



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination
Sample 1

Latin

Ordinary Level

2 hours 30 minutes

300 marks

Examination Number

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Date of Birth

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For example, 3rd February
2005 is entered as 03 02 05

Centre Stamp

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Instructions

Write your examination number and date of birth in the boxes on the front cover.

Write your answers in blue or black pen.

You may use pencil, including colouring pencils, **only** in drawings or diagrams.

Write all your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. There is additional answer space at the end of each section, and a space for rough work at the end of the booklet. Label any such extra work clearly with the question number and part.

This examination booklet will be scanned and your work will be presented to an examiner on screen. Anything that you write outside of the answer areas may not be seen by the examiner.

There are **two** sections in this examination paper.

Section A: Capstone Text

100 marks

- Answer the questions presented.

Section B: Unseen Texts

200 marks

- Answer the questions presented.

The glossaries in this examination paper use the following abbreviations:

m. = masculine f. = feminine n. = neuter pl. = plural

infin. = infinitive verb

nom. = nominative case

voc. = vocative case

acc. = accusative case

gen. = genitive case

dat. = dative case

abl. = ablative case.

Answer Question 1 **and** Question 2.

Question 1

50 marks

Read Text A and answer **all** of the following questions.

Text A is from the beginning of Virgil's *Aeneid*.

Text A: *Aeneid*, Book 1

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,

quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus

insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores

impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?

- (a) Identify the characters who are mentioned in these lines by matching the names below to each Latin word in Text A. One has been completed as an example.

Aeneas; Calliope (muse of epic poetry); Juno; **Virgil**

Latin word in Text A	Name
Musa	
mihi	Virgil
regina	
virum	

- (b) Answer **four** of the true or false statements below about the words in Text A. Indicate your answer by putting a tick (✓) in the correct box.

	True	False
(i) <i>memora</i> is an imperative verb.	☐	☐
(ii) <i>causas</i> is a masculine noun.	☐	☐
(iii) <i>deum</i> is a form of the word <i>deus</i> .	☐	☐
(iv) <i>tot</i> means 'so many'.	☐	☐
(v) <i>labores</i> is a singular noun.	☐	☐
(vi) <i>irae</i> means 'happiness'.	☐	☐

- (c) Text A is an invocation of the muse, showing the influence of epic poetry on Virgil's *Aeneid*. How else was Virgil influenced by earlier epic poetry, such as Homer's *Iliad* or *Odyssey*?

- (d) Translate into English the phrase below from Text A (lines 1-2). Words in bold are listed in the glossary below.

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo **numine laeso**,
quidve dolens...

laedo, -ere, laesi, laesum = to hurt, wound, injure, outrage
numen, numinis (n.) = divine will

- (e) Identify the form of the verb *adire* **and** explain why it is in this form in line 3.

Form:
Explanation:

- (f) Do you think that the start of the *Aeneid* is a good way for the story to begin? Give a reason for your answer.

Question 2**50 marks**

Read Text B and answer the following questions.

In Text B, Dido tells Anna about her feelings for Aeneas and remembers her feelings for Sychaeus.

Text B: Aeneid, Book 4

“Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei

coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede Penates,

solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem

impulit: adgnosco veteris vestigia flammae.

Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,

5

vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,

pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,

ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua iura resolvo.

Ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores

abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulchro.”

10

Sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.

(a) Give the English meaning of **any five** words in Text B.

Latin word 1:	English meaning:
Latin word 2:	English meaning:
Latin word 3:	English meaning:
Latin word 4:	English meaning:
Latin word 5:	English meaning:

(b) What do we learn about Dido from Text B? You may translate from Text B to support your answer.

(c) Write a note about Anna **or** Sychaeus including the following information:

- relationship to Dido
- importance to the story.

(d) Answer **one** of the following questions.

(i) Discuss **at least one** of these ancient Roman concepts, which are underlined in Text B:

- *fatum*; *Penates*; *Pudor*.

In your answer, explain what the concept means **and** why it is important in the *Aeneid*.

OR

(ii) Discuss the theme of love **or** sadness in Virgil's *Aeneid*. Support your answer with **at least one** example from Text B.

Optional Planning Space:

Answer for Question 2 (d), part

Additional Answer Space for Section A:

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Section B

Unseen Texts

200 marks

Answer Question 3, Question 4, and Question 5.

Question 3

45 marks

These four images show scenes from the Trojan War.



Graeci Troianos
deceperunt et in
magno equo milites
audaces celaverunt.
Troiani equum in
urbem ducunt. mox
Graeci omnes in urbe
interficiunt.

1.



Graecos interficere
vult et exitium non
fugit. senex fortis,
nomine Priamus,
tenens manu ferrum,
aram relinquit et ad
urbem currit.

2.



Graecos interficere
vult sed fugere
constituit. miles fortis,
nomine Aeneas,
manus tenet et cum
patre et filio exitium
Troiae spectat.

3.



Graeci in equo multas
horas celati sunt, sed
mox omnes Troianos
in urbe interficiunt.
nocte milites audaces
de equo descendunt.

4.

- (a) Match the English translations to the Latin text in each image by writing the number of the image beside the correct English translation below.

Image number	English translation
	The Greeks were hidden in the horse for many hours, but soon they will kill all of the Trojans in the city. Daring soldiers climb down from the horse at night.
	The Greeks deceived the Trojans and hid daring soldiers in a big horse. The Trojans lead the horse into the city. Soon the Greeks will kill everyone in the city.
	He wants to kill the Greeks and does not flee the destruction. Holding a sword in his hand, a brave old man named Priam leaves the altar and runs to the city.
	He wants to kill the Greeks but decides to flee. A strong soldier named Aeneas holds his hands and watches the destruction of Troy with his father and son.

(b) Answer **one** of the following questions.

(i) In your opinion, why do we still learn about the story of Aeneas today? Give reasons for your answer.

OR

(ii) Why do you think that the story of the Trojan War or the Trojan Horse is so well known? In your answer, you may refer to its significance for ancient Romans **and/or** for people today.

Optional Planning Space:

Answer for Question 3 (b), part

[illegible]

Question 4

80 marks

Read Text C and answer, in English, **any eight** of the ten questions which follow.

Text C is about the lovers Pyramus and Thisbe and how they plan to meet in secret. Words in bold are listed in the glossary below.

Text C: based on Ovid, *Metamorphoses*

olim in terra **Babyloniae** iuvenis pulcherrimus habitabat, nomine **Pyramus**. **Thisbe**, puella **formosa**, in proxima villa habitabat. **Pyramus** hanc puellam vidit et statim amore captus est. **Thisbe Pyramum** quoque amavit. celeriter amor **crevit**. **Pyramus** puellam **in matrimonium ducere** volebat.

tamen patres et matres eorum matrimonium **vetuerunt**, sed amorem delere non poterant. 5

igitur iuvenis puellaque per **rimam** in muro **susurraverunt** et consilium ceperunt.

e domo exire et in silva sub **arboribus** convenire constituerunt. puella vultum celavit et e villa discessit. illa in silva iuvenem multas horas expectabat.

arbor, arboris (f.) = tree	Pyramus, -i (m.) = Pyramus
Babylonia, -ae (f.) = Babylon	rima, -ae (f.) = crack
cresco, -ere, crevi, cretum = to grow	susurro, -are, -avi, -atum = to whisper
formosus, -a, -um = beautiful	Thisbe, Thisbis (f.) = Thisbe
in matrimonium ducere = to marry	veto, -are, vetui, vetitum = to forbid

(a) Give **two** pieces of information about Pyramus.

olim in terra **Babyloniae** iuvenis pulcherrimus habitabat, nomine **Pyramus**. (line 1)

1.
2.

(b) Identify the case of *villa* in line 2 **and** explain why it is in this case.

Thisbe, puella **formosa**, in proxima villa habitabat. (lines 1-2)

Case:
Explanation:

(c) What happened when Pyramus first saw Thisbe?

Pyramus hanc puellam vidit et statim amore captus est. (line 2)

(d) As their love grew, what did Pyramus want to do?

Pyramus puellam **in matrimonium ducere** volebat. (lines 3-4)

(e) How did the parents of Pyramus and Thisbe react to their relationship?

tamen patres et matres eorum matrimonium **vetuerunt**, sed amorem delere non poterant. (line 5)

(f) In this phrase, *iuvenis puellaque* (line 6), what is the meaning of *-que*? How else could you write this phrase in Latin?

Meaning:
Other way of writing this phrase in Latin:

(g) What does the phrase '*consilium ceperunt*' mean?

igitur iuvenis puellaque per **rimam** in muro **susurraverunt** et consilium ceperunt. (line 6)

(h) Where did Pyramus and Thisbe plan to meet?

e domo exire et in silva sub **arboribus** convenire constituerunt. (line 7)

This question continues on the next page.

(i) Write down the four Latin principal parts of the verb *convenire* (line 7).

(j) Translate the following sentence into English:
illa in silva iuvenem multas horas exspectabat. (line 8)

Question 5

75 marks

Read Text D and answer **all** of the following questions.

Text D is about Artemisia and Mausolus, the queen and king of Caria. Caria was part of the Persian Empire before being conquered by the Greeks and eventually the Romans. Queen Artemisia became famous throughout the ancient world for how she honoured her dead husband. Words in bold are listed alphabetically in the glossary below.

Text D: based on Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights*

Mausolus erat, ut **Cicero** dixit, rex terrae **Cariae**. regina **Artemisia** erat uxor regis et virum **valde** amavit. postquam rex periit, regina diem noctemque lacrimabat. **Artemisia** maritum **funere** magno **honoravit**. **Artemesia**, **luctu** atque amore mariti **commota**, **sepulchrum maximum** aedificavit.

sepulchrum magnum erat et **Cicero** id inter septem omnium terrarum spectacula **numeravit**. ubi **sepulchrum dis manibus dedicatum est**, **Artemisia certamen** nuntiavit. in hoc **certamine**, regina 5
praemia pecuniae omnibus viris, qui maritum eius **optime** laudare poterant, promisit.

Artemisia, -ae (f.) = Artemisia

Caria, -ae (f.) = Caria

certamen, certaminis n. = contest, games

Cicero, Ciceronis (m.) = Cicero

commotus, -a, -um = moved, affected

dedicatum est = 'was dedicated'

dis manibus = 'to the spirits of the dead'

funus, funeris (n.) = funeral

honoro, -are, -avi, -atum = to honour

luctus, -us (m.) = grief

Mausolus, -i (m.) = Mausolus

maximus, -a, -um = biggest, very big

numero, -are, -avi, -atum = to count

optime = the best, very well

sepulchrum, -i (n.) = tomb

valde = very much

(a) Outline in your own words the information in paragraph 1 **and** paragraph 2 of Text D.

Paragraph 1:
Paragraph 2:

(b) Why do you think that ancient Roman authors wrote about this story? Explain your answer.

(c) The English word 'mausoleum' comes from the tomb of Mausolus. Write down **three** English words that are derived from **any** Latin words you have studied.

1:
2:
3:

Additional Answer Space for Section B:

[illegible]

Acknowledgements

Images

Page 11:

Agrimbau, D. (2018). *The Aeneid: A Graphic Novel*. Capstone Press.

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Leaving Certificate Examination – Ordinary Level

Latin

Sample 1

2 hours 30 minutes