

An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2000

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 21 June - Afternoon, 2 to 5

A. Translate into Latin:-

The townspeople did not wish to surrender. But both their leaders and also the enemy who were besieging the walls, knew that there was a very great shortage of arms and food. Everybody in the town asked the leaders to send messengers secretly to Rome to look for help. "We are willing to go," said five brave youths. One of the youths explained why they were so brave. He said that they loved their town so much that they wished to save it and put the enemy to flight. At nightfall, they silently escaped through the enemy lines. Inside the walls everybody hoped that they would return unharmed.

townspeople: oppidani. shortage: inopia. line: acies. unharmed: incolumis.

OR

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

(A king arranges for Damocles to be taught a lesson)

Hic quidem tyrannus indicavit quam esset beatus: nam cum Damocles, unus ex eius assentatoribus, commemoraret in sermone copias eius, opes, maiestatem dominatus, rerum abundantiam, magnificentiam aedium regiarum, et cum negaret umquam beatiorem quemquam fuisse: 'visne igitur', tyrannus inquit, 'Damocle, quoniam haec te vita delectat, ipse eamdem degustare et fortunam experiri meam?' Cum ille se cupere dixisset, tyrannus hominem collocari iussit in aureo lecto, abacosque complures ornari argento auroque. Tum ad mensam eximia forma servos delectos iussit consistere ministrareque diligenter. Aderant unguenta, coronae; incendebantur odores; mensa exquisitissimis epulis exstruebatur. Fortunatus sibi Damocles videbatur!

Sed tyrannus fulgentem gladium, e lacunari seta equina aptum, demitti iussit, ut impenderet illius beati cervicibus. Itaque nec illos ministratores aspicebat nec plenum artis argentum, nec manum tendebat in mensam. Denique oravit tyrannum, ut abire liceret, quod iam beatus nollet esse.

dominatus, ūs: power. abacus: sideboard. forma: beauty. epulae: banquet. lacunar: ceiling. seta: a hair.

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|--------|---|------|
| (i) | What was Damocles ? | (3) |
| (ii) | What did Damocles remark upon ? | (10) |
| (iii) | What did he deny ? | (4) |
| (iv) | What offer did the king make to Damocles? Why did he make the offer? | (8) |
| (v) | When Damocles accepted the offer, what orders did the king give? | (12) |
| (vi) | Describe the scene as Damocles first sat at table. | (8) |
| (vii) | The king gave a further order. What was that? | (10) |
| (viii) | What effect did this have on Damocles? | (8) |
| (ix) | What was Damocles' request at the end of the passage? Why did he make that request? | (6) |
| (x) | What lesson did the king teach Damocles? | (6) |

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

[130]

A.

(Hannibal's soldiers seem to have fled in a hurry; the consuls suspect an ambush)

Ubi inluxit, propius adeuntibus insolitum silentium admirationem fecit. Tum satis comperta solitudine in castris concursus fit ad consules nuntiantium fugam hostium adeo trepidam ut tabernaculis stantibus castra reliquerint, quoque fuga obscurior esset, crebros etiam relictos ignes esse. Clamor inde ortus ut signa proferri iuberent ducerentque ad persequendos hostes ac protinus castra diripienda. Consules M. Statilium praefectum cum turma Lucana exploratum mittunt. Qui ubi adequitavit portis, subsistere extra munimenta ceteris iussis, ipse cum duobus equitibus vallum intravit speculatusque omnia cum cura renuntiat insidias profecto esse. Profugae duo deducti ad consules nuntiant omnem exercitum Hannibalis trans proximos montes sedere in insidiis.

Livy

adeo: I approach. comperio: I verify. tabernaculum: tent. quoque: and in order that. protinus: immediately. adequito: I ride up to. vallum: fortification. speculor: I examine. profecto: really.

B.

(Aeneas tells how he prepares to leave Troy along with his father, wife and son)

'ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae;
ipse subibo umeris nec me labor iste gravabit;
quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periculum,
una salus ambobus erit. mihi parvus lulus
sit comes, et longe servet vestigia coniunx.
tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque penates.'
haec fatus latos umeros subiectaque colla
veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
succedoque oneri; dextrae se parvus lulus
implicuit sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis.

Virgil

carus: dear. cervix: neck. gravo: I weigh down. quo ... cumque: however, in whatever way. vestigia: footsteps. collum: neck. fulvus: yellow, tawny. insternor: I cover. succedo: I bend to. me implico: I attach myself, I catch hold of.

C.

(Catiline fights and dies like a hero)

Ubi omnibus rebus exploratis Petreius tuba signum dat, cohortes paulatim incedere iubet; idem facit hostium exercitus. Maximo clamore eum infestis signis concurrunt; pila omittunt, gladiis res geritur. Veterani pristinae virtutis memores comminus acriter instare, hostes haud timidi resistunt: maxima vi certatur. Interea Catilina cum expeditis in prima acie versari, laborantibus succurrere, integros pro sauciis arcessere, omnia providere, multum ipse pugnare; strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequebatur.

Sed deinde hostis utrimque ex lateribus adgreditur. Manlius et Faesulanus in primis pugnantes cadunt. Catilina postquam fusas copias seque cum paucis relictum videt, memor generis atque pristinae suae dignitatis in confertissimos hostes incurrit ibique pugnans confoditur.

Sallust

infestus: hostile. pilum: spear. comminus: at close quarters. expeditus: lightly armed. saucius: wounded. confertus: crowded, tightly packed.

D.

(The youngest son of Tarquinius Superbus goes to the town of Gabii to spy; he wins acceptance by pretending that his father and brothers have ill-treated him)

ultima Tarquinius Romanae gentis habebat
regna, vir iniustus, fortis ad arma tamen.
ceperat hic alias, alias everterat urbes,
et Gabios turpi fecerat arte suo.
namque trium minimus, proles manifesta Superbi,
in medios hostes nocte silente venit.
nudarant gladios: 'occidite' dixit 'inermem!
hoc cupiant fratres Tarquiniusque pater,
qui mea crudeli laceravit verbere terga.'
dicere ut hoc posset, verbera passus erat.
luna fuit: spectant iuvenem, gladiosque recondunt,
tergaque, deducta veste, notata vident.

Ovid

fecit suo: he took possession of. proles: off-spring, son. nudo: I uncover. inermis: unarmed.
verber (neuter): a blow. notatus: scarred, marked.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Colunt autem circa utramque ripam Rhodani; sed diffisi citeriore agro arceri Poenum posse, ut flumen pro munimento haberent omnibus ferme suis trans Rhodanum traiectionis ulteriorem ripam amnis armis obtinebant.

Ceteros accolae fluminis Hannibal et eorum ipsorum quos sedes suae tenuerant simul pellicit donis ad naves undique contrahendas fabricandasque, simul et ipsi traici exercitum levatique quam primum regionem suam tanta hominum urgente turba cupiebant. Itaque ingens coacta vis navium est lintriumque temere ad vicinalem usum paratarum; novasque alias primum Galli inchoantes cavabant ex singulis arboribus, deinde et ipsi milites simul copia materiae simul facilitate operis inducti alveos informes, nihil, dummodo innare aquae et capere onera possent, curantes, raptim quibus se suaque transveherent, faciebant.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a)** Name the tribe with which Hannibal is dealing in the above passage. Briefly discuss the opinion that elsewhere in Book XXI Hannibal shows himself to be a good tactician and leader of men.
- (b)** What was the significance of the treaty made by the consul G. Lutatius? Mention some of the other matters discussed by the Carthaginians and the Roman deputation led by Q. Fabius (at the start of the prescribed section of Book XXI).
- (c)** "The Roman commander, Publius Cornelius, is overshadowed by events and plays a minor role in Book XXI." Briefly discuss this statement.
- (d)** Discuss the part played in Book XXI by **any two** of the following:-
Lucius Manlius; Massilia and its people; the Boii; Hanno; the Allobroges.
- (e)** Discuss Livy as a historian with reference to Book XXI.

B.

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

silva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra
horrida, quam densi complerant undique sentes;
rara per occultos lucebat semita calles.
Euryalum tenebrae ramorum onerosaque praeda
impediunt fallitque timor regione viarum.
Nisus abit ; iamque imprudens evaserat hostes
atque locos, qui post Albae de nomine dicti
Albani, tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat ;
ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum.
'Euryale infelix, qua te regione reliqui?
quave sequar, rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens
fallacis silvae?' simul et vestigia retro
observata legit dumisque silentibus errat.
audit equos, audit strepitus et signa sequentum.

Virgil

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

- (a) Why was it necessary for Nisus and Euryalus to journey through the ranks of the Rutulians ? What did the Trojan leaders think of their action ?
- (b) Briefly discuss the opinion that in *Aeneid IX* there are many vivid pictures of minor characters.
- (c) Write a note on Virgil's use of similes with special reference to *Aeneid IX*.
- (d) Write brief character sketches of Nisus and Euryalus based on *Aeneid IX*.
- (e) Write a note on **any two** of the following:-

Evander; Cybele (Berecynthia mater); Parcae; Volcens; the Etruscans.

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

- (a) Explain the case of *auxiliis* and *parte* and the mood of *esset* in the following extract:-

Ne tamen nuda auxiliis Romanis Hispania esset, quam provinciam sortitus erat, Cn. Scipionem
fratrem cum maxima parte copiarum adversus Hannibalem misit.
(10)

- (b) Explain the case of *custodibus* and *alvo* and the mood of *timeant* in the following lines:-

tenebras et inertia furta
Palladii, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
ne timeant, nec equi caeca condemur in alvo.
(10)

- (ii) Write down the principal parts of the following verbs:- (10)
trado, audeo, accipio.

- (iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:- (10)
Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus

5. Answer **three** of the following questions. At least **one** question must be chosen from Section A and **one** 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 the opinion that Augustus put order on Rome's system of internal and external rule.
- (ii) "The reigns of Caligula and Titus even though short, were not uneventful." Briefly discuss this view.
- (iii) Write a note on **two** of the following:-

The importance of Tiberius' departure to Capri; Vitellius; emperor worship; one major battle from the period covered by your course which had a lasting effect on Roman history .

B.

- (i) Write a note on the life and poetry of Catullus.
- (ii) "Roman architecture is sometimes practical, sometimes merely ornamental but it always grabs the attention." Discuss briefly, making reference in your answer to some examples of Roman architecture.
- (iii) Having looked at photographs **A**, **B** and **C**, answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Name the Roman site in photograph **A** and write a brief description of the main features of the site.
 - (b) Name the place of entertainment where the activities shown in photograph **B** take place. List some other themes of Roman relief sculpture.
 - (c) Write a note on the art form used in the floor in photograph **C**.

