



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2012

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Friday, 15 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

A. Translate into Latin:-

When he had spent many days in this camp, Galba was informed by his scouts that the Gauls had retreated during the night and had advanced into the nearby mountains. Therefore Caesar ordered his cavalry to prepare their arms and to set out at midday in order to find out where the enemy had taken up a position. He wished to attack them so that they would not reach the river. Galba's infantry had no boats. And so if the enemy crossed the river, they would not be able to pursue them. However, the Gauls had advanced so quickly that the cavalry were unable to find them that day.

consisto: I take up a position.

OR

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

(The elders in Rome prepare for the entry of the invading Gauls into Rome; there are tragic consequences)

Romae interim satis iam omnibus factis ad tuendam arcem, seniores domos regressi adventum hostium obstinato ad mortem animo exspectabant. Qui eorum fuerant magistratus, ut vestiti in insignibus fortunae pristinae honorumque morerentur, in medio aedium eburneis sellis sederunt. Galli, et quia interposita nocte a contentione pugnae, remiserant animos, et quod nec in difficili proelio pugnaverant, sine ira, sine ardore animorum postero die ingressi urbem; patente Collina porta in forum perveniunt, circumferentes oculos ad templa deorum arcemque. Non solum Galli venerabundi videbant in aedium vestibulis sedentes viros, ornatos vestimentis augustioribus praeter humano, sed etiam viros simillimos deis qui maiestatem gravitatemque oris prae se ferebant. Cum Galli ad seniores velut simulacra versi starent, M. Papirius, unus ex senioribus, Gallum scipione eburneo in caput percussit quod barbam suam permulserat. Gallus ad iram motus est atque ab eo initium caedis ortum est; ceteri seniores in sedibus suis occisi; post seniorum caedem nulli deinde mortalium parsi, aedes deletae, ignes iniecti.

tueor: I defend. seniores: elders. vestitus: dressed in. insignia: robes. pristinus: former. aedes: a house. eburneus: made of ivory. contentio: fighting. remitto: I refresh, relax. venerabundus: amazed. maiestas: dignity. prae se ferre: to display. simulacrum: statue. verto: I gaze. scipio: a staff, stick. permulceo: I stroke, rub. caedes: slaughter. parco: I spare. iniectus: set, started.

- | | | |
|--------|---|------|
| (i) | What had been done in Rome in anticipation of the arrival of the Gauls? | (6) |
| (ii) | In what frame of mind were the elders? | (6) |
| (iii) | In what did some of the elders dress? Where did they await the Gauls? | (10) |
| (iv) | Give one reason why the Gauls were relaxed. | (6) |
| (v) | In what state of mind did they enter Rome? | (6) |
| (vi) | The Gauls were amazed by the sight that greeted them. What was that sight? | (10) |
| (vii) | Why did Papirius strike the Gaul? | (6) |
| (viii) | What did the Gaul do in response? | (6) |
| (ix) | What happened to the rest of the elders? | (5) |
| (x) | Give two other consequences of the actions of the Gauls. | (8) |
| (xi) | This is a famous passage from Livy. In your opinion, what elements of the description are particularly memorable? | (6) |

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

A. (i) (*Palinurus checks the winds and the skies before the Trojans cross the sea to Italy*)

haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus et omnes
explorat ventos atque auribus aera captat;
sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo, ...
armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.
postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno,
dat clarum e puppi signum: nos castra movemus
temptamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas.
iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis
cum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus
Italiam. 'Italiam!' primus conclamat Achates,
'Italiam!' laeto socii clamore salutant.

Virgil (65)

segnis: slow, lingering. stratum: bed. auris: ear. cuncta: all. noto: I see.
Oriona: Orion. constare: to be settled. velum: a sail. pando: I extend.
rubesco: I grow red. fugo: I put to flight.

OR

A. (ii) (*Ariadne, abandoned by Theseus, climbs a rocky crag and sees his boat sailing away*)

mons fuit: apparent frutices in vertice rari:
hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis:
ascendo – vires animus dabat – atque ita late
aequora prospectu metior alta meo.
inde ego – nam ventis quoque sum crudelibus usa –
vidi praecipiti carbasa tenta Noto.
aut vidi, aut certe cum me vidisse putarem,
frigidior glacie semianimisque fui.
nec languere diu patitur dolor; excitor illo,
excitor et summa Thesea voce voco.
'quo fugis?' exclamo; 'scelerate revertere Theseu!'

Ovid (65)

frutex: a bush. vertex: top. rarus: unusual. scopulus: rock. raucus: rough. adedo: I erode.
metior: I scan. carbasa: sails. Notus: southerly wind. glacies: ice. semianimis: half-dead.
languere: to be weak.

B. (i) (*Scipio uses time at New Carthage to exercise and train his troops*)

Ipse paucos dies, quibus morari Carthagine statuerat, exercendis navalibus pedestribusque
copiis absumpsit. Primo die legiones in armis quattuor milium spatio decurrerunt; secundo
die arma curare et tergere ante tentoria iussi sunt; tertio die rudibus inter se in modum
iustae pugnae concurrerunt praepilatisque missilibus iaculati sunt; quarto die quies data;
quinto iterum in armis decursum est. Hunc ordinem laboris quietisque, quoad Carthagine
morati sunt, servaverunt. Classici milites tranquillo mari in altum evehit agilitatem navium
simulacris navalis pugnae experiebantur. Haec extra urbem terra marique corpora simul
animosque ad bellum acuebant.

Livy (65)

exerceo: I train. absumo: I spend. tergo: I clean. tentorium: a tent. rudis: wooden sword.
praepilatus: blunt. iaculor: I hurl. quoad: as long as. evehor: I set sail. agilitas: speed.
simulacrum: mock-fight. acuo: I inflame.

OR

B. (ii) (*Verres sends men to rob a shrine in Assorus*)

Hanc virtutem Agrigentinarum imitati sunt Assorini postea, viri fortes et fideles, sed nequaquam ex tam ampla neque tam ex nobili civitate. Chrysas est amnis qui per Assorinorum agros fluit; is apud illos habetur deus et religione maxima colitur. Fanum eius est in agro, propter ipsam viam qua Assoro itur Hennam; in eo Chrysaee simulacrum est praeclare factum e marmore. Id iste poscere Assorinos propter singularem eius fani religionem non ausus est; Tlepolemo dat et Hieroni negotium. Illi noctu facta manu armataque veniunt, fores aedis frangunt; aeditumi custodesque mature sentiunt: signum quod erat notum vicinitati bucina datur; homines ex agris concurrunt; eicitur fugaturque Tlepolemus.

Cicero (65)

Assorini: the people of Assorus. nequaquam: by no means. amplus: splendid. amnis: river. colo: I worship. fanum: shrine. simulacrum: statue. praeclarus: famous. marmor: marble. singularis: notable. manus: group. fores: doors. aedis: temple. aeditumus: temple-keeper. mature: quickly. vicinitas: neighbourhood. bucina: trumpet. fugo: I put to flight.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Eos ipsos quos cernant legatos non pinnis sublimem elatos Alpes transgressos. Ne maiores quidem eorum indigenas sed advenas Italiae cultores has ipsas Alpes ingentibus saepe agminibus cum liberis ac coniugibus migrantium modo tuto transmisisse. Militi quidem armato nihil secum praeter instrumenta belli portanti quid invium aut inexsuperabile esse? Saguntum ut caperetur, quid per octo menses periculi, quid laboris exhaustum esse? Romam, caput orbis terrarum, petentibus quicquam adeo asperum atque arduum videri, quod inceptum moretur? Cepisse quondam Gallos ea quae adiri posse Poenus desperet? Proinde aut cederent animo atque virtute genti per eos dies toties ab se victae, aut itineris finem sperent campum interiacentem Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis.

Livy

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

- (a) What circumstances made it difficult for the Roman Senate to deliberate calmly after the fall of Saguntum?
- (b) In what situation did Fabius say, "Hic vobis bellum et pacem portamus; utrum placet sumite"?
- (c) Briefly relate Hannibal's dealings with the Allobroges.
- (d) Would you describe Hannibal's crossing of the Alps as a success? Give reasons for your answer.
- (e) How did Livy manage to make this long history interesting? Give reasons for your answer.

B.

(i) Translate into English:- (60)

‘audite o mentibus aequis,
Aeneadae, neve haec nostris spectentur ab annis
quae ferimus. Rutuli somno vinoque soluti
conticuere: locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi,
qui patet in bivio portae quae proxima ponto;
interrupti ignes aterque ad sidera fumus
erigitur: si fortuna permittitis uti,
quaesitum Aenean et moenia Pallantea,
mox hic cum spoliis ingenti caede peracta
affore cernetis. nec nos via fallit euntes:
vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem
venatu assiduo et totum cognovimus amnem.’
hic annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes:
‘di patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troia est,
non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,
cum tales animos iuvenum et tam certa tulistis
pectora.’

Virgil

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

- (a) Explain the circumstances in which the above words are spoken.
- (b) Where was Aeneas at this point in the story? Explain what he was doing.
- (c) Do you agree that Virgil feels pity for young lives lost in war? From your reading of Book IX, give **two** examples of how he shows that he feels pity.
- (d) Tell briefly the story of Aeneas’ sacred ships.
- (e) Analyse the character of Turnus as he appears in Book IX of the *Aeneid*.

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

- (a) Explain the forms of the verbs *eripere* and *moriturus*, and the case of *armis* in the following passage:

qua vi iuvenem, quibus audeat armis eripere? an sese medios
moriturus in enses inferat?

- (b) Explain the forms of the verbs *traiciendorum* and *fuisse* and the case of *rei* in the following passage:

Elephantorum traiciendorum varia consilia fuisse credo; certe variata memoria actae rei. (10)

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

soleo, tango, nascor, veto, deleo. (10)

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

ludit herboso pecus omne campo (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.

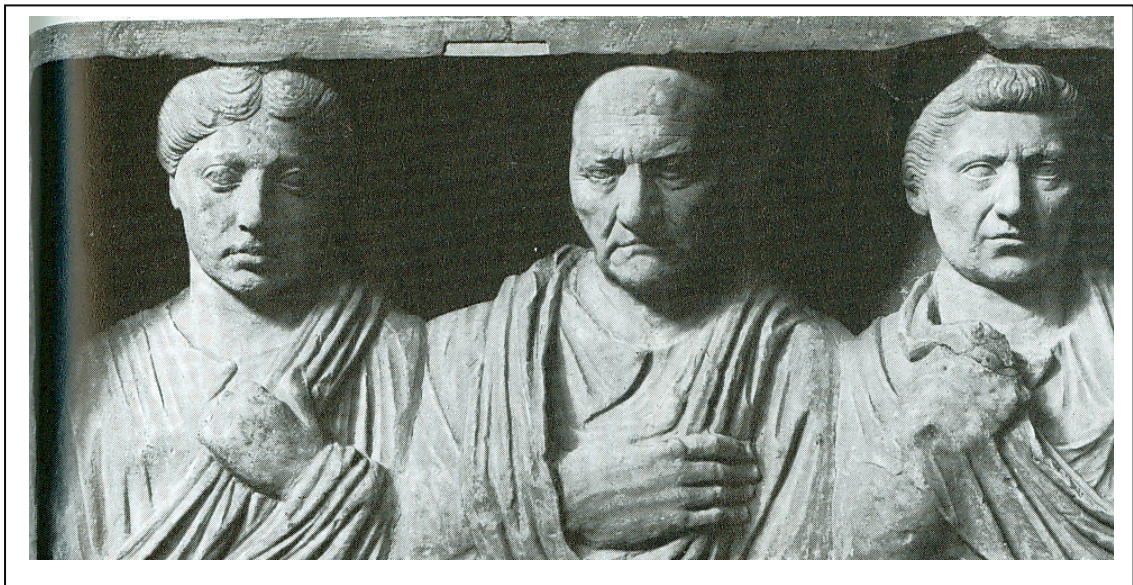
- (i) Explain the causes of the battle of Actium. What was the importance of this battle for Octavian and for the Roman Empire?
- (ii) Write a brief account of the reign of the Emperor Vespasian. Do you agree that he was the most important of the Flavian emperors? Give a reason for your answer.
- (iii) Write brief notes on **two** of the following:

Sejanus; Agrippina, the mother of Nero; the Great Fire of Rome; Germanicus.

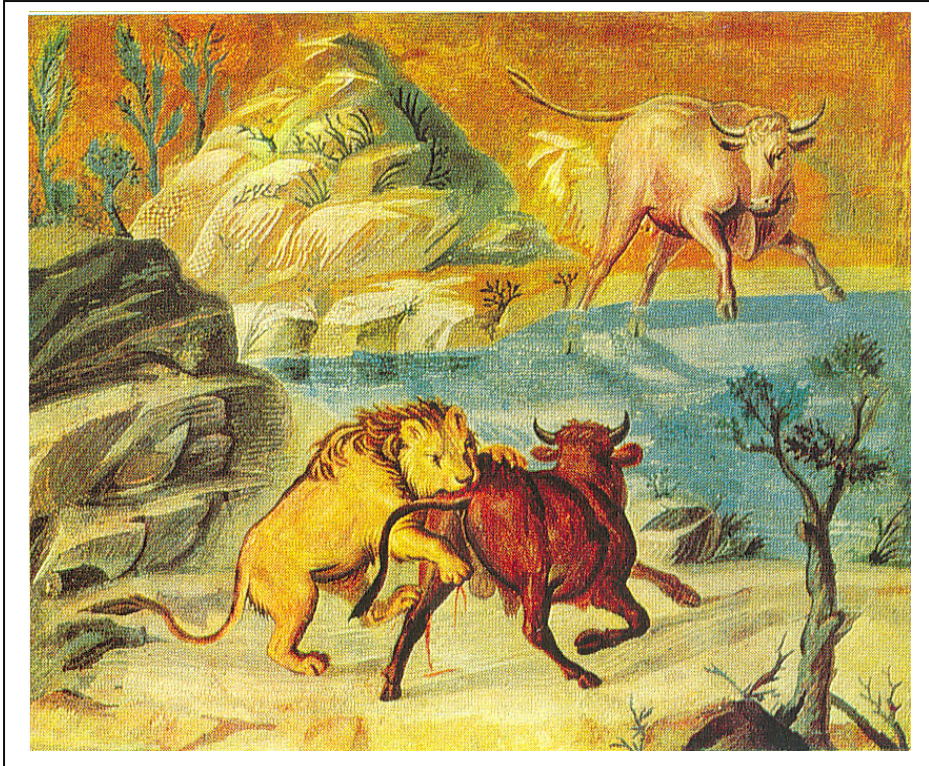
B.

- (i) Write an account of the life and works of **either** Cicero **or** Ovid. Which author do you prefer? Give a reason for your answer.
- (ii) The interior of the Pantheon is a rare masterpiece. Discuss this view referring to several examples from the interior of the Pantheon.
- (iii) Look at the Photographs **A**, **B** and **C** below and answer any **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Comment on the main features of the sculpture shown in Photograph **A**. In what way is this sculpture typically Roman?
 - (b) Photograph **B** shows a mosaic from Hadrian's villa. How does this example show the skill of the mosaicist? Describe **one** other Roman mosaic which you have studied.
 - (c) The building shown in Photograph **C** is regarded as one of the greatest architectural achievements of the Romans. Identify the building and describe **any two** aspects of its architecture.

A



B



C



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

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