



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2019

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Monday 24 June – Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

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

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

As soon as Caesar had been killed, Brutus, Cassius and the rest of the conspirators rushed into the forum and asked the people to join them. Brutus announced that Caesar had been an enemy of the republic because he had wished to make himself king. At first the people were frightened and did not know what to think. However, Antony told them that Caesar had bequeathed his beautiful gardens to the people and three hundred sesterces to each citizen. On hearing this, the citizens were so angry that the conspirators were forced to flee from Rome. In the following year a battle was fought at Philippi and the conspirators were defeated.

conspirators: coniurati. I bequeath: relinquo. sesterce: sestertius.

OR

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

(Pliny describes what Larcius Macedo suffered at the hands of his slaves)

Rem atrocem Larcius Macedo a servis suis passus est; superbus alioqui dominus et saevus et qui servisse patrem suum parum, immo nimum meminisset. Lavabatur in villa Formiana et repente servi circumsistunt; alius fauces invadit, alius os verberat, alius pectus et ventrem contundit; et cum exanimem putarent, abiciunt in calidum pavimentum ut experirentur an viveret. Ille sive quia non calorem sentiebat, sive quia non sentire simulabat, immobilis et extentus mansit. Tum demum, quasi aestu solutus, effertur; excipiunt servi fideiiores, feminae cum clamore concurrunt. Ita et vocibus excitatus et recreatus loci frigore, sublatis oculis agitatoque corpore vivere se (et iam tutum erat) confitetur. Diffugiunt servi, quorum magna pars comprehensa est, ceteri requiruntur; ipse paucis diebus decessit. Vides in quot periculis simus; nullus dominus potest esse securus, quia est remissus et mitis.

alioqui : in general. parum...nimum : too little...too much. fauces : throat. venter : stomach. contundo : I crush. exanimis : lifeless. pavimento : stone pavement. extentus : at full length. aestus : heat. solutus : overcome. remissus : relaxed.

- | | | |
|--------|---|-----|
| (i) | What did Larcius Macedo suffer ? | (3) |
| (ii) | What two adjectives describe the sort of master Macedo was? | (4) |
| (iii) | What does Pliny say Macedo forgot, or rather, remembered? | (4) |
| (iv) | What happened as he was bathing? | (4) |
| (v) | Describe the details of the attack. | (8) |
| (vi) | What did the slaves do when they thought he was lifeless (exanimem)?
Why did they do that? | (8) |
| (vii) | Why did Macedo remain immobile and stretched out? | (8) |
| (viii) | When he was carried out (effertur) what two groups greeted him? | (8) |
| (ix) | What two things seemed to revive Macedo? | (8) |
| (x) | What did the slaves do then? What happened to them subsequently? | (9) |
| (xi) | How long did Macedo survive? | (2) |
| (xii) | What three points does Pliny make in his final sentence? | (9) |

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

A. (i) (*Dido shows her growing city to Aeneas; she misses him when he leaves*)

nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit
Sidoniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam,
incipit effari mediaque in voce resistit;
nunc eadem labente die convivia quaerit,
Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
exposcit pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
post ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
sola domo maeret vacua stratisque relictis
incubat. illum absens absentem auditque videtque.

Virgil (65)

Sidonius: Phoenician. opes: works. effor: I speak. convivium: banquet.
demens: out of one's mind. exposco: I demand. pendo: I hang on. vicissim: again, in turn.
cadens: falling. maereo: I am sad. stratum: a couch. incubo: I lie down.

OR

A. (ii) (*Horace addresses the powerful goddess, Fortuna*)

O diva, gratum quae regis Antium,
praesens vel imo tollere de gradu
mortale corpus vel superbos
vertere funeribus triumphos,

te pauper ambit sollicita prece
ruris colonus te dominam aequoris,
quicunque Bithyna laccessit
Carpathium pelagus carina.

Horace (65)

praesens: able. funus: ruin. ambio : I canvass. colonus : farmer.
quicunque : whoever. laccessio : I challenge. carina : ship.

B. (i) (*Report of loss at Trasimene reaches Rome*)

Romae ad primum nuntium cladis eius cum ingenti terrore ac tumultu concursum in forum
populi est factus. Matronae vagae per vias, quae repens clades allata quaeve fortuna
exercitus esset, obvios percontantur; et cum frequentis contionis modo turba in comitium
magistratus vocaret, tandem haud multo ante solis occasum M. Pomponius praetor 'Pugna',
inquit, 'magna victi sumus.' Et quamquam nihil certius ex eo auditum est, tamen alius ab
alio impleti rumoribus domus referunt : consulem cum magna parte copiarum caesum esse;
superesse paucos aut fuga passim per Etruriam sparsos aut captos ab hoste. Quot casus
exercitus victi fuerant, tot in curas distracti animi eorum erant.

Livy (65)

clades: disaster. concursus: a rush. vagus : wandering. repens: sudden. percontor: I question.
comitium: assembly place of the people. occasus: setting. quot ... tot: as many ... just as many.

OR

- B. (ii) *(Two professional skills lead to the highest rank: the skill of the general and that of the orator. In time of war the general's skill is supreme)*

Duae sunt artes quae possunt locare homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis; una imperatoris, altera oratoris boni. Ab hoc enim pacis ornamenta retinentur, ab illo belli pericula repelluntur. ceterae tamen virtutes ipsae per se multum valent: iustitia, fides, pudor, temperantia; sed nunc de studiis ad honorem adpositis, non de insita cuiusque virtute disputo. Omnia nobis studia de manibus excutiuntur, simul atque aliquis motu novo bellicum canere coepit. Etenim, ut ait ingeniosus poeta, proeliis promulgatis 'pellitur e medio non solum illa verbosa simulatio prudentiae sed etiam ipsa illa domina rerum, sapientia; vi geritur res, spernitur orator bonus et horribilis miles amatur'.

Cicero (65)

amplus: high. ornamenta: trappings. temperantia : moderation. studium : occupation. adpositus: designed. insitus: innate. disputo: I am talking about. excutio: I remove. simul atque: as soon as. bellicum: the call to arms. cano : I sound. promulgo: I promote. verbosus: wordy. simulatio: pretence.

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

[90]

A.

- (i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Atque in hoc bello Asiatico et regio non solum militaris illa virtus, quae est in Cn. Pompeio singularis, sed aliae quoque virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur. Difficile est in Asia, Cilicia, Syria regnisque interiorum nationum ita versari nostrum imperatorem, ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet. Deinde etiam si qui sunt pudore ac temperantia moderatiores, tamen eos esse tales propter multitudinem cupidorum hominum nemo arbitratur. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exterarum nationes propter eorum, quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus, libidines et iniurias. Quod enim fanum putatis in illis terris nostris magistratibus religiosum, quam civitatem sanctam, quam domum satis clausam ac munitam fuisse? Urbes iam locupletes et copiosae requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendi cupiditatem inferatur.

Cicero

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

(30)

- (a) Write a note on the career of Mithridates and his relationship with Rome.
- (b) Write briefly on Pompey's military qualifications for assuming command of the Mithridatic War.
- (c) In your opinion, did Pompey owe a debt of gratitude to Cicero for this speech? Explain your answer.
- (d) Write notes on **any two** of the following: Sulla; Marius; Tigranes.
- (e) What arguments did Hortensius and Catulus make against the appointment of Pompey?

B.

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

namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
reginam opperiens, dum quae fortuna sit urbi,
artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem
miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas
bellaque iam fama totum vulgata per orbem,
Atridas Priamumque et saevum ambobus Achillem.
constitit et lacrimans, 'quis iam locus,' inquit, 'Achate,
quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris ?
en Priamus! sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi;
sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.
solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem.'
sic ait atque animum pictura pascit inani
multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine vultum.
namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
hac fugeret Grai, premeret Troiana iuventus.

Virgil

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

- (a) Explain why Aeneas reacted as he did to what he saw in the above passage.
Is that the behaviour of a hero?
- (b) To whom does 'reginam' refer in the above passage?
Discuss briefly her relations with Aeneas.
- (c) Who were the Atridae? Write a note on their involvement in the Trojan War.
- (d) Based on your study of Book 1 of the *Aeneid*, what is your impression of the role of the gods in human affairs in the epic?
- (e) Write notes on **any two** of the following:
Priam; Sychaeus; Achates; Aeolus.

4. (i) Answer **either** (a) **or** (b):- [30]

- (a) Explain the case of *oris* and the mood of *sis* and *iactemur* in the following passage:

sis felix nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem,
et quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
iactemur, doceas.

- (b) Explain the mood of *sint* and *possit* and the case of *haec* in the following passage:

Requiretur fortasse nunc, quem ad modum, cum haec ita sint,
reliquum possit magnum esse bellum. (10)

- (ii) Give the principal parts of **any three** of the following verbs:
tango, consulo, obsideo, pareo, morior. (10)
- (iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:
delicta maiorum inmeritis lues (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 is generally regarded as one of the greatest Roman emperors. Assess this view and support your answer with reference to his reign. In your opinion, did he fail in any way? Explain your answer.
- (ii) As he died, Nero reportedly said 'Qualis artifex pereo' (What an artist dies in me!). In your opinion, was there any justification for those dying words? Did Nero have any redeeming features as ruler of Rome?
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:
Germanicus; the political influence of Livia (wife of Augustus); the reign of Nerva.

B.

- (i) Give an account of the life and works of **either** Livy **or** Ovid. To what extent did the political background of the time of your chosen author influence his writing?
- (ii) The attraction of Roman temples lies in their variety of design and size. Assess this statement with reference to **three** structures. Comment on any evidence of Greek influence in Roman temples.
- (iii) Look at the Photographs **A**, **B** and **C** and answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Photograph **A** shows a modern depiction of the roads of the Roman empire. Describe the importance of roads for the Romans and the way in which they overcame physical obstacles in building them.
 - (b) Photograph **B** shows the wall-painting of the Garden of Livia. Do you agree that this is a masterpiece of Roman landscape painting? In your answer, refer to the painting. What other themes are found in Roman wall-painting?
 - (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.

Photograph A



Photograph B



Photograph C is on the next page.

Photograph C



Photograph A: Trubetskoy, Sasha. www.visualcapitalist.com/roman-empires-roads-map/. Altered.

Photograph B: from Wheeler, Mortimer (1991). *Roman Art and Architecture*. Altered.

Photograph C: Shakko. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_portraiture. Altered.

Leaving Certificate – Higher Level

Latin

Monday 24 June

Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00