



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission**

**Leaving Certificate Examination, 2007**

**LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

**Wednesday, 20th June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00**

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Cicero tells the Roman citizens that Antony is dangerous. (15)  
(b) He ordered his son to find the books as quickly as possible. (15)  
(c) We have walked to the sea so many times that we are tired. (15)  
(d) Tomorrow they will go to Rome to see their friends in the forum. (15)  
(e) "Write that letter at once," Marcus told his slave angrily. (15)

tired: fessus. letter: epistula. angrily: irate.

OR

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

*(Leonidas and his Lacedaemonian forces are defeated through treachery)*

Prima luce Leonidas sensit se ab hostibus circumventum esse. Sed quod vir erat magna virtute, proelium committere ac pro patria mori constituit. Postquam socios laudavit, omnes eos dimisit. Multos Lacedaemoniorum etiam dimittere volebat, sed omnes negaverunt se regem deserturos esse. Tandem Leonidas, ubi perspexit hostes appropinquare, suos ad pugnam instruxit. Omnes Lacedaemonii sciebant copias hostium maximas esse neque ullam fugae spem se habere. Multas autem horas fortiter pugnabant atque hostes se recipere saepe coegerunt. Sed tandem omnes Lacedaemonii ad unum interfecti sunt. Hostes Lacedaemonios superare poterant quod proditor eis dixerat impetum in Lacedaemonios a tergo facere posse. Leonidas ipse ultimus periit.

constituo: I decide. instruo: I draw up. interficio: I kill. proditor: traitor.  
a tergo: from behind.

- (i) When did Leonidas realise that he was surrounded? (6)  
(ii) What kind of man was he? (7)  
(iii) What did he do with his allies? (8)  
(iv) What did he fail to do with his Lacedaemonian troops? (6)  
(v) Why did he fail? (7)  
(vi) When did Leonidas decide to draw up a battle line? (7)  
(vii) What **two** things did the Lacedaemonians all know? (8)  
(viii) How long did the fighting continue? (6)  
(ix) How many of the Lacedaemonians were killed? (6)  
(x) What information did a traitor give the enemy? (8)  
(xi) When did Leonidas die? (6)

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

A. (i) (*Cicero writes of the Sicilian city of Segesta and tells of a stolen work of art*)

Segesta est oppidum in Sicilia quod ab Aenea fugiente a Troia atque in haec loca veniente conditum erat. Itaque Segestani non solum perpetua societate atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatione se cum populo Romano coniunctos esse putabant. Olim hoc oppidum a Carthaginiensibus vi captum et deletum est, omnia quae ornamento urbi erant, Carthaginem ex illo loco deportata sunt. Fuit apud Segestanos Dianae statua ex aere, singulari opera artificioque perfecta. Hanc statuam propter eximiam pulchritudinem Carthaginienses ceperunt.

**Cicero (65)**

condo: I found. Segestani: the people of Segesta. cognatio: relationship, kinship.  
artificium: craftsmanship. eximia: outstanding.

OR

(ii) (*Caesar entices the enemy to attack*)

Prima luce hostium equitatus ad castra accedit proeliumque cum nostris equitibus committit. Caesar consulto equites cedere seque in castra recipere iubet; simul ex omnibus partibus castra altiore vallo muniri portasque obstrui cum simulatione timoris iubet. Quibus rebus hostes invitati copias educunt aciemque iniquo loco constituunt: nostris etiam a vallo deductis, propius accedunt et tela intra munitionem ex omnibus partibus coiciunt; ac sic nostros contempserunt, ut alii vallum manu scindere, alii fossas complere inciperent. Tum Caesar, omnibus portis eruptione facta, hostes in fugam dat, magnumque ex eis numerum occidit atque omnes armis exuit.

**Caesar (65)**

accedo: I approach. proelium committo: I join battle. consulto: intentionally.  
vallum: rampart. munio: I fortify. obstruo: I block up. simulatio: pretence.  
iniquus: uneven. propius: nearer. coicio: I hurl. scindo: I tear down.  
eruptio: sortie. occido: I kill. exuo: I strip.

B. (i) (*Aeneas gathers his followers and reminds them that it is the anniversary of the burial of his father*)

Postera cum primo stellas Oriente fugarat  
clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni  
advocat Aeneas tumulique ex aggere fatur:  
'Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divum,  
annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis  
ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis  
condidimus terra maestasque sacravimus aras.

**Virgil (65)**

fugo: I put to flight. coetus: gathering. agger: a high position. fatur: 'he spoke'.  
divum: 'of the Gods'. mensis: month. orbis: orbit, cycle. ex quo: 'from the time when'.  
reliquiae: remains, body. condo: I bury. maestus: sad.

OR

(ii) (Ovid describes how Ceres enters a house and brings a boy back to life)

Limen ut intravit, luctus videt omnia plena;  
iam spes in puero nulla salutis erat.  
matre salutata (mater Metanira vocatur)  
iungere dignata est os puerile suo.  
pallor abit, subitasque vident in corpore vires.  
tantus caelesti venit ab ore vigor.  
tota domus laeta est; hoc est, materque paterque  
nataque: tres illi tota fuere domus.

Ovid (65)

limen: doorway. luctus: grief. salus: survival. os: mouth. vires: strength, signs of life.  
caelestus: heavenly. fuere = fuerunt.

3. Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B in this question:- [90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:- (60)

De vestri imperii dignitate atque gloria, quoniam is est exorsus orationis meae, videte quem vobis animum suscipiendum putetis. Maiores nostri saepe mercatoribus aut naviculariis nostris iniuriosius tractatis bella gesserunt; vos tot milibus civium Romanorum uno nuntio atque uno tempore necatis quo tandem animo esse debetis? Legati quod erant appellati superbis, Corinthum patres vestri totius Graeciae lumen extinctum esse voluerunt; vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini qui legatum populi Romani consularem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necavit? Illi libertatem imminutam civium Romanorum non tulerunt; vos ereptam vitam neglegetis? Ius legationis verbo violatum illi persecuti sunt; vos legatum omni supplicio interfectum relinquetis?

Cicero

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

(a) In *Pro Lege Manilia*, why is Mithridates compared to Medea?

(b) Briefly describe Pompey's success against the pirates.

(c) Write a brief note on **two** of the following:

Lucullus; Hortensius; Manilius.

(d) What do we learn about Cicero from the speech *Pro Lege Manilia*?

(e) In this speech, what criticisms does Cicero make of Roman armies and their commanders?

**B.**

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

Dixit et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,  
ambrosiaequae comae divinum vertice odorem  
spiravere; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos;  
et vera incessu patuit dea. ille ubi matrem  
agnovit tali fugientem est voce secutus:  
'quid natum totiens, crudelis tu quoque, falsis  
ludis imaginibus? cur dextrae iungere dextram  
non datur ac veras audire et reddere voces?'  
talibus incusat gressumque ad moenia tendit.  
at Venus obscuro gradientes aere saepsit,  
et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu.

**Virgil**

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

- (a) In this passage, why is Aeneas so annoyed when he speaks to Venus?  
(b) Write a note on **two** of the following as they appear in Book 1 of the *Aeneid*:  
Neptune; Aeolus; Mercury.  
(c) Give **two** of the reasons why Juno is so opposed to the Trojans.  
(d) Briefly describe Dido as she is first seen by Aeneas.  
(e) Briefly relate the problems which had led to Dido coming to Carthage.

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

- (i) Give the **Ablative Case, Singular Number** of the following nouns:-

imago, consul, portus, ludus. (8)

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

venio, facio, audio, mitto, eo. (12)

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

vix ea fatus erat geminae cum forte columbae (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) Describe how Augustus tried to find a suitable person to succeed him after his death.
- (ii) Give a short account of the reign of the Emperor Claudius.
- (iii) Write a note on **two** of the following:-  
Nero; Seianus (Sejanus); Trajan's wars in Dacia; the Year of the Four Emperors.

**B.**

- (i) Write a brief note on the life and works of **either** Catullus **or** Caesar.
- (ii) Write a brief note on Roman wall paintings. Describe a painting which you like.
- (iii) Describe briefly the main features of a Roman theatre. In your answer you should mention: the shape; the stage and its background; the seating.