



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission**

**Leaving Certificate Examination, 2018**

**LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

**Friday, 15 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00**

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When Caesar entered the city, the frightened citizens asked for help. (15)  
(b) The soldiers were so tired that they did not want to return to the camp. (15)  
(c) We will walk to the forum to see the beautiful new buildings. (15)  
(d) The senators were informed that the army was entering our territory. (15)  
(e) The general ordered the troops to attack the enemy as quickly as possible. (15)

OR

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

*(Caesar crosses the river Thames into the territory of Cassivellaunus)*

Caesar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamesim in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit; quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri potest. Eo cum venisset, animadvertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas. Ripa autem acutis sudibus munita erat, eiusdemque generis sub aqua defixae sudes flumine tegebantur. Eis rebus cognitis a captivis perfugisque, Caesar praemisso equitatu celeriter legiones subsequi iussit. Sed tanta celeritate atque tanto impetu milites ierunt, cum capite solo ex aqua starent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent ripasque dimitterent ac terga verterent. Inde Cassivellaunus, omni deposita spe contentionis, dimissis maioribus copiis, itinera nostra observabat locisque impeditis ac silvestribus se occultabat.

Tamesis: Thames. aegre: with difficulty. acutus: sharp. sudes: stakes. munio: I defend. perfuga: a deserter. sustineo: I withstand. contentio: a fight. silvestris: covered with trees.

- (i) Where did Caesar lead his army? (5)  
(ii) What could be done only 'with difficulty'? (8)  
(iii) What did Caesar notice on the opposite bank of the river? (8)  
(iv) With what was the bank defended? (6)  
(v) Where else were those defences? (8)  
(vi) How did Caesar find this out? (6)  
(vii) What did Caesar order his legions to do? (6)  
(viii) Describe the manner in which Caesar's troops carried out his orders. (8)  
(ix) What did the enemy do? (10)  
(x) Name **two** things that Cassivellaunus did eventually. (10)

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

**A.**

*(Aeneas holds out an olive branch and says that he and the Trojans seek King Evander)*

tum pater Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta  
paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae:  
'Troiugas ac tela vides inimica Latinis,  
quos illi bello profugos egere superbo.  
Evandrum petimus. ferte haec et dicite lectos  
Dardaniae venisse duces socia arma rogantes.'

**Virgil (65)**

puppis: stern (of a ship). paciferus: bearing peace. ramus: branch. praetendo: I hold out.  
Troiuigenae: Trojans. inimicus: hostile. profugus: refugee. egere=egerunt.  
haec: these words. lectos duces: chosen leaders.

**B.**

*(Ovid says that Ulysses was more fortunate in his wanderings than he, Ovid, in his exile)*

ille habuit fidamque manum sociosque fideles:  
me profugum comites deseruere mei.  
ille suam laetus patriam victorque petebat:  
a patria fugi victus et exsul ego.  
illi corpus erat durum patiensque laborum:  
invalidae vires ingenuaeque mihi.

**Ovid (65)**

ille refers to Ulysses. manus: a group. profugus: a refugee. deseruere = deseruerunt.  
exsul: an exile. vires: strength. ingenuus: weak.

**C.**

*(Masinissa gives back a valuable gift)*

Non longe ab oppido Melita fanum est lunonis antiquum, quod tanta religione semper veneratum fuit ut etiam illis Punicis bellis semper inviolatum sanctumque fuerit. Hoc quoque memoriae proditum est: classem quondam Masinissae regis ad eum locum appulsam esse et praefectum regis dentes eburneos incredibili magnitudine e fano sustulisse; praefectus et eos dentes in Africam portavit et regi Massinissae donavit. Masinissa statim certos homines in nave misit qui ad oppidum Melitam navigarent et eos dentes reponerent.

**Cicero (65)**

fanum: shrine. inviolatus: unharmed. proditum est: 'a story is told'.  
appulsus: blown, driven. praefectus: envoy. dentes eburneos: 'ivory tusks'. subfero: I steal.

**D.**

*(Fabius tries to rally his troops against the Samnites and their allies)*

Samnites autem non sustinuerunt impetum, sed relictis sociis Gallicis ad castra refugerunt. Tum Fabius, audita morte collegae, Campanos socios, quingentos fere equites, excedere acie iubet et ab tergo Gallicam oppugnare aciem; deinde tertiam legionem subsequi iussit et, ubi agmen hostium impetu equitum turbatum viderent, aggredi ac territos caedere. Ipse ad castra Samnitium progressus est. Sub ipso vallo pugna temptata est ab eis qui turba suorum exclusi sunt.

**Livy (65)**

sustineo: I withstand.      excedere: to depart from.      turbatus: in disarray.  
caedere: to slaughter.      turba: squadron.

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

**[90]**

**A.**

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

**(60)**

Inter haec Hannibal ad Anienem fluvium tria milia passuum ab urbe castra admovit. Ibi stative positus ipse cum duobus milibus equitum ad portam Collinam usque ad Herculis templum est progressus atque, unde proxime poterat, moenia situmque urbis obequitans contemplabatur. Id eum tam licenter atque otiose facere Flacco indignum visum est; itaque immisit equites summo verique atque in castra redigi hostium equitatum iussit. Cum commissum proelium esset, consules transfugas Numidarum, qui tum in Aventino ad mille et ducenti erant, media urbe transire Esquilias iusserunt, nullos aptiores inter convalles tectaque hortorum et sepulcra et cavas undique vias ad pugnandum futuros rati. Quos cum ex arce Capitolioque clivo Publicio in equis decurrentes quidam vidissent, captum Aventinum conclamaverunt.

**Livy**

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

**(30)**

- (a)** According to Livy, how did the people of Rome react to the news that Hannibal was marching on the city?
- (b)** Write briefly on the importance of Capua in Hannibal's campaign in Italy, as shown in Book XXVI.
- (c)** What impression do you have of Hannibal both as a character and a leader from Book XXVI?
- (d)** Do you think that Livy is a dramatic writer? Give reasons for your answer based on your reading of Book XXVI.
- (e)** Give an account of the events on the Spanish front as described in Book XXVI.

**B.**

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

spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,  
scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,  
quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes  
tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atris  
faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat  
[unde locum Grai dixerunt nomine Aornon].  
quattuor hic primum nigrantes terga iuencos  
constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos,  
et summas carpens media inter cornua saetas  
ignibus imponit sacris.

**Virgil**

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

- (a) Write a short note on the Golden Bough (*Aureus Ramus*).
- (b) What three tasks did Aeneas have to fulfil before visiting the Underworld?
- (c) Describe the ferryman, Charon. How does his appearance add to the atmosphere of the Underworld?
- (d) In what way does Book VI of the *Aeneid* tell us Virgil's view of life after death?
- (e) Virgil is regarded as one of the most important writers of all time. In your opinion, does he deserve this position? Support your answer with reference to Book VI.

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

- (i) Write down the **Ablative Case, Singular Number** of the following nouns:

servus, lex, caput, manus. (8)

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

capio, sto, habeo, sum, nuntio. (12)

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

seminibus quantum non noxia corpora tardant (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) Describe how Octavian gained power and became the emperor Augustus.
- (ii) Give a brief account of the reign of the Emperor Nero.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

Year of the Four Emperors; Titus; Vespasian; Nerva.

**B.**

- (i) Give an account of the life and work of **either** Ovid **or** Caesar.
- (ii) Discuss Roman mosaics. In your answer, refer to how they were made and the different themes displayed.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

Arch of Titus; Ara Pacis; Pont du Gard; Roman Forum.

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