Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2013

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Friday, 14 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

1. Answer Section A **or** Section B in this question:- **[75]**

   A. Translate into Latin:-

   The Romans were informed by their scouts where the people of the city <u>were hiding</u> and to where they had sent the women and children. They therefore changed their route and hastened into the territory of Capua, with Titus in command. He decided to go first to the coast because he hoped that he would find that the army had not yet left their camp. So quickly did he march that he came to the sea before the enemy knew that he was coming. After leaving two cohorts on the hill so that they could attack the enemy on the following day, he himself proceeded immediately to the city.

   I hide: me celo.

OR

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

   (*When the Persians land at Marathon, the Athenians send to Sparta for help and then march out to confront the enemy*)

   Darius autem, hortantibus amicis ut Graeciam <u>redigeret</u> in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit quae suas copias in Europam transportaret. Praefecti regii classe ad Euboeam appulsa celeriter Eretriam ceperunt omnesque eius gentis cives abreptos in Asiam ad regem miserunt. Inde ad Atticam accesserunt ac suas copias in campum <u>Marathona</u> deduxerunt. Hic locus est ab Athenis circiter milia passuum decem. Hoc tumultu Athenienses tam propinquo tamque magno permoti, Phidippumque <u>cursorem</u> <u>Lacedaemonem</u> miserunt qui nuntiaret quam celeri <u>opus esset</u> auxilio. Domi autem creaverunt decem praetores qui exercitui praeessent, in eis Miltiades. Eius auctoritate impulsi Athenienses ex urbe copias eduxerunt quae hostibus obviam in campum <u>Marathona</u> descenderent. Ibi acriter pugnatum est; qua pugna nihil adhuc exstitit nobilius; nulla enim unquam tam <u>exigua</u> manus tantas <u>opes</u> <u>prostravit.</u>

   redigo: I restore.   'Marathona' is Accusative case, singular number.
   cursor: messenger.   Lacedaemon: city of Sparta.   opus est: there is need (+Ablative).
   exiguus: small.   opes: military power.   prosterno: I overthrow.

(i)	What did Darius' friends encourage him to do?	**(7)**
(ii)	What first step did he take?	**(7)**
(iii)	What did the commanders do to the citizens of Eretria?	**(7)**
(iv)	Where did the expedition then go?	**(7)**
(v)	Where is Marathon situated?	**(7)**
(vi)	How did the Athenians obtain help from the Spartans?	**(8)**
(vii)	What exactly was the messenger to tell the Spartans?	**(8)**
(viii)	What action did the Athenians take in Athens?	**(8)**
(ix)	What action did Miltiades encourage the Athenians to take?	**(8)**
(x)	Why does the author consider this battle so remarkable?	**(8)**

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

A. (i) *(Aeneas and his men prepare a feast for themselves but it is disrupted by the Harpies)*

> huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
> laeta boum passim campis armenta videmus
> caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas.
> inruimus ferro et divos ipsumque vocamus
> in partem praedamque Iovem; tum litore curvo
> exstruimusque toros dapibusque epulamur opimis.
> at subitae horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt
> Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
> diripiuntque dapes contactuque omnia foedant
> immundo; tum vox taetrum dira inter odorem.
>
> **Virgil** (65)

armentum: cattle.   caprigenus: descended from a goat.   inruo: I rush in.
exstruo: I build.   torus: couch.   dapes: food.   epulor: I feast on.
opimus: rich.   quatio: I shake.   clangor: noise.   diripio: I destroy.
foedo: I contaminate.   immundus: filthy.   taeter: foul.   dirus: terrible.

OR

A. (ii) *(The Trojan hero Teucer, banished from Salamis by his father, sails off to found a new city of the same name)*

> Teucer Salamina patremque
> cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyaeo
> tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
> sic tristes adfatus amicos:
> 'quo nos cumque feret melior fortuna parente,
> ibimus, o socii comitesque.
> nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro:
> certus enim promisit Apollo
> ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.
> o fortes peioraque passi
> mecum saepe viri, nunc vino pellite curas.'   **Horace** (65)

'Salamina' is Accusative case, singular number. udus: moist.   Lyaeus: wine.   tempora: brow.
populeus: poplar.   vincio: I surround.   auspex: guide.   ambiguus: second.   tellus: land.

B. (i)   *(Clodius and his followers attack Milo on the road near his farm)*

Milo autem in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit; calceos et vestimenta mutavit; paulisper, dum uxor se parat, moratus est. Dein profectus eo tempore cum iam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. Fit obviam Clodio, qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam paraverat, ante fundum eius hora fere undecima aut non multo post. Illi qui erant cum Clodio, gladiis eductis, partim recurrerunt ad raedam, ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur; partim quod putaverunt hunc iam interfectum, caedere incipiunt eius servos, qui post erant. ex quibus qui animo fideli in dominum fuerunt, partim occisi sunt, partim domino succurrere prohiberentur.

Cicero (65)

quoad: until.   calceus: shoe**.**   obviam fio: I meet (+ Dative).   fundus: farm.
raeda: carriage.   adorior: I attack.   succuro: I come to help (+ Dative).

OR

B. (ii) *(Livy describes the layout of the mountain pass known as the Caudine Forks where the Romans were entrapped)*

Duae ad Luceriam <u>ferebant</u> viae, altera <u>patens</u> apertaque, sed quanto tutior, tanto longior; altera via per <u>Furculas Caudinas</u>, brevior; sed hic locus ita natus est: <u>saltus</u> duo alti, angusti silvosique sunt, montibus circa <u>perpetuis</u> inter se iuncti. Inter eos <u>saltus</u> satis <u>patens</u> clausus in medio campus iacet herbidus aquosusque, per quem medium <u>iter</u> est; sed antequam venias ad illum campum, intrandae primae <u>angustiae</u> sunt et postea aut retro via repetenda aut, si ire <u>porro</u> <u>pergas</u>, per alterum <u>saltum</u> <u>artiorem</u> evadere necesse est. In eum campum, Romani, via alia agmen <u>demiserunt</u>, sed cum ad <u>angustias</u> statim <u>perrexerunt</u>, arborum saxorumque ingentium <u>obicem</u> invenerunt.

Livy (65)

ferebant: 'led'.   patens: exposed.   Furculae Caudinae: Caudine Forks.   saltus: pass.
perpetuus: unbroken.   iter: road.   angustiae (pl.): narrow pass.   porro: forward.
pergo: I continue.   artus: narrow.   demitto: I lead down.   obex: barrier, obstacle.

3.   Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B in this question:-   **[90]**

A.

   (i) Translate into English:-   (60)

Iam Hadrumetum 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 a custodibus Romanis deducti ad Scipionem essent, traditos eos tribuno militum, iussosque omisso metu visere omnia per castra qua vellent circumduci iussit; percontatusque satin per commodum omnia explorassent, 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, maxime hostis fiducia, quae non de nihilo profecto concepta esset, percussus.

Livy

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

      (a) Describe the actions of Syphax against the Romans after Masinissa has been declared king.

      (b) How does Scipio react to the marriage of Masinissa and Sophonisba?

      (c) Why was Mago willing to consent to the request of the envoys from Carthage that he return home?

      (d) How does Hannibal react to the instruction from Carthage to return home?

      (e) Write a brief note on Scipio as he appears in Book XXX.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-   (60)

> qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
> frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
> nunc positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa,
> lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga
> arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
> una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achilles
> armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
> succedunt tecto, et flammas ad culmina iactant.
> ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
> limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit
> aeratos; iamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
> robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
> apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt;
> apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,
> armatosque vident stantes in limine primo.   **Virgil**

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

(a) To whom does the metaphor in the first lines above refer? What impression of this warrior does the metaphor give you?

(b) Describe the punishment which the priest Laocoon suffered. Why was he so punished?

(c) Briefly describe the capture of Cassandra. Describe the results of her capture.

(d) Describe Hector as he appears to Aeneas in Book 2. What message does he bring to Aeneas?

(e) What is your impression of the character of Aeneas from your reading?
Support your answer with reference to Book 2.

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

(a) Explain the cases of *urbi* and *victis* and the form of the verb *moriamur* in the following passage:

>   succurritis <u>urbi</u>
> incensae: <u>moriamur,</u> et in media arma ruamus.
> una salus <u>victis</u> nullam sperare salutem.

(b) Explain the forms of the verbs *voluisset* and *quaereret* and the case of *sese* in the following passage:

> Nam cum Scipio quid sibi <u>voluisset</u> <u>quaereret</u> … tum ille peccasse quidem <u>sese</u> atque insanisse fatebatur.
                                                                      (10)

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

>   pario,   parco,   audeo,   orior,   fundo.   (10)

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

>   caelo tonantem credidimus Iovem.   (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) Discuss the government of Rome under Augustus. Do you think that the citizens of Rome at that time would have considered that they were living in a Golden Age? Explain your answer.

(ii) The Flavian dynasty is noted for both success and failure. Discuss this comment. In your answer refer to the reigns of at least **two** of the Flavian emperors.

(iii) Write notes on **two** of the following:

The Emperor Nerva;   Burrus and Seneca;   Messalina;   The Emperor Gaius (Caligula).

B.

(i) Give an account of the life and works of **either** Livy **or** Virgil. What attitude towards Rome is shown by the author you have chosen?

(ii) Roman theatres were constructed to be both practical and aesthetically pleasing. Discuss this view. In your answer refer to at least **two** examples of Roman theatres.

(iii) Look at the Photographs **A, B** and **C** and answer **two** of the following questions:-

(a) What monument is shown in Photograph **A**? Describe **two** scenes which are depicted on this monument. In your opinion, what is the significance of this monument?

(b) What structure is shown in Photograph **B** and where is it situated? What were the main features of this and other similar structures?

(c) From what monument does the relief panel shown in Photograph **C** come and on what occasion was the monument erected? Comment briefly on some of the main features of the monument.

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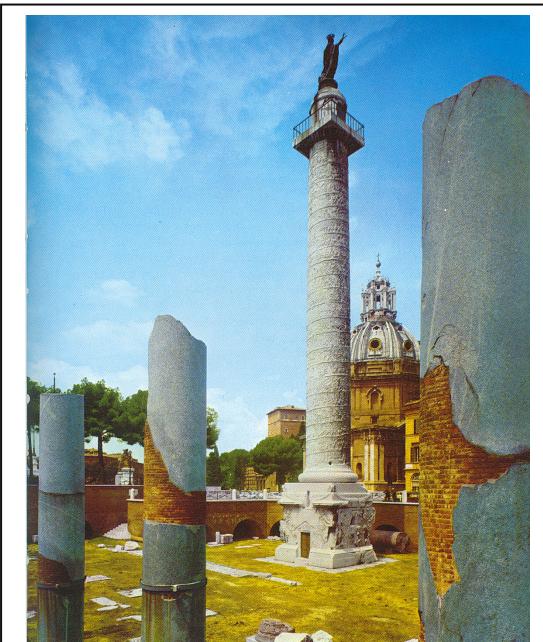
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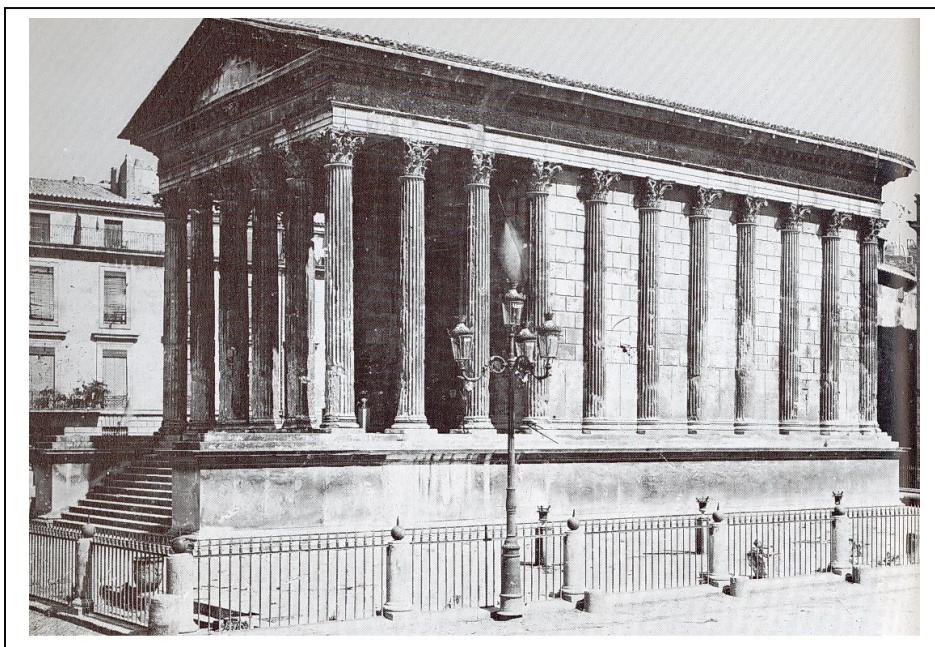
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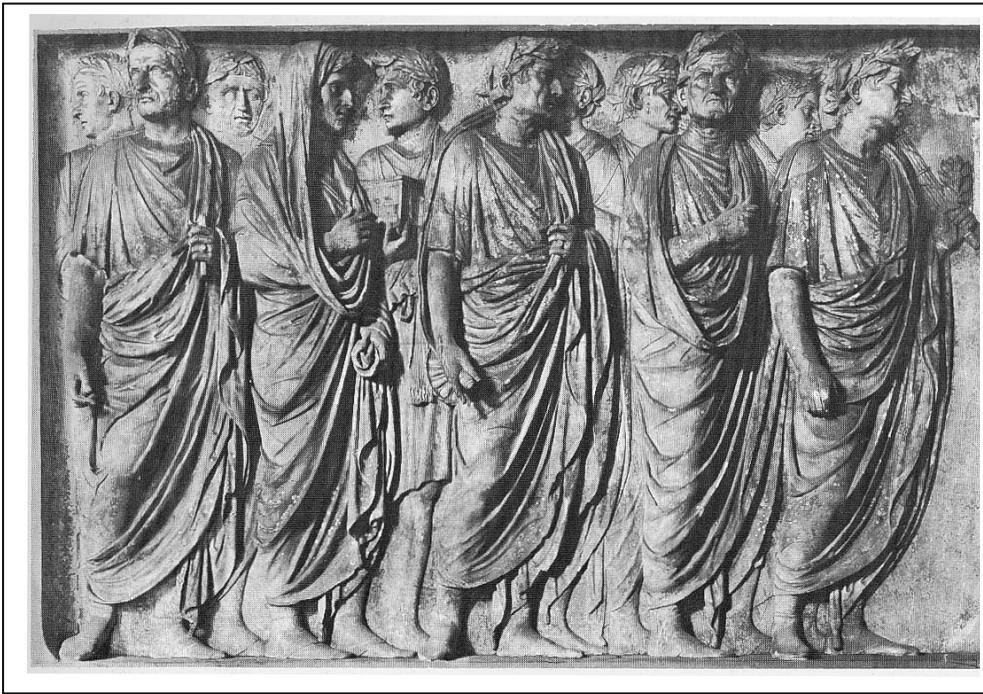
Photographs A, B and C are taken from *Roman Art and Architecture*, M. Wheeler, Thames and Hudson.

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