

**An Roinn Oideachais agus Eolaíochta**

**Leaving Certificate Examination, 2000**

**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 enemy attacked the town so fiercely that many citizens were killed. (15)  
(b) Sad parents cried out that they had lost their children. (15)  
(c) Every day women and children fled to avoid the soldiers. (15)  
(d) The refugees asked who would save them. "Who will give us food?" (15)  
(e) But in the senate the leaders encouraged the townspeople to resist bravely. (15)

I lose: amitto. refugee: profugus. I save: servo. townspeople: oppidani.

OR

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

*(Two Gauls who are honoured by Caesar, oppress their countrymen)*

Erant apud Caesarem in equitum numero Allobroges duo fratres, Raucillus et Egus, filii Adbucilli, qui principatum in civitate multos annos habuerat. Erant homines singulari virtute, quorum opera Caesar omnibus Gallicis bellis optima fortissimaque usus erat. Caesar his domi propter has causas amplissimos magistratus mandaverat atque agros in Gallia ex hostibus captos praemiaque rei pecuniariae magna tribuerat divitesque ex egentibus fecerat. Hi propter virtutem non solum apud Caesarem in honore erant sed etiam apud exercitum cari habebantur; sed freti amicitia Caesaris et stulta ac barbara adrogantia elati despiciebant suos stipendiumque equitum fraudabant. Quibus illi rebus permoti universi Caesarem adierunt palamque de iniuriis questi sunt.

opera: service, effort. utor (+ Ablative): I make use of. mando: I entrust. tribuo: I give.  
egeo: I am poor. carus: dear, respected. fretus (+ Ablative): relying on. adrogantia: arrogance.  
stipendium: wages. queror: I complain.

- (i) Who were Raucillus and Egus? (6)  
(ii) What position did Adbucillus hold? (4)  
(iii) What kind of men were Raucillus and Egus? (5)  
(iv) How had Caesar made use of them? (10)  
(v) Name **three** ways in which Caesar rewarded them. (15)  
(vi) How did this change the lives of Raucillus and Egus? (5)  
(vii) What did Caesar and the army think of Raucillus and Egus? (10)  
(viii) Did Raucillus and Egus live up to this reputation? How do you know from the passage above? (10)  
(ix) How did everybody react to their behaviour? (10)

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

A. (i) (*Mucius Scaevola tells the senate of his plan but he is captured after failing to kill King Porsinna*)

'Transire Tiberim,' inquit Mucius Scaevola, 'Patres, et intrare castra hostium volo, non praedae causa neque ultionis. Maius in animo est facinus.' Adprobant patres; abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur. Ubi eo venit, in turba prope regium tribunal constitit. Ibi cum stipendium militibus forte daretur et scriba cum rege sedens simili veste multa ageret, Scaevola timebat rogare uter Porsinna esset, ne se ipse aperiret quis esset; ita scribam pro rege occidit. Vadentem inde qua per trepidam turbam cruento mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, comprehenderunt regii comites et retraxerunt.

Livy (65)

ultio: revenge. facinus: crime. adprobo: I approve. abdo: I hide. tribunal: platform. stipendium: wages. scriba: secretary. aperio: I reveal. mucro: sword point. comprehendo: I arrest.

OR

(ii) (*Some of the Gauls and Ariovistus escape; the family of Ariovistus is not so lucky*)

Ita proelium restitutum est, atque omnes terga verterunt neque fugere destiterunt priusquam ad flumen Rhenum circiter quinque milia passuum ex eo loco pervenerunt. Ibi perpauci aut viribus confisi tranare contenderunt aut lintribus sibi salutem reppererunt. In his fuit Ariovistus qui naviculam deligatam ad ripam nactus ea profugit; reliquos omnes equitatu consecuti nostri interfecerunt. Duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores, una Sueba natione, quam domo secum duxerat, altera Norica, regis Voccionis soror; utraeque in ea fuga perierunt; duae fuerunt filiae – harum altera occisa, altera capta est.

Caesar (65)

desisto: I cease. confido (+ Dative): I depend on. tranare: to swim across. linter: boat. repperio: I find. deligo: I tie. nanciscor: I obtain, find.

B. (i) (*The fight between two bulls on Mount Sila or Mount Taburnus is like the fight between Aeneas and Turnus*)

ac velut ingenti Sila summoque Taburno  
cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri  
frontibus incurrunt; pavidi cessere magistri;  
stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae  
quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur;  
illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent,  
cornuaque obnixa infigunt, et sanguine largo  
colla armosque lavant; gemitu nemus omne remugit.  
non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros  
concurrunt clipeis; ingens fragor aethera complet.

Virgil (65)

-ve: or. frons: forehead. cedo: I yield, retreat. pecus: herd. musso: I wonder. iuvenca: heifer. nemus: grove. imperito: I rule. armentum: herd. cornu: horn. armus: shoulder. lavo: I bathe. remugio: I bellow, echo. clipeus: a shield.

OR

(ii) (Great danger at sea)

me miserum, quanti montes volvuntur aquarum!  
iam iam tacturos sidera summa putes.  
quantae diducto subsidunt aequore valles!  
iam iam tacturas Tartara nigra putes.  
quocumque aspicio, nihil est nisi pontus et aër,  
fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax.  
inter utrumque fremunt immani murmure venti:  
nescit, cui domino pareat, unda maris.  
scilicet occidimus, nec spes est ulla salutis,  
dumque loquor vultus obruit unda meos!

Ovid (65)

tango: I touch. subsidere: to subside. aequor: ocean. Tartara: Hell, Underworld.  
tumidus: swelling. minax: threatening. pareo (+ Dative): I obey. scilicet: of course.  
obruo: I cover.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Iamque omnibus satis comparatis ad traiciendum terrebant ex adverso hostes omnem ripam equites virique obtinentes. Quos ut averteret, Hannonem, Bomilcaris filium, vigilia prima noctis cum parte copiarum, maxime Hispanis, adverso flumine ire iter unius diei iubet, et ubi primum possit, quam occultissime traiecto amni circumducere agmen, ut, cum opus facto sit, adoriatur ab tergo hostes. Ad id dati duces Galli edocent inde milia quinque et viginti ferme supra parvae insulae circumfusum amnem latiore, ubi dividebatur, eoque minus alto alveo transitum ostendere. Ibi raptim caesa materia ratesque fabricatae in quibus equi virique et alia onera traicerentur. Hispani sine ulla mole in utres vestimentis coniectis ipsi caetris superpositis incubantes flumen tranavere.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) Describe the Romans' attempts to win the Spaniards over to an alliance with them.
- (b) Do you think that Hannibal's preparations for war were practical and sensible? Briefly explain your answer.
- (c) How does Livy think the elephants were brought across the Rhone?
- (d) "Livy's account of the crossing of the Alps provides some vivid and dramatic pictures". Briefly discuss this statement.
- (e) Give an account of the part played by the Boii **or** the Allobroges in Book XXI.

**B.**

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

' di patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troia est,  
non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,  
cum tales animos iuvenum et tam certa tulistis  
pectora.' sic memorans umeros dextrasque tenebat  
amborum et vultum lacrimis atque ora rigabat.  
' quae vobis, quae digna, viri, pro laudibus istis  
praemia posse rear solvi? pulcherrima primum  
di moresque dabunt vestri ; tum cetera reddet  
actutum pius Aeneas atque integer aevi  
Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor umquam.'  
' immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto,'  
excipit Ascanius, ' per magnos, Nise, Penates  
Assaracique Larem et canae penetralia Vestae  
obtestor.'

**Virgil**

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

(30)

- (a) Who is speaking at the start of the above passage? Why would people listen to him?
- (b) Write a note on **any three** of the following:-  
Penates; Vesta; Palladium; Parcae; Iris.
- (c) "Nisus and Euryalus contributed to their own downfall." Briefly discuss.
- (d) Describe how the Trojans reacted to the deaths of Nisus and Euryalus.
- (e) Name some other writings of Virgil, apart from the *Aeneid*. Write a brief note on **one** of them.

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

[30]

(i) Write down the **Dative Case, Singular Number** of the following nouns:-  
*nauta, victor, equus, pater.*

(8)

(ii) Write down the principal parts of the following verbs:-  
*do, praecipio, nuntio.*

(12)

(iii) Scan the following line from Virgil's *Aeneid* and mark the quantities:-  
*talibus accensi firmantur et agmine denso.*

(10)

5. Answer **three** of the following questions. At least **one** question must be chosen from Section A and **one** 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 notes on **two** of the following features of Augustus' reign:-

Praetorian Guard; government of the provinces; the role of Agrippa; the battle of the Teutoberg Forest; patronage of the arts.

(ii) Write briefly on **two** of the following:-

(a) Sejanus.

(b) The part played by Vespasian in the Year of the Four Emperors, AD 68-69.

(c) Trajan's second campaign in Dacia.

(iii) Give an account of the reign of Domitian.

**B.**

(i) Write briefly on the architectural features of **two** of the following:-

(a) Roman theatres.

(b) Roman amphitheatres.

(c) Roman circus.

(ii) Write a note about Roman murals, referring to particular examples in your answer.

(iii) Write briefly about the writings of Horace.