



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission**

**Leaving Certificate Examination, 2005**

**LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

**Wednesday, 22 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00**

## A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) The Roman legions destroyed all the towns and cities of the enemy. (15)  
 (b) The victory was so great that many Romans were proud and cruel. (15)  
 (c) The Roman general called his men together and encouraged them to torture the captives. (15)  
 (d) The soldiers obeyed immediately, but told the senators in Rome that the general was corrupt. (15)  
 (e) The senators were very angry. "Roman soldiers are always noble," they said. (15)

I torture: crucio, cruciare. I obey: pareo. corrupt: turpis.

## OR

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

*(At first his sons do not understand the advice of their father)*

Romani in Graecia multa oppida deleverunt. Ex his locis multi Graeci trans mare ad Italiam fugerunt ut novas sedes peterent. Ex eis quidam factus est agricola. Multis post annis cum agricola sciret se mox moriturum esse, timebat ne filii ipso mortuo non laborarent. Itaque eis imperavit et ut patris verborum meminissent et ut maxima cura ac diligentia in suis agris laborarent, quod hoc facto magnas divitias haberent. Senex mortuo filii verborum memores agros summa vi effodere coeperunt quod sperabant se magnas divitias ibi celatas repperituros esse. Mox autem veriti ne decepti essent cum neque aurum neque argentum repperissent, primum se stulte laboravisse putabant. Tandem intellexerunt cur pater re vera haec monuisset. Agri enim tam diligenter effosi et tam fertiles facti sunt ut seges esset optima.

sedes: habitation. morior: I die. memini (+Genitive): I remember. divitiae: riches.  
 senex: old man. effodio: I dig. reperio: I find. vereor ne: I fear that. stulte: foolishly.  
 seges: crop.

- (i) What did the Romans do in Greece? (3)  
 (ii) What did many of the Greeks do? What were their intentions? (8)  
 (iii) What way of life did one of the Greeks take up? (2)  
 (iv) Give **two** reasons why this man thought it necessary many years later to give certain instructions to his sons. (8)  
 (v) What instructions did he give? (8)  
 (vi) What reason did he offer for giving these instructions? (4)  
 (vii) What happened after his death? (8)  
 (viii) Why did the sons behave in that way? What fear had they? (12)  
 (ix) What did they think of themselves at first? (4)  
 (x) Which Latin word in line 8 is in contrast to *tandem* (also in line 8)? (4)  
 (xi) What did the sons understand about their father's advice? (8)  
 (xii) Why was there *seges optima*? (6)

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

A. (i) *(The Carthaginians are thrown into confusion; the nearness of their camp saves them from further loss)*

Nondum Hannibal e castris exierat cum pugnantium clamorem audivit. Itaque excitus tumultu raptim ad hostem copias agit. Iam Poenos primos occupaverat equestris Romanus terror; peditum Romanorum etiam prima legio proelium inibat. Hannibal pugnantes inter tumultum ac terrorem instruxisset nisi cohortium decurrentium per colles clamor iniecisset metum ne a castris intercluderentur. Inde pavor et fuga passim coepta est. Minorque caedes fuit, quia propinquitas castrorum brevior fugam fecit. Tamen supra octo milia hominum occisa, supra septingenti capti; signa militaria novem adempta.

Livy (65)

excitus: alarmed. tumultus: confusion. raptim: hurriedly. in eo: I enter.  
instruo: I put order on. iniecio: I inject. metus ne: fear that. intercludo: I cut off from.  
pavor: fear. passim: everywhere. adimo: I lose.

OR

(ii) *(In the civil war Afranius tries to stop forces coming to Caesar's aid)*

Nuntiatur Afranio magnos Gallorum comitatus qui iter habebant ad Caesarem, ad flumen constitisse. Venerant eo equites ex Gallia cum multis carris magnisque impedimentis, ut erat Gallica consuetudo. Erant praeterea hominum milia circiter sex cum servis liberisque; nullus ordo, nullum imperium certum, omnes autem sine timore iter fecerunt. Hos omnes flumina continebant. Ut hos oppugnet cum omni equitatu tribusque legionibus Afranius de nocte proficiscitur. Celeriter tamen se Galli expediunt proeliumque committunt. Hi pauci pari certamine magnum numerum sustinuerunt; sed ubi signa hostium appropinquare coeperunt, sese paucis amissis in montes proximos receperunt.

Caesar (65)

comitatus: convoy. impedimenta: baggage. consuetudo: custom.  
contineo: I restrain, I confine. sustineo: I hold up, I resist.

B. (i) *(Jason has left Queen Hypsipyle to continue on his travels. Hypsipyle speaks to him as he sails away)*

'ultimus e sociis sacram conscendis in Argon.  
illa volat; ventus concava vela tenet;  
caerula propulsae subducitur unda carinae:  
terra tibi, nobis aspiciuntur aquae.  
in latus omne patens turris circumspicit undas;  
huc feror, et lacrimis osque sinusque madent.  
per lacrimas specto, cupidaeque faventia menti  
longius adsueto lumina nostra vident.'

Ovid (65)

Argo: the name of Jason's ship. caerulus: blue. carina: ship. patens: exposed.  
os: face. madeo: I am drenched. lumina: eyes.

OR

- (ii) (At nightfall the Trojans land at a point near Italy; Palinurus checks the winds and the air)

provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia iuxta,  
unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis.  
sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci.  
sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam  
sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco  
corpora curamus; fessos sopor irrigat artus.  
necdum orbem medium nox horis acta subibat;  
haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus et omnes  
explorat ventos atque auribus aera captat.

Virgil (65)

provehor: I sail. iuxta: near. umbro: I darken. sterno: I spread out. gremium: embrace.  
tellus: the earth. ad: near. sortior: I cast lots. sopor: sleep. artus: limb.  
haud segnis: with energy. stratum: bed.

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

[90]

A.

- (i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Scipio C. Laelio cum Syphace aliisque captivis Romam misso, cum quibus et Masinissae legati profecti sunt, ipse ad Tyneta rursus castra refert et quae munimenta incohaverat permunivit. Carthaginenses non brevi solum sed prope vano gaudio ab satis prospera in praesens oppugnatione classis perfusi, post famam capti Syphacis in quo plus prope quam in Hasdrubale atque exercitu suo spei reposuerant percussi, iam nullo auctore belli ultra audito oratores ad pacem petendam mittunt triginta seniorum principes; id erat sanctius apud illos consilium maximaque ad ipsum senatum regendum vis. Qui ubi in castra Romana et in praetorium pervenerunt more adulantium - accepto, credo, ritu ex ea regione ex qua oriundi erant - procubuerunt.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) Briefly describe Hannibal's reaction on being recalled to Carthage.
- (b) How did Scipio deal with the problems caused by the marriage of Sophonisba and Masinissa?
- (c) Briefly outline the main points of Scipio's speech at the peace conference preceding the Battle of Zama.
- (d) Briefly describe how Hannibal aroused the fighting spirit of his army before the Battle of Zama.
- (e) Give a brief account of the life and writings of Livy.

**B.**

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

primus se, Danaum magna comitante caterva,  
Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens  
inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicus:  
'festinate, viri: nam quae tam sera moratur  
segnities? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque  
Pergama: vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis!  
dixit; et extemplo – neque enim responsa dabantur  
fida satis – sensit medios delapsus in hostes.  
obstipuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.  
improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem  
pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit  
attollentem iras, et caerula colla tumentem:  
haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.

**Virgil**

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

- (a) Which of the Trojans spoke after the above passage? What did he say?  
(b) Write a note on any **one** simile in *Aeneid II*.  
(c) Tell the story of Laocoon.  
(d) Write a note on **two** of the following:-

Palladium; Tenedos; Cassandra; Sinon; Menelaus.

- (e) Excluding the *Aeneid*, name **two** other works by Virgil and write a brief note on **one** of them.

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

- (i) Write down the **Genitive Case, Plural Number** of the following nouns:-

nox, princeps, puer, nomen. (8)

- (ii) Write down the principal parts of **any three** of the following verbs:-

capio, impero, mitto, video, fero. (12)

- (iii) Scan the following line from Virgil's *Aeneid* and mark the quantities:- (10)

plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras

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 **three** aspects of the reign of Augustus.
- (ii) Briefly discuss the events that made the reign of Caligula interesting.
- (iii) Name the three emperors of the Flavian dynasty. Outline the main events in the reign of **one** of the Flavian emperors.

**B.**

- (i) Write a brief note on the life and writings of **either** Horace **or** Catullus.
- (ii) Write briefly on the architectural features of **two** of the following:-  
Pantheon; Roman theatres; Circus Maximus; Roman rectangular temples.
- (iii) Name **two** examples of Roman relief sculpture. Give a brief description of **one** of those examples.

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