



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2011

LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

Wednesday, 22 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When Caesar had defeated the Britons, he prepared to return to Gaul. (15)
(b) The soldiers fought so bravely that they almost defeated the Romans. (15)
(c) The senate ordered Caesar not to cross the river with his army. (15)
(d) The women thought that Caesar was coming to Rome as quickly as possible. (15)
(e) If Caesar reaches Rome, we shall all flee to the mountains with our children. (15)

I prepare: paro.

I reach: pervenio.

OR

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

(*Pliny describes his own efforts to write poetry*)

Dicis te legisse versus meos; rogas etiam quomodo coeperim scribere, cum videar tibi homo severus esse. Numquam a poetica alienus fuit; quin etiam quattuordecim annos natus Graecam tragoediam scripsi. Mox, cum e militia rediens in Icaria insula ventis detinerer, Latinos versus de illo ipso mari ipsaque insula feci. Cum elegos scripsissem, eos amicis legi. Probaverunt. Deinde plura poemata, si quid otij habebam, praesertim in itinere, temptavi. Nunc credo meos versus multo homines delectare; leguntur, recitantur, cantantur, etiam a Graecis, qui linguam Latinam discunt ut eos legere possint. Putasne me gloriose loqui ? non tamen de meo, sed de aliorum iudicio loquor.

versus: poetry coepi: I begin. quattuordecim: fourteen. ventus: the wind. proba: I approve.
otium: free time. iter: a journey. canto: I sing. iudicium: opinion.

- (i) What does Pliny's correspondent ask him? (7)
(ii) What does Pliny's correspondent think of him? (7)
(iii) At what age did Pliny start to write? (7)
(iv) How did Pliny end up being detained on the island of Icaria? (7)
(v) How did he spend his time there? (8)
(vi) What did Pliny's friends think of his poetry? (7)
(vii) When did Pliny try to write more poems? (8)
(viii) What does Pliny think of his own poems? (8)
(ix) What do the Greeks do with Pliny's poetry? (8)
(x) Do you think that Pliny is boasting? Explain your answer. (8)

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

A.

(In the Underworld, Aeneas sees many souls fluttering around like bees)

Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta
seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,
Lethaeumque domos placidas qui praenatat amnem.
hunc circum innumerae gentes populi que volabant,
ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena
floribus insidunt variis et candida circum
lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.

Virgil (65)

reductus: distant. nemus: grove. virgultum: bush, shrub. praenato: I flow past.
amnis: river. pratium: meadow. apis: bee. insido: I settle (on). liliium: lily.
funduntur: are scattered. strepo: I murmur.

B.

(Ovid describes the scene in his house on the night before he was banished from Rome)

Quocumque aspiceres, luctus gemitus sonabant,
forma non taciti funeris intus erat.
femina virque meo, pueri quoque, funere maerent,
inque domo lacrimas angulus omnis habet.
si licet exemplis in parvo grandibus uti,
haec facies Troiae, cum caperetur, erat.

Ovid (65)

quocumque: wherever. luctus: grief. gemitus: a groan. tacitus: silent. intus: inside.
maereo: I grieve. angulus: corner (of the house). grandis: large. utor: I use.

C.

(Cicero reveals his knowledge of Catiline's plans for his murder)

Dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios in M. Laecae domum; convenisse eodem complures eiusdem amentiae scelerisque socios. Num negare audes? Auid taces? Convincam, si negas; video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam, qui tecum una fuerent. O di immortales! Ubinam gentium sumus? Quam rem publicam habemus? in qua urbe vivimus? Hic, hic sunt in nostro numero, patres conscripti, in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de nostrum omnium interitu, cogitent.

Cicero (65)

falcarius: street of the sickle-makers. amentia: madness. scelus: crime. convinco: I prove.
quidam: certain people. una: together with. ubinam gentium: where on earth.
patres conscripti: senators. consilium: assembly i.e. the senate. interitus: death.

D.

(After his victory, Caesar makes preparations for the winter)

Hac fama ad Treveros perlata, Indutiomarus, qui postero die castra Labieni oppugnare decreverat, noctu profugit copiasque omnes in Treveros reducit. Caesar Fabium cum sua legione remittit in hiberna, ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samarobrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit et, quod tanti motus Galliae exstiterant, totam hiemem ipse ad exercitum manere decrevit. Nam illo incommodo de Sabini morte perlato omnes fere Galliae civitates de bello consultabant, nuntios legationesque in omnes partes dimittebant et nocturna in locis desertis concilia habebant.

Caesar (65)

fama: report. perfero: I bring. hiberna: winter quarters. trini: three separate.
hiemo: I spend the winter. existo: I exist. decerno: I decide. incommodum: inconvenience.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Testes nunc vero iam omnes orae atque omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, denique maria omnia cum universa, tum in singulis oris omnes sinus atque portus. Quis enim toto mari locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit praesidium ut tutus esset, aut tam fuit abditus ut lateret? Quis navigavit qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret, cum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret? Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum atque dispersum quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse?

Cicero

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

(30)

- (a) Describe Pompey's actions against the pirates.
- (b) Why does Cicero consider Pompey particularly well prepared as a commander?
- (c) What similarities does Cicero see between the flight of Medea and that of Mithridates?
- (d) Why did Q.Catulus oppose the appointment of Pompey?
- (e) Do you find Cicero's arguments convincing? Give **two** reasons to support your answer.

B.

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

Et iam finis erat, cum Iuppiter aethere summo
despiciens mare velivolum terrasque iacentes
litoraque et latos populos, sic vertice caeli
constitit et Libyae defixit lumina regnis.
atque illum tales iactantem pectore curas
tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes
adloquitur Venus: 'o qui res hominumque deumque
aeternis regis imperiis et fulmine terres,
quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,
quid Troes potuere, quibus tot funera passis
cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis?'

Virgil

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

- (a) "Et iam finis erat." (line 1 above.) Describe the situation to which these words refer.
- (b) Why is the goddess Juno the enemy of the Trojans?
- (c) Why does Aeneas become angry with his mother in this book?
- (d) Write a note on the similes in *Aeneid* Book 1.
- (e) What so impresses Aeneas when he sees the site of Carthage?

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

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

rex, gladius, gradus, miles. (8)

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

doceo, cognosco, dico, mitto, morior. (12)

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

nate dea quae nunc animo sententia surgit (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 did Augustus do to find a successor for himself?
- (ii) Was Tiberius a good emperor? Give reasons for your answer. What part did Sejanus play in his reign?
- (iii) Write notes on **two** of the following:

Otho; Messalina (wife of Claudius); Trajan's Wars; Domitian.

B.

- (i) Give an account of the life and writings of either Livy **or** Horace.
- (ii) Describe **one** Roman building that appeals to you. Explain how it was used.
- (iii) Explain how the Romans decorated their houses. Describe **one** well-known wall-painting **or** mosaic.

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