

An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2001

LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 20 June - Afternoon 2.00 to 5.00

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) The town was so large that the enemy could not capture it. (15)
(b) They retreated in order to get reinforcements from their allies. (15)
(c) The citizens began to shout and dance because they were very happy. (15)
(d) However, the wise general who had fought in many battles, placed guards on the walls. (15)
(e) At nightfall the guards told the leader that the enemy were approaching again. (15)

to dance: saltare. guards: custodes.

OR

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

(Mixed fortunes for the Romans)

L. Manlio Voluseno, M. Atilo Regulo consulibus, bellum in Africam translatum est. Contra Hamilcarem mari pugnatum, victusque est. Nam perditis sexaginta quattuor navibus retro se recepit. Romani viginti duas naves amiserunt. Sed Romani cum in Africam transissent, primum Clypeam, Africae civitatem, in deditionem acceperunt. Manlius victor Romam rediit et viginti septem milia captivorum reduxit, Regulus in Africa remansit. Is contra Afros aciem instruxit. Contra tres Carthaginiensium duces victor fuit, decem et octo milia hostium cecidit, septuaginta quattuor civitates in fidem accepit. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petiverunt. Quam cum Regulus nollet nisi durissimis condicionibus dare, Carthaginienses auxilium a Lacedaemoniis petiverunt. Et ab duce Xanthippo, qui a Lacedaemoniis missus erat, dux Regulus victus est.

perdo: I lose. deditio: surrender.

- (i) Where did the events in the above passage take place? Where was Hamilcar defeated? (10)
(ii) Compare the losses of Hamilcar and the Romans. (10)
(iii) What was Clypea? What did the Romans do to it? (10)
(iv) Describe the success of Regulus. Had he much opposition, in your opinion? (15)
(v) After their defeat, what did the Carthaginians seek from the Romans? (5)
(vi) How did Regulus react? (10)
(vii) What did the Carthaginians do then? (5)
(viii) Who was their leader? How did he fare against Regulus? (10)

A. (i) *(The priest tells Decius how to pray for a Roman victory)*

Pugnatum est non procul a radicibus Vesuvii montis. Manlius dextro, Decius laevo cornu praeerat. Primo utrimque aequis viribus, eodem ardore pugnabatur; deinde in laevo cornu Romani, non ferentes impetum hostium, se receperunt. In hac trepidatione Decius consul magna voce inclamat: 'deorum auxilio opus est: age, pontifex populi Romani, dic verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoveam.' Pontifex eum iussit sic dicere: 'dei, quibus est potestas nostrorum hostiumque, vos precor ut populo Romano vim victoriamque detis hostesque terrore mortis afficiatis.' Haec precatus Decius in equum armatus insiluit ac se in medios hostes immisit.

Livy (65)

radix: bottom. laevus: left. cornu: wing (of an army). praesum: I am in charge of (+ Dative). vires (pl): strength, power. opus: need. pontifex: priest. me ... devoveo: I offer myself up. precor: I pray. vis: power. do: I give. insilio: I jump on.

OR

(ii) *(A search for food causes war; Caesar sends forces against the powerful Veneti)*

His rebus gestis, cum Caesar pacatam Galliam existimaret, atque ita inita hieme in Illyricum profectus est, quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere volebat, subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est. Eius belli haec fuit causa: P. Crassus adolescens cum legione septima proximus mare Oceanum hiemabat. Is, quod in his locis inopia frumenti erat, complures praefectos tribunosque militum in finitimas civitates frumenti causa dimisit; quo in numero missus est Q. Velanius in Venetos. Huius est civitatis longe amplissima auctoritas omnis orae maritimae regionum earum quod Veneti habent plurimas naves quibus in Britanniam navigare consueverunt.

Caesar (65)

pacatus: pacified. in eo: I begin. natio: tribe. inopia: scarcity. auctoritas: authority. consuesco: I am accustomed to.

B. (i) *(Ariadne frantically searches the empty beach for Theseus; she rushes along the shore calling his name)*

luna fuit; specto, si quid nisi litora cernam.
quod videant oculi, nil nisi litus habent.
nunc huc, nunc illuc, et utroque sine ordine, curro;
alta puellares tardat harena pedes.
interea toto clamanti litore 'Theseu!' reddebant nomen concava saxa tuum,
et quotiens ego te, totiens locus ipse vocabat;
ipse locus miserae ferre volebat opem.
nec languere diu patitur dolor; excitor illo,
excitor et summa Thesea voce voco.

Ovid (65)

litus: shore, beach. cerno: I see.
huc ... illuc: in this direction ... in that direction. harena: sand.
concavus: hollow. quotiens totiens: as often ... so often.
ops: assistance. languo: I am weak. patior: I allow. excitor: I am urged on.

OR

- (ii) (*Aeneas arranges the last honours for the slain Pallas; he covers the body with one of the robes made for him by Dido*)

haec ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus
imperat et toto lectos ex agmine mittit
mille viros qui supremum comitentur honorem,
intersintque patris lacrimis; solatia luctus
exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.
tunc geminas vestes auroque ostroque rigentes
extulit Aeneas quas illi laeta laborum
ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido
fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.
harum unam iuveni supremum maestus honorem
induit.

Virgil (65)

defleo: I mourn. tolli: to be removed, carried. lectus: chosen. supremus: final, last.
comitor: I accompany. intersum: I share. pater: Evander, father of Pallas.
solatium: comfort. exiguus: small. debitus: owed to. geminus: twin, two.
ostrum: purple dye. rigens: stiff. tenuis: thin, fine. tela: thread.
discerno: I interweave. induo: I clothe.

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

[90]

A.

- (i) Translate into English:

(60)

Ibi eum legati ab Carthagine paucis ante diebus in sinum Gallicum adpulsis navibus adierunt, iubentes primo quoque tempore in Africam traicere; id est fratrem eius Hannibalem - nam ad eum quoque isse legatos eadem iubentes - facturum; non in eo esse Carthaginiensium res ut Galliam atque Italiam armis obtineant. Mago non imperio modo senatus periculoque patriae motus sed metuens etiam ne victor hostis moranti instaret Liguresque ipsi relinquere Italiam a Poenis cernentes ad eos quorum mox in potestate futuri essent deficerent, simul sperans leniorem in navigatione quam in via iactationem vulneris fore et curationi omnia commodiora, impositis copiis in naves profectus vixdum superata Sardinia ex vulnere moritur.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) Write a note on Masinissa and Sophonisba.
(b) Describe Hannibal's reaction to his recall to Africa.
(c) Referring to Chapter 19 of Book XXX, describe how some of the older members of the Senate were unhappy at the way people react to good news. What action did they take?
(d) Write a note on Livy as a historian.
(e) Describe the composition of Hannibal's army at the battle of Zama.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

extemplo temptanda fuga canit aequora Calchas;
nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis,
omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.
et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenae,
arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso
improvisi aderunt. ita digerit omina Calchas.
hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso
effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem
roboribus textis, caeloque educere iussit,
ne recipi portis, aut duci in moenia possit,
neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.

Virgil

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

(30)

- (a) Describe what happened immediately before the passage above.
- (b) Write briefly on **any two** of the following:
Thymoetes; Laocoön; Cassandra; Menelaus; Priam.
- (c) Describe how Sinon tried to deceive the Trojans.
- (d) Write briefly on the similes in *Aeneid II*.
- (e) Write a brief note on the writings of Virgil.

4. Answer **all** of the following questions:-

[30]

(i) Write down the **Nominative Case, Plural Number** of the following nouns:-
hortus, rex, civitas, exercitus.

(8)

(ii) Write down the principal parts of the following verbs:-
mitto, ambulo, vinco.

(12)

(iii) Scan the following line from Virgil's *Aeneid* and mark the quantities:-
dat gemitum tellus, tum crebros ensibus ictus

(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 main features of the reign of Tiberius.
- (ii) Write briefly on **two** of the following:
 - (a) Claudius' invasion of Britain
 - (b) Nero and the Great Fire of Rome
 - (c) Galba
 - (d) The Emperor Titus.
- (iii) Write about Vespasian, as soldier and emperor.

B.

- (i) Write a note on the life and writings of Ovid.
- (ii) Write a note on the architecture of Roman temples. (You should make reference to at least **two** temples in your answer).
- (iii) Write briefly on **two** of the following:
 - (a) Trajan's Column
 - (b) Circus Maximus
 - (c) Ara Pacis

(d) Arch of Titus.