



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2003

LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 18 June - Afternoon, 2 to 5

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) After many battles all of Italy was in the power of Caesar. (15)
(b) The Gauls thought that Caesar would now attack them. Therefore, they prepared to resist. (15)
(c) However, Caesar decided to sail across the sea in order to defeat the Spaniards. (15)
(d) The Roman soldiers who were tired, wanted to return home immediately to their wives and children. (15)
(e) Caesar was so angry that the soldiers were afraid and wanted to finish the war quickly. (15)

power: potestas. Spaniards: Hispani. tired: fessus. I finish: conficio.

OR

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

(Crispinus fears that Hannibal will use the signet ring of Marcellus for false purposes)

Nocte consules Romani cum ducentis equitibus ad collem, qui inter castra Romana et Punica erat, explorandi causa processerunt. Poeni, qui insidias collocaverant, Romanos subito adorti plerosque occiderunt, inter quos Marcellum consulem. Crispinus vulnere gravi accepto effugit.

Hannibal castra in collem, in quo pugnatum erat, statim transfert; ibi inventum Marcelli corpus sepelit. Crispinus, et morte collegae et suo vulnere territus, silentio insequentis noctis profectus castra loco alto et undique tuto posuit.

Anulo Marcelli simul cum corpore Hannibal potitus erat. Crispinus veritus ne hoc signo Hannibal fallaciter uteretur, circa proximas civitates nuntios misit: collegam occisum esse anuloque eius hostem potitum; ne quibus litteris crederent Marcelli nomine scriptis.

Poenus: Carthaginian. adortor: I attack. occido: I kill. sepelio: I bury. collega: colleague. anulus: signet ring. potior (with Ablative): I gain possession of.

- (i) How many cavalry were with the Roman consuls when they set out? What was the purpose of their journey? (8)
(ii) Mention **three** things which the Carthaginians did against the Romans. (12)
(iii) Name **one** Roman who was killed. What rank had he? (7)
(iv) Did Hannibal show respect for Marcellus? Give a reason for your answer. (6)
(v) Mention **two** things which frightened Crispinus. (8)
(vi) What did Crispinus do the following night? (8)
(vii) Who had got possession of Marcellus' signet ring? What was the danger associated with this, according to Crispinus? (10)
(viii) What news did Crispinus send to nearby cities? (8)
(ix) What warning did he give them? (8)

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

[130]

A. (i) (*Cicero asks the praetors to attack the ambassadors of the Allobroges at the Mulvian Bridge*)

Itaque L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum praetores, fortissimos atque amantissimos rei publicae viros, ad me vocavi et rem exposui. Illi autem, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, sine recusatione ac sine mora negotium susceperunt et, cum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem Mulvium pervenerunt atque ibi ita bipertito fuerunt ut inter eos pons Tiberis interesset. Eodem autem et ipsi multos fortes viros eduxerant, et ego ex castris complures delectos adulescentes miseram. Interim tertia fere vigilia exacta, cum iam pontem Mulvium magno comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent, in eos impetus factus est.

Cicero (65)

expono: I explain. praeclarus: wonderful. egregius: honourable. recusatio: refusal. suscipio: I undertake. advesperasceret: evening approaches. bipertito: in two parts. intersum: I am between. eodem: to the same place. incipio: I begin.

OR

(ii) (*Crastinus leads his soldiers into battle*)

Caesar cum exercitum ad pugnam cohortatus esset, militibus studio pugnae ardentibus, tuba signum dedit.

Erat Crastinus evocatus in exercitu Caesaris, qui superiore anno primum pilum in legione decima duxerat, vir singulari virtute. Hic signo dato, "Sequimini me," inquit, "manipulares mei, et vestro imperatori operam date. Unum hoc proelium superest; illo proelio et Caesar suam, dignitatem et nos nostram libertatem recuperabimus." Simul respiciens Caesarem, "Faciam", inquit, "hodie, imperator, ut mihi gratias agas." Haec cum dixisset, primus ex dextro cornu procucurrit atque eum electi milites circiter centum et viginti voluntarii eiusdem centuriae prosecuti sunt.

Caesar (65)

studium: zeal. ardens: burning, eager. evocatus: chosen, summoned. pilus: a division of the Roman army. manipularis: soldier. operam do: I do my best. superesse: to remain.

B. (i) (*The people celebrate the festival of Anna Perenna near the Tiber; they make sun shades*)

Idibus est Annae festum geniale Perennae
non procul a ripis, advena Thybri, tuis.
plebs venit et virides passim disiecta per herbas
potat et accumbit cum pare quisque sua;
sub love pars durat, pauci tentoria ponunt;
sunt quibus e ramis frondea facta casa est;
pars, ubi pro rigidis calamos statuere columnis,
desuper extentas imposuere togas.
sole tamen vinoque calent annosque precantur
et ducunt duras choreas.

Ovid (65)

Idibus: 'on the Ides.' genialis: joyful. advenus: coming from far away. viridis: green. poto: I drink. accumbo: I recline. par: mate. sub love: in the open air. duro (line 5): I endure (the sun). tentorium: tent. pro: instead of. calamus: reed. desuper: from above. caleo: I am warm. precor: I pray for. durus (line 10): clumsy. chorea: dance.

OR

(ii) (The heavens proclaim that Venus is coming to the down-cast Trojans)

defixi ora tenebant
Aeneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates,
multaque dura suo tristi cum corde putabant,
ni signum caelo Cytherea dedisset aperto.
namque improvise vibratus ab aethere fulgor
cum sonitu venit et ruere omnia visa repente,
Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor.
suspiciunt, iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens.
arma inter nubem caeli in regione serena
per sudum rutilare vident et pulsa tonare.

Virgil (65)

Cytherea: Venus. fulgor: lightning. ruo: I fall. visa (sunt): seemed. mugio: I rumble, roar.
suspicio: I look up. increpo: I resound. sudus: bright sky. rutilare: to shine with a red glow.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Iam vero virtuti Cn. Pompei quae potest oratio par inveniri? Quid est, quod quisquam aut illo dignum aut vobis novum aut cuiquam inauditum possit adferre? Neque enim illae sunt solae virtutes imperatoriae, quae vulgo existimantur, labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, consilium in providendo, quae tanta sunt in hoc uno, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, quos aut vidimus aut audivimus, non fuerunt. Testis est Italia, quam ille ipse victor L. Sulla huius virtute et subsidio confessus est liberatam; testis est Sicilia, quam multis undique cinctam periculis non terrore belli, sed consilii celeritate explicavit.

Cicero

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

(30)

- (a) Name **three** other places which Cicero calls on as witness to the greatness of Pompey.
- (b) Write a note on the historical background to the Lex Manilia.
- (c) Write a note on Pompey's success against Mithridates.
- (d) Name the main divisions of a speech such as *Pro Lege Manilia*.
- (e) Give a brief account of the writings of Cicero.

B.

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

talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus aeger
spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.
illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris;
tergora diripiunt costis et viscera nudant;
pars in frustra secant veribusque trementia figunt;
litore aëna locant alii flammasque ministrant.
tum victu revocant vires, fusique per herbam
implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae.
postquam exempta fames epulis mensaeque remotae,
amissos longo socios sermone requirunt
spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant
sive extrema pati nec iam exaudire vocatos.

Virgil

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

- (a) What sentiments were expressed by the speaker in the lines immediately preceding the above passage? What was the speaker's name?
- (b) Following this passage, what prayer does Venus make to Jupiter on behalf of the Trojans?
- (c) Write a note on the similes in *Aeneid I*.
- (d) Write a note on **two** of the following:-
Parcae; Aeolus; Bacchus; Vesta; Triton.
- (e) Excluding the *Aeneid*, name Virgil's other writings and write a note on **one** of them.

4. Answer **all** of the following questions:- [30]

- (i) Write down the **Genitive Case, Singular Number** of the following nouns:-
dies, equitatus, civitas, nuntius. (8)
- (ii) Write down the principal parts of **any three** of the following verbs:-
nuntio, deleo, contendo, facio, hortor. (12)
- (iii) Scan the following line from Virgil's *Aeneid* and mark the quantities:- (10)

omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus aestas.

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) Describe how Augustus tried to deal with the problem of the Rhine-Danube frontier.
- (ii) Give an account of the reign of Claudius.
- (iii) Write briefly on **two** of the following:-
Nero; Titus; Nerva.

B.

- (i) Give an account of the life and writing of **either** Livy **or** Horace.
- (ii) Describe how the Romans used the arch in various structures. In your answer refer to specific examples.
- (iii) Briefly describe **two** of the following:-
Roman portrait busts; the Roman Forum; Trajan's Column.