



# **Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission**

**Leaving Certificate Examination, 2004**

## **LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

**Wednesday, 23 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00**

## A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Caesar summoned many soldiers in order to attack the Gauls. (15)  
 (b) The Gauls built strong walls around their camp. "Let us defend bravely." (15)  
 (c) When messengers announced that the reinforcements had arrived, Caesar was happy. (15)  
 (d) He said, "Now at last we can lay waste the camp of the enemy." (15)  
 (e) The women and children were so frightened that many Gauls wished to flee. (15)

I summon: convoco. reinforcements: auxilia. happy: laetus.  
 I lay waste: vasto. frightened: territus. I flee: fugio.

## OR

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

*(Alexander passes a disturbed night and is slow in giving orders next morning)*

Apud Macedonas sollicitudo erat noctemque timore egerunt. Alexander, in tabernaculum rediit. Sed nec somnum capere nec quietem pati poterat. Tandem altior somnus gravatum animi anxietate corpus oppressit. Iamque prima luce duces ut acciperent imperia convenerant, insolito circa praetorium silentio attoniti; tum non somno regem quiescere sed timore marcere credebant. Non tamen quisquam e custodibus corporis intrare tabernaculum audebat; et iam tempus instabat, nec miles, iniussu ducis, aut arma capere poterat aut in ordines ire. Diu Parmenio cunctatus tum demum intrat tabernaculum. "Multa lux est," inquit, "instructam aciem hostis admovit; tui milites adhuc inermes exspectant imperium. Ubi est vigor ille animi tui?"

sollicitudo: anxiety. ago: I spend. tabernaculum: tent. gravatus: weighed down. imperium: order.  
 insolitus: unusual. attonitus: surprised. marceo: I am weak. audeo: I dare. ordo: a line of soldiers.  
 lux: daylight. inermis: unarmed.

- (i) In what frame of mind were the Macedonians? How did they spend the night? (8)  
 (ii) What was Alexander's behaviour when he first retired to his tent? (8)  
 (iii) Write down **two** Latin words which show why he could not go to sleep. (8)  
 (iv) When did Alexander's officers assemble before his tent? Why did they do this? (8)  
 (v) What surprised the officers? (4)  
 (vi) What did they think was Alexander's condition? (4)  
 (vii) What did Alexander's bodyguard not dare to do? (8)  
 (viii) What orders were the soldiers awaiting? (8)  
 (ix) In everyday speech, how would you translate *multa lux est*? (4)  
 (x) What contrast did Parmenio make between the enemy and Alexander's troops? (8)  
 (xi) Does the picture of Alexander in the above passage surprise you? Give a reason for your answer. (7)

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

[130]

A. (i) *(Hannibal receives an offer of assistance from the youths of Tarentum)*

Ad Hannibalem quinque nobiles iuvenes ab Tarento venerunt; alii ad Trasumennum lacum, alii ad Cannas capti, domos dimissi sunt cum eadem comitate qua Hannibal in omnes Romanorum socios usus erat. Iuvenes, memores beneficiorum eius, dicunt se persuasisse magnae parti iuventutis ut Hannibalis amicitiam quam populi Romani mallent; se igitur ab suis missos esse rogatum ut exercitum propius Tarentum admoveret; si signa eius et castra a Tarento conspecta essent, sine mora eum urbe potiturum esse. Hannibal ingentibus promissis datis eos domum redire iussit.

Livy (65)

comitas: friendliness. in: towards. utor (+Ablative): I use, I show. malo: I prefer. rogatum: "in order to ask." potior (+ Ablative): I take possession of.

OR

(ii) *(The citizens of Massilia prepare to meet the Roman attack)*

Eodem Brutus contendit aucto navium numero. Nam ad eas naves quae factae erant Arelate per Caesarem, sex naves captivae Massiliensium accesserant. Has naves superioribus diebus refecerat atque omnibus rebus instruxerat. Itaque suos cohortatus ut victos contemnerent, plenus spei bonae atque animi adversus eos proficiscitur. Facile erat ex castris C. Trebonii atque omnibus superioribus locis prospicere in urbem. Omnis iuventus, quae in oppido remanserat, omnesque superioris aetatis cum liberis atque uxoribus aut e muro ad caelum manus tenderunt, aut templa deorum immortalium adierunt et ante simulacra proiecti victoriam ab diis exposcerunt.

Caesar (65)

eodem: to the same place. augeo: I increase. accedere: to be added to. reficio: I repair. instruo: I equip. tendo: I stretch. proiectus: lying, prostrate. exposco: I ask for.

B. (i) *(Ovid tells of his last night in Rome and his preparations for going to his place of exile)*

Cum subit illius tristissima noctis imago,  
quae mihi supremum tempus in urbe fuit;  
cum repeto noctem, qua tot mihi cara reliqui,  
labitur ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meis.  
iam prope lux aderat, qua me discedere Caesar  
finibus extremae iusserat Ausoniae.  
non mihi servorum, comitis non cura legendi,  
non aptae profugo vestis opisve fuit.

Ovid (65)

subit: "comes to mind". tristis: sad. supremus: last, final. repeto: I recall. labor: I glide. gutta: a tear. lux: day. fines: territory. Ausonia: Italy. cura: interest. lego: I select. profugus: a banished person. ops: wealth.

OR

(ii) (Aeneas and Pallas go forth to war)

lamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis,  
Aeneas inter primos et fidus Achates,  
inde alii Troiae proceres; ipse agmine Pallas  
it medio chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis:  
qualis ubi Oceani perfusus Lucifer unda,  
quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignes,  
extulit os sacrum caelo tenebrasque resolvit.  
stant pavidae in muris matres oculisque sequuntur  
pulveream nubem et fulgentes aere catervas.  
illi per dumos, qua proxima meta viarum,  
armati tendunt.

Virgil (65)

apertus: open. proceres: princes. chlamys: cloak. pictus: ornate. perfusus: wet.  
Lucifer: morning star. diligo: I love. os (neuter): a face. tenebrae: darkness.  
pavidus: frightened. pulvereus: dusty. aes: bronze. caterva: squadron.  
dumus: bramble. meta: end, boundary. tendo: I go, head for.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Ut re ita gesta ad utrumque ducem sui redierunt, nec Scipioni stare sententia poterat, nisi ut ex consiliis coeptisque hostis et ipse conatus caperet, et Hannibalem, incertum utrum coeptum in Italiam intenderet iter an cum eo qui primus se obtulisset Romanus exercitus manus consereret, avertit a praesenti certamine Boiorum legatorum regulique Magali adventus, qui se duces itinerum, socios periculi fore adfirmantes integro bello nusquam ante libatis viribus Italiam aggrediendam censent. Multitudo timebat quidem hostem nondum oblitterata memoria superioris belli, sed magis iter immensum Alpesque, rem fama utique inexpertis horrendam, metuebat.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) Describe the events which immediately preceded the above passage.
- (b) What action did Hannibal take immediately following the above passage?
- (c) How did the reply of the Volciani to the Romans' request for an alliance influence other Spanish councils?
- (d) Book XXI of *Ab Urbe Condita* is full of dramatic scenes. Briefly discuss this opinion.
- (e) Give a brief account of the life and writings of Livy.

**B.**

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

“sponde digna tuis ingentibus omnia coeptis.  
namque erit ista mihi genetrix nomenque Creusae  
solum defuerit, nec partum gratia talem  
parva manet. casus factum quicumque sequentur,  
per caput hoc iuro, per quod pater ante solebat:  
quae tibi polliceor reduci rebusque secundis,  
haec eadem matrique tuae generique manebunt.”  
sic ait illacrimans; umero simul exuit ensem  
auratum, mira quem fecerat arte Lycaon  
Gnosius atque habilem vagina aptarat eburna.  
dat Niso Mnestheus pellem horrentisque leonis  
exuvias, galeam fidus permutat Aletes.

**Virgil**

- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (They carry ten marks each):- (30)
- (a) Who is speaking in the first half of the above passage? What circumstances led to this speech?
- (b) Explain the cause of Juno's enmity to the Trojans.
- (c) Briefly discuss the opinion that "Scenes from a Battle Field" could be another name for *Aeneid IX*.
- (d) Write a note on **two** of the following:-  
Parcae; Mycenae; Mons Palatinus; Cybele; Aurora.
- (e) Write a brief note on the life of Virgil.

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

- (i) Write down the **Accusative Case, Plural Number** of the following nouns:-  
ager, res, iudex, imperator. (8)
- (ii) Write down the principal parts of **any three** of the following verbs:-  
accipio, pono, video, mitto, sequor. (12)
- (iii) Scan the following line from Virgil's *Aeneid* and mark the quantities:- (10)

talibus accensi firmantur et agmine denso

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 events between the battle of Philippi and the battle of Actium. Why was the battle of Actium so important for Octavian?
- (ii) Write an account of the events of the Year of the Four Emperors.
- (iii) Give an account of the reign of the Emperor Trajan.

**B.**

- (i) Give an account of the life and writings of **either** Cicero **or** Ovid.
- (ii) Write a note on Roman bridges and aqueducts.
- (iii) Write a note on **two** of the following:  
Roman mosaics; Roman baths; Roman amphitheatres.

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