



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2009

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 17 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

A. Translate into Latin:-

On the following night, therefore, Hannibal led his men out of the camp, carrying only their weapons, so that the place seemed deserted. He hoped that the enemy would attack quickly and that he would catch them while they were plundering the camp. When he had crossed the nearest mountains, he ordered his leaders to hide their men on both sides of the road. At dawn, when the Roman scouts approached the camp, they reported to the general that the enemy had left. "If we attack at once," they announced, "we can capture the camp without difficulty." However, the general was afraid that the enemy would return.

I plunder: praedor (1).

OR

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

(King Antiochus is brought to his senses)

Antiochus, receptus ab ceteris Aegyptiis partim voluntate partim metu, ad Alexandream modicis itineribus descendit. Ad Eleusinem transgresso flumen, qui locus quattuor milia passuum ab Alexandria abest, legati Romani occurrerunt. Antiochus eos cum advenientes salutasset dextramque Popilio porrigeret, tabellas ei Popilius senatus consultum scriptum habentes tradit atque omnium primum id legere iussit. Quibus perlectis cum se consideraturum, quid faciendum sibi esset, dixisset, Popilius virga, quam in manu gerebat, circumscripsit regem ac "priusquam hoc circulo excedas", inquit, "redde responsum, senatui quod referam." Obstupefactus tam violento imperio parumper cum haesitaret, "Faciam", inquit, "quod censet senatus." Tum demum Popilius dextram regi tamquam socio atque amico porrexit. Die deinde finita cum excessisset Aegypto Antiochus, legati Cyprum navigant et inde classem Antiochi, quae vicerat proelio Aegyptias naves, demittunt.

porrigo: I stretch out. tabellae: letter. senatus consultum: an order of the senate.
virga: a stick. haesito: I hesitate. finitus: appointed.

- | | | |
|--------|--|-----|
| (i) | In what way was Antiochus received by the Egyptians? | (6) |
| (ii) | How far was Eleusis from Alexandria? | (6) |
| (iii) | How did Antiochus greet Popilius? | (6) |
| (iv) | What exactly did Popilius give Antiochus? | (8) |
| (v) | Translate the words <i>quibus perlectis</i> in lines 5 and 6. | (8) |
| (vi) | What did Popilius do with the stick he was holding? | (6) |
| (vii) | What instructions did he give Antiochus? | (8) |
| (viii) | How did Antiochus feel about these instructions? | (6) |
| (ix) | What reply did Antiochus offer? | (8) |
| (x) | How does Popilius then consider Antiochus? | (6) |
| (xi) | What action was taken by the ambassadors at the end of this passage? | (7) |

A. (i)*(Cicero examines the reasoning behind murder trials)*

Sed antequam ad eam orationem venio, quae est propria vestrae quaestionis, videntur ea esse refutanda, quae et in senatu ab inimicis saepe iactata sunt, et in contione ab improbis, et paulo ante ab accusatoribus, ut omni errore sublato, rem plane, quae veniat in iudicium, videre possitis. Negant intueri lucem esse fas ei, qui a se hominem occisum esse fateatur. In qua tandem urbe hoc homines stultissimi disputant? Nempe in ea, quae primum iudicium de capite vidit M. Horati, fortissimi viri, qui nondum libera civitate, tamen populi Romani comitiis liberatus est, cum sua manu sororem esse interfectam fateretur. An est quisquam, qui hoc ignoret, cum de homine occiso quaeratur?

Cicero (65)

proprius: special, particular. quaestio: trial. iacto: I discuss. plane: clearly.
intueor: I look upon. fateor: I admit. nempe: surely not. comitia: assembly.

OR**A. (ii)***(Spanish ambassadors claim that they will despair if they do not receive assistance)*

In Hispania interim consul haud procul Emporiis castra habebat. Eo legati tres ab regulo Bilistage, in quibus unus filius eius erat, venerunt querentes castella sua oppugnari nec spem ullam esse resistendi, nisi praesidium Romanus misisset; tria milia militum satis esse, nec hostes, si tanta manus venisset, mansuros. Ad ea consul, moveri quidem se vel periculo eorum vel metu, dicere; sed sibi nequaquam tantum copiarum esse, ut, cum magna vis hostium haud procul absit, dividendo exercitum minuere vires possit. Legati, ubi haec audierunt, flentes ad genua consulis provolvuntur orantque, ne se in rebus tam trepidis deserat: quo enim se repulsos a Romanis ituros?

Livy (65)

Emporiae: a town in Spain. regulus: a chief. nequaquam: by no means.
minuo: I make smaller.

B. (i)*(The author begs Augustus to return to Rome because of the many blessings he brings to the Roman people)*

Divis orte bonis, optime Romulae
custos gentis, abes iam nimium diu;
maturum reditum pollicitus patrum
sancto concilio, redi.

lucem redde tuae, dux bone, patriae:
instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus
adfulsit populo, gratior it dies
et soles melius nitent.

tutus bos etenim rura perambulat,
nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas,
pacatum volitant per mare navitae,
culpari metuit fides.

Horace (65)

maturus: early. concilium: assembly. instar + Gen.: like. adfulgeo: I shine upon.
niteo: I shine. nutrio: I nourish. almus: kindly. Faustitas: fertility. navita = nauta.

OR

B. (ii)

(While the Trojans are performing funeral rites for Anchises, Juno sends down Iris, goddess of the rainbow, to the Trojan women)

Dum variis tumulo referunt sollemnia ludis,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno
Iliacam ad classem ventosque aspirat eunti,
multa movens necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.
illa viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum
nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo.
conspicit ingentem concursum et litora lustrat
desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.
at procul in sola secretae Troades acta
amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum
pontum aspectabant flentes.

Virgil (65)

sollemne: a religious rite. multa movens: 'thinking deeply'. saturo: I satisfy.
arcus: a rainbow. trames: path. lustratio: I examine. acta: shore. profundus: deep.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Non confertas autem cohortes ante sua quamque signa instruebat sed manipulos aliquantum inter se distantes ut esset spatium qua elephantum hostium acti nihil ordines turbarent. Laelium, cuius ante legati, eo anno quaestoris extra sortem ex senatus consulto opera utebatur, cum Italico equitatu ab sinistro cornu, Masinissam Numidasque ab dextro opposuit. Vias patentes inter manipulos antesignanorum velitis – ea tunc levis armatura erat – complevit, dato praecepto ut ad impetum elephantorum aut post directos refugerent ordines aut in dextram laevamque discursu applicantes se antesignanis viam qua iruerent in ancipitia tela beluis darent. Hannibal ad terrorem primos elephantos – octoginta autem erant, quot nulla umquam in acie ante habuerat – instruxit.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) Describe the reaction of the Carthaginians to Scipio's victory in The Great Plains (as related in the first chapter on your course).
- (b) How did Scipio prepare to protect his ships at Utica? Who claimed victory in the battle that followed?
- (c) How does Sophoniba react to the defeat of her husband, Syphax? What does this tell us about her?
- (d) How does Hannibal react to the orders from the Carthaginians to return home from Italy?
- (e) What answer does Scipio give when Hannibal attempts to negotiate before the battle of Zama?

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
ora dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris.
nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.
vertitur interea caelum et ruit Oceano nox
involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucris
conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus.
et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
a Tenedo tacitae per amica silentia lunae
litora nota petens, flammis cum regia puppis
extulerat, fatisque deum defensum iniquis
inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
laxat claustra Sinon. illos patefactus ad auras
reddit equus, laetique cavo se robore promunt.

Virgil

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

(30)

- (a) Write briefly on the role of Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) during the fight at Priam's palace as described in *Aeneid* Book II.
- (b) Explain the part played by Sinon in the fall of Troy.
- (c) *Aeneid* Book II is full of vivid, descriptive passages. Briefly describe one such passage (excluding any used in other answers) and say why you like it.
- (d) Write brief notes on **two** of the following:

Laocoon; Coroebus; Vesta.

- (e) What opinion did you form of Aeneas from this book? Use the text to support your answer.

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

[30]

- (a) Explain the case of *imperio* and the mood of *motus* and *instaret* in the following extract:

Mago non imperio modo senatus periculoque motus sed metuens etiam ne victor hostis moranti instaret.

- (b) Explain the mood of *obstipuerunt* and of *parent* and the case of *cui* in the following extract:

obstipuerunt animi gelidusque per ima cucurrit
ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscet Apollo

(10)

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

moneo, nascor, incipio, ostendo, parco.

(10)

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

parcius iunctas quatiunt fenestras.

(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 maintained and used his power in Rome after the battle of Actium.
- (ii) Describe the reign of the emperor Domitian. Briefly discuss why his reign was considered by some people to be the least successful of the Flavian dynasty.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

The Praetorian Guard; Claudius' reforms of civil administration;
The accession of Nero; Caligula.

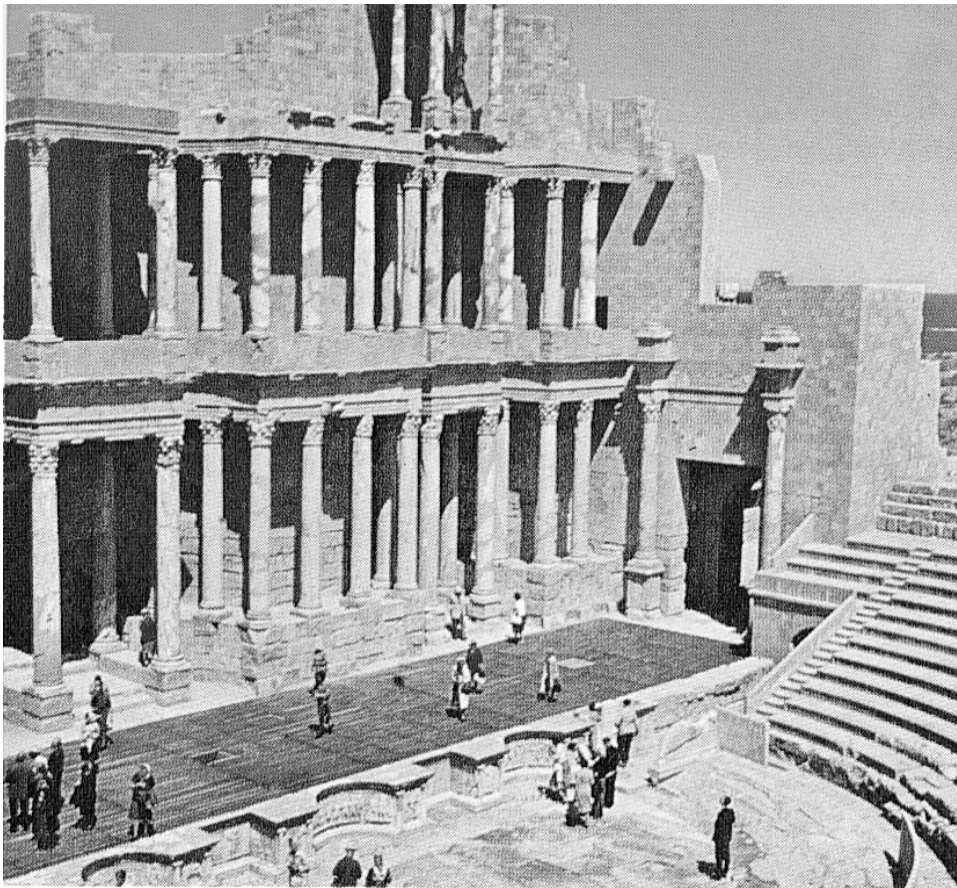
B.

- (i) Give an account of the life and works of **either** Livy **or** Virgil. Discuss the outside influences which shaped the works of your chosen author.
- (ii) Describe and discuss one major piece of Roman historical relief sculpture.
- (iii) Having looked at Photographs **A**, **B** and **C** answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Describe some of the main activities which took place in the Circus Maximus shown in the centre of Photograph **A**.
 - (b) Photograph **B** shows a Roman theatre. Write briefly on the main architectural features of a Roman theatre. In your answer refer to Photograph **B**.
 - (c) Photograph **C** shows a Roman mosaic. Where were mosaics usually found? Describe briefly how a Roman mosaic was made.

A



B



C



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

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