



M. 3

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

**Leaving Certificate Examination, 2006**

## **LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

**Wednesday, 21 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00**

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) The king ordered his slaves to work very quickly until night. (15)  
(b) The boys had read so many books that they knew everything. (15)  
(c) We ran at once to see the gladiators in the arena. (15)  
(d) "Have you found my daughter?" the mother asked her friend. (15)  
(e) Caesar told his soldiers that the enemy were approaching. (15)

I find: invenio.

I approach: appropinquo.

OR

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

*(Pliny the Younger describes how his uncle, Pliny the Elder, died in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius)*

Avunculus meus, Plinius, erat Miseni classemque ibi imperio regebat. Nonum Kal. Septembres hora fere septima mater mea nubem magnam miramque ei indicat. Ille locum altum ascendit ut nubem videre posset. Nubes ex monte Vesuvio et arbori pinui forma simillima erat.

Avunculus naves deducit et navigavit ut auxilium ferret amico cuius villa sub monte Vesuvio erat. Mox cinis navibus incidebat et, cum gubernator moneret ut retro flecterent, avunculus meus recusavit. Ad villam amici vento secundo vectus est. Ibi amicum trepidantem complectitur, consolatur, et hortatur; deinde cenavit et dormivit.

Dum dormit area domus cinere et pumicibus completa est. Avunculus meus qui humi recubabat surrexit sed statim mortuus concidit. Spiritus eius caligine obstructus est.

avunculus: uncle. Nonum Kal. Septembres: 24 August. nubes (f): cloud.

pinus: pine tree. cinis: ash. gubernator: captain. vehor: I sail.

trepidans: frightened. complector: I embrace. area: courtyard. surgo: I arise.

caligo: smoke.

- (i) Pliny was on official duty in Misenum. What was that duty? (5)  
(ii) At about what time did the writer's mother point out something to Pliny? (5)  
(iii) Describe what she pointed out to Pliny. (8)  
(iv) What did Pliny then do? Why did he do that? (8)  
(v) Where was the cloud coming from? What did it resemble? (8)  
(vi) Why did Pliny prepare ships and set sail? (6)  
(vii) When ash began to fall on the ships, what did the captain advise? (5)  
(viii) What was Pliny's reaction to that advice? (5)  
(ix) When he reached his friend, how did Pliny comfort him? (9)  
(x) While Pliny slept, what happened the courtyard of the house? (6)  
(xi) When Pliny arose from the ground what happened to him? (5)  
(xii) How did Pliny die? (5)

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

A. (i) *(On the death of his father, Hamilcar, Hannibal is called to the army by the new general, Hasdrubal. He becomes very popular immediately)*

Hamilcar, pater Hannibalis, novem annos bellum in Hispania gessit et multas gentes superavit. Tandem contra Vettones pugnans cecidit. Inde Hasdrubal, Hamilcaris gener, imperator factus est. Hannibal post mortem patris ab Hasdrubale ad castra vocatus est. Statim Hannibal primo adventu exercitum in se convertit; veteres milites Hamilcarem iuvenem sibi redditum esse crediderunt. Carus erat et imperatori Hasdrubali et exercitui. Hasdrubal eum praeficere malebat ubi fortitudine et studio opus erat; eo duce milites plus confidebant et audebant.

Livy (65)

novem: nine. cado: I die. gener: son-in-law. in me converto: I win over.  
praeficio: I put in command. opus est (+ ablative): there is need for. audeo: I dare.

OR

(ii) *(After an unsuccessful attack on the Roman camp by the Kentish kings, Cassivellaunus makes terms with Caesar)*

Dum haec geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium nuntios misit atque regibus imperavit ut, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia oppugnarent. Cum copiae ad castra venissent, nostri milites, eruptionem fecerunt et, multis eorum interfectis, suos incolumes reducerunt. Cassivellaunus, hoc proelio nuntiato, tot detrimenta accepit ut legatos de deditione ad Caesarem miserit. Caesar, cum constitisset hiemare in continenti, obsides imperavit et constituit quid vectigalis in annos singulos Britannia populo Romano penderet. Caesar obsides accepit et exercitum reduxit ad mare.

Caesar (65)

Cantium: Kent. cogo: I collect. eruptio: breakout. incolumis: unhurt.  
detrimentum: loss. deditio: surrender. obsides: hostages. quid vectigalis: 'how much tax'. pendo: I pay.

B. (i) *(Thisbe, going out to meet Pyramus at night, sees and runs from a lion)*

quam procul ad lunae radios Babylonia Thisbe vidit, et obscurum timido pede fugit in antrum, dumque fugit, tergo velamina lapsa reliquit. ut lea saeva sitim multa compescuit unda, dum redit in silvas, inventos forte sine ipsa ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus. serius egressus vestigia vidit in alto pulvere certa ferae, totoque expalluit ore Pyramus.

Ovid (65)

quam: this refers to the 'lioness' which is the object of the verb 'vidit'. antrum: cave.  
velamen: veil. lea: lioness. sitis: thirst. compesco: I quench. inventos: 'found' agreeing with 'amictus'. cruentatus: bloody. lanio: I tear. amictus: veil. serius: later. pulvis: dust. fera: wild animal (i.e. the lioness). expallesco: I grow pale.

OR

- (iii) (*Aeneas tells how he sails from Troy on the orders of his father, Anchises. An exile, he settles in a far land which he names from his own name*)

Vix prima inceperat aestas  
et pater Anchises dare fatis vela iubebat,  
litora cum patriae lacrimans portusque relinquo  
et campos ubi Troia fuit. feror exsul in altum  
cum sociis natoque penetibus et magnis dis.  
terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis  
...feror huc et litore curvo  
moenia prima loco fatis ingressus iniquis  
Aeneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.

Virgil (65)

velum: sail (of a ship). feror: I am carried. exsul: exile. natus: son.  
terra ... Mavortia: a land belonging to Mars. colo: I inhabit. iniquus: unjust.  
fin

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

A.

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

Postero die porta Iovis, quae adversus castra Romana erat, iussu proconsulum aperta est. Ea intromissa legio una et duae alae cum C. Fulvio legato. Is cum omnium primum arma telaque, quae Capuae erant, ad se conferenda curasset, custodiis ad omnes portas dispositis ne quis exire aut emitti posset, praesidium Punicum comprehendit, senatum Campanum ire in castra ad imperatores Romanos iussit. Quo cum venissent, extemplo iis omnibus catenae iniectae, iussique ad quaestores deferre quod auri atque argenti haberent. Auri pondo duo milia septuaginta fuit, argenti triginta milia pondo et mille ducenta.

Livy

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

- (a) After the incident described above, what became of the Capuan senators?  
(b) What picture of Hannibal do you get from Book XXVI?  
(c) How did Hasdrubal escape from the "Black Stones"?  
(d) Excluding Hannibal, write briefly on any **two** individuals whom you admire in this book.  
(e) In your opinion, how does Livy make his writing dramatic?

**B.**

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat,  
aspectans silvam immensam, et sic forte precatur:  
'si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus  
ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere  
heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est.'  
vix ea fatus erat geminae cum forte columbae  
ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes  
et viridi sedere solo. tum maximus heros  
maternas agnoscit aves laetusque precatur:  
'este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras  
dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat  
ramus humum. tuque o dubiis ne defice rebus,  
diva parens.'

**Virgil.**

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

- (a) Write a note on the "Golden Bough."
- (b) Describe the meeting between Aeneas and the Sibyl which took place before he entered the Underworld.
- (c) Describe the appearance of Charon. How did he treat Aeneas?
- (d) Identify **one** of the two similes Virgil uses to describe the souls gathered on the banks of the Styx. Do you think it is an effective simile? Give a reason for your answer.
- (e) How did Deiphobus die?

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

**[30]**

(i) Write down the **Accusative Case, Plural Number** of the following nouns:-

servus, scelus, lex, dies.

(8)

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

nuntio, capio, dico, audio, maneo.

(12)

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

corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat

(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):-

**A.**

- (i) Describe how Augustus gained power and became emperor.
- (ii) Give an account of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius.
- (iii) Write briefly on **any two** of the following:-  
the invasion of Britain by Claudius in AD 43; the Great Fire of Rome in AD 64;  
the year of the Four Emperors; Nerva.

**B.**

- (i) Write a brief note on the life and writings of **either** Cicero **or** Ovid.
- (ii) Briefly describe how mosaics were made. Suggest **one** function of mosaics. Describe **one** mosaic which you like.
- (iii) Write briefly on **any two** of the following:-  
Ara Pacis; Trajan's Column; Circus Maximus; Roman Circular Temples.