



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2004

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:-

Calvius, the consul, wished to build a huge amphitheatre. "We Romans are very powerful and very proud. We ought to have a magnificent amphitheatre so that all peoples of the earth may recognise our power and obey us."

Friends of Calvius along with contractors and merchants shouted with great joy. "If Calvius carries out his plan, we will be rich. Let us support him."

Marcus, the other consul, knew that he should oppose Calvius. Many people were so poor that they had no food. Robbers terrified the old. Many citizens asked why the rulers were neglecting them.

contractor: redemptor. I carry out: conficio. I support: iuvo. I oppose: resisto (+ Dative).
robber: latro. I neglect: neglego.

OR

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

(The king shows kindness to a Macedonian soldier exhausted by a blizzard)

Ordinibus solutis agmen iter per saltum faciebat. Milites multi perierant, multi per silvam dispersi errabant. Rex unus tanti mali patiens circumibat milites et dispersos contrahebat. Castra loco idoneo poni iussit et arbores quam plurimas accendi. Mox continenti incendio crederes totum saltum ardere. Forte Macedo gregarius miles, se et arma aegre sustentans, vesperi in castra pervenerat. Quo viso rex, quamquam ipse tunc maxime admoto igne refovebat corpus, ex sella sua exsiluit torpentemque militem, demptis armis, in sua sede iussit sedere. Miles diu, nec ubi requiesceret nec a quo esset exceptus, agnovit. Tandem recepto calore vitali, ut regiam sedem regemque vidit, territus surgit. Quem intuens rex "nonne intellegis, miles," inquit, "quanto meliore sorte vos, quam Persae, sub rege vivatis? Illis enim in sella regis consedissee capitale esset, tibi saluti fuit."

saltus: mountain pass. contraho: I draw together. continens: immediate. refoveo: I revive.
sella: throne. torpeo: I am numb. demo: I take away. sors: lot, fate. capitalis: capital offence.

- (i) In what manner was the army making its way through the mountain pass? (4)
(ii) What had happened to many of the soldiers? What were many others doing? (6)
(iii) How did the king react to the fate of the soldiers? What action did he take? (8)
(iv) What **two** orders did the king give? What was the apparent result of the second order? (12)
(v) When did the soldier reach the camp and what was his condition? (8)
(vi) How was the king reviving himself? (4)
(vii) What **three** actions did the king take on seeing the soldier? (9)
(viii) At that point, what **two** facts did the soldier not realise? (8)
(ix) Why is the word *territus* (line 8) used to describe the soldier? (6)
(x) What question did the king ask the soldier regarding life under the king's rule? (4)
(xi) Explain the difference between what happened to the Macedonian soldier and what would have happened to a Persian soldier in similar circumstances. (6)

2. Translate into English **any three** of the passages **A, B, C, D**. (All passages in this question carry equal marks):- **[130]**

A.

(Night falls on the eve of battle between Aeneas and Turnus)

vix e conspectu exierat campumque tenebat,
cum pater Aeneas, saltus ingressus apertos,
exsuperatque iugum silvaeque evadit opaca.
sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur
agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt;
ac simul Aeneas fumantes pulvere campos
prospexit longe Laurentiaque agmina vidit:
et saevum Aenean agnovit Turnus in armis
adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum.
continuoque ineant pugnas et proelia temptent,
ni roseus fessos iam gurgite Phoebus Hibero
tingat equos noctemque die labente reducat.

Virgil

exierat: the subject is Turnus. saltus: mountain pass. iugum: hill-crest. opacus: shaded.
fumans: dim, smoky. Laurentius: Laurentine (i.e. from Latium). flatus: breath. continuo: immediately.
gurgis: sea. Phoebus: the sun. Hiberus: western. tingo: I touch, bathe.

B.

(Jugurtha and the Roman generals try to outwit each other)

Eo tempore Jugurtha hostem per colles sequi, tempus aut locum pugnae quaerere, qua venturum hostem audierat, pabulum et aquarum fontes, quorum penuria erat, corrumpere; modo se Metello interdum Mario ostendere, postremos in agmine temptare ac statim in colles regredi, neque proelium facere neque otium pati.

Metellus ubi videt se dolis fatigari neque ullam occasionem pugnandi ab hoste dari, urbem magnam, nomine Zamam, statuit oppugnare. Ratus est Jugurtham laborantibus suis auxilio venturum ibique proelium fore. At Jugurtha cum a perfugis cognovisset quae pararentur, magnis itineribus Metellum antevenit atque oppidanos hortatur ut moenia defendant, praeterea pollicetur se in tempore cum exercitu fore.

Sallust

qua: where, in the place which. pabulum: food, fodder. penuria: want, scarcity.
corrumpo: I destroy. modo...interdum: at one time...at another time. otium: rest. patior: I allow.
dolis: trick. reor: I think. magna itinera: forced marches.

C.

(Horace tells Fuscus that the good man is safe everywhere)

Integer vitae scelerisque purus
non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
nec venenatis grava sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra,

sive per Syrtis iter aestuosas
sive facturus per inhospitalem
Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
lambit Hydaspes.

pone sub curru nimium propinqui
solis in terra domibus negata:
dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
dulce loquentem.

Horace

integer: a good man. egeo (+ Ablative): I need. Maurus: Moorish. venenatus: poisoned.
pharetra: a quiver. iter facio: I make a journey. aestuosus: burning. lambo: I wash.
Hydaspes: a river in India. pone: banish me. Lalage: name of Horace's girlfriend.

D.

(A Carthaginian general leads an attack but is driven back)

Cum praeterveheretur Hispaniae oram, haud procul Carthagine Nova expositis in terram militibus proximos depopulatus agros, inde ad urbem classem appulit. Ibi cum interdiu milites in navibus tenuisset, nocte in litus expositos ad partem eam muri, qua capta Carthago ab Romanis fuerat, ducit; nec praesidio satis valido urbem teneri ratus est et aliquos oppidanorum ad spem novandi res aliquid moturos. Ceterum nuntii ex agris trepidi simul populationem agrestiumque fugam et hostium adventum attulerant, et visa interdiu classis erat, nec sine causa electam ante urbem stationem apparebat. Itaque milites instructi armatique intra portam continebantur.

Livy

praetervehor: I sail past. qua: where. reor: I think. populatio: destruction. agrestis: a countryman.
adfero: I bring news.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

His adhortationibus incitatos corpora curare atque ad iter se parare iubet. Postero die profectus adversa ripa Rhodani mediterranea Galliae petit, non quia rector ad Alpes via esset, sed quantum a mari recessisset minus obvium fore Romanum credens, cum quo, priusquam in Italiam ventum foret, non erat in animo manus conserere. Quartis castris ad Insulam pervenit. Ibi Isara Rhodanusque amnes diversis ex Alpibus decurrentes agri aliquantum amplexi confluunt in unum; mediis campis Insulae nomen inditum. Incolunt prope Allobroges, gens iam inde nulla Gallica gente opibus aut fama inferior. Tum discors erat. Regni certamine ambigebant fratres; maior et qui prius imperitabat, Brancus nomine, a minore fratre et coetu iuniorum, qui iure minus vi plus poterat, pellebatur.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) In the dispute between the two brothers which is mentioned in the above passage, what judgement did Hannibal make?
- (b) Livy's ability as a storyteller is evident in Book XXI of *Ab Urbe Condita*. Briefly discuss this opinion.
- (c) Describe the attempts of the Roman envoys to win over the Gauls. How was the reaction in Massilia different?
- (d) In Book XXI of *Ab Urbe Condita*, Hannibal shows that he is understanding and can deal skilfully and effectively with people. Briefly discuss this opinion.
- (e) Write a brief note on **two** of the following:-

Quintus Fabius; Cornelius Scipio; the river Druentia; Hanno; Saguntum.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

iamque ad Messapi socios tendebat; ibi ignem
deficere extremum et religatos rite videbat
carpere gramen equos: breviter cum talia Nisus -
sensit enim nimia caede atque cupidine ferri -
'absistamus,' ait, 'nam lux inimica propinquat.
poenarum exhaustum satis est; via facta per hostes.'
multa virum solido argento perfecta relinquunt
armaque craterasque simul pulchrosque tapetas.
Euryalus phaleras Rhamnetis et aurea bullis
cingula, Tiburti Remulo ditissimus olim
quae mittit dona, hospitio cum iungeret absens,
Caedicus; ille suo moriens dat habere nepoti;
post mortem bello Rutuli pugnaque potiti:
haec rapit atque umeris nequiquam fortibus aptat.

Virgil

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

(30)

- (a) Briefly describe the character of Turnus as shown in *Aeneid IX*.
- (b) Briefly discuss the opinion that *Aeneid IX* shows graphically the true horrors of war.
- (c) Write a note on **three** of the following:-
Lavinia; Palladium; Ascanius; Vesta; genetrix Berecynthia.
- (d) Do you admire Nisus and Euryalus? Give reasons for your answer.
- (e) Briefly discuss the statement that, "There is a great sense of speed and urgency in *Aeneid IX*."

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

[30]

- (a) Explain the tense of *traiciuntur* and the case of *speculatum* and the mood of *parent* in the following extract:-

Dum elephanti traiciuntur, interim Hannibal Numidas equites quingentos ad castra Romana miserat speculatum ubi et quantae copiae essent et quid parent.

- (b) Explain the tense of *moratur* and the case of *regi* and *Volcente* in the following lines:-

interea praemissi equites ex urbe Latina,
cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,
ibant et Turno regi responsa ferebant,
ter centum, scutati omnes, Volcente magistro.

(10)

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

cognosco, fero, cogo, nuntio, patior.

(10)

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

proeliis audax, neque te silebo.

(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]

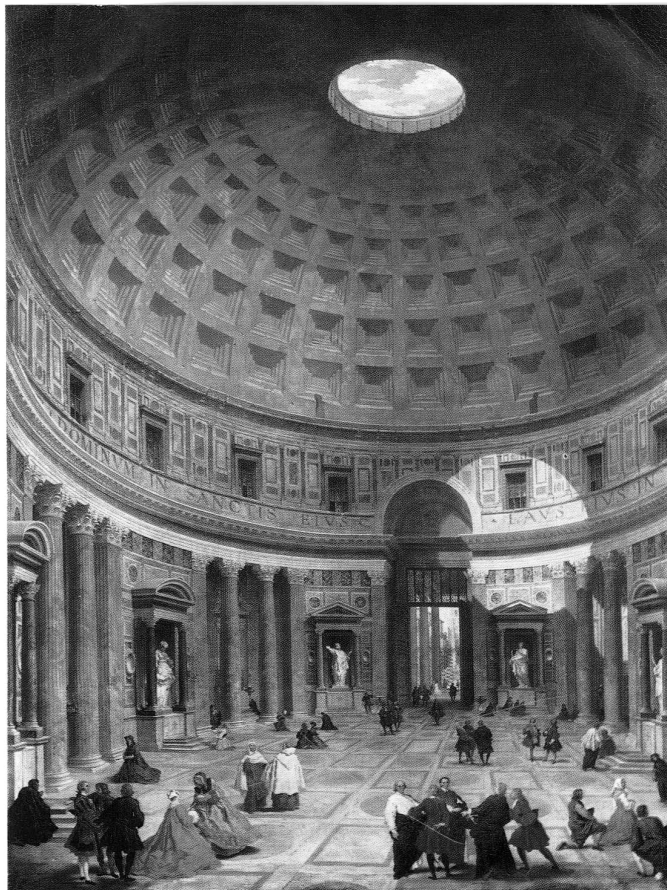
A.

- (i) Augustus' greatest success was in his administration of the expanding empire. Briefly discuss this opinion.
- (ii) Describe how a Roman might remember **any two** of the following:-
the character of Nero; *delatores*; Dacia; the influence of women in Roman politics.
- (iii) Give an account of the rise and importance of the Flavian dynasty.

B.

- (i) Give an account of the life and writings of **either** Caesar **or** Sallust.
- (ii) Write a note on **two** of the following. In your answer refer to the political significance of the two you have chosen.
Arch of Titus; Ara Pacis; Circus Maximus.
- (iii) Having looked at Photographs **A**, **B** and **C**, below and overleaf, answer **two** of the following questions:-
- (a) Name the building in Photograph **A** and describe its main features.
- (b) With reference to the bust of Hadrian shown in Photograph **B**, write a brief note on Roman portrait sculpture.
- (c) Name the monument on which the relief sculpture in Photograph **C** can be seen. Write a brief note on the monument itself.

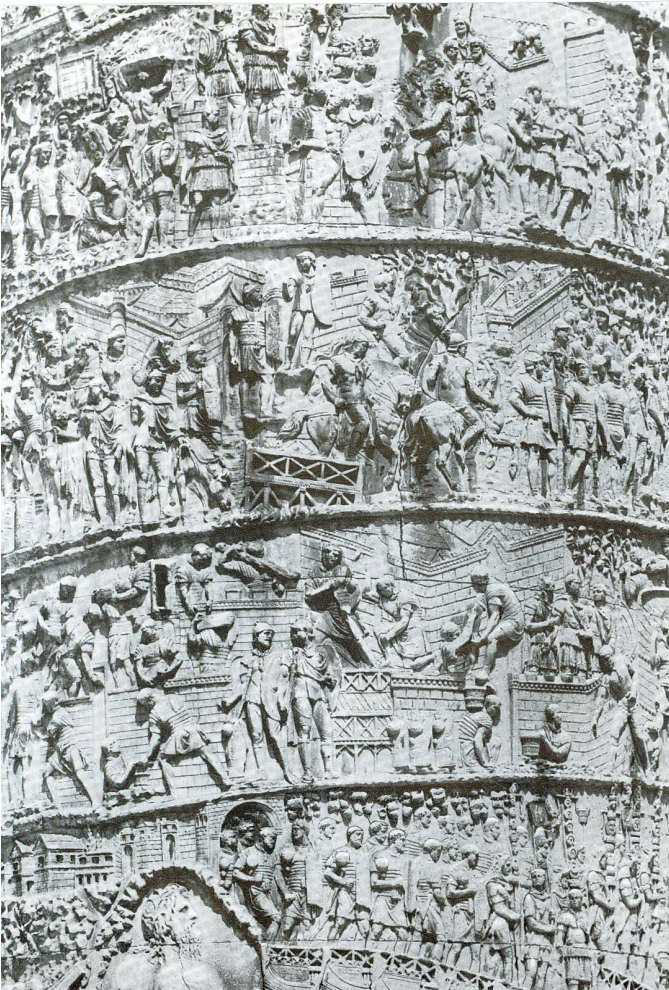
A



B



C



Photographs A and C are taken from *Roman Art and Architecture*, M. Wheeler, Thames and Hudson. Photograph B is taken from *The Grandeur that was Rome*, Stobart, Sidgwick and Jackson.

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