romanam aciem ostenderunt. Itaque, ne in conspectos procul immitteretur eques, sublatis signis quam citatissimo poterant agmine sese abriperunt. Postero die cum extrema fames etiam instaret, fidem dante Maharbale, qui cum omnibus equestribus copiis nocte consecutus erat, si arma tradidissent, abire cum singulis vestimentis passurum, sese dederunt.

**Livy**

saltus: mountain pass. prae caligine: 'because of the darkness'. inclinata ... re: 'when the battle had been decided'. incalescere: to grow warm. nebula: mist. perditus: wretched.  
stratus: prostrate. signum: standard. fames: hunger. vestimentum : clothing.  
passurum = se passurum esse, from patior (I allow). sese dedere: to surrender.

**D.**

*(Midas is granted the wish by Bacchus that all he touches be turned to gold)*

‘effice, quidquid  
corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum !’  
adnuo optatis, nocituraque munera solvit  
Liber, et indoluit, quod non meliora petisset.  
laetus abit, gaudetque malo Berecynthius heros,  
pollicitique fidem tangendo singula temptat,  
vixque sibi credens, non alta fronde virentem  
ilice detraxit virgam: virga aurea facta est ;  
tollit humo saxum: saxum quoque palluit auro;  
contigit et glæbam: contactu glæba potenti  
massa fit; arentes Cereris decerpsit aristas :  
aurea mëssis erat.

**Ovid**

contingo: I touch. fulvus: yellow. adnuo (+ Dat.): I agree to. munera solvo: I grant a reward.  
Liber: Bacchus. indolesco: I am annoyed. Berecynthius heros: Midas. polliciti fidem:  
‘reliability of the promise’. ilix: oak tree. virga: twig. glæba: soil. massa: nugget.  
decerpo: I pluck. arista: ear of corn. mëssis: harvest.

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

**[90]**

**A.**

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Galli occursant in ripa cum variis ululatus cantuque moris sui quatientes scuta super capita vibrantesque dextris tela, quamquam et ex adverso terrebat tanta vis navium cum ingenti sono fluminis et clamore vario nautarum militumque, et qui nitebantur perrumpere impetum fluminis, et qui ex altera ripa traicientes suos hortabantur. Iam satis paventes adverso tumultu terribilior ab tergo adortus clamor castris ab Hannone captis. Mox et ipse aderat, ancepsque terror circumstabat et e navibus tanta vi armatorum in terram evadente et ab tergo improvisa premente acie. Galli postquam utroque vim facere conati pellebantur, qua patere visum maxime iter perrumpunt trepidique in vicos passim suos diffugiunt. Hannibal ceteris copiis per otium traiectis spernens iam Gallicos tumultus castra locat.

**Livy**

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

(30)

- (a) Describe how Hannibal had contrived the situation described in passage above.
- (b) Describe the circumstances in which Fabius said to the Carthaginians: “Hic vobis bellum et pacem portamus: utrum placet sumite.”
- (c) What arguments do the Volciani use to persuade other tribes not to trust the Romans?
- (d) In your opinion, did Hannibal manage his soldiers well? Support your answer with examples from your reading of Book XXI.
- (e) With reference to Book XXI, discuss Livy as an historian.

**B.**

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Victores praeda Rutuli spoliisque potiti  
Volcentem exanimum flentes in castra ferebant.  
nec minor in castris luctus Rhamneta reperto  
exsanguis et primis una tot caede peremptis,  
Serranoque Numaque. ingens concursus ad ipsa  
corpora seminecisque viros, tepidaque recentem  
caede locum et plenos spumanti sanguine rivos,  
agnoscunt spolia inter se galeamque nitentem  
Messapi et multo phaleras sudore receptas.  
et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras  
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile ;  
iam sole infuso, iam rebus luce relectis  
Turnus in arma viros armis circumdatus ipse  
suscitat, aeratasque acies in proelia cogit  
quisque suas, variisque acuunt rumoribus iras.

**Virgil**

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

(30)

- (a) Describe how the mother of Euryalus reacted when she learned of her son's death.
- (b) Would you agree that Virgil has mixed feelings about warfare? In your answer refer to your reading of Book IX.
- (c) What role does Iulus (Ascanius) play in Book IX?
- (d) Write a note on Virgil's use of similes in Book IX.
- (e) Based on your reading of Book IX, write a note on Turnus.

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

**[30]**

(a) Explain the mood of *averteret* and *ire* and the case of *vigilia* in the following extract:

Quos ut averteret, Hannonem, Bomilcaris filium, vigilia prima noctis cum parte copiarum,  
maxime Hispanis, adverso flumine ire iter unius diei iubet.

(b) Explain the case of *testudine* and of *scalis* and the mood of *vellere* in the following extract:

accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsci  
et fossas implere parant ac vellere vallum  
quaerunt pars adytum et scalis ascendere muros.

(10)

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

moror, nolo, facio, fero, soleo.

(10)

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

privatus illis census erat brevis.

(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) What attempts did Augustus make to solve the problems of the Roman frontiers? How successful was he?
- (ii) Give an account of the reign of the emperor Trajan. What do you consider to be his greatest achievement? Give a reason for your answer.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following women:

Livia, wife of Augustus; Agrippina, mother of Nero; Messalina, wife of Claudius.

In the case of **one** of the women listed above, briefly assess her political influence.

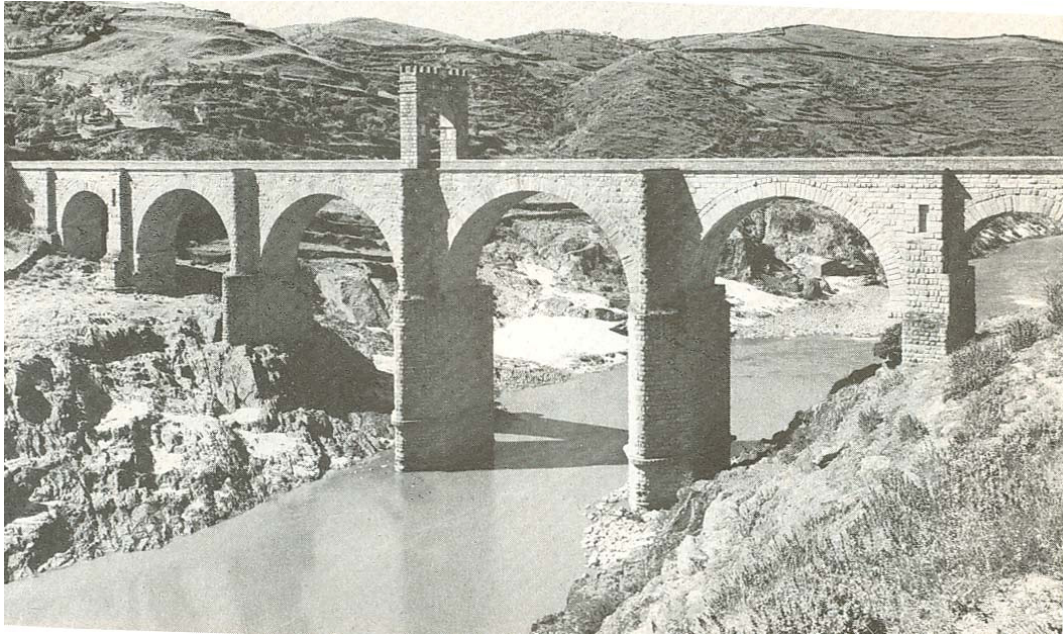
**B.**

- (i) Write a brief account of the life and works of **either** Horace **or** Ovid. Which poet do you prefer? Give a reason for your answer.
- (ii) Write a detailed note on the Pantheon. Give **one** reason why the Pantheon is considered a landmark in architectural history.
- (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) Discuss the importance of Roman bridges such as the one illustrated in Photograph **B**. In what way are such arches typical of Roman architectural engineering?
- (c) Discuss the importance of baths in the social and economic life of the Roman empire. In your answer, refer to the plan of Hadrian's Baths at Leptis Magna shown in Photograph **C**.

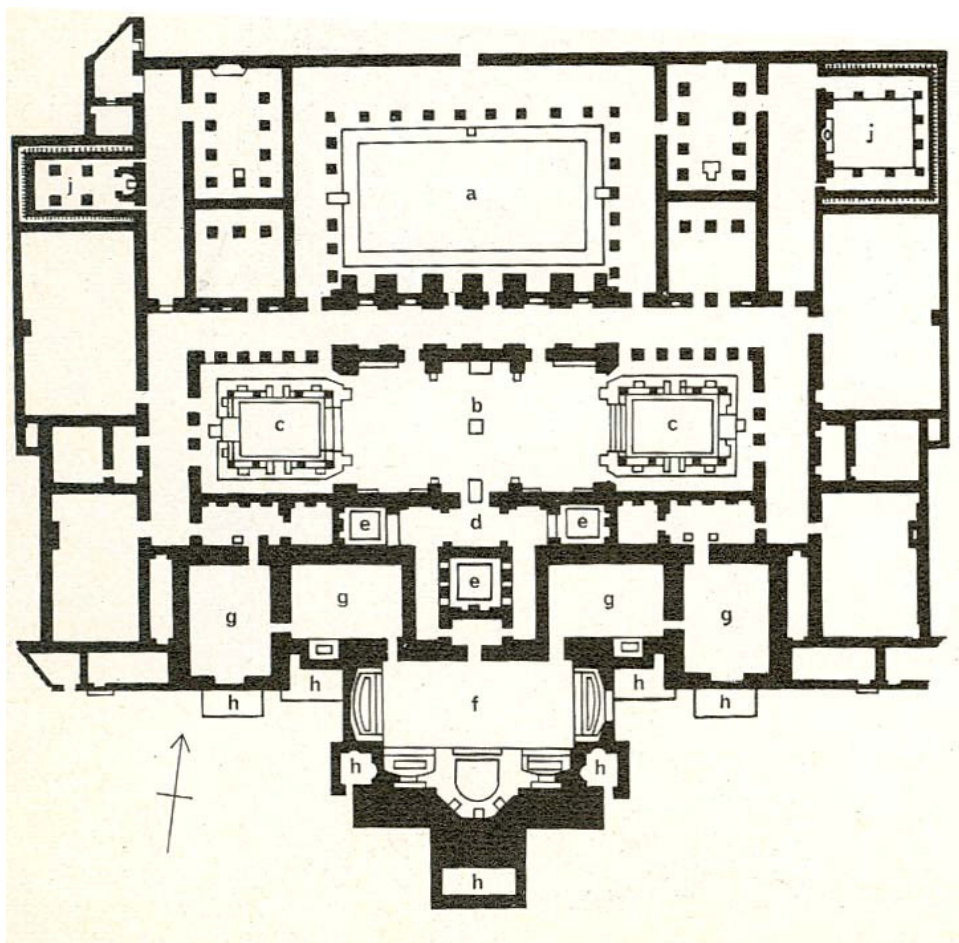
**A**



B



C



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

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