



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination
Sample 2

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
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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.

Section A**Capstone Text****100 marks**

Answer Question 1 **and** Question 2.

Question 1**60 marks**

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

Text A is the opening lines of Virgil's *Aeneid*.

Text A: *Aeneid*, Book 1

Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit
litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto
vi superum saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram;
multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem, 5
inferretque deos Latio, genus unde Latinum,
Albanique patres, atque altae moenia Romae.
Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine laeso,
quidve dolens, regina deum tot volvere casus
insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores 10
impulerit. Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?
Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;

(a) Give **one** Latin adjective, preposition **and** verb from lines 1-7 of Text A.

Adjective:	Preposition:
Verb:	

(b) Identify **two** place names in Text A **and** explain their significance in Virgil's *Aeneid*.

Place name 1:
Significance:

Place name 2:
Significance:

(c) Identify the case **and** number of these nouns: *terris* (line 3), *iram* (line 4), *deos* (line 6).

Latin noun in Text A	Case	Number
terris		
iram		
deos		

(d) Translate into English **any four** of the following phrases from Text A:

(i) Arma virumque cano (line 1)

--

(ii) dum conderet urbem (line 5)

--

(iii) Musa, mihi causas memora (line 8)

--

(iv) Tantaene animis caelestibus irae? (line 11)

(v) Urbs antiqua fuit (line 12)

--

(e) How does Text A let the reader know that they are reading an epic poem?

Question 2

40 marks

Read Text B and answer the questions which follow. In Text B, Queen Dido reacts strongly to finding out Aeneas' plan to leave Carthage.

Text B: *Aeneid*, Book 4

At regina dolos – quis fallere possit amantem?

praesensit, motusque excepit prima futuros,

omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti

detulit armari classem cursumque parari.

Saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem 5

bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris

Thyas, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho

orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.

(a) For each Latin word in the table below, give the English meaning and **one** English derivative.

Latin word in Text B	English meaning of Latin word	English derivative
prima (line 2)		
urbem (line 5)		

- (b) This table is based on **five** verbs from Text B. Fill in the missing information in each row. The first row has been completed for you.

Verb in Text B	Latin principal parts	English meaning
saevit	saevio, saevire, saevii, saevitum	to rage
	excipio, excipere, excepi, exceptum	to receive, understand
timens	timeo, timere, timui	
	stimulo, stimulare, stimulavi, stimulatum	to rouse, incite
vocat		

- (c) Answer **one** of the following questions:

- (i) Describe *Fama* and the role it plays in your study of the *Aeneid*. Support your answer with examples, such as in Text B.

OR

- (ii) Do you think that Dido overreacts in Text B? Support your answer with reference to Text B **and** your study of Dido's character.

OR

- (iii) Write about the relationship between Dido and Aeneas. Support your answer with evidence from Virgil's *Aeneid*, such as in Text B.

Optional Planning Space:

Answer for Question 2 (c), part

Additional Answer Space for Section A:

Answer Question 3, Question 4, **and** Question 5.

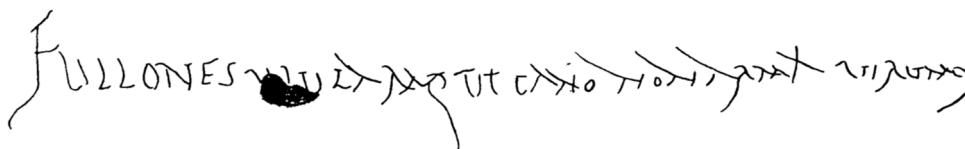
Question 3

60 marks

Read Text C and answer the questions below.

Text C is a piece of graffiti from Pompeii which is a reworking of the first line of the *Aeneid*. It mentions the job of the fullers, who washed clothes. The owl was often a symbol displayed on their shop fronts. Words in bold are listed in alphabetical order in the glossary below.

Text C:



Fullones **ululamque** cano, non arma virumque

fullo, fullonis (m.) = fuller, a person who washes clothes (similar to a laundry service)

ulula, -ae (f.) = owl (the symbol of the fullers of Pompeii)

(a) What does the *-que* mean at the end of *ululamque* and *virumque*?

--

(b) What case is the word *fullones* **and** why?

Case:

Explanation:

(c) Why do you think that the author made *fullones* the first word in the sentence?

(d) Write an English translation of Text C.

(e) Give the Latin for this English sentence: The fullers love owls.

Rough Work:

Answer:

(f) Text C in dactylic hexameter. How does this help us to understand Text C better?

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

(i) How is reading Latin graffiti different to reading Latin literature? You may refer to **any** text you have studied, including Text C.

OR

(ii) What do you learn about life in Pompeii from this piece of graffiti? Support your answer with evidence from Text C.

Optional Planning Space:

Answer for Question 3 (g), part

Question 4

60 marks

Translate Text D into English.

Text D is about when Hannibal was first sent to be a general in the Carthaginian army. The army is very impressed by Hannibal and they think that he is like his father, Hamilcar. Words in bold are listed alphabetically in the glossary below.

Text D: based on Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*

Hannibal ad Hispaniam missus, ubi advenit statim omnem exercitum in se **convertit**.

milites **veterani crediderunt Hamilcarem** iuvenem ad eos **redivisse**. ubi aliquid audax **agendum erat**, nemo **melior** quam **Hannibal** erat.

agendum erat = 'needed to be done'

converto, -ere, converti, conversum = to win over

crediderunt... redivisse = indirect statement

Hamilcar, -is (m.) = Hamilcar (Hannibal's father)

Hannibal, -is (m.) = Hannibal

melior, melius = better

veteranus, -a, -um = old

Question 5

80 marks

Read Text E and answer, in English, **any eight** of the following ten questions.

Text E continues the story in Text D. It describes Hannibal's character while he was a young man.

Words in bold are listed alphabetically in the glossary below.

Text E: based on Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*

semper primus in proelium intravit, ultimus exibat ubi pugna inceperat. magnam **audaciam** et **sapientiam** in periculis habebat. nullus labor corpus **fatigare**, nulla difficultas animum vincere poterat.

virtutes viri multae erant, sed **vitia** quoque magna: **crudelitas inhumana**, **perfidia**, nulla **veritas**, nullus deorum timor, nulla religio. ubi **Hasdrubal** imperator erat, **Hannibal** cum virtutibus **vitii**sque tres annos **militabat**. postea, **Hannibal** magnus dux **factus est**.

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audacia, -ae (f.) = bravery

crudelitas, -atis. (f.) = cruelty

factus est = 'became'

fatigo, -are, -avi, -atum = to tire out

Hannibal, -is (m.) = Hannibal

Hasdrubal, -is (m.) = Hasdrubal

inhumanus, -a, -um = inhuman

milito, -are, -avi, -atum = to serve as a soldier

perfidia, -ae (f.) = disloyalty

sapientia, -ae (f.) = wisdom

veritas, veritatis (f.) = truth

vitium, -i (n.) = fault, vice

(a) What was Hannibal always the first to do?

semper primus in proelium intravit, ultimus exibat ubi pugna inceperat. (line 1)

--

(b) What **two** qualities did Hannibal have in dangerous situations?

magnam **audaciam** et **sapientiam** in periculis habebat. (lines 1-2)

(c) Give **two** of Hannibal's faults.

sed **vitia** quoque magna: **crudelitas inhumana**, **perfidia**, nulla **veritas**, nullus deorum timor, nulla religio. (lines 4-5)

(d) How long was Hannibal serving in the army as a young man?

ubi **Hasdrubal** imperator erat, **Hannibal** cum virtutibus **vitiisque** tres annos **militabat**. (lines 5-6)

--

(e) Afterwards, what did Hannibal become?

postea, **Hannibal** magnus dux **factus est**. (line 6)

--

(f) In your opinion, is Hannibal portrayed as a good soldier in Text E? Explain your answer.

(g) Why do you think that Hannibal was so feared by the Romans? You may refer to Text E **and/or** your study of Virgil's *Aeneid*.

(h) Why are there **two** forms of *nullus*, *-a*, *-um* in the following sentence?

nullus labor corpus **fatigare**, nulla difficultas animum vincere poterat. (lines 2-3)

<i>This question continues on the next page.</i>
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- (i) Give **two** Latin prepositional phrases in Text E **and** name the case of the word(s) in the phrase.

Prepositional phrase 1:	Case:
Prepositional phrase 2:	Case:

- (j) Give the Latin principal parts of **two** of the following verbs from Text E.

intravit (line 1):
habebat (line 2):
poterat (line 3):
erant (line 4):

Additional Answer Space for Section B:

[illegible]

Acknowledgements

Images

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Leaving Certificate Examination – Ordinary Level

Latin

Sample 2

2 hours 30 minutes

