



# **Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission**

**Leaving Certificate Examination, 2017**

## **LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

**Friday, 16 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00**

1. Answer Section A or Section B in this question:-

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

When it was seen that the enemy was winning the battle, on all sides there was fear and despair among the Romans. The commander, when he saw the terror among his forces, ordered them to retreat to the nearest hills. But he quickly discovered that these hills also had been occupied by the enemy. Some of his men fled but when they were quickly captured by the enemy they were killed; others threw down their arms and surrendered, begging that they be allowed to live. Most soldiers, however, fought courageously so that they might hold out until night and thus put an end to the battle.

desperatio: despair.

OR

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

*(Cicero writes to Atticus to say that he is worried; he also describes the behaviour of the Populares party and their treatment of Pompey)*

Multa me sollicitant et reipublicae tanto motu et ex iis periculis quae mihi ipsi minantur; et pericula sescenta sunt! Ego autem ne irasci possum quidem iis quos valde amo; tantum doleo ac mirabile quidem. Minae Clodi contentionesque quae mihi oppugnant minime me tangunt; etenim videor mihi vel subire eas minas summa cum dignitate vel eas vitare nulla cum molestia posse.

Populares isti iam etiam modestos homines sibilare docuerunt. Pompeius, nostri amores, ipse se delevit, quod mihi summo dolori est. Populares neminem tenent voluntate; necesse est iis metu terroreque uti, ut vereor. Ego autem neque pugno cum eorum causa propter illam amicitiam quam in Pompeium teneo neque approbo, ne omnia improbem quae antea gessi; utor media via. Populi sensus in theatro et spectaculis maxime conspectus est; nam gladiatoribus spectaculis et dominus gladiatorum et advocati clamoribus castigati sunt.

motus: disturbance. sescenta: six hundred. irascor: I am annoyed. mina: threat.

molestia: annoyance. modestus: moderate. sibilare: to hiss. quod: 'something which'.

approbo: I approve. improbo: I condemn, I reject. sensus: feeling. advocati: 'supporters'.

- |        |  |     |
|--------|--|-----|
| (i)    | What are the <b>two</b> issues which trouble Cicero?                         | (8) |
| (ii)   | By whom does Cicero say he does not get annoyed? How does he react?          | (8) |
| (iii)  | What effect do the threats of Clodius have on Cicero?                        | (4) |
| (iv)   | Describe <b>one</b> way in which Cicero thinks he should treat such threats. | (6) |
| (v)    | What have the Populares done to moderate men?                                | (6) |
| (vi)   | What causes great pain to Cicero in regard to Pompey?                        | (4) |
| (vii)  | How do the Populares keep their supporters?                                  | (8) |
| (viii) | Why does Cicero say he will not fight with the cause of the Populares?       | (8) |
| (ix)   | Why will Cicero not approve of the cause of the Populares?                   | (6) |
| (x)    | What tactic does Cicero use towards the Populares?                           | (4) |
| (xi)   | In what <b>two</b> places were the feelings of the people clearly seen?      | (6) |
| (xii)  | How did the people show these feelings?                                      | (7) |

**A. (i)** (*The Trojans and Etruscans are fighting the Rutulians and Latini*)

extemplo turbatae acies, versique Latini  
reiciunt parmas et equos ad moenia vertunt.  
Troes agunt, princeps turmas inducit Asilas.  
iamque propinquabant portis rursusque Latini  
clamorem tollunt et mollia colla reflectunt;  
hi fugiunt penitusque datis referuntur habenis.  
bis Tusci Rutulos egere ad moenia versos,  
bis reieci armis respectant terga tegentes.  
tertia sed postquam congressi in proelia totas  
implicuere inter se acies legitque virum vir.

Virgil (65)

versus: routed. reicio: I sling behind. parma: a shield. turma: a squadron. mollis: supple.  
colla: the horses' necks. reflecto: I turn around. penitus: far off. referor: I retreat.  
habenae: reins. implico: I entangle.

OR

**A. (ii)** (*Leander describes how he is tiring from his swim; a distant light and his feelings of love drive him forward*)

iamque fatigatis humero sub utroque lacertis,  
fortiter in summas erigor altus aquas.  
ut procul aspexi lumen, 'meus ignis in illo est:  
illa meum' dixi 'litora lumen habent.'  
et subito lassis vires rediere lacertis,  
visaue quam fuerat mollior unda mihi.  
frigora ne possim gelidi sentire profundi,  
qui calet in cupido pectore, praestat amor.  
quo magis accedo, propioraque litora fiunt,  
quoque minus restat, plus libet ire mihi.

Ovid (65)

lacertus: an arm. erigor: I rise up. lassus: tired. mollis: gentle. profundum: sea.  
caleo: to be warm. praesto: I give assistance. libet (+Dative): it pleases.

**B. (i)** (*Cato advances to attack the enemy; he tricks them into coming out to do battle*)

Cato, nocte media, cum auspicio operam dedisset, profectus, ut locum quem vellet, priusquam  
hostes sentirent, caperet. Praeter castra hostium suos circumducit, et prima luce acie instructa  
sub ipsum vallum tres cohortes mittit. Mirantes barbari ab tergo apparuisse Romanum  
discurrere ipsi ad arma. Interim consul apud suos 'nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites'  
inquit, 'et ego sedulo, ne esset, feci. Inter castra nostra et nos medii hostes et ab tergo hostium  
ager est. Quod pulcherrimum idem tutissimum: in virtute spem positam habere.' Cohortes recipi  
iubet, ut barbaros simulatione fugae eliceret. Id quod crediderat evenit. Pertimuisse et cedere  
rati Romanos porta erumpunt.

Livy (65)

operam do: I attend to. sedulo facio: I take care. elicio: I entice out.

OR

B. (ii) (*Cicero reminds Antony of his fearless commitment to the defence of freedom in Rome*)

Defendi, M. Antoni, rem publicam adulescens, non deseram senex: contempsi Catilinae gladios, non pertimescam tuos. Quin etiam corpus libenter obtulerim (si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest) ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat quod iam diu parturit. Etenim si abhinc annos prope viginti hoc ipso in templo negavi posse mortem immaturam esse consulari, quanto verius nunc negabo seni! Mihi vero iam etiam optanda mors est, perfuncto rebus eis quasque adeptus sum quasque gessi. Duo modo haec opto: unum, ut moriens populum Romanum liberum relinquam (hoc mihi maius ab dis immortalibus dari nihil potest); alterum, ut ita cuique eveniat, ut de re publica quisque mereatur.

Cicero (65)

pertimesco: I become afraid of. repraesento: I restore. aliquando: eventually.  
pario: I bring forth. parturio: I labour to bring forth. immaturus: untimely.  
consularis: a person who has been consul. perfungor (+Abl.): I fulfil, accomplish.  
adipiscor: I obtain. mereor de: I deserve of.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Poenus sedecim annorum in terra Italia res gestas, tot duces Romanos, tot exercitus occidione occisos et sua cuique decora ubi ad insignem alicuius pugnae memoria militem venerat referebat: Scipio Hispanias et recentia in Africa proelia et confessionem hostium quod neque non petere pacem propter metum neque manere in ea prae insita animis perfidia potuissent. Ad hoc conloquium Hannibalis in secreto habitum ac liberum fingenti qua volt flectit. Ominatur, quibus quondam auspiciis patres eorum ad Aegates pugnaverint insulas, ea illis exeuntibus in aciem portendisse deos. Adesse finem belli ac laboris; in manibus esse praedam Carthaginis, reditum domum in patriam ad parentes liberos coniuges penatesque deos. Celsus haec corpore voltuque ita laeto ut vicisse iam crederes dicebat.

Livy

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

- (a) In your opinion, what is Livy's assessment of Hannibal? Support your answer with reference to Book XXX.
- (b) In your opinion, what is Livy's assessment of Masinissa? Support your answer with reference to Book XXX.
- (c) Discuss Livy's use of speeches in Book XXX. Are they a legitimate form of historical writing?
- (d) Write notes on **any two** of the following:  
Laelius; Saguntum; Sophonisba; Syphax.
- (e) Write a brief note on the part played by Scipio in Book XXX.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus  
tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relict  
a tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,  
saepius Andromache ferre incommitata solebat  
ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.  
evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde  
tela manu miseri iactabant irrita Teuc  
turrim in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra  
eductam tectis, unde omnis Troia videri  
et Danaum solitae naves et Achaica castra,  
aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes  
iuncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis  
sedibus, impulimusque: ea lapsa repente ruinam  
cum sonitu trahit, et Danaum super agmina late  
incidit.

Virgil

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

- (a) Describe the role of the gods in the fall of Troy as depicted in Book II of the *Aeneid*.
- (b) Book II of the *Aeneid* contains many passages of great poetic beauty. Discuss this view supporting your answer with reference to the text.
- (c) Based on your study of *Aeneid* II, write a brief description of the character of Sinon.
- (d) Discuss Virgil's treatment of violence in *Aeneid* Book II.
- (e) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

testudo; Tenedos; the Palladium; Atridae.

4. (i) Answer **either** (a) **or** (b):-

[30]

(a) Explain the case of *nobis* and the mood of *mutemus* and *requirat* in the following passage:

mutemus clipeos Danaumque insignia nobis  
aptemus. dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?

(b) Explain the forms of the verbs *infecta* and *decernendum esse* and the case of *fortunam* in the following passage:

Ita infecta pace ex conloquio ad suos cum se recepissent, frustra verba praelata  
renuntiant: decernendum esse habendamque eam fortunam, quam dei dedissent.  
(10)

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

confiteor, pario, cupio, disco, patior. (10)

(iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:

neglegens ne qua populus laboret (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.**

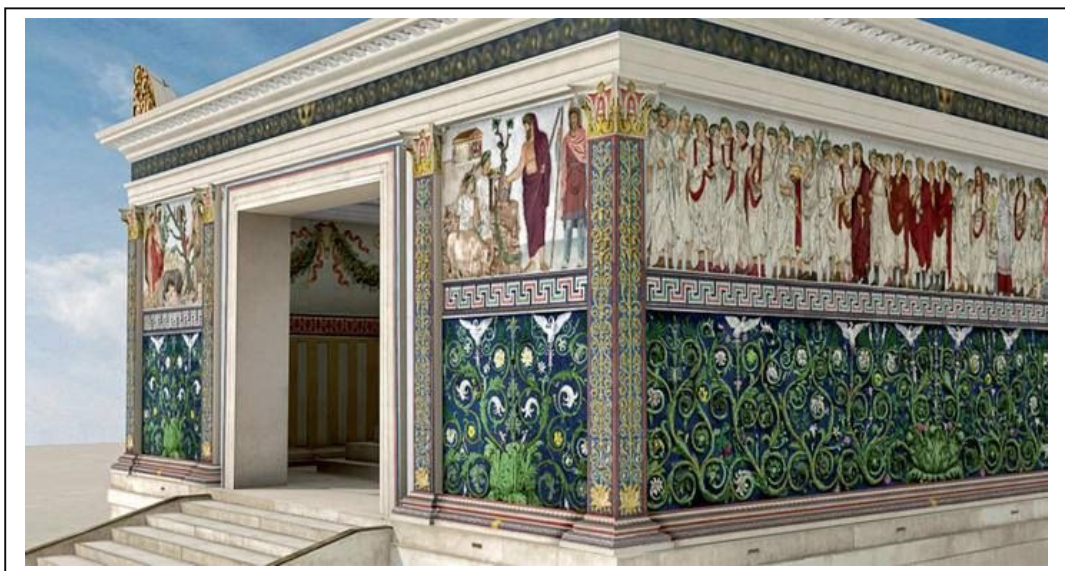
- (i) Augustus was a realist who did what was necessary to consolidate the power of the Roman Empire. Discuss this view of Augustus in relation to his domestic policy.
- (ii) Discuss the events of the year AD 69. Assess the importance of those events.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

Claudius and the invasion of Britain; the character of Domitian; the importance of the Praetorian Guard.

**B.**

- (i) Give an account of the life and works of **either** Catullus **or** Caesar. To what extent did the life of your chosen author influence his writing?
- (ii) Roman architecture is an harmonious blend of the practical and the aesthetic. Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with reference to **three** structures.
- (iii) Look at the Photographs **A, B** and **C** and answer **two** of the following questions:-
  - (a) Photograph **A (i)** shows a digital reconstruction suggesting the original colour of the Ara Pacis. Photograph **A (ii)** shows the Ara Pacis as it is today. Discuss the importance of this altar and comment on the impact of the difference between the **two** photographs.
  - (b) Photograph **B** shows a Roman wall painting. Discuss the themes used in Roman wall paintings. Comment on their importance in the Roman home.
  - (c) Photograph **C** shows the bust of a Roman man. Write a brief account of Roman portrait sculpture. In your answer, refer to specific characteristics in the bust shown in the photograph.

**A (i)**



**A (ii)**

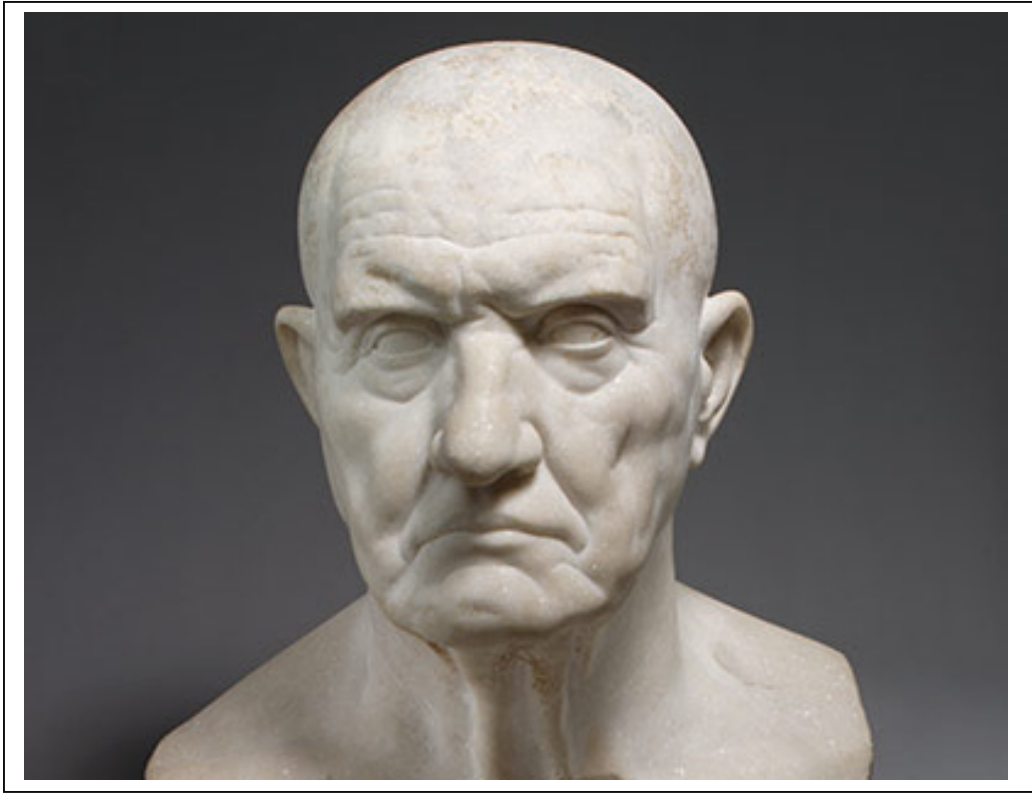


**B**





C



Photographs A, B and C are taken from *Google images*.