



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2021

LATIN - ORDINARY LEVEL

(300 marks)

Monday 28 June – Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

The 2021 examination papers were adjusted to compensate for disruptions to learning due to COVID-19. This examination paper does not necessarily reflect the same structure and format as the examination papers of past or subsequent years.

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) The soldiers were so tired that they returned to Rome. (15)
- (b) Caesar ordered his soldiers to attack the camp of the enemy. (15)
- (c) The danger was so great that the consul left with his army. (15)
- (d) Scouts told Caesar that the enemy was on the hill. (15)
- (e) Our father worked because he had a cruel master. (15)

return: redeo. scout: explorator, exploratoris (m)

OR

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

(Murder at an inn is revealed in a dream)

Cum duo fratres, Philipus et Alexander, iter una facerent et Megaram venissent, Philipus ad tabernam ivit, Alexander amici domum. Cum Alexander media nocte dormiret, in somnio Philipus ei apparuit oravitque ut subveniret, quod sibi a caupone mors pararetur. Quo somnio Alexander excitatus est, sed cum se collegisset, putavit somnium pro nihilo habendum esse, atque mox in somnum relapsus est. Tum ei dormienti, imago Philippi rursus visa est rogare ut, quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ulcisceretur. 'Interfectus' inquit 'a caupone et in agricolae cuiusdam plaustrum iactus, extra portem efferor.' Magnopere commotus, Alexander ad urbis portam mane contendit. Plaustro viso, quo agricola vehebatur, quaesivit ex eo quid plaustro inesset. Ille fugit; Philipus mortuus in plaustro inventus est. Caupo coniectus est in carcerem.

taberna: inn. caupo: innkeeper. colligo me: I compose myself. relabor: I fall back.
ulcisor: I avenge. plaustrum: a wagon, cart. veho: I carry. insum: to be in.

- (i) Where did the brothers Alexander and Philip arrive in the first line of the passage? (6)
- (ii) Where did each one then go? (8)
- (iii) Who did Alexander see in a dream? What was he asked to do by that person? (8)
- (iv) Why was Alexander asked to help Philip? (8)
- (v) What happened after Alexander woke up from his first dream? (8)
- (vi) What did Alexander see in the second dream? (4)
- (vii) What did Philip say had happened to him? (10)
- (viii) How did Alexander feel at this news? What did he do? (9)
- (ix) What did he find outside the city? (6)
- (x) What happened to the innkeeper at the end of the passage? (8)

2. Translate into English **any one** of the passages **A, B, C, D:-**

[65]

A.

(Ariadne runs along the shore in her distress; the rocks echo her words)

luna fuit : specto si quid nisi litora cernam;
quod videant oculi, nil nisi litus habent.
nunc huc nunc illuc, et utroque sine ordine, curro :
alta puellares tardat arena pedes.
interea toto clamanti litore 'Theseu'
reddebant nomen concava saxa tuum.

Ovid (65)

puellaris: belonging to a girl. tardo: I slow down. arena: sand. concavus: hollow.

B.

(Envoys return with bad news; the Trojans must seek help elsewhere)

hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu
ecce, super maesti magna Diomedis ab urbe
legati responsa ferunt : nihil omnibus actum
tantorum impensis operum ; nil dona, neque aurum,
nec magnas valuisse preces ; alia arma Latinis
quaerenda, aut pacem Troiano ab rege petendum.

Virgil (65)

motus: disturbance. flagrans: raging. super: in addition. maestus: sad
impensa: cost, expense. valeo: to be useful. preces=prayers.

C.

(Caesar, after failing once to do so, prepares to attack Noviodunum)

Postridie eius diei Caesar, priusquam se hostes ex terrore ac fuga reciperent, in fines Suessionum, qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum duxit, et, magno itinere confecto, ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit. Id oppidum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, quod vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiebat, propter latitudinem fossae murique altitudinem, expugnare non potuit. Caesar, castris munitis, scalas agere, quaeque ad oppugnandum usui erant comparare coepit.

Caesar (65)

se recipio: to recover. scalae: ladders. ago: I organise.

D.

(Maelius, who defends the rights of the plebs, is attacked on the order of Servilius)

Postero die, missus ab dictatore, Servilius, magister equitum, Maelio inquit 'vocat te' inquit 'dictator'. Cum territus ille quid vellet quaeret, tum Servilius causam dicendam esse respondit. Tum Maelius recepit se in catervam suorum, et cum servus, iussu magistri equitum, eum abducere coepisset, auxilium plebis Romanae implorabat, et opprimi se a senatu dicebat, quod plebem defendisset. Orabat ut opem sibi in ultimo discrimine ferret, neve ante oculos suos trucidari sineret.

Livy (65)

causam dico: I stand trial. caterva: troop. opprimo: I crush, overcome.

ops: help, assistance. discrimen, -inis (n): difficulty. neve: and not. trucido: I slaughter.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Iam hoc ipsum praesagiens animo praeparaverat ante naves. Itaque inutili militum turba praesidii specie in oppida Brutii agri, quae pauca magis metu quam fide continebantur, dimissa, quod roboris in exercitu erat in Africam transvexit, multis Italici generis, quia in Africam secuturos abnuentes concesserant in lunonis Laciniae delubrum inviolatum ad eam diem, in templo ipso foede interfectis. Raro quemquam alium patriam exsilii causa relinquentem tam maestum abisse ferunt quam Hannibalem hostium terra excedentem ; respexisse saepe Italiae litora et deos hominesque accusantem in se quoque ac suum ipsius caput exsecratum quod non cruentum ab Cannensi victoria militem Romam duxisset.

Livy

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

(30)

(a) Write a note on Livy as a historian.

(b) Write notes on **two** of the following:

Hanno; Carthage; Syphax; Hasdrubal.

(c) Tell briefly the story of Masinissa and Sophonisba as told in Livy XXX.

(d) How well, in your opinion, does Livy describe battles?

(e) Describe the part played by Mago in Livy XXX.

B.

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

primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante caterva,
Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
et procul: 'o miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
credit is avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis
dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?
aut hoc inclusi lingo occultantur Achivi,
aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros
inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi;
aut aliquis latet error: equo ne credite, Teucri'.

Virgil

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

- (a) How did the Trojans react to the advice given by Laocoon in the passage above?
- (b) Aeneid II is full of gory passages. Briefly describe one such passage.
- (c) Briefly describe the story of Sinon as told in Aeneid II.
- (d) Describe one example of a simile used by Virgil in Aeneid II.
- (e) Write brief notes on **two** of the following:
Calchas; Tenedos; Laocoon; Hector.

4. Answer **any two** of the following questions:- [20]

- (i) Give the **Dative Case, Singular Number**, of the following nouns:

nox; bellum; porta; flumen. (10)

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

timeo; constituo; facio; habeo; conor. (10)

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

pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis (10)

5. Answer **any two** of the following questions. (Each question carries twenty-five marks):- **[50]**

(i) Write a brief account of the efforts made by Augustus to appoint a successor to himself.

(ii) Write an account of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius.
In your account, include how he came to power.

(iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

Domitian; Seianus; Caligula; Livia.

(iv) Give a brief account of the life and writings of **either** Virgil **or** Cicero.

(v) Describe some architectural features of Roman theatres.
In your answer, refer to specific examples.

(vi) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

aqueducts; Colosseum; Roman mosaics; arch of Titus.

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