

An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2002

LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 19 June - Afternoon 2.00 to 5.00

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) The Roman infantry crossed the Rhine to wage war on the Germans. (15)
(b) The Germans, who did not want to fight, fled into the woods as quickly as possible. (15)
(c) The Romans were so eager that they surrounded the woods and attacked the German forces. (15)
(d) When they had fought for many hours, German messengers announced that they would surrender. (15)
(e) The happy Romans declared, "Now at last we can return to our families." (15)

Rhine: Rhenus. German: Germanus. eager: fervidus.

I surround: cingo. family: familia.

OR

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

(King Tarquin orders his two sons and Brutus to consult the oracle. Brutus understands the words of the oracle)

Iuvenes mandata patris effecerunt quod cognoscere volebant ad quem eorum regnum Romanum venturum esset. Vox Pythiae audita est, ex infimo specu missa: 'ille homo imperium summum Romae habebit, qui primus osculum matri dederit.' Titus et Arruns iusserunt omnes hanc rem tacere, ne tertius frater, Sextus, rem cognosceret. Constituerunt sorte discernere uter prior, cum Romam rediissent, matri osculum daret.

Sed Brutus, qui Pythiae responsum audiverat, humi se iecit. Quo facto terrae osculum dedit. Terra enim omnium mortalium mater est!

Postquam Brutus Romam rediit, rege Tarquinio expulso, primus consul factus est. Sic Brutus summum imperium Romae adeptus est.

mandatum: an order. Pythia = the name of the oracle. infimus: lowest, innermost. specus: cave. osculum: a kiss. discerno: I decide. adipiscor: I obtain.

- (i) To whom do the words *invenes* and *patris* refer? (4)
(ii) When the youths had carried out the king's orders, what did they want to find out? (6)
(iii) They heard a voice. Where did it come from and what did it say? (9)
(iv) What were the names of the king's three sons? Did they get on well together, in your opinion? (9)
(v) What decision had the two sons to make when they got back to Rome? (8)
(vi) Who else heard the reply of the oracle? What did he do? (11)
(vii) Why was the Earth (*terra*) so important? (6)
(viii) Tarquin was famous for his cruelty. According to this passage, what happened to him? (6)
(ix) What position did Brutus then hold? What was the significance of this new position? (8)
(x) Explain briefly in your own words how the prophecy of the oracle was fulfilled. (8)

2. Translate into English **one** passage from Section A and **one** passage from Section B:-

[130]

A. (i) *(Caesar describes three types of horned animal found in Germania)*

In Germania sunt tria genera animalium. Primum est bos, cuius a media fronte inter aures unum cornu existit. Sunt item quae appellantur alces. Harum figura est similis capris. Tertium est genus eorum qui uri appellantur. Hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, colore et figura tauri. Magna vis eorum est et magna velocitas. Homines uros foveis captos interficiunt et qui plurimos ex his interficiunt, magnam laudem accipiunt. Amplitudo cornuum et figura multum a nostrorum bouum cornibus differt. Germani haec cornua ab labris argento circumcludunt atque in amplissimis epulis pro poculis utuntur.

Caesar (65)

genus: kind, type. bos: ox, bison. cornu: horn, antler. item: likewise. alces: elk.
figura: shape. caper: goat. urus: wild ox. fovea: a snare.
ab labris: at the rim. circumcludo: I surround. epula: banquet. pro poculis: as cups.

OR

(ii) *(Hannibal is wounded while attacking Saguntum)*

Dum ea Romani parant, iam Saguntum summa vi oppugnabatur. Hannibal infesto exercitu fines ingressus est et, pervastatis agris, urbem agressus est; vineas agere instituit ut aries moenibus admoventi posset. Primo oppidani missilibus submovebant hostem; deinde in stationes operaeque hostium erumpere in animo habebant. Sed in his tumultuariis certaminibus plures Saguntini quam Poeni cadebant. Ubi vero Hannibal ipse, dum murum incautius subit, per femur tragula graviter ictus cecidit, tanta fuga ac trepidatio fuit ut opera ac vineae desererentur.

Obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit, dum vulnus ducis curabatur.

Livy (65)

infestus: hostile. vinea: shelter. aries: battering-ram. admoveo: I bring up.
oppidani: townspeople. submoveo: I dislodge. statio: guard, outpost.
opera (n. pl.): siege works. certamen: fight, battle. femur: thigh. tragula: javelin.

B. (i) *(By watching the flight of birds, Romulus and Remus decide which of them is to be the founder of the city)*

' nil opus est,' dixit 'certamine' Romulus 'ullo.
magna fides avium est, experiamur aves.'
res placet. alter adit nemorosi saxa Palati;
alter Aventinum mane cacumen init.
sex Remus, hic volucres bis sex videt ordine. pacto
statur, et arbitrium Romulus urbis habet.
apta dies legitur, qua moenia signet aratro...
augurio laeti jaciunt fundamina cives,
et novus exiguo tempore murus erat.

Ovid (65)

certamen: fight. avis: bird. nemorosus: woody. cacumen: summit.
hic: Romulus. pactum: agreement. arbitrium: power. lego: I choose.
signo: I mark out. fundamen: foundation. exiguus: short.

OR

(ii) *(Palinurus gives the signal; the first sight of Italy)*

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.
tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona
induit implevitque mero divosque vocavit.

Virgil (65)

constare: to be settled. velum: a sail. pando: I spread. rubesco: I become red.
Aurora: dawn. humilis: low. cratera: bowl. corona: garland. merum: wine.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:

(60)

Capuam a Calibus reditum est, Atellaque et Calatia in deditionem acceptae. Ibi quoque in eos, qui capita rerum erant, animadversum. Ita ad septuaginta principes senatus interfecti, trecenti ferme nobiles Campani in carcerem conditi; alii per sociorum Latini nominis urbes in custodias dati, variis casibus interierunt; multitudo alia civium Campanorum venum data. De urbe agroque reliqua consultatio fuit, quibusdam delendam censentibus urbem praevalidam, propinquam, inimicam. Ceterum praesens utilitas vicit; nam propter agrum, quem omni fertilitate terrae satis constabat primum in Italia esse, urbs servata est ut esset aliqua aratorum sedes. Urbi frequentandae multitudo incolarum libertinorumque et institorum opificumque retenta; ager omnis et tecta publica populi Romani facta.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) Describe Hannibal's efforts to save Capua.
- (b) Apart from the decisions made in the above passage, what other punishments were imposed on Capua?
- (c) Give an outline of the events on the Spanish front as described in Book XXVI.
- (d) Give **two** examples from Book XXVI of the dramatic quality of Livy's writing.
- (e) Write brief notes on **two** of the following:-

consul; praetor; comitia centuriata; comitia curiata.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

fit gemitus. tum membra toro defleta reponunt
purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
coniiciunt. pars ingenti subiere feretro,
triste ministerium, et subiectam more parentum
aversi tenuere facem. congesta cremantur
turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo.
postquam conlapsi cineres et flamma quievit,
reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,
ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aëno.
idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,
spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae,
lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba. **Virgil**

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

(30)

- (a) How did the person who is being mourned in the above passage, die? What additional honours does Aeneas pay the dead person?
- (b) What must Aeneas do before he is allowed visit the Underworld?
- (c) Write brief notes on **two** of the following:-
Palinurus; Mycenae; Achilles; Deiphobus.
- (d) "Aeneid VI is a hopeful book." Briefly discuss this comment.
- (e) Excluding the *Aeneid*, name **two** other writings of Virgil, and give a short account of his life.

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

[30]

(i) Write down the **Ablative Case, Singular Number** of the following nouns:-
dies, hortus, carmen, exercitus.

(8)

(ii) Write down the principal parts of the following verbs:-
capio, fero, moneo.

(12)

(iii) Scan the following line from Virgil's *Aeneid* and mark the quantities:-
sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra.

(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) Briefly write about **each** of the following battles:-
Actium; the Teutoberg Forest.
What was the importance of each battle for Octavian (Augustus)?
- (ii) Give an account of the reign of Nero.
- (iii) Write briefly on **two** of the following:-
(a) Caligula.
(b) How Vespasian became emperor.
(c) The Praetorian Guard.
(d) Trajan and the Dacians.

B.

- (i) Give a brief account of the writings of Caesar.
- (ii) Write briefly on Roman mosaics and describe **one** well-known Roman mosaic.
- (iii) Describe **two** of the following:-
(a) Pantheon.
(b) Circus Maximus.
(c) Pont du Gard.
(d) Ara Pacis.