



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

**Leaving Certificate Examination, 2017**

## **LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

**Friday, 16 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00**

## A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) The angry master ordered the slaves to prepare dinner at once. (15)  
 (b) All the soldiers ran into battle so quickly that they frightened the enemy. (15)  
 (c) Do not try to persuade my father to leave me in Rome. (15)  
 (d) The senators will hurry to the city in order to see the consul. (15)  
 (e) The sad mother heard that her son had fled from battle. (15)

## OR

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

*(The King of the Persians, Dareus, left Miltiades, an Athenian, among those protecting a bridge over the Danube. Miltiades tries to persuade his companions to revolt against the Persians)*

Eodem tempore Persarum rex Dareus, ex Asia in Europam exercitu traiecto, Scythis bellum inferre statuit. Pontem fecit in Histro flumine, qua copias traduceret. Eius pontis, dum ipse abesset ut Scythas oppugnaret, custodes reliquit principes quos secum ex lonia duxerat; sic enim facillime putavit se retenturum esse sub sua potestate eos Graeca lingua loquentes qui Asiam incolerent, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset. In hoc fuit tum numero Miltiades. Miltiades, cum crebri nuntii adferrent rem male gerere Dareumque premi a Scythis, hortatus est custodes pontis ne a Fortuna datam occasionem liberandae Graeciae dimitterent. Nam si cum eis copiis, quas secum transportaverat, Dareus interisset, non solum Europam futuram esse tutam, sed etiam eos Graecos qui Asiam incolerent liberos a Persarum dominatione et periculo futuros esse.

Scythae: the Scythians, a nomadic people of south-eastern Europe. Hister: the Danube.  
 lonia: a Greek settlement in Asia Minor. incolo: I inhabit. tuenda: 'to be protected'.  
 creber: frequent. adfero: I report. premo: I put under pressure. dimitto: I lose.  
 intereo: I die.

- (i) From where had Dareus brought his army? To where did he transport it? (6)  
 (ii) What had he decided to do? (8)  
 (iii) Why did he make a bridge over the Danube? (10)  
 (iv) Whom did he leave behind while he went to fight the Scythians? (8)  
 (v) What language did they speak? (4)  
 (vi) Who was among them? (3)  
 (vii) What **two** pieces of news did the frequent messengers bring? (12)  
 (viii) What did Miltiades encourage the guards of the bridge not to do? (12)  
 (ix) Miltiades argued that if Dareus died two things would happen. What were those **two** things? (12)

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

**A.**

*(The deified Romulus appears to Proculus Iulius on a very dark night)*

sed Proculus Longa veniebat Iulius Alba.  
lunaque fulgebat, nec facis usus erat.  
cum subito motu saepes tremuere sinistrae:  
rettulit ille gradus, horrueruntque comae.  
pulcher et humano maior trabeaque decorus  
Romulus in media visus adesse via.  
et dixisse simul, 'prohibe lugere Quirites,  
nec violent lacrimis numina nostra suis'.

**Ovid (65)**

fulgeo: I shine. fax: torch. saepes: hedge. tremuere = tremuerunt. horreo: I stand on end.  
comae: hair. trabea: royal robe. lugeo: I mourn. Quirites: Roman citizens. numen: divine will.

**B.**

*(Aeneas and his followers cremate their dead)*

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam  
extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores.  
iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon  
constituere pyras. huc corpora quisque suorum  
more tulere patrum; subiectisque ignibus atris  
conditur in tenebras altum caligine caelum.  
ter circum accensos, cincti fulgentibus armis,  
decurrere rogos.

**Virgil (65)**

alma: kindly. effero: I bring forth. refero: I restore. curvus: curved.  
constituere = constituerunt. tulere = tulerunt. subicio: I place under. ater: black.  
condo: I hide, cover. caligo: smoke. cinctus: dressed. decurrere = decurrerunt.  
rogus: funeral pyre.

**C.**

*(Caesar decides against punishing two brave allies for fraud)*

Erant apud Caesarem in numero equitum duo fratres, singulari virtute homines, quorum  
opera Caesar omnibus Gallicis bellis optima fortissimaque usus erat. Hi fratres propter  
virtutem non solum apud Caesarem in honore erant, sed etiam apud exercitum cari  
habebantur; sed freti amicitia Caesaris et stulta arrogantia elati despiciebant suos  
stipendiumque equitum fraudabant. Alii equites, quibus rebus permoti, omnes Caesarem  
adierunt palamque de eorum iniuriis questi sunt. Caesar multa virtuti eorum concedens,  
fratribus secreto castigatis, rem totam distulit.

**Caesar (65)**

singularis: outstanding. opera: hard work. utor (+ Abl.): I use. habeo: I consider.  
fretus (+ Abl.): relying upon. elatus: carried away. stipendium: pay. permotus: disturbed.  
palam: openly. queror: I complain. concedo: I give. differo: I dismiss.

**D.**

*(The Aequi are massacred near the town of Tusculum)*

Dum haec ad Antium geruntur, Aequi, equitatu praemisso, arcem Tusculanam de improvise media nocte capiunt. His rebus nuntiatis, Romani turbati sunt haud minus quam si Capitolium captum esse nuntiaretur. Fabius consul, praesidio Romae relicto, agmen Tusculum duxit; commeatum Roma alter consul Cornelius subvehit. Multos menses ad Tusculum bellatum est. Fames postremo vicit Aequos qui, postquam ad extremum venerunt, inermes nudique omnes sub iugum ab Tusculanis missi sunt. Deinde fuga domum se recipientes ab Romanis ad unum omnes occisi sunt.

**Livy** (65)

turbo: I disturb. haud minus quam: no less than. commeatus: supplies.  
subveho: I bring up, provide. ad unum: to a man.

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

**[90]**

**A.**

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

**(60)**

Inde cum maxime vallum Romani iacerent, conspecta classis hostium est Uticam ab Carthagine petens. Igitur omissa opere pronuntiatum iter signaque raptim ferri sunt coepta ne naves in terram et ad obsidionem versae ac minime navali proelio aptae opprimerentur: qui enim restitissent agili et nautico instrumento aptae et armatae classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes et aut in onerariarum usum versae aut ita adpulsae muris ut pro aggere ac pontibus praebere adscensum possent? Itaque Scipio, postquam eo ventum est, contra quam in navali certamine solet rostratis quae praesidio aliis esse poterant in postremam aciem receptis prope terram, onerariarum quadruplicem ordinem pro muro adversus hostem opposuit.

**Livy**

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

**(30)**

- (a)** What is your assessment of Livy as an historian from your reading of Book XXX?
- (b)** Write notes on Masinissa **and** Laelius.
- (c)** Describe the part played by Mago in Book XXX.
- (d)** Write a note on the meeting between Hannibal and Scipio in Book XXX.
- (e)** Describe the reaction at Rome to the news that Hannibal had left Italy.

**B.**

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama  
insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,  
nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis:  
huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.  
nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenae.  
ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucra luctu;  
panduntur portae; iuvat ire et Dorica castra  
desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.  
hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles.

**Virgil**

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

- (a) How were the Trojans persuaded to bring the Wooden Horse into their city?
- (b) Describe the fate of Laocoon and his sons.
- (c) Write a note on the character of Aeneas as he appears in Book II of the *Aeneid*.
- (d) Describe one of the similes used by Virgil in Book II of the *Aeneid*. Explain the effect of such similes.
- (e) Write brief notes on **any two** of the following:

Cassandra; Palladium; Pyrrhus; Achilles.

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

[30]

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

hortus; ager; tempus; dies.

(8)

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

nuntio; maneo; punio; fero; hortor.

(12)

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

tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona

(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) Write an account of the problems encountered by Augustus in finding a successor to himself.
- (ii) Write an account of the character and career of the Emperor Gaius Caligula.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

Claudius' invasion of Britain; Sejanus; the Emperor Domitian; Trajan's Dacian campaigns.

**B.**

- (i) Give a brief account of the writings of **either** Catullus **or** Cicero.
- (ii) Explain the importance of wall-paintings in the Roman house.  
Name **one** wall-painting which you admire and explain why you admire it.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

Roman portrait sculpture; Trajan's Column; Basilicas; Circus Maximus.

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