



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2008

LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 18 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) The master punished the lazy slave because he had prepared the meal badly. (15)
(b) Caesar attacked the Gauls in order to extend Roman power. (15)
(c) The sad father heard that the Romans had killed his brave son in battle. (15)
(d) The soldiers arrived so late that the enemy had already captured the town. (15)
(e) When the general summoned his legions, they were happy to obey. (15)

I punish: punio. lazy: ignavus. I extend: amplifico. power: imperium.
sad: tristis. I summon: arcesso.

OR

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

(Caesar tries to draw Ariovistus into battle)

Eodem die Ariovistus castra promovit et milibus passuum sex a Caesare castris sub monte consedit. Postridie praeter castra Caesaris suas copias traduxit et milibus passuum duobus ultra eum castra fecit, ut frumento commeatuque qui ex Sequanis et Aeduis supportaretur Caesarem intercluderet. Ex eo die dies continuos quinque Caesar ex castris suas copias eduxit et aciem instructam habuit, ut, si vellet Ariovistus pugnare, posset. Ariovistus his omnibus diebus exercitum castris continuit, equestri proelio cotidie contendit.

Ubi Caesar intellexit Ariovistum castris se tenere, ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, castris novum locum delegit acieque triplici instructa ad eum locum venit. Primam et secundam aciem in armis esse, tertiam castra munire iussit. Eo omnem equitatum Ariovistus misit ut copias nostras terreret et munitione prohiberet. Sed Caesar, ut ante constituerat, duas acies hostem repellere, tertiam opus perficere iussit.

consedeo: I place camp. praeter: past. ultra: beyond. frumentum: corn.
commeatus: provisions. intercludo: I cut off. acies: battle line. instructus : ready for battle.
contineo: I hold, contain. munio: I fortify. perficio: I finish.

- (i) Where did Ariovistus first place his camp? (8)
(ii) On the following day, to where did he then move camp? (8)
(iii) For what reason did he move it? (8)
(iv) Why did Caesar lead his men out from the camp for five consecutive days? (6)
(v) What did Ariovistus do during these days? (8)
(vi) What did Caesar realise (*intellexit*, line 7)? (8)
(vii) How did he arrange his battle line? (6)
(viii) What different jobs were the various parts of the line given to do? (8)
(ix) How did Ariovistus react? (8)
(x) What action did Caesar take? (7)

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

A. (i) *(Milo and Clodius meet on the road, each differently prepared)*

Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit; calceos et vestimenta mutavit; paulisper, dum uxor se comparat, commoratus est; dein profectus est eo tempore cum iam Clodius, siquidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. Obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus, in equo, nulla raeda, nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat, sine uxore, quod numquam fere, cum hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in raeda, paenulatus, magno comitatu.

Cicero (65)

quoad: until. calceus: shoe. mutatio: I change. commoror: I wait. siquidem: if indeed. obviam fio: I meet. expeditus: lightly equipped. raeda: carriage. insidiator: an attacker. caedes: murder. paenulatus: cloaked. comitatus: company.

OR

(ii) *(Scipio offers to return a beautiful young woman to her fiancé, provided he treats Scipio and the Romans as friends)*

Captiva deinde a militibus adducitur ad Scipionem puella adeo eximia forma, ut, quacumque incedebat, converteret omnium oculos. Scipio, percontatus patriam parentesque, inter cetera audivit eam desponsam esse principi adulescenti Celtiberorum. Extemplo igitur parentibus sponsoque ab domo accitis, cum interim audiret eum deperire sponsae amore, ubi primum venit, accuratior eum sermone quam patris adloquitur: 'luvenis,' inquit, 'fuit sponsa tua apud me eadem verecundia qua apud parentes tuos; nunc tibi eam reddo. Hanc mercedem unam peto: amicus populo Romano sis.'

Livy (65)

eximius: outstanding. quacumque: wherever. incedere: to go, move. percontor: I ask. desponsus: engaged. extemplo: at once. sponsus: fiancé (m). accire: to summon. deperire: to be madly in love with. sponsa: fiancée (f). verecundia: respect. merces: reward.

B. (i) *(Returning from the underworld with his wife, Orpheus looks back at the last moment)*

Nec procul afuerunt telluris margine summae:
hic, ne deficeret, metuens avidusque videndi
flexit amans oculos, et protinus illa relapsa est,
bracchiaque intendens prendique et prendere certans
nil nisi cedentes infelix adripit auras.
iamque iterum moriens non est de coniuge quidquam
questa suo (quid enim nisi se quereretur amatam ?)

Ovid (65)

tellus: earth. margo: border, edge. deficere: to fail. metuo: I fear. protinus: at once. bracchium: an arm. certare: to try. adripio: I seize. iterum: again. queror: I complain.

OR

(ii) *(The Trojans are caught in a storm at sea)*

... caelum undique et undique pontus;
tum mihi caeruleus supra caput astitit imber
noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
continuo venti volvunt mare magnaue surgunt
aequora, dispersi iactamur gurgite vasto;
involvere diem nimbi et nox umida caelum
abstulit, ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.

Virgil (65)

pontus: sea. caeruleus: dark. imber: rain cloud. inhorresco: I quiver.
continuo: at once. iactare: to throw. gurgites: flood. involvo: I roll in.
nimbus: rain-cloud. nubes: cloud. ignes: stars.

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

A.

(i) Translate into English:- (60)

Ab Gadibus Carthaginem ad hiberna exercitus rediit; atque inde profectus praeter Onusam urbem ad Hiberum maritima ora ducit. Ibi fama est in quiete visum ab eo iuvenem divina specie, qui se ab Iove diceret ducem in Italiam Hannibali missum; proinde sequeretur neque usquam a se deflecteret oculos. Pavidum primo nusquam circumspicientem aut respicientem secutum; deinde cura ingenii humani, cum quidnam id esset quod respicere vetitus esset agitare animo, temperare oculis nequivisse; tum vidisse post sese serpentem mira magnitudine cum ingenti arborum ac virgultorum strage ferri ac post insequi cum fragore caeli nimbium. Tum quae moles ea quidve prodigii esset quaerentem audisse vastitatem Italiae esse; pergeret porro ire nec ultra inquireret sineretque fata in occulto esse.

Livy

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

- (a) How did the Romans react when news reached them of the fall of Saguntum?
- (b) How did the Romans attempt to win the Spaniards over to their side?
- (c) Describe briefly how Hannibal crossed the Rhone.
- (d) How did Publius Cornelius Scipio react when he arrived at the Rhone too late to catch Hannibal?
- (e) What were the main problems Hannibal met when descending from the Alps on the Italian side?

B.

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

Silva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra
horrida, quam densi complerant undique sentes,
rara per occultos lucebat semita callis.
Euryalum tenebrae ramorum onerosaque praeda
impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum,
Nisus abit ; iamque imprudens evaserat hostis
atque locos qui post Albae de nomine dicti
Albani (tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat),
ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum :
'Euryale infelix, qua te regione reliqui ?
quave sequar ?'

Virgil

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

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

Iris; genetrix Berecynthia; the mother of Euryalus; Pallanteum.

- (b) How is Turnus portrayed in Book IX of the *Aeneid*?

- (c) What is Virgil's attitude to warfare? In your answer, refer to Book IX.

- (d) In what way did Nisus and Euryalus bring about their own deaths?

- (e) How did the Trojans respond when Turnus first attacked their camp?

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

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

rex, civis, vir, dies. (8)

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

fero, possum, malo, conor, maneo. (12)

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

interfusa genas et pallida morte futura (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) Give an account of the social reforms of Augustus.
- (ii) Give a brief account of the reign of the emperor Nero. Does he deserve his bad reputation? Give a reason for your answer.
- (iii) Write notes on **two** of the following:
The Praetorian Guard; Caligula; the Year of the Four Emperors; Trajan.

B.

- (i) Give an account of the life and writings of **either** Horace **or** Ovid.
- (ii) Write a note on Roman mosaics. In your answer, mention **two** well-known examples of mosaics.
- (iii) What is historical relief sculpture? Describe **one** example of relief sculpture that you have studied.