

An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2001

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 20 June - Afternoon, 2 to 5

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

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

When he saw that many of the allies had been wounded, the consul summoned help. Cavalry came as quickly as possible from Capua, footsoldiers from Rome. All wanted to help. Having called everybody together, the consul ordered some soldiers to carry the wounded back to camp. He encouraged the others to fight bravely and to resist the enemy. A few soldiers who denied that they were cowardly, asked why were they going into danger for Swiss allies. "If we fight, we will be killed." But the consul was so angry that he did not listen.

I deny: nego. cowardly: ignavus. Swiss: Helveticus.

OR

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

(The three legions in Pannonia become restless)

Tum tres Pannonicae legiones seditionem facere coeperunt. Junius Blaesus, morte Augusti audita, munera laxaverat; iam milites inertia et otio gaudebant. Erat miles Percennius quidam, qui pessimos ex militibus nocte ita adloquebatur: 'Quam diu hanc servitutem passuri sumus? Decem tantum in diem asses accipimus, verbera centurionum, vulnera hostium toleramus. Praetoriani contra binos denarios accipiunt, post sedecim annos domum redeunt et minus periculorum suscipiunt in urbe quam nos apud horridas gentes.' Haec verba furorem accendunt. Magno clamore tres aquilas legionum uno loco colligunt; simul exstruunt tribunal conspicuum. Interea Blaesus advenit multaue dicendi arte persuasit eis ut legatos ad Tiberium mitterent. Modica fit tranquillitas inter milites.

munus: duty. as: a coin worth a quarter of a penny, farthing. verber: whiplash.
denarius: penny. tribunal: platform.

- | | | |
|--------|---|------|
| (i) | What were the three legions planning? | (4) |
| (ii) | What did Junius Blaesus do when he heard of the death of Augustus? | (4) |
| (iii) | How did the soldiers react? | (8) |
| (iv) | What did Percennius do? | (8) |
| (v) | Write one word from the passage above which tells us what Percennius thought of a legionary's life. | (4) |
| (vi) | How does Percennius describe the pay and conditions of the legionary soldier? | (9) |
| (vii) | Why does Percennius think that the Praetorian soldier has an easier life than the legionary? | (12) |
| (viii) | What effect do Percennius' words have? | (5) |
| (ix) | What action do the legionaries take? | (10) |
| (x) | How does Junius Blaesus try to calm the situation? | (6) |
| (xi) | Does he succeed? Explain your answer. | (5) |

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

[130]

A.

(Scipio reaches "Beautiful Promontory" on the coast of Africa)

Scipio, ut in conspectu terrae fuit, precatus deos ut bene rei publicae res eveniret, dare vela et terram petere iussit. Vento eodem ferebantur, sed nebula conspectum terrae ademit et ventus premente nebula cecidit. Nox deinde incertiora omnia fecit; itaque ancoras, ne aut inter se concurrerent naves aut terrae inferrentur, iecerunt. Ubi illuxit, ventus idem coortus nebula disiecta aperuit omnia Africae litora. Scipio quod esset proximum promontorium percontatus, cum "Pulchrum Promontorium" id vocari audisset, 'placet omen' inquit, 'huc dirigite naves.' Eo classis decurrit, copiaeque omnes in terram expositae sunt.

Livy

precor: I pray. adimo: I remove percontor: I investigate.

B.

(Celaeno foretells that, as punishment for killing the herds of the Harpies, the Trojans will not reach Italy until their hunger forces them to eat their tables)

una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno,
infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem:
'bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque iuvenis,
Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis
et patrio Harpyias insontes pellere regno?
accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta.
Italiam cursu petitis ventisque vocatis;
ibitis Italiam portusque intrare licebit.
sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem
quam vos dira fames nostraeque iniuria caedis
ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas.'

Virgil

praecelsus: high. caedes: slaughter. iuvenca: heifer. Laomedontiadae: Trojans. insons: innocent.
figo: I fix, stick. licebit: it will be permitted. ambesus: chewed, gnawed. subigo: I force.
mala: jaw bone.

C.

(Micipsa cannot get rid of Jugurtha openly; he resorts to a clever plan)

Micipsa tametsi initio laetus fuerat, existimans virtutem Jugurthae regno suo gloriae futuram esse, tamen postquam Jugurtham magis magisque crescere intellegit, vehementer permotus, multa cum animo suo volvebat. Studia Numidarum in Jugurtham accensa sunt, atque si interfecisset talem virum dolis, timebat ne qua seditio aut bellum oreretur.

His difficultatibus circumventus ubi videt neque per vim neque insidiis opprimi posse hominem tam acceptum popularibus, statuit eum obiectare periculis et eo modo fortunam temptare. Igitur bello Numantino Micipsa cum ad Romanos equitum atque peditum auxilium mitteret, sperans vel ostentando virtutem vel hostium saevitia facile eum occasurum, praefecit Jugurtham Numidis quos in Hispaniam mittebat.

Sallust

tametsi: even though. virtus: courage. studium: goodwill, affection. dolus: deception. insidiae: a plot.
acceptus: well-liked. obiecto: I expose. ostentando: while showing off. occido: I die.
praeficio: I put in command.

D.

(The changed world beneath the flood)

iamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant;
omnia pontus erat; deerant quoque litora ponto;
occupat hic collem; cymba sedet alter adunca,
et ducit remos illic, ubi nuper ararat.
ille super segetes aut mersae culmina villae
navigat; hic summa pisces depredat in ulmo.
figitur in viridi, si fors tulit, ancora prato,
aut subiecta terunt curvae vineta carinae.
et, modo qua graciles gramen carpsere capellae,
nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocae.
nat lupus inter oves; fulvos unda vehit leones;
unda vehit tigres.

Ovid

desum: I lack. hic ... alter: one person ... another person. cymba: boat. aduncus: curved.
aro: I plough. seges: crops. culmen: roof. ulmus (f): elm tree. pratium: meadow.
tero: I rub, bruise. vinetum: vineyard. capella: a goat. phoca: a seal.

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

[90]

A.

(60)

(i) Translate into English:-

Iam Hadrumentum pervenerat Hannibal; unde, ad reficiendum ex iactatione maritima militem paucis diebus sumptis, excitus pavidis nuntiis omnia circa Carthaginem obtineri armis adferentium magnis itineribus Zamam contendit. Zama quinque dierum iter ab Carthagine abest. Inde praemissi speculatores cum excepti ab custodibus Romanis deducti ad Scipionem essent, traditos eos tribuno militum, iussosque omisso metu visere omnia, per castra qua vellent circumduci iussit; percontatusque satim per commodum omnia explorasset, datis qui prosequerentur retro ad Hannibalem dimisit. Hannibal nihil quidem eorum quae nuntiabantur - nam et Masinissam cum sex milibus peditum quattuor equitum venisse eo ipso forte die adferebant - laeto animo audivit.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) Briefly discuss the opinion that Scipio's treatment of Masinissa in Chapter 14 of Book XXX was both lenient and practical.
- (b) Write brief notes on **any two** of the following:
Lutatius; Laelius; Mago; Gisgo.
- (c) Briefly discuss the opinion that Hannibal's speech to Scipio at the start of the peace negotiations between the two leaders is greatly influenced by Livy's outlook on war and on Rome.
- (d) "Livy's skill as a storyteller is very clear in Book XXX." Briefly discuss this statement.
- (e) Write a brief note on the part played by Scipio in Book XXX.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
incipit, et dono divom gratissima serpit.
in somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus,
raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
pulvere, perque pedes traiectus lora tumentes.
hei mihi, qualis erat ! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli,
vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignes !
squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines,
vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
accepit patrios. ultro flens ipse videbar
compellare virum, et maestis expromere voces.

Virgil

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

(30)

- (a) What did Aeneas say to Hector in the lines following the above passage? What did Hector say in reply?
- (b) "*Aeneid II* is packed with vivid and varied scenes." Briefly discuss this comment.
- (c) Write briefly on **any two** of the following:
Menelaus; Tenedos; Coroebus; Minerva; Creusa.
- (d) Excluding the *Aeneid*, write an account of the writings of Virgil.
- (e) "The pressure on the Trojans to bring the Wooden Horse into the city was too intense to be resisted." Briefly discuss this opinion.

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

[30]

- (a) Explain the case of *proelio* and of *certaminis* and the mood of *sustineri* in the following extract:-

Ita tum a paucis proelio accenso omnem utrimque postremo equitatum certaminis studium effudit. Ac dum sincerum equestre proelium erat, multitudo Masaesuliorum ingentia agmina Syphace emittente sustineri vix poterat.

(10)

- (b) Explain the case of *Troia* and of *bello* and the mood of *fecissent* in the following lines:-

'saepe fugam Danai Troia cupiere relictam
moliri et longo fessi discedere bello; -
fecissentque utinam! - saepe illos aspera ponti
interclusit hiemps et terruit Auster euntes.'

(10)

(ii) Write down the principal parts of the following verbs:-

(10) *progredior, defendo, deleo.*

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

summovet lictor miseros tumultus.

(10)

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) "While Augustus' policy of military expansion eventually failed, his re-organisation of the machinery of civilian government showed him to be a great administrator." Briefly discuss this opinion.
- (ii) Write an account of the main features of the reign of Trajan.
- (iii) Write a note on **any two** of the following:- Germanicus, the nephew of Tiberius; Nero; civil rights under the emperor Domitian; Nerva.

B.

- (i) (a) Write a short note on the importance of Cicero as a politician. (You need not give an account of his career)
(b) Name his most important writings and write a brief note on the importance of **two** of them.
- (ii) "The great variety in Roman wall painting makes it a very interesting art form." Briefly discuss this opinion, making reference in your answer to specific wall paintings.
- (iii) Having looked at Photographs **A**, **B** and **C**, answer **any two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Write a note on the type of building you would associate with Photograph **A**.
 - (b) Name the structure in Photograph **B**. Describe its most important features.
 - (c) Write a note on the type of structure in Photograph **C**. Name **one** example of a very famous structure of this type.

A



B



C

