



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2011

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 22 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

A. Translate into Latin:-

At the end of the summer, Caesar decided to march against the Morini. Although peace had been made in the rest of Gaul, the Morini had remained in arms and intended to attack Caesar as soon as possible. Caesar began to construct a camp near the woods where the Morini were hiding and the soldiers were working so hard that they did not hear the Gauls approaching. When Caesar saw the enemy, he ordered our men to seize their arms so that they could drive the enemy back into the woods. If the Gauls had not resisted so fiercely, our men would not have returned to the camp before nightfall.

I intend: habeo in animo. I seize: rapio.

OR

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

(The consul marches through Macedonia)

Consul, remisso nuntio ad Spurium Lucretium, ut castella relicta ab hoste circa Tempe occuparet, pervenit ad Dium, metarique sub ipso templo, ne quid sacro in loco violaretur, iussit. Ipse urbem ingressus non magnam quidem, sed exornatam publicis locis et multitudine statuarum munitamque egregie, vix credere potuit in tantis rebus sine causa relictis non aliquem subesse dolum. Unum diem ad exploranda circa omnia moratus castra movet; satisque credens in Pieria frumenti copiam fore, eo die ad amnem Mityn processit. Postero die progressus Agassas urbem, tradentibus se ipsis, recepit, et ut reliquorum Macedonum animos sibi conciliaret, dixit relinquere se iis urbem, immunesque ac suis legibus victuros esse est pollicitus. Progressus inde diei iter ad Ascordum flumen posuit castra; et quo longius procederet a Thessalia, eo maiorem rerum omnium inopiam sentiens, regressus ad Dium est.

Livy

castellum: fortress. metor: I encamp. egregie: very well. subsum: I hide.
dolus: a trick. concilio: I win over. immunis: exempt. 'victurus' is from vivo.

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|--------|--|-----|
| (i) | What order did the consul send to Spurius Lucretius? | (6) |
| (ii) | When he reached Dium, what orders did he give? | (8) |
| (iii) | Describe the city of Dium. | (8) |
| (iv) | What did the consul find difficulty in believing? | (8) |
| (v) | How long did he stay in Dium? Why did he stay there? | (6) |
| (vi) | What did he hope to find in Pieria? | (6) |
| (vii) | How did he gain possession of the city of Agassae? | (6) |
| (viii) | What three things did he say and promise to the of the rest of the Macedonians? | (9) |
| (ix) | How much further did he go to the river Ascordus? | (6) |
| (x) | What did he realise the further he went from Thessaly? | (8) |
| (xi) | What was his solution? | (4) |

2. Translate into English **one** passage from Section **A** and **one** passage from Section **B**:- [130]

A. (i) (In the Underworld, Anchises points out to Aeneas the Roman general Marcellus and the young man accompanying him)

Sic pater Anchises atque haec mirantibus addit:
'aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
ingreditur victorque viros supereminet omnes.
hic rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu
sistet eques, sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.'
atque hic Aeneas (una namque ire videbat
egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
sed frons laeta parum et deiecto lumina vultu)
'quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?'

Virgil

miror: I wonder at. opimus: rich. superemineo: I stand above. sisto: I support, secure.
sterno: I lay waste. suspendo: I hang (as a votive offering). Quirinus: Romulus.
una: with him. frons: forehead. parum: not enough.

OR

A. (ii) (Catullus claims that his brother's death is preventing him from writing love poems)

Tempore quo primum vestis mihi tradita pura est,
iucundum cum aetas florida ver ageret,
multa satis lusi: non est dea nescia nostri,
quae dulcem curis miscet amaritiem:
sed totum hoc studium luctu fraterna mihi mors
abstulit. o misero frater adempte mihi,
tu mea tu moriens fregisti commoda, frater,
tecum una tota est nostra sepulta domus,
omnia tecum una perierunt gaudia nostra,
quae tuus in vita dulcis alebat amor.

Catullus

ludo: I write love poems. amarities: bitterness. studium: enthusiasm.
commoda: happiness. alo: I increase, strengthen.

B. (i) (Cicero tells Catiline that the silence of the Senators shows their approval of his exile)

Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, dubitas, si emori aequo animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras et vitam istam, multis suppliciis ereptam, fugae solitudinique mandare? 'Refer' inquis 'ad senatum'; id enim postulas, et, si hic senatus sibi placere decreverit te ire in exilium, obtemperatum te esse dicis. Non referam, id quod abhorret a meis moribus, et tamen faciam ut intellegas, quid hi de te sentiant. Egrederere ex urbe, Catilina, libera rem publicam metu, in exilium, si hanc vocem exspectas, proficiscere. Quid est, Catilina? Ecquid attendis, ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicias?

Cicero

emori: to die. supplicium: punishment. obtempero: I obey. abhorre: to be inconsistent.
mores: character, principles. exspecto: I await. attendo: I pay attention.

OR

B. (ii) (Caesar tries to entice the enemy to fight in a place of his choosing)

Eo die parvulis equestribus proeliis ad aquam factis utrique sese suo loco continent, Galli, quod ampliores copias, quae nondum convenerant, expectabant, Caesar, si forte timoris simulatione hostes in suum locum elicere posset, ut citra vallem pro castris proelio contenderet; si id efficere non posset, ut exploratis itineribus minore cum periculo vallem rivumque transiret. Prima luce hostium equitatus ad castra accedit proeliumque cum nostris equitibus committit. Caesar consulto equites cedere seque in castra recipere iubet; simul ex omnibus partibus castra altiore vallo muniri portasque obstrui atque in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concurari et cum simulatione agi timoris iubet.

Caesar

expecto: I await. elicio: I entice. citra: on the near side. rivus: a stream.
concurso: I rush around.

3. Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B in this question:- [90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:- (60)

Itaque omnes nunc in eis locis Cn. Pompeium sicut aliquem non ex hac urbe missum sed de caelo delapsum intuentur; nunc denique incipiunt credere fuisse homines Romanos hac quondam continentia, quod iam nationibus exteris incredibile ac falso memoriae proditum videbatur; nunc imperii vestri splendor illis gentibus lucem afferre coepit; nunc intellegunt non sine causa maiores suos tum cum ea temperantia magistratus habebamus servire populo Romano quam imperare aliis maluisse. Iam vero ita faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, ita liberae querimoniae de aliorum iniuriis esse dicuntur, ut is qui dignitate principibus excellit facilitate infimis par esse videatur. Iam quantum consilio, quantum dicendi gravitate et copia valeat, in quo ipso inest quaedam dignitas imperatoria, vos, Quirites, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognovistis.

Cicero

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

- (a) What does Cicero consider the main reasons for pursuing the war against Mithridates?
- (b) Explain the position of Sertorius in Spain. What became of him?
- (c) What had L. Lucullus achieved in Asia and elsewhere?
- (d) What do we learn from this speech about the role of the *equites* in Asia?
- (e) Write a brief note on Cicero as a politician.

B.

(i) Translate into English:- (60)

hic templum Iunoni ingens Sidonia Dido,
condebatur, donis opulentum et numine divae,
aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina nexaeque
aere trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aënis,
hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem
leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
ausus et afflictis melius confidere rebus.
namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo
reginam opperiens, dum quae fortuna sit urbi
artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem
miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas
bellaque iam fama totum vulgata per orbem,
Atridas Priamumque et saevum ambobus Achillem.
constitit et lacrimans 'quis iam locus' inquit 'Achate,
quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?'

Virgil

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

- (a) Aeneas reacts to what he sees in the above passage with the words, "Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt." In your opinion, what does he mean?
- (b) What are Juno's grievances against the Trojans?
- (c) How is the character of Aeneas portrayed in this book?
- (d) Describe the activity on the site of Carthage. To what does Virgil compare it?
- (e) How does Virgil make his description of the storm at the beginning of this book so vivid?

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

- (a) Explain the mood of the verb *impulerit* and the cases of *numine* and *deum* in the following passage:

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso
quidve dolens regina deum tot volvere casus
insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
impulerit.

- (b) Explain the mood of the verb *videatur* and the cases of *loco* and *oratione* in the following passage:

Sed de Lucullo dicam alio loco, et ita dicam, Quirites, ut neque vera laus ei detracta
oratione mea neque falsa adficta esse videatur. (10)

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

augeo, iubeo, iungo, cano, obliviscor. (10)

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

eripit sensus mihi nam simul te (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.

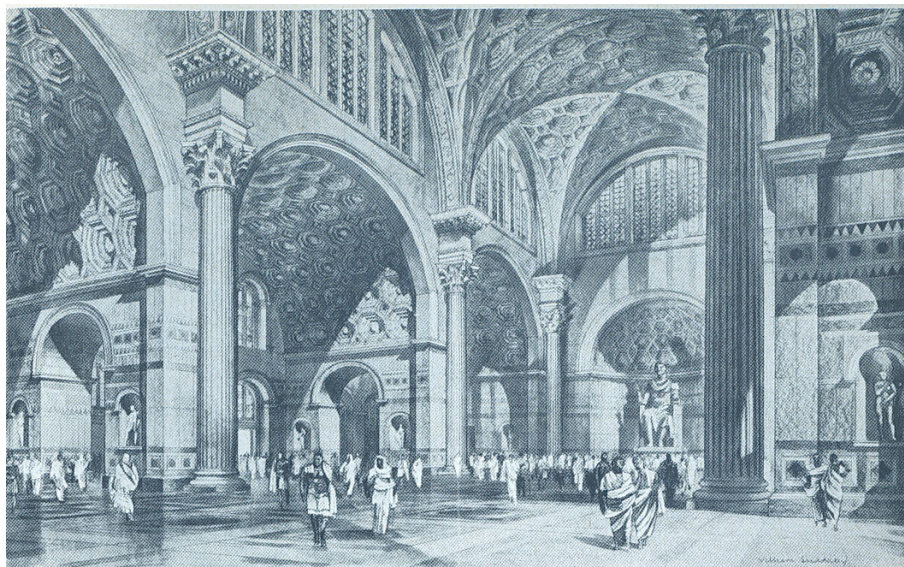
- (i) What arrangements did Augustus make to insure the continuance of his position after his death? How do you think these arrangements affected his eventual successor, Tiberius?
- (ii) Write a brief account of the reign of the Emperor Nero. Nero was considered a coward by many writers. Give **one** example from his life in support of this view.
- (iii) Write notes on **two** of the following:

Vitellius; Wars of Vespasian; Germanicus; the Accession of Nerva.

B.

- (i) Write an account of the life and works of **either** Livy **or** Horace. In what way are the writings of the author you have chosen important to us today?
- (ii) With reference to one example you have studied, describe the structure and use of a Roman Bath complex.
- (iii) Look at the Photographs **A**, **B** and **C** below and answer any **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Photograph **A** shows the reconstructed interior of a Roman basilica. Write briefly about some of the architectural features of the basilica in the photograph. What business was carried on in a basilica?
 - (b) Identify the incident shown in the wall painting in Photograph **B**. Describe **one** of the main artistic features of this painting. Apart from the incident shown, what is the historical importance of this painting?
 - (c) The type of structure in Photograph **C** had a great social and architectural importance. Discuss this statement.

A



B



C



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

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