



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2013

LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

Friday, 14 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When they had read the book, the children went into the garden to see the tree. (15)
(b) Their mother told the girls that their father would soon return from the senate. (15)
(c) The slaves worked so hard that they had finished the house before night. (15)
(d) Titus persuaded his friend to remain in the forum on the following day. (15)
(e) If you want to see Caesar's temple, go to Rome at once. (15)

book: liber. senate: senatus. I finish: conficio.

OR

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

(King Tarquin sends his sons to consult the oracle; the words of the oracle then lead to different interpretations)

Tarquinius rex Delphos ad consulendum oraculum duos filios mittere statuit. Itaque Titus et Arruns profecti sunt: comes eis additus est Iunius Brutus, sorore Tarquinii regis natus. Postquam Delphos venerunt, confectis imperiis patris, cupido intravit animos iuvenum quaerendi ad quem eorum regnum Romanum venturum esset. Ex oraculo vocem audiverunt: 'imperium summum Romae habebit ille qui vestrum primus, o iuvenes, osculum matri dederit'. Regis filii, cum Romam redissent, inter se sorte constituerunt, uter prior matri osculum daret. Brutus, ratus responsum dei aliud significare, terrae osculum dedit, quod terra communis mater omnium esset.

consulo: I consult. oraculum: oracle. cupido: desire. osculum: kiss. ratus: 'thinking'. aliud: 'something else'. significo: I indicate.

- (i) Where was the oracle situated? (7)
(ii) What were the sons of Tarquin called? (7)
(iii) Who went with them to consult the oracle? (7)
(iv) How was that person related to king Tarquin? (7)
(v) What did the boys do first when they reached the oracle? (8)
(vi) What did they want to find out from the oracle? (8)
(vii) What words did the boys hear from the oracle? (8)
(viii) How did the sons of king Tarquin decide which of them would implement the words of the oracle first? (8)
(ix) What action did Brutus take to fulfil the words of the oracle? (7)
(x) Why did he perform this action? (8)

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

A.

(Returning home with his wealth, Arion is attacked by the crew of his ship)

inde domum repetens puppem conscendit Arion,
atque ita quaesitas arte ferebat opes.
forsitan, infelix, ventos undasque timebas,
at tibi nave tua tutius aequor erat.
namque gubernator detricto constitit ense.

Ovid (65)

repeto: I return. conscendo: I embark. quaesitus: 'sought'. opes: wealth.
forsitan: perhaps. aequor: sea. gubernator: helmsman on a ship. detrictus: drawn.

B.

(As Dawn lights up the sky, the Trojans get their first glimpse of Italy)

iamque rubescibat stellis Aurora fugatis
cum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus
Italiam. 'Italiam!' primus conclamat Achates,
'Italiam!' laeto socii clamore salutant.
tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona
induit implevitque mero, divosque vocavit.

Virgil (65)

rubesco: I grow red. Aurora: Dawn. fugo: I put to flight. humilis: low lying.
cratera: bowl (Accusative case, singular number). impleo: I fill. merum: wine.

C.

(When Curio is about to besiege Utica, he hears that Juba and his troops have arrived)

Postero die Curio obsidere Uticam constituit. Erat in oppido terror magnus. Itaque de deditione omnes loquebantur et cum P. Attio agebant, ne omnium fortunas perturbare vellet. Haec cum fierent nuntii praemissi ab rege Juba venerunt, qui illum adesse cum magnis copiis dicerent. Nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni, sed tantam habebat suarum rerum fiduciam ut aliquamdiu nuntio credere non posset.

Caesar (65)

deditio: surrender. ago: I plead. perturbo: I disturb. fieri: 'to happen'.
praemitto: I send forward. aliquamdiu: for some time.

D.

(Manlius accepts the challenge of a gigantic Gaul to single combat)

Tum ingenti corporis magnitudine Gallus processit maxima voce 'is vir' inquit, 'quem Roma fortissimum habet, procedat ad pugnam, ut ostendat utra gens bello sit melior'. Diu inter primores Romanorum silentium fuit, cum recusare pugnam timerent et tantum periculum petere nollent. Tum Manlius ivit ad dictatorem: 'iussu tuo' inquit, 'imperator, contra magnum Gallum pugnabo; certam victoriam videbo'.

Livy (65)

ingens: huge. procedo: I advance. ostendo: I show. uter: which.
primores: leaders. recuso: I refuse. peto: I seek, look for. iussus: order.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Romam per eosdem dies et Magonem et Hannibalem profectos allatum est. Cuius duplicis gratulationis minuit laetitiam et quod parum duces in retinendis iis, cum id mandatum ab senatu esset, aut animi aut virium habuisse videbantur et quod solliciti erant, omni belli mole in unum exercitum ducemque inclinata quo evasura esset res. Per eosdem dies legati Saguntini venerunt comprehensos cum pecunia adducentes Carthaginenses qui ad conducenda auxilia in Hispaniam traiecissent. Ducenta et quinquaginta auri, octingenta pondo argenti in vestibulo curiae posuerunt. Hominibus acceptis et in carcerem conditis, auro argentoque reddito, gratiae legatis actae, atque insuper munera data ac naves quibus in Hispaniam reverterentur. Mentio deinde ab senioribus facta est segnius homines bona quam mala sentire.

Livy

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

- (a) How does Scipio prepare his fleet against the attack at Utica?
- (b) Who was Sophonisba? How did she die?
- (c) How did Hannibal react when he was recalled to Carthage?
- (d) What happened to the voyage to Africa led by Gnaeus Octavius?
- (e) How does Hannibal confront Gisgo in the Senate?

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!
ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae
ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra,
lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus
et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.
consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis
nostrorum obruimur oriturque miserrima caedes
armorum facie et Graiarum errore iubarum.

Virgil

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

(a) What was Tenedos? What part did it play in the fall of Troy?

(b) Describe the treachery of Sinon.

(c) Describe the bringing of the horse into the city of Troy.

(d) Who appears to Aeneas in a dream? What does he tell him?

(e) Who was Pyrrhus? What part does he play in the fall of Troy?

4. Answer **all** of the following questions:-

[30]

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

dies, dux, homo, portus.

(8)

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

duco, nascor, fero, mitto, maneo.

(12)

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

est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra.

(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) What were the main achievements of Augustus as Emperor?
- (ii) Give a brief account of the reign of the Emperor Caligula.
- (iii) Write notes on **two** of the following:

The Emperor Nerva; Sejanus; The Great Fire of Rome in AD 64;
The Emperor Titus.

B.

- (i) Give a brief account of the writings of either Livy **or** Virgil.
- (ii) Give a brief description of a Roman bath complex. What part did these baths play in Roman life?
- (iii) Describe briefly how a Roman wall-painting (fresco) was made. Describe **one** painting which you find attractive.

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