



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

**Leaving Certificate Examination, 2012**

## **LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

**Friday, 15 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00**

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) If you leave the house at once, you will reach the city before dark. (15)  
(b) We did not know where the children were living. (15)  
(c) Caesar ordered the cavalry to attack the camp of the enemy. (15)  
(d) We shall go to the market place to see the slaves. (15)  
(e) The father ran so quickly that he soon caught the boy. (15)

market place: forum, - i (n). I catch: capio (3).

OR

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

*(Afranius' attempt to elude Caesar is unsuccessful)*

Cum magnum iter fecissent, milites Afrani montibus appropinquabant. Hos montes intrare volebant, ut equitatum Caesaris effugerent; sed itineris labore fessi rem in posterum diem distulerunt, ut quiete se reficerent. Caesar in proximo colle castra posuit. Media circiter nocte, pauci milites, quos Afranius miserat ut aquam invenirent, ab Caesaris equitibus capti sunt. Ab his Caesar factus est certior Afranium silentio copias e castris ducturum esse. Quod cum cognovisset, signum dedit, ut statim suae quoque copiae proficiscerentur. Sed cum propter strepitum et clamorem sensisset Caesaris milites ex eo loco progredi, Afranius, ne nocte pugnare cogeretur, copiasque in castris continuit.

differo: I postpone. me reficio: I recover. collis: hill. invenio: I find. strepitus: noise. clamor: a shout. cogo: I compel. contineo: I keep.

- (i) What were Afranius' soldiers doing at the beginning of this passage? (7)  
(ii) Why were they doing this? (7)  
(iii) What state were they in? (7)  
(iv) What did they do to improve the situation? (7)  
(v) Where did Caesar pitch camp? (6)  
(vi) What were the soldiers, who were captured by Caesar's men, trying to do? (7)  
(vii) What did Caesar learn from the prisoners of Afranius? (7)  
(viii) When he learned of Afranius' plans, what signal did Caesar give to his men? (7)  
(ix) How did Afranius discover what Caesar was doing? (7)  
(x) What change did he make in his plans? (7)  
(xi) Why did he do this? (6)

2. Translate into English **any two** of the passages **A, B, C, D**. (All passages in this question carry equal marks):- **[130]**

**A.**

*(Anchises prays for a fair wind for the ships; his prayers are answered)*

'di maris et terrae tempestatumque potentes,  
ferte viam vento facilem et spirate secundi.'  
crebrescunt optatae aerae, portusque patescit  
iam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervae.  
vela legunt socii et proras ad litora torquent.  
portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum;  
obiectae salsa spumant aspergine cautes.

**Virgil (65)**

potentes: lords. spiro: I breathe, blow. secundus: favourable. crebresco: I increase.  
optatus: prayed for. aera: wind. patescere: to open. velum: a sail. lego: I furl.  
prora: prow (of a ship). torqueo: I turn. Euroos: eastern. fluctus: wave. curvatus: curved.  
arcus: a bow, bend. salsus: salty. spumare: to foam. aspergo: spray. cautes: rocks.

**B.**

*(The greatness of Rome is foretold: it will be greater than all)*

urbs oritur (quis tunc hoc ulli credere posset?)  
victorem terris impositura pedem.  
cuncta regas et sis magno sub Caesare semper,  
saepe etiam pluris nominis huius habe.  
et quotiens steteris domito sublimis in orbe,  
omnia sint umeris inferiora tuis.

**Ovid (65)**

orior: I arise, grow. impono + Dative: I impose upon. cuncta: everything.  
quotiens: whenever. sto: I stand. orbs: world. umerus: shoulder.

**C.**

*(Caesar befriends and rewards two brothers from the Allobroges)*

Erant apud Caesarem in equitum numero Allobroges fratres, Roucillus et Egus, Adbucilli filii, qui principatum in civitate multis annis obtinuerat. Fratres erant singulari virtute homines, quorum opera Caesar omnibus Gallicis bellis optima fortissimaque usus erat. His fratribus domi ob has causas amplissimos magistratus Caesar mandaverat agrosque in Gallia ex hostibus captos dederat; eos locupletesque ex egentibus fecerat. Hi propter virtutem non solum apud Caesarem in honore erant sed etiam apud exercitum cari habebantur.

**Caesar (65)**

principatus: leadership. singularis: outstanding. utor + Ablative: I make use of.  
ob: because of. amplissimus: very important. mando: I entrust. locuples: rich.  
egens: needy. non solum ... sed etiam: not only ... but also.

## D.

*(Instead of defending himself at his trial, Scipio reminds the people that this is the anniversary of the Battle of Zama and leads them up to the Capitol to return thanks to the gods.)*

Scipio cum magno agmine amicorum per mediam turbam ad rostra subiit; silentio facto, 'hoc' inquit 'die cum Hannibale et Carthagiensibus in Africa bene et feliciter pugnavi. Itaque cum hodie litibus supersedere aequum sit, ego ibo hinc extemplo in Capitolium ut Iovem lunonemque et Minervam ceterosque deos, qui Capitolio praesident, salutem et eis gratias agam quod mihi mentem facultatemque dederunt ad rem publicam conservandam. Vos quoque cives, ite mecum et orate deos ut mei similes principes habeatis.' Ab rostris in Capitolium ascendit; simul omnes cives Scipionem secuti sunt.

Livy (65)

agmen: group. rostrum: platform. subeo: I approach. feliciter: successfully. cum: since. litibus supersedere: to refrain from legislation. aequus: right, fitting. extemplo: immediately. praesideo + Ablative: I preside over. saluto: I greet. gratias ago: I give thanks. facultas: opportunity. conservo: I save. mei similes: 'like me'.

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

[90]

## A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Et P. Cornelius in locum eius quae missa cum praetore erat scripta legione nova profectus ab urbe sexaginta longis navibus praeter oram Etruriae Ligurumque et inde Saluum montes pervenit Massiliam et ad proximum ostium Rhodani - pluribus enim divisus amnis in mare decurrit - castra locat vixdum satis credens Hannibalem superasse Pyrenaeos montes. Quem ut de Rhodani quoque transitu agitare animadvertit, incertus quonam ei loco occurreret, necdum satis relictis ab iactatione maritima militibus, trecentos interim delectos equites ducibus Massiliensibus et auxiliariis Gallis ad exploranda omnia visendosque ex tuto hostes praemittit. Hannibal ceteris metu aut pretio pacatis iam in Volcarum pervenerat agrum, gentis validae.

Livy

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

(a) How did the Volciani reply to the Roman envoys?

(b) Describe Hannibal's dream at Etovissa.

(c) Describe briefly how Hannibal crossed the Rhone.

(d) Briefly relate **one** event in this book which you find dramatic. Give reasons for your choice.

(e) Write notes on **two** of the following:

the Volciani; the Allobroges; Lucius Manlius; Cornelius Scipio.

**B.**

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

statione relicta  
ipse comes Niso graditur regemque requirunt.  
cetera per terras omnes animalia somno  
laxabant curas et corda oblita laborum:  
ductores Teucrum primi, delecta iuventus,  
consilium summis regni de rebus habebant,  
quid facerent quisve Aeneae iam nuntius esset.  
stant longis adnixa hastis et scuta tenentes  
castrorum et campi medio. tum Nisus et una  
Euryalus confestim alacres admittier orant,  
rem magnam pretiumque morae fore. primus Iulus  
accepit trepidos ac Nisum dicere iussit.

**Virgil**

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

- (a) What request do Nisus and Euryalus make to Iulus?  
(b) Where was Aeneas at the time of this request? Why was he there?  
(c) What amazing thing happens to the Trojan ships?  
(d) How does Euryalus' mother hear of his death? How does she react?  
(e) Mention **one** of the similes Virgil uses to describe Euryalus' death. What does this tell you about Virgil's views on war?

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

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

porta, portus, gladius, collis. (8)

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

do, mitto, iuro, teneo, punio. (12)

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

tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas (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 a brief account of the foreign wars fought under Augustus. What was their general aim?
- (ii) Give a brief account of the reign of the Emperor Claudius.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:  
Titus; Caligula; the Praetorian Guard; Augustus' daughter Julia.

**B.**

- (i) Give an account of the life and work of **either** Cicero **or** Horace.
- (ii) Write a brief description of the Pantheon. Why is it considered so remarkable?
- (iii) Write a brief description of Trajan's column. Why is it so important historically?

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