

An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2002

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 19 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

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

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

At dawn the Roman general sailed with sixty ships from Brundisium. A great storm rose so suddenly that the infantry were terrified. The sailors laughed. "Surely the general knows that these soldiers are cowards ? If they fight, they will be defeated."

When they reached Greece, scouts showed where the enemy had pitched camp. The general encouraged his men to fight bravely. "The enemy's city must be destroyed."

When the victorious soldiers returned to port after a fierce battle, the sailors greeted them with a great shout. They said that they were brave at sea, but the soldiers were brave in battle.

coward: ignavus. Greece: Graecia. I greet: saluto.

OR

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

(Seneca tells how the calm at sea does not last)

Ego, Seneca, solvi mari languido. Erat sine dubio caelum grave sordidis nubibus, sed putavi tam pauca milia a Parthenope usque Puteolos surrupi posse. Itaque ut celerius evaderem, protinus per altum mare ad Nesida direxi praecisurus omnes sinus. Cum iam eo processissem ut mea nihil interesset utrum irem an redirem, primum tranquillitas illa, quae me deceperat, periit. Nondum erat tempestas, sed iam erat inclinatio maris ac inde crebrior fluctus. Coepi gubernatorem rogare ut me in aliquo litore exponeret. Dicebat ille litora aspera esse et importuosa nec quidquam se magis in tempestate timere quam terram. Nausea enim segnis haec et sine exitu me torquebat. Institi itaque gubernatori et illum, vellet nollet, coegi petere litus.

solvo: I set sail. surripio: I snatch, steal. protinus: straight. praecisurus: intending to cut off.
sinus: bay. mea nihil interest: it does not matter to me. inclinatio: a swell. creber: frequent.
gubernator: helmsman. importuosus: harbourless. segnis: slow. insto: I press.

- | | | |
|--------|---|-----|
| (i) | Describe what the weather was like when Seneca set sail. | (8) |
| (ii) | What did he think of the journey which lay before him? | (6) |
| (iii) | Why did Seneca sail <i>protinus per altum</i> ? What else might he have done? | (8) |
| (iv) | At what stage of the journey did the calm cease? | (8) |
| (v) | How did the sea then behave? | (8) |
| (vi) | What did Seneca then ask the helmsman to do? | (6) |
| (vii) | What was the helmsman's reply? | (9) |
| (viii) | Describe Seneca's condition at this point. | (6) |
| (ix) | What did Seneca finally do? | (8) |
| (x) | Seneca always professed to be a Stoic. In your opinion, did he behave like a Stoic in this passage? Give reasons for your answer. | (8) |

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

[130]

A.

(Cicero, governor of Cilicia, fears war with the Parthians; he informs the Senate of the precautions he has taken)

Cum ego propter itinerum et navigationum difficultatem serius in meam provinciam venissem, maxime convenire officio meo putavi, parare ea quae ad exercitum et ad rem militarem pertinerent. Quae cum ego cura et diligentia fecissem, et litterae mihi cotidie afferrentur de bello quod a Parthis in provincia Syria gereretur, iter mihi faciendum esse per Cappadociam putavi; erat enim magna suspicio, Parthos, si ex Syria egredi atque irrumpere in meam provinciam conarentur, iter per Cappadociam facturos esse. Itaque cum exercitu per Cappadociam iter feci et castra ad Cybistra locavi, ut rex Parthorum sciret non procul a suis finibus exercitum populi Romani esse.

Cicero

serius: rather late. convenire: to benefit. pertinere: to pertain to, to concern.

B.

(The new year should begin in Spring when everything is fresh and young)

dic, age, frigoribus quare novus incipit annus,
qui melius per ver incipiendus erat ?
omnia tunc florent, tunc est nova temporis aetas:
et nova de gravido palmitum gemma tumet.
et modo formatis operitur frondibus arbor,
prodit et in summum seminis herba solum.
et tepidum volucres concentibus aëra mulcent,
ludit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus.
tum blandi soles, ignotaque prodit hirundo
et luteum celsa sub trabe figit opus.

Ovid

quare: why? ver: Spring. palmet: vine-shoot. gemma: bud. tumeo: I burst. operio: I cover.
prodeo: I come forth. semen (Genitive = seminis): seed. solum: earth. concentus: song.
mulceo: I charm. hirundo: swallow (a bird). luteus: of mud. opus: nest.

C.

(A strange happening wins the favour of the king and queen for Servius Tullius)

In regia prodigium visu mirabile fuit. Pueri dormienti, cui Servio Tullio fuit nomen, caput arsisse in conspectu multorum ferunt. Plurimo igitur clamore inde ad tantae rei miraculum orto, exciti sunt rex et regina. Cum quidam aquam ad restinguendum ferret, ab regina retentus est; puerum moveri regina vetuit donec sua sponte experrectus esset. Mox somnus et flamma abierunt.

Tum regi regina inquit, "Videsne hunc puerum quem tam humili cultu educamus ? Scire licet hunc puerum regiae afflictae praesidium futurum esse. Proinde omni indulgentia nostra nutriamus."

Inde puer in tanto honore fuit non modo apud regem sed apud patres plebemque ut rege tandem mortuo ipse regnum occupaverit.

Livy

regia: palace. ardeo: I go on fire. ferunt: people say, it is said. restinguo: I extinguish.
expergiscor: I awaken. cultus: style. scire licet: anyone can see. nutrio: I rear, support.

D.

(Palinurus and the Trojans are buffeted by a storm; at last they sight land)

...venti volvunt mare magnaue surgunt
aequora; dispersi iactamur gurgite vasto.
excitimur cursu et caecis erramus in undis.
ipse diem noctemque negat discernere caelo
nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.
tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles
erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes.
quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
visa, aperire procul montes ac volvere fumum.
vela cadunt, remis insurgimus, haud mora, nautae
annixi torquent spumas.

Virgil

gurgis: sea. caecus: dark. discerno: I distinguish. memini (+ Genitive): I remember.
caligo: mist. totidem: just as many. volvo (line 9): I roll away. fumus: mist. velum: sail.
insurgo: put strength into. annixus: striving. torqueo: I produce.

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

[90]

A.

(60)

(i) Translate into English:-

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: cum simulacro captarum Syracusarum catapultae ballistaeque et alia omnia instrumenta belli lata et pacis diurnae regiaeque opulentiae ornamenta, argenti aerisque fabrefacti vis, alia supellex pretiosaque vestis et multa nobilia signa, quibus inter primas Graeciae urbes Syracusae ornatae fuerant. Punicae quoque victoriae signum octo ducti elephantum, et non minimum fuere spectaculum cum coronis aureis praecedentes Sosis Syracusanus et Moericus Hispanus, quorum altero duce nocturno Syracusas introitum erat, alter Nasum quodque ibi praesidii erat prodiderat.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) Describe **two** types of honour which could be paid to a victorious Roman general. Write briefly about the Senate discussion regarding the type of honour which should be paid to M. Marcellus.
- (b) Write a note on **three** of the following:-
Sosis; Moericus; *aedes Bellonae*; Vibius Virrius; Fulvius Flaccus.
- (c) Write briefly about the part played by Sicily in the Second Punic War.
- (d) How capably do you think the Romans dealt with the events of the Second Punic War as described in the part of Book XXVI which you have studied?
- (e) "Livy's history is full of drama." Briefly discuss this statement.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

inde datum molitur iter. iamque arva tenebant
ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.
hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclutus armis
Parthenopaeus et Adrasti pallentis imago;
hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci
Dardanidae, quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens
ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontaque Thersilochumque,
tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polypheten,
Idaeumque etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.
circumstant animae dextra laevaue frequentes.
nec vidisse semel satis est; iuvat usque morari
et conferre gradum et veniendi discere causas.
at Danaum proceres Agamemnoniaeque phalanges
ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
ingenti trepidare metu.

Virgil

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

(30)

- (a) Whom did Aeneas meet immediately before the above passage? Did they react to each other as you would have expected?
- (b) Whom did Aeneas meet immediately after the above passage? Give an account of the conversation between them.
- (c) Write a note on **three** of the following:
Priam; *Cumaea Sibylla*; Palinurus; Phoebus; *ramus aureus*.
- (d) "Aeneid VI is full of vivid pictures." Briefly discuss this statement.
- (e) Give a brief account of Virgil's description of the regions of Hades. What do you think of his ideas about life after death?

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

[30]

- (a) Explain the case of *rebus* and the mood of *disseruisset* and *liceret* in the following extract:-

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.
(10)

- (b) Explain the mood of *eripe* and the case of *invicte* and *malis* in the following lines:-

quod te per caeli iucundum lumen et auras,
per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
eripe me his, invicte, malis.
(10)

- (ii) Write down the principal parts of the following verbs:-
incipio, nuntio, ingredior.

(10)

- (iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:-
custode rerum Caesare non furor.

(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]

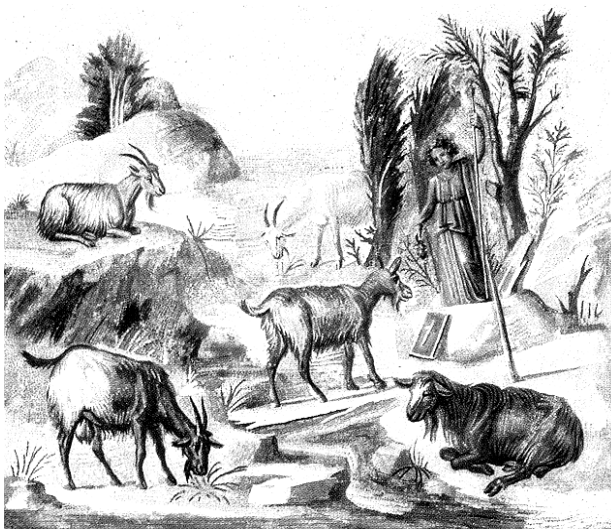
A.

- (i) According to a Greek drama, as Augustus lay dying, he asked "Have I played well my part?" How would you have answered him? (In your answer confine yourself to **two** aspects of Augustus' rule.)
- (ii) Give an account of the reigns of **two** of the following emperors and assess their importance:- Caligula; Titus; Nerva.
- (iii) "Trajan was over-ambitious in his foreign policy." Briefly discuss this statement.

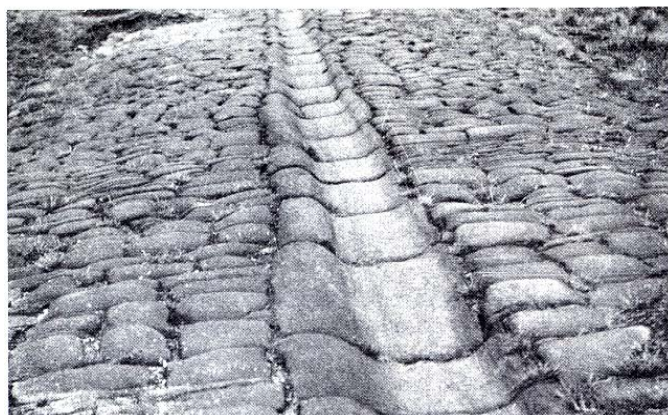
B.

- (i) Give an account of the writings of Catullus **or** Horace.
- (ii) "Portraiture, story telling, and a source of knowledge about everyday life are the main features of Roman sculpture." Briefly discuss this statement.
- (iii) Having looked at Photographs **A**, **B** and **C**, answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) The mosaic in Photograph **A** shows a peaceful pastoral scene. Write about the variety of subjects in Roman mosaics. In your answer, refer to specific examples.
 - (b) Identify and write a brief note on the subject of Photograph **B**.
 - (c) Photograph **C** 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?

A



B



C

