



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2010

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 23 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

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

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

Hanno returned from Bruttium to Campania and with the help of the Brutti he moved quickly in order to attack the Greeks who were living there. They wished to remain loyal to Rome and they were already afraid that Hanno would move his army against them. Therefore they promised to give arms to all the citizens, young and old. The women hurried into the fields to collect supplies before he arrived. Meanwhile, Hanno assembled his troops in a camp about five miles from the city and waited for reinforcements. If he had attacked immediately, he would certainly have captured the city.

young: adolescens. old: vetus, -eris. supplies: commeatus. I wait for: exspecto.

OR

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

(A haunted house proves to be still attractive for letting)

Erat Athenis spatiosa et capax domus sed infamis et pestilens. Per silentium noctis sonus ferri, et si attenderes acrius, sonus vinculorum longius primo, deinde e proximo reddebatur. Mox apparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus, longa barba horrenti capillo. Cruribus compedes, manibus catenas gerebat quatiebatque. Inde inhabitantes per tristes dirasque noctes metu vigilabant; vigiliam morbus et crescente metu mors sequebatur. Nam interdiu quoque, quamquam abscesserat imago, memoria imaginis oculos complebat, longiorque causis timoris timor erat. Deserta inde et damnata solitudine domus totaque illi monstro relicta. Proscribebatur tamen, seu quis emere seu quis conducere ignarus tanti mali vellet. Venit Athenas philosophus Athenodorus, legit titulum auditoque pretio, quia suspecta vilitas, percunctatus est et omnia docetur ac nihilo minus, immo tanto magis conducit.

pestilens: dangerous. idolon: ghost. macies: leanness. capillus: hair.
compes: foot shackle. catena: chain. vigilo: I do not sleep. vigilia: lack of sleep.
interdiu: by day. monstrum: ghost. proscribo: to offer for sale or rent. conduco: I rent.
titulus: notice (to let). vilitas: low price. percunctor: I investigate.

- | | | |
|--------|--|-----|
| (i) | Mention one positive and one negative point about the house in Athens. | (6) |
| (ii) | What sound could be heard in the house at night? | (6) |
| (iii) | If someone listened more closely, what sound could also be heard? | (8) |
| (iv) | What did the ghost look like? | (8) |
| (v) | What was the ghost wearing on his feet and hands? | (6) |
| (vi) | What did the inhabitants of the house do about the ghost? | (6) |
| (vii) | In what ways did this behavior affect them? | (8) |
| (viii) | When the ghost had gone by day, what remained? | (6) |
| (ix) | What happened to the house before it was advertised? | (8) |
| (x) | What type of person did the owners hope would buy or rent the house? | (6) |
| (xi) | How did Athenodorus react when he heard the price of the house? | (7) |

A. (i)

(Aeneas tries to restrain his men but is wounded by an arrow)

At pius Aeneas dextram tendebat inermem
nudato capite atque suos clamore vocabat:
'quo ruitis? quaeve ista repens discordia surgit?
o cohibete iras: ictum iam foedus, et omnes
compositae leges; mihi ius concurrere soli;
me sinite, atque auferte metus. ego faxo foedera
firma manu; Turnum debent haec iam mihi sacra.'
has inter voces, media inter talia verba,
ecce, viro stridens alis adlapsa sagitta est,
incertum qua pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta,
quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne deusne,
attulerit.

Virgil

inermis: unarmed. cohibeo: I restrain. icio: I make. foedus: treaty. faxo = fecero.
strideo: I make a hissing noise. adlabor: I glide. qua ... manu: these words go together.
turbo: whirlwind. adigo: I drive forth. casus: chance.

OR

A. (ii) *(Ovid, who is going into exile, says goodbye to his wife and friends)*

"uxor in aeternum vivo mihi viva negatur,
et domus et fidae dulcia membra domus,
quosque ego dilexi fraterno more sodales,
o mihi Thesea pectora iuncta fide!
dum licet, amplectar: nunquam fortasse licebit
amplius; in lucro est quae datur hora mihi."
nec mora: sermonis verba imperfecta relinquo,
conplectens animo proxima quaeque meo.
dum loquor et flemus, caelo nitidissimus alto
(stella gravis nobis) Lucifer ortus erat.

Ovid

membra: family members. diligo: I love. mos: manner. sodalis: friend. Thesea: of Theseus
(renowned for his loyalty). amplector: I embrace. fortasse: perhaps. lucrum: gain.
conplectens: embracing. nitidus: shining. gravis: ominous. Lucifer: the morning star.

B. (i)

(Because the loyalty of the Arretines is suspect, Varro and Hostilius arrange to take hostages from them)

Varro ut venit, extemplo Hostilius legionem unam, quae ante urbem castra habebat, signa in urbem
ferre iussit praesidiaque locis idoneis disposuit; tum in forum citatis senatoribus obsides imperavit.
Cum senatus tempus ad considerandum peteret, aut ipsos extemplo dare aut se postero die
senatorum omnes liberos sumpturum esse edixit. Inde portas custodire iussi sunt tribuni militum
praefectique sociorum et centuriones, ne quis nocte urbe exiret. Id segnius neglegentiusque factum;
septem principes senatus, priusquam custodiae in portis locarentur, ante noctem cum liberis
evaserunt. Postero die luce prima, cum senatus in forum citari coeptus esset, desiderati sunt bonaque
eorum venierunt.

Livy

cito: I summon. impero (+ Accusative): I demand. sumo: I take, appropriate. segnis: lazy.
desidero: I miss. bona: possessions. veneo: I am sold.

OR

B. (ii)

(Cicero reproaches the arrogant and angry Vatinius who tried to prevent Cicero defending the innocent Cornelius)

Nimum es vehemens feroxque natura; non putas fas esse verbum ex ore exire cuiusquam, quod non iucundum et honorificum ad aures tuas accidit. Venisti iratus omnibus; quod ego, simulac te aspexi, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi. Repente enim te tamquam serpens e latibulis oculis eminentibus, inflato collo, intulisti.

Sed quaero a te cur C. Cornelium non defenderem; num legem aliquam Cornelius contra auspicia tulerit, num Aeliam legem neglexerit, num consuli vim attulerit, num armatis hominibus templum tenuerit, num religiones polluerit, aerarium exhausserit, rem publicam compilarit? Tua sunt, tua sunt haec omnia crimina; Cornelio eiusmodi nihil obiectum est.

Cicero

fas est: it is allowed. honorificus: flattering. provideo: I prepare for. me infero: I come in.
latibulum: hiding place. eminens: protruding. auspiciu: an omen, sign.
teneo: I take possession of. aerarium: treasury. compilo: I rob. obiecto (+ Dative): I throw at, accuse.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Eiusdem aetatis exitu M. Marcellus ex Sicilia provincia cum ad urbem venisset, a C. Calpurnio praetore senatus ei ad aedem Bellonae datus est. Ibi cum de rebus ab se gestis disseruisset, questus leniter non suam magis quam militum vicem quod provincia confecta exercitum deportare non licuisset, postulavit ut triumphanti urbem inire liceret. Id non impetravit. Cum multis verbis actum esset utrum minus conveniret, cuius nomine absentis ob res prospere ductu eius gestas supplicatio decreta foret et dis immortalibus habitus honos, ei praesenti negare triumphum, an quem tradere exercitum successori iussissent – quod nisi manente in provincia bello non decerneretur – eum quasi debellato triumphare, cum exercitus testis meriti atque immeriti triumphum abesset, medium visum ut ovans urbem iniret. Tribuni plebis ex auctoritate senatus ad populum tulerunt ut M. Marcello, quo die urbem ovans iniret, imperium esset. Pridie quam urbem iniret, in monte Albano triumphavit; inde ovans multam prae se praedam in urbem intulit.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) During the siege of Capua, what trick did the Romans adopt to defeat the enemy cavalry?
- (b) How successful was Hannibal when he marched on Rome?
- (c) What plan was made by Vibius Virrius and in what circumstances?
- (d) How did Hasdrubal outwit Gaius Nero in Spain?
- (e) How would you rate Livy as an historian? Support your answer with reference to your study of Book XXVI.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat,
qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.
hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra,
sic prior adloquitur: 'quis te, Palinure, deorum
eripuit nobis medioque sub aequore mersit?
dic age. namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,
qui fore te ponto incolumem finesque canebat
venturum Ausonios. en haec promissa fides est?'
ille autem: 'neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,
dux Anchisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit.
namque gubernaculum multa vi forte revulsum,
cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam,
praecipitans traxi mecum.'

Virgil

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

(30)

- (a) Briefly complete Palinurus' story which is partly told in the extract above.
- (b) Briefly describe Aeneas' meeting with the Sibyl.
- (c) Who was Misenus and what happened to him?
- (d) How had Deiphobus died?
- (e) Give an account of the Golden Bough.

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

[30]

(a) Explain the form of the verbs *humandum* and *diceret* and the case of *sermone* in the following extract:

multa inter sese vario sermone serebant
quem socium exanimum vates, quod corpus humandum
diceret

(b) Explain the case of *promunturio* and the mood of *venisset* and *essent* in the following extract:

... superato Leucata promunturio cum venisset Naupactum, Anticyram inde se
petiturum edixit, ut praesto ibi Scopas Aetolique essent.

(10)

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

veto; ludo; ago; quaero; reor.

(10)

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

ille si fas est superare divos.

(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 Augustus was able to obtain and hold on to power. What do you consider was his greatest achievement as Emperor?
- (ii) It is not surprising that few regrets were felt in Rome at the death of Claudius. Discuss this statement.
- (iii) Write notes on **two** of the following: Sejanus; the Emperor Nerva; Trajan's Dacian campaign; the Emperor Titus.

B.

- (i) Write a brief account of the life and works of **either** Caesar **or** Cicero. Mention the political importance of the writer you choose.
- (ii) Discuss how the use of the arch enabled the Romans to build large public buildings. In your answer, refer to specific examples of such large public buildings.
- (iii) Having looked at Photographs **A**, **B** and **C** answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Discuss the chief architectural features of the Colosseum as shown in Photograph **A**.
 - (b) Name the monument shown in Photograph **B**. On what occasion was it erected? Briefly describe one of the two main sculptures in the passageway under the arch.
 - (c) Write a brief account of Roman rectangular temples such as the Maison Carrée shown in Photograph **C**.

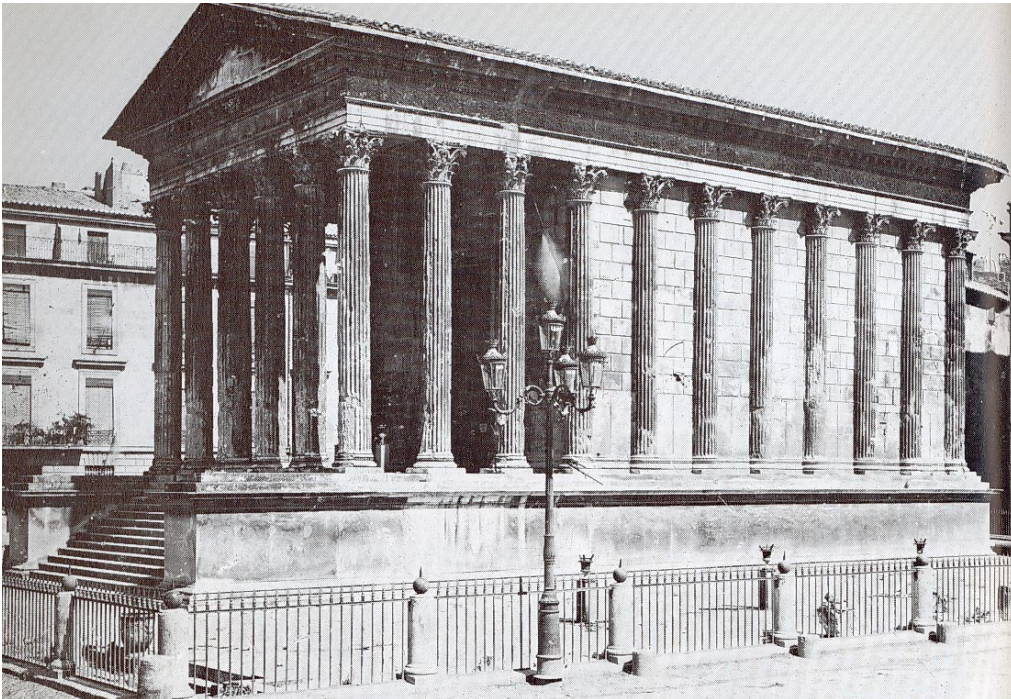
A



B



C



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

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