



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2016

LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

Friday, 17 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) On the following day, the allies sent legates to the city to seek peace. (15)
 (b) The angry soldiers said that they would not attack the enemy. (15)
 (c) The loyal slaves had worked so hard that their master freed them. (15)
 (d) The general ordered the tired troops to build a camp as quickly as possible. (15)
 (e) All the friends will go to the forum in Rome tomorrow. (15)

OR

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

(The extraordinary death of Milo of Croton – he attempts to tear a tree apart with his hands, but they are caught in the crack in the tree)

Milo Crotoniensis, athleta inlustris, quem scriptum est Olympiade LXII primum coronatum esse, exitum habuit e vita miserandum et mirandum. Cum iam natu senior esset et artem athleticam destitisset, iter faciebat forte solus in locis Italiae silvestribus; in itinere vidit proxime viam quercum ingentem hiantem magnis in parte media rimis. Tum, ut opinor, quod experiri etiam tunc volebat an ullae sibi reliquae vires essent, immissis in cavernas arboris digitis, diducere et frangere quercum conatus est. Ac mediam quidem partem discidit divellitque; quercus autem cum in duas partes diducta esset, tum Milo, quasi perfecto id quod erat innixus perfectum esset, manus laxavit. Statim cessante vi quercus rediit in naturam formam; manibusque Milonis retentis inclusisque arbor iterum strinxit cohaesivitque. Ita quercus Milonem dilacerandum animalibus feris praebuit.

athleta: athlete. inlustris: famous. exitus: death. silvestris: wooded.
 quercus: an oak tree. hians: split. rima: crack, fissure. opinor: I believe. an: whether.
 digiti: hands. diduco: I tear apart. discindo: I split open. divello: I tear asunder.
 laxo: I release. stringo: I spring back. cohaereo: I cling together.
 dilacero: I tear in pieces.

- (i) For what was Milo of Croton famous? (5)
 (ii) On what occasion had he first been crowned? (6)
 (iii) What sort of death did he have? (6)
 (iv) Where was Milo walking when he had resigned from his profession? (6)
 (v) What did Milo see on his journey? (6)
 (vi) What did he do with his hands (digitis)? (8)
 (vii) What was he trying to do? (8)
 (viii) What did he succeed in doing to the oak tree? (9)
 (ix) Milo then made a mistake. What was that mistake? (6)
 (x) What did the oak tree do then? (9)
 (xi) How did Milo then die? (6)

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

A.

(Aeneas visits the Underworld, sees the burning river of Hell and other sights)

Respicit Aeneas subito et sub rupe sinistra
moenia lata videt triplici circumdata muro,
quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis,
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
porta adversa ingens solidoque adamante columnae,
vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi exscindere bello
caelicolae valeant.

Virgil (65)

triplex: triple. circumdo: I surround. ambio: I surround. amnis: river.
Tartareus Phlegethon was one of the rivers of Hades. torqueo: I hurl.
adamas, -ntis: hardest of stone. exscindo: I destroy. caelicolae: the Gods. valeo: I am able.

B.

(Ovid is in exile and he laments that he is getting older and unhappy)

Iam mea cycneas imitantur tempora plumas,
inficit et nigras alba senecta comas.
iam subeunt anni fragiles et inertior aetas,
iamque parum firmo me mihi ferre grave est.
nunc erat ut posito deberem fine laborum
vivere, me nullo sollicitante metu.

Ovid (65)

cycneas ... plumas: 'swan's feathers'. tempora: temples, forehead. inficio: I colour
comae: hair. subeo: I approach. inertior: 'more leisurely'. parum firmo: 'my weakness'.
ferre: to tolerate, bear. posito ... fine: 'an end having been made'.

C.

(The Gauls are routed by the charge of some German auxiliaries)

Quod in conspectu omnium res gerebatur neque recte ac turpiter factum celari poterat,
utrosque et laudis cupiditas et timor ignominiae ad virtutem excitabant. Cum a meridie
prope ad solis occasum dubia victoria pugnaretur, Germani una in parte confertis turmis in
hostes impetum fecerunt eosque propulerunt; quibus in fugam coniectis sagittarii circumventi
interfectique sunt. Item ex reliquis partibus nostri cedentes usque ad castra insecuti sui
colligendi facultatem non dederunt.

Caesar (65)

turpiter: disgracefully. utriusque: both sides. ignominia: disgrace. occasus: setting.
confero: I assemble. turmae: troops. propello: I drive forward.

D.

(A miracle happens to Servius Tullius, a slave in the royal household)

Eo tempore in regia prodigium mirabile visu fuit. Dum puer, cui Servius Tullius erat nomen, dormiebat, subito coepit ardere in conspectu multorum. Plurimo igitur clamore orto inde ad tantae rei miraculum, reges excitati sunt, et cum quidam familiarium aquam ad extinguendas flammam portabat, ab regina retentus erat. Cum tumultus sedatus erat regina vetuit puerum moveri donec sua sponte surrexit.

Livy (65)

prodigium: miracle. ardeo: I burn, I am on fire. reges: the royal household.
familiares: servants.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

P. Cornelius consul triduo fere post quam Hannibal a ripa Rhodani movit, quadrato agmine ad castra hostium venerat, nullam dimicandi moram facturus. Ceterum ubi deserta munimenta nec facile se tantum praegressos assecuturum videt, ad mare ac naves rediit, tutius faciliusque ita descendenti ab Alpibus Hannibali occurrurus. Ne tamen nuda auxiliis Romanis Hispania esset, quam provinciam sortitus erat, Cn. Scipionem fratrem cum maxima parte copiarum adversus Hasdrubalem misit, non ad tuendos tantummodo veteres socios conciliandosque novos, sed etiam ad pellendum Hispania Hasdrubalem. Ipse cum admodum exiguis copiis Genuam repetit, eo qui circa Padum erat exercitus Italiam defensurus.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a)** Give a brief description of the part P. Cornelius Scipio plays in the events of Book XXI.
- (b)** From your reading of Book XXI, what is your opinion of Livy as a dramatic writer?
- (c)** From your reading of Book XXI, what is your opinion of Hannibal as a leader?
- (d)** How did Hannibal cope with the problem of the river Rhone when he reached it?
- (e)** Write notes on **two** of the following:

Hasdrubal; Gnaeus Scipio; the Boii; the Allobroges

B.

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

Sed vos, o lecti, ferro quis scindere vallum
apparat et mecum invadit trepidantia castra?
non armis mihi Vulcani, non mille carinis
est opus in Teucros. addant se protinus omnes
Etrusci socios. tenebras et inertia furta
Palladii, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
ne timeant, nec equi caeca condemur in alvo;
luce palam certum est igni circumdare muros.
haud sibi cum Danais rem faxo et pube Pelasga
esse putent, decumum quos distulit Hector in annum.

Virgil

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

- (a) Write a short note on the character of Nisus.
- (b) Describe briefly the cause of the absence of Aeneas in Book IX of the *Aeneid*.
- (c) What was the cause of the enmity between Aeneas and Turnus?
- (d) Write a brief note on **two** of the following:
Turnus; Euryalus; Latinus; Genetrix Berecynthia.
- (e) Write a note about Virgil's use of similes in Book IX of the *Aeneid*.

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

- (i) Write down the **Accusative Case, Singular Number** of the following nouns:
manus, rex, flumen, dies. (8)
- (ii) Write down the principal parts of **any three** of the following verbs:
ambulo, facio, mitto, conor, sum. (12)
- (iii) Scan the following line from Virgil's *Aeneid* and mark the quantities:
inferat et pulchram properet per vulnera mortem (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 ways in which Augustus strengthened the frontiers of the Roman Empire.
- (ii) Give a brief account of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

Year of the Four Emperors; Messalina (wife of Claudius); Nerva; Vespasian.

B.

- (i) Give an account of the life and work of **either** Livy **or** Virgil.
- (ii) What do you understand by Roman historical relief sculpture? Give **two** examples of such sculpture and describe **one** of them.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following. In your answer, refer to specific examples:

Colosseum; Roman theatres; Roman baths; Pantheon.

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