Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2015

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Friday, 12 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

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

    A.   Translate into Latin:-

The famous general Marius was forced to flee from Rome so that he would not be put to death by Sulla. While he was attempting to escape from Italy he embarked on a ship to sail to Africa. The wind forced him to land in a place where he <u>wandered about</u> until at last he found his way to Minturnae, a town near the sea coast. When he learned that the cavalry of Sulla was approaching, he was able, with great difficulty, to reach another ship. But the sailors feared that, if they helped him to escape, his enemies would punish them; therefore they put him ashore again.

I wander about: erro.

<p align="center">OR</p>

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

(Laelius tells his friends of the loss of his great friend, Scipio, and the consolation that he finds)

Ego si Scipionis <u>desiderio</u> me moveri negem, <u>utrum</u> id recte faciam sapientes viri iudicent; sed certe <u>mentiar</u>. Moveor enim <u>desiderio</u> talis amici, qualis, ut arbitror, nemo unquam erit, ut confirmare possum, nemo certe fuit. Sed non <u>egeo</u> medicina; me ipse consolor et maxime illo solacio, quod nihil mali accidisse Scipioni puto; mihi accidit si quid accidit. Suis autem <u>incommodis</u> graviter <u>angi</u> est <u>amantis</u> non amicum, sed se ipsum.
Scipio minime immortalitatem optare volebat, sed <u>adeptus est</u> omnes honores quos homini fas esset optare. Is qui summam spem civium continuo adulescens incredibili virtute <u>superavit</u>; is qui consulatum petivit numquam, factus est consul bis; qui duabus urbibus <u>eversis</u> inimicissimis huic imperio non modo praesentia, verum etiam futura bella delevit. <u>Quid</u> <u>dicam</u> de moribus facillimis, de pietate in matrem, liberalitate in sorores, bonitate in suos, iustitia in omnes? Nota sunt vobis.

desiderium: loss, bereavement. utrum: whether. mentior: I tell a lie. egeo (+ Abl.): I lack.
incommodum: inconvenience.   angi: 'to feel anguish'. amantis: 'the mark of one who loves'.
adeptor: I achieve. supero: I fulfil. everto: I overthrow. quid dicam: 'why need I speak'?

    (i)   If Laelius were to deny that he was moved by the loss of Scipio, what
          would wise men judge?   **(6)**
    (ii)   If he were to deny, what would he be doing?   **(4)**
    (iii)   What kind of friend was Scipio to Laelius?   **(8)**
    (iv)   What does Laelius not lack?   **(4)**
    (v)   What is the great consolation which Laelius has in respect of Scipio's death? **(7)**
    (vi)   What is the sign of one who loves not his friend, but himself?   **(7)**
    (vii)   What did Scipio not want? What had he achieved?   **(8)**
    (viii)   What did Scipio fulfil as a young man (*adulescens*)? In what manner
          did he do it?   **(8)**
    (ix)   What did he never seek?   **(4)**
    (x)   Describe **two** of his successes.   **(8)**
    (xi)   Mention **two** attributes of Scipio's character of which Laelius feels he
          need not speak.   **(8)**
    (xii)   Why does he think he need not speak of these attributes?   **(3)**

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

A. (i) *(Aeneas advances to fight Turnus: warriors from both sides continue to fight)*

> At pater Aeneas, audito nomine Turni,
> deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces,
> praecipitatque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit,
> laetitia exultans, horrendumque intonat armis:
> quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse, coruscis
> cum fremit ilicibus, quantus, gaudetque nivali
> vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
> iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
> convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant
> moenia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros,
> armaque deposuere humeris.

Virgil (65)

praecipito: I press on with.   intono: I make a thundering noise.
Athos and Eryx are high mountains.   coruscus: shaking.   fremo: I roar.
ilex: holm oak. nivalis: snowy. certatim: eagerly. aries: a battering ram.

OR

A. (ii) *(Catullus asks the gods to help him forget his lover, Lesbia)*

> O di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus unquam
>   extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem,
> me miserum aspicite, et, si vitam puriter egi,
>   eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi,
> quae mihi surrepens imos ut torpor in artus
>   expulit ex omni pectore laetitias.
> non iam illud quaero, contra ut me diligat illa,
>   aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit:
> ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere morbum.
>   o di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

Catullus (65)

vestrum: 'in your power'. misereor: I have pity.   puriter: in an upright way.
pestis: destruction. pernicies: disaster. torpor: numbness. contra: in return.   diligo: I love.
potis: capable.   pudicus: chaste, pure.   taeter: disgraceful.

B. (i) *(Cicero considers poetry to be a special skill and poets to be highly desired by society)*

Atque sic a summis hominibus eruditissimisque cognovimus, poetam natura ipsa valere et mentis viribus excitari et quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari. Quare suo iure noster ille Ennius 'sanctos' appellat poetas, quasi poetae aliquo dono atque munere deorum commendati nobis esse videantur. Sit igitur, iudices, hoc poetae nomen sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa atque solitudines voci poetae respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt; nos instituti rebus optimis non poetarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant itaque etiam delubrum eius in oppido dedicaverunt.

Cicero (65)

eruditus: educated.   spiritus: poetic inspiration.   inflo: I inspire. Ennius: a Roman poet.
commendo: I commit to the care of someone.   barbaria: uncivilised nation.
institutus: educated. Colophonii: citizens of Colophon. Smyrnaei: citizens of Smyrna.
delubrum: shrine.

OR

B. (ii) *(Hannibal attacks the flourishing town of Saguntum)*

Dum ea Romani parant consultantque, iam Saguntum summa vi oppugnabatur. Civitas ea longe <u>opulentissima</u> ultra Hiberum fuit, sita passus mille ferme a mari. Saguntum in tantas opes brevi creverat seu maritimis seu terrestribus <u>fructibus</u> seu multitudinis <u>incremento</u>. Hannibal <u>infesto</u> exercitu ingressus fines, pervastatis passim agris, urbem <u>tripertito</u> adgreditur. <u>Angulus</u> muri erat <u>vergens</u> in locum <u>planiorem</u> patentioremque quam cetera loca quae circa erant; Hannibal adversus eum <u>vineas</u> <u>agere</u> instituit, per quas <u>aries</u> moenibus admoveri posset. Sed turris ingens imminebat, ut in <u>suspecto</u> loco, supra <u>modum</u> ceteri muri munitus erat et <u>iuventus</u> <u>delecta</u> ubi plurimum periculi ac timoris ostendebatur, ibi vi maiore resistebant.

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Livy (65)
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opulens: rich. fructus: produce. incrementum: increase.   infestus: hostile.
tripertito: in three divisions. angulus: a corner. vergo: I face towards.   planus: level.
vinea: siege-tower. agere: ' to bring up'. aries: a battering-ram. immineo: I overhang.
suspectus: vulnerable. modus: height.   iuventus delecta: the finest of youths.

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

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A.
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(i) Translate into English:- (60)

Reliquum est, ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur. Qui cum ex vobis quaereret, si in uno Cn. Pompeio omnia poneretis, si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri, cepit magnum suae virtutis fructum ac dignitatis, cum omnes una prope voce in eo ipso vos spem habituros esse dixistis. Etenim talis est vir, ut nulla res tanta sit ac tam difficilis, quam ille non et consilio regere et integritate tueri et virtute conficere possit. Sed in hoc ipso ab eo vehementissime dissentio, quod, quo minus certa est hominum ac minus diuturna vita, hoc magis res publica, dum per deos immortales licet, frui debet summi viri vita atque virtute.   At enim 'ne quid novi fiat contra exempla atque instituta maiorum.' Non dicam hoc loco maiores nostros semper in pace consuetudini, in bello utilitati paruisse, semper ad novos casus temporum novorum consiliorum rationes accommodasse.

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

   (a)   What answer does Cicero make to the objection that it is dangerous to put such power as he is proposing for Pompey into the hands of one man?

   (b)   Write a brief note on the island of Delos and explain its importance to the Romans.

   (c)   Describe the structure of a typical Roman oration. Use the *Pro Lege Manilia* to illustrate your answer.

   (d)   Write notes on **any two** of the following:

   Aulus Gabinius;   Lucullus;   Mithridates;   Tigranes.

   (e)   The *Pro Lege Manilia* gives us an insight into the political life of Rome. Discuss this statement.

B.

(i) Translate into English:- (60)

> et iam finis erat, cum Iuppiter aethere summo
> despiciens mare velivolum terrasque iacentes
> litoraque et latos populos, sic vertice caeli
> constitit et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
> atque illum tales iactantem pectore curas
> tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes
> adloquitur Venus: 'o qui res hominumque deumque
> aeternis regis imperiis et fulmine terres,
> quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
> quid Troes potuere, quibus tot funera passis
> cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?
> certe hinc Romanos olim volventibus annis,
> hinc fore ductores revocato a sanguine Teucri,
> qui mare, qui terras omnes dicione tenerent,
> pollicitus.'

Virgil

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

(a) Describe the part Venus plays in Book 1 of the *Aeneid*.

(b) Book 1 opens the epic *in medias res*. What does this mean and what effect does it have on our interest in the story?

(c) Write a note on Virgil's use of similes with special reference to Book1.

(d) Explain the reasons for Juno's hatred of the Trojans.

(e) Write notes on **any two** of the following:
  Aeolus; Neptune; Penthesilea; Sychaeus.

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

(a) Explain the cases of *telis* and *humi* and the mood of *fundat* in the following passage:

> tum vulgus et omnem
> miscet agens <u>telis</u> nemora inter frondea turbam;
> nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
> corpora <u>fundat</u> <u>humi</u> et numerum cum navibus aequet.

(b) Explain the forms of the verbs *dici* and *sit gerendum* and the case of *pauca* in the following passage:

> quoniam de genere belli dixi, nunc de magnitudine <u>pauca</u> dicam. Potest enim hoc <u>dici</u>, belli genus esse ita necessarium, ut <u>sit gerendum</u> …

(10)

(ii) Give the principal parts of **any three** of the following verbs:
  soleo, tollo, fungor, trado, posco. (10)

(iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:
  nullus argento color est avaris   . (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)   Give an account of the foreign policy of Augustus. Why did Augustus fail to retain Germania as a province?

(ii)   Nero was not a monster, but merely a weakling. Discuss this opinion of Nero.

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

Tiberius;   Claudius and the invasion of Britain;   Domitian;   the Praetorian Guard.
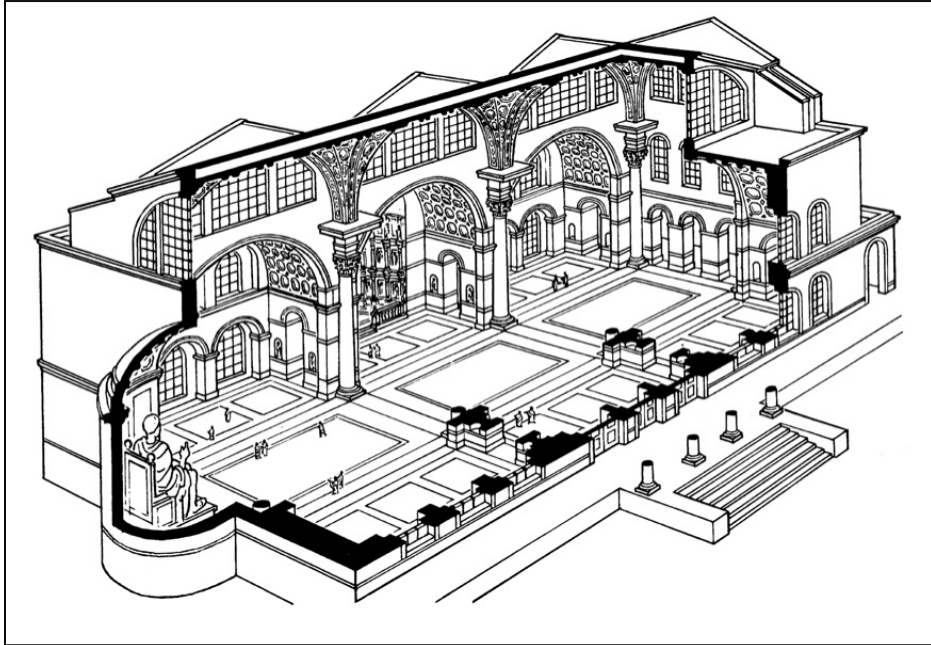
B.

(i)   Give an account of the life and works of **either** Livy **or** Horace. Comment on the writing style of the author you have chosen.

(ii)   Relief sculpture is a rich source of information for both Roman history and Roman everyday life. Discuss this comment making reference to specific relief sculptures.

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

(a)   Photograph **A** shows a Roman bridge. Comment on Roman bridges with specific reference to the use of the arch.

(b)   Photograph **B** shows a cross-section of a reconstruction of the Basilica Nova (Maxentius) in Rome. Comment on Roman basilicas and the part they played in civic life.

(c)   Name the site shown in Photograph **C**. Identify **three** features on this site and give an account of the function of **one** of those features.

A

B

C

Photographs A, B and C are taken from *Google images*.

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