



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2021

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL

(300 marks)

Monday 28 June – Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

A. Translate into Latin:-

When the Roman citizens heard the news, they were so disturbed that the consul, who had come to the city to find money, immediately fled from Rome. The messengers had announced that Caesar was already approaching Rome with his army and that his enemies should quickly leave the city. The people feared that Caesar would kill all those who had resisted him the previous year. Some prepared to leave Rome, others gathered in the Forum to wait for Caesar's arrival. When Caesar finally entered the city, he spared all his enemies and ordered the citizens to return to their houses without fear and to care for themselves and their children.

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

(Pliny praises his wife, Calpurnia, in a letter to her aunt; he feels the marriage will last)

Non dubito maximo tibi gaudio fore, cum cognoveris Calpurniam dignam patre, dignam te, dignam avo esse. Summum est acumen, summa frugalitas ; amat me, quod virtutis indicium est. Accedit his studium litterarum, quod ex mei amore concepit. Meos libellos habet, legit, discit etiam. Quam sollicita est cum acturus sum ! quanto cum finivi gaudio adficitur. Calpurnia, si quando recito, in proximo tacite spatio, sedet. Laudesque nostras avidissimis auribus excipit. His ex causis in spem certissimam adducor, perpetuam nobis maioremque in dies futuram esse concordiam. Non enim aetatem meam aut corpus, quae paulatim occidunt ac senescunt, sed gloriam diligit. Nec aliud decet puellam tuis manibus educatam, tuis consiliis institutam ; nihil apud te vidit nisi sanctum honestumque ; et me amare ex tua praedicatione consuevit. Acriter ergo tibi gratias agimus, ego quod illam mihi, illa quod me sibi dederis.

avus: grandfather. acumen : intelligence. frugalitas : thrift. accedit= in addition.
libellus : a book. concordia : harmony. diligo : I love. decet (+accus.): it is fitting.
instituo : I train. praedicatio : recommendation.

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|--------|---|-----|
| (i) | What did Pliny believe would bring great joy to his wife's aunt ? | (6) |
| (ii) | List two qualities that Pliny sees in his wife. | (4) |
| (iii) | From what does Pliny believe that his wife got a love of literature (<i>litterarum</i>)? | (3) |
| (iv) | How does Pliny's wife treat his books? | (6) |
| (v) | How does Pliny's wife feel before and after he attends court (<i>acturus</i>)? | (8) |
| (vi) | Where does his wife go when Pliny is giving a reading (<i>recito</i>)? What does she do while she is there? | (8) |
| (vii) | What most certain hope does Pliny have for the future of his marriage? | (8) |
| (viii) | Why does he feel so certain of this? | (8) |
| (ix) | Why would Pliny not expect anything else from his wife? | (8) |
| (x) | Why does Pliny feel that his wife came to love him? | (4) |
| (xi) | Why does Pliny and his wife feel grateful to her aunt? | (8) |
| (xii) | What can you deduce about Roman marriage from this passage? | (4) |

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

[65]

A. (*Aeneas receives a message that battle is imminent; young and old react to the news*)

illi haec inter se dubiis de rebus agebant
certantes: castra Aeneas aciemque movebat.
nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu
ecce ruit, magnisque urbem terroribus implet:
instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros
Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis.
extemplo turbati animi, concussaque vulgi
pectora, et arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae.
arma manu trepidi poscunt; fremunt arma iuventus;
flent maesti mussantque patres. **Virgil (65)**

ago: I discuss. certo: I contend. concutio: I disturb. arrigo: I rouse.
stimulus: a spur. fremo: I roar. musso: I mutter.

B. (*Dido accuses Aeneas of wanting to leave her in a vain search for a new homeland*)

certus es ire tamen miseramque relinquere Didon,
atque idem venti vela fidemque ferent?
certus es, Aenea, cum foedere solvere naves,
quaeque ubi sint nescis Italia regna sequi?
nec nova Carthago nec te crescentia tangunt
moenia, nec sceptro tradita summa tuo?
facta fugis, facienda petis: quaerenda per orbem
altera, quaesita est altera terra tibi.
ut terram invenias, qui eam tibi tradet habendam?
quis sua non notis arva tenenda dabit? **Ovid (65)**

foedus: a promise. tango: I influence. sceptrum: royal authority. summa= supreme power.
ut=even though. arvum: field.

C. (*Hasdrubal is ordered to march to Italy: he wants his successor to be appointed*)

Nec diu in pacto mansit; nam inde ab Carthagine allatum est, ut Hasdrubal primo quoque
tempore in Italiam exercitum duceret. Quae vulgata res per Hispaniam omnium ferme
animos ad Romanos avertit. Itaque Hasdrubal extemplo litteras Carthaginem mittit,
indicans, quanto fama profectionis suae damno fuisset; si vero inde pergeret, priusquam
Hiberum transiret, Romanorum Hispaniam fore; namque praeterquam quod nec praesidium
nec ducem haberet, quem relinqueret pro se, eos imperatores esse Romanos, quibus vix
aequis viribus resisti possit. Itaque si ulla Hispaniae cura esset, successorem sibi cum valido
exercitu mitterent; cui si omnia prospere evenirent, non tamen otiosam provinciam fore.
Livy (65)

pactum: agreement. profectio: departure. damnum: trouble. pergo : I proceed.
praeterquam quod: apart from the fact that. prospere: successfully. otiosus: undisturbed.

- D. *(Cicero says that he and many others are ready for Verres' trial; he claims that Verres intends to use bribery)*

Nunc homo audacissimus atque amentissimus hoc cogitat. Intellegit me ita paratum atque instructum in iudicium venire, ut non modo in auribus vestris sed in oculis omnium sua furta atque crimina defixurus sim. Videt senatores multos esse testes audaciae suae, videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, quibus ipse insignes iniurias fecerit. Videt etiam tot graves ab amicissimis civitatibus legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse. Quae cum ita sint, usque eo de omnibus bonis male existimat, usque eo senatoria iudicia perdita profligataque esse arbitratur, ut hoc palam dictitet, non sine causa se cupidum pecuniae fuisse, quoniam in pecunia tantum praesidium experiatur esse.

Cicero (65)

amens: senseless. furtum: theft. defigo : I fix upon. usque eo: to such a degree.
perditus: corrupt. profligatus: degraded. dictito: I boast. experior: I learn by experience.

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

[90]

A.

- (i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Mago proximae silentio noctis profectus, quantum pati viae per vulnus poterat itineribus extentis, ad mare in Ligures Ingaunos pervenit. Ibi eum legati ab Carthagine paucis ante diebus in sinum Gallicum appulsis navibus adierunt, iubentes primo quoque tempore in Africam traicere: id et fratrem eius Hannibalem-nam ad eum quoque isse legatos eadem iubentes-facturum; non in eo esse Carthaginensium res, ut Galliam atque Italiam armis obtineant. Mago non imperio modo senatus periculoque patriae motus sed metuens etiam, ne victor hostis moranti instaret, Liguresque ipsi, relinqui Italiam a Poenis cernentes, ad eos quorum mox in potestate futuri essent deficerent, simul sperans leniorem in navigatione quam in via iactationem vulneris fore et curationi omnia commodiora, impositis copiis in naves profectus, vixdum superata Sardinia ex vulnere moritur.

Livy

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

(30)

- (a) Describe the peace terms offered to Carthage by Scipio.
- (b) Comment on Livy's skill as a storyteller as displayed in Book XXX.
- (c) How did Hannibal react to the order from Carthage to leave Italy?
- (d) Write notes on **any two** of the following:
Syphax; Laelius; Hasdrubal.
- (e) Discuss Livy's use of speeches from your reading of Book XXX.

B.

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

in somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus,
raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
pulvere, perque pedes traiectus lora tumentes.
hei mihi, qualis erat ! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli,
vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignes !
squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines,
vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
accepit patrios. ultro flens ipse videbar
compellare virum, et maestas expromere voces :
'o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,
quae tantae tenuere morae ? quibus Hector ab oris
expectate venis ? ut te post multa tuorum
funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
defessi aspiciamus !'

Virgil

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

- (a) What was Hector's reply to the words of Aeneas in the passage above?
- (b) Write a note on the character of Aeneas from your reading of Aeneid Book II.
- (c) Why, in your opinion, is Aeneid Book II thought to show the true greatness of Virgil?
- (d) Comment on the role of the gods in Aeneid Book II.
- (e) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

Tritonia; Palladium; Vesta; Diomedes.

4. Answer **any two** of parts (i), (ii), (iii). [20]

- (i) Answer **either** (a) **or** (b)

- (a) Explain the case of *sanguine* and the mood of *fari* and *memoret* in the following passage:-

hortamur fari; quo sanguine cretus
quidve ferat, memoret, quae sit fiducia capto.

- (b) Explain the mood of *revocari* and *ageretur* and the case of *pace* in the following passage:-

revocari C. Laelium placuit, ut coram eo de pace ageretur. (10)

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

fugio, curro, gero, terreo, moror. (10)

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

pinus et celsae graviore casu (10)

5. Answer **any two** of the six parts in this question. (Each part carries twenty-five marks):- [50]

- (i) Give an account of the efforts made by Augustus to appoint a successor. Comment on the treatment of Tiberius by Augustus during this process.
- (ii) After a shaky beginning, the reign of Claudius was marked by some important developments and achievements. Discuss this view.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

Burrus; the character of Titus; delatores; Vitellius.

- (iv) Give an account of the life and works of **either** Virgil **or** Cicero. Comment on why your chosen author is considered to be one of the greatest Roman writers.
- (v) The Romans built magnificent structures for entertainment, worship and to show the glory of Rome. Comment on this view with reference to at least three specific examples.
- (vi) Look at the Photographs **A**, **B** and **C** and answer **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Photograph **A** shows a famous Roman mosaic. Identify this mosaic and describe **two** methods the Romans used to create mosaics.
 - (b) Photograph **B** shows a section of the Aqueduct of Claudius. Comment on the construction and function of Roman aqueducts. Name **one** other famous Roman aqueduct.
 - (c) Photograph **C** shows a section of a famous site in Rome. Name this site and write a brief description of any **two** architectural features found there.

A.



B.



C.



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

Photograph B: from Leonardo B. Dal Maso (1996) *Rome of the Caesars*. Altered.

Photograph C: Leonardo B. Dal Maso (1996) *Rome of the Caesars*. Altered.

Leaving Certificate – Higher Level

Latin

Monday, 28 June
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