



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2014

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Friday, 13 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

A. Translate into Latin:-

When the Gauls had been defeated and all hope of their freedom had been taken away, Commius decided to leave Gaul, saying that he would go to a place where he hoped he would never see a Roman again. With a few companions he tried to escape to the coast before the Romans could capture him. When Caesar heard this he sent the cavalry at once to catch or to kill him. Commius fled as quickly as possible and arrived at a port where he had ordered ships to wait for him. He knew that he was in a very dangerous position.

OR

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

(Cicero writes to Atticus about an argument he has witnessed between his brother Quintus and Quintus' wife, Pomponia, in their home. Pomponia is the sister of Atticus)

Quo ubi venimus, humanissime Quintus 'Pomponia', inquit, 'tu invita mulieres, ego viros accipiam'. Nihil potuit, mihi quidem ut visum est, dulcius non solum cum verbis sed etiam animo ac vultu. At Pomponia, audientibus nobis, 'ego ipsa,' inquit, 'hic sum hospita'. Id autem dixit, ut opinor, quod servus Staius antecesserat ut prandium nobis pararet. Tum Quintus mihi, 'en', inquit, 'haec ego patior cotidie'. Fortasse tu, Attice, dices, 'quid, rogo, istuc erat?' magnum; quod me ipsum commoverat, sic absurde et aspere verbis vultuque Pomponia responderat. Dissimulavi dolorem. Discubimus omnes praeter Pomponiam cui tamen Quintus cibum de mensa misit. Illa reiecit. Quid multa? Nihil meo fratre lenius, nihil asperius tua sorore mihi visum est.

Haec ad te scripsi fortasse pluribus quam necesse fuit ut videres tuas quoque esse partes instituendi et monendi.

hospita: guest. opinor: I believe. prandium: lunch. magnum: 'big deal'.

discumbo: I recline at table. partes: role.

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|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| (i) | When they arrived at the house, what did Quintus say to Pomponia? | (8) |
| (ii) | According to Cicero, what was Quintus' demeanour toward Pomponia? | (8) |
| (iii) | How did Pomponia reply? | (4) |
| (iv) | In Cicero's opinion, what prompted Pomponia's annoyance? | (6) |
| (v) | What did Quintus then say to Cicero? | (6) |
| (vi) | Give two reasons why Cicero regarded the incident as a 'big deal' (magnum). | (10) |
| (vii) | How did Quintus attempt to placate Pomponia? | (6) |
| (viii) | How did Pomponia react? | (4) |
| (ix) | What is Cicero's view of the behaviour of both Quintus and Pomponia in the final sentence of the first paragraph? | (8) |
| (x) | Why does Cicero say he has written to Atticus in more detail than perhaps was necessary about this episode? | (8) |
| (xi) | What is your opinion of Cicero from reading this letter? | (7) |

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

A. (i) (*Pallas has died in battle; Aeneas arranges a lavish funeral for him*)

haec ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus
imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine mittit
mille viros qui supremum comitentur honorem,
intersintque patris lacrimis; solacia luctus
exiqua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.
tunc geminas vestes auroque ostroque rigentes
extulit Aeneas quas illi laeta laborum
ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido
fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.
harum unam iuveni supremum maestus honorem
induit, arsurasque comas obnubit amictu.

Virgil (65)

defleo: I weep for. lectus: chosen. solacium: comfort. exiguus: small.
ostrum: purple dye. rigens: stiff. tela: thread. discerno: I interweave.
obnubo: I cover. amictus: cloak.

OR

A. (ii) (*Calypso tries to prevent Ulysses from leaving her land*)

ah quotiens illum doluit properare Calypso
remigioque aptas esse negavit aquas!
haec Troiae casus iterumque iterumque rogabat;
ille referre aliter saepe solebat idem.
litore constiterant: illic quoque pulchra Calypso
exigit Odrysii fata cruenta ducis.
ille levi virga (virgam nam forte tenebat),
quod rogat, in spisso litore pingit opus.
'haec' inquit 'Troia est,' (muros in litore fecit)
'hic tibi sit Simois: haec mea castra puta.'...
pluraque pingebat, subitus cum Pergama fluctus
abstulit et Rhesi cum duce castra suo.

Ovid (65)

remigium: rowing. haec: i.e. Calypso. aliter: differently. exigo: I ask.
Odrysii ... ducis: the Thracian leader, Rhesus. spissus: firm, compact.
pingo: I draw, paint. opus: his exploits. Pergama (acc.): Troy.

B. (i) (*The reaction in Rome after Cannae*)

P. Furius Philus et M. Pomponius praetores senatum in Curiam Hostiliam vocaverunt, ut de urbis custodia consulerent; neque enim dubitabant deletis exercitibus hostem ad oppugnandam Romam, quod unum opus belli restaret, venturum esse. In quibus malis cladibus, et ingentibus et ignotis, ne Romani concilium non idoneum expedirent neque clamor lamentantium mulierum obstreperet, tum Q. Fabius Maximus censuit equites expeditos et Appia et Latina via mittendos esse, qui obvios percunctando referant, quae fortuna consulum atque exercituum sit et, ubi eae copiae sint; quo Hannibal post proelium se contulerit, quid paret, quid agat acturusque sit.

Livy (65)

resto: I remain. expedio: I prepare. obstrepere: to make a noise.
percunctor: I question.

OR

B. (ii) (*Sallust writes of the natural inclination of humans to rise above animal instinct*)

Necesse est omnibus hominibus, qui student praestare ceteris animalibus, summa ope niti ne vitam silentio transeant veluti pecora, quae natura prona atque ventri oboedientia fecit. Sed nostra omnis vis in animo et corpore sita est; animi imperio magisque corporis servitio utimur; alterum nobis cum deis, alterum cum animalibus commune est. Quo mihi rectius videtur ingeni quam virium opibus gloriam quaerere et, quoniam vita ipsa qua fruimur brevis est, memoriam huius vitae quam maxime longam efficere. Nam divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa et fragilis est, virtus clara aeternaque creditur. Sed diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, utrum vi corporis an virtute animi milites magis uterentur.

Sallust (65)

praesto: I am superior to.
venter: stomach, appetite.
ingenium: character.

ops: effort. nitor: I strive.
oboediens: obedient.
vis: brute force.

pronus: base.
servitium: slavery.
fluxus: temporary, ephemeral.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Inter haec Hannibal ad Anienem fluvium tria milia passuum ab urbe castra admovit. Ibi stativis positus ipse cum duobus milibus equitum ad portam Collinam usque ad Herculis templum est progressus atque, unde proxime poterat, moenia situmque urbis obequitans contemplabatur. Id eum tam licenter atque otiose facere Flacco indignum visum est; itaque immisit equites summoverique atque in castra redigi hostium equitatum iussit. Cum commissum proelium esset, consules transfugas Numidarum, qui tum in Aventino ad mille et ducenti erant, media urbe transire Esquilias iusserunt, nullos aptiores inter convalles tectaque hortorum et sepulcra et cavas undique vias ad pugnandum futuros rati. Quos cum ex arce Capitolioque clivo Publicio in equis decurrentes quidam vidissent, captum Aventinum conclamaverunt. Ea res tantum tumultum ac fugam praebuit ut, nisi castra Punica extra urbem fuissent, effusura se omnis pavida multitudo fuerit, tunc in domos atque in tecta refugiebant, vagosque in viis suos pro hostibus lapidibus telisque incessebant.

Livy

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

(a) Briefly describe the siege of Capua.

(b) The people of Rome became convinced that Scipio was of divine origin. Explain why this belief came about.

(c) Write notes on **any three** of the following:

Vibius Virrius; Loesius; Marcus Marcellus; aedes Bellona.

(d) What effect did the events of Book XXVI have on the war between Rome and Carthage?

(e) Based on your reading of Book XXVI, in your opinion, how did Livy make his narration of events dramatic? In your answer, refer to specific examples.

B.

(i) Translate into English:- (60)

di, quibus imperium est animarum, umbraeque silentes
et Chaos et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late,
sit mihi fas audita loqui; sit numine vestro
pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.
ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram
perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna;
quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
Iuppiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae,
pallentesque habitant Morbi tristisque Senectus,
et Metus et malesuada Fames ac turpis Egestas,
terribiles visu formae, Letumque Labosque.

Virgil

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

- (a) Briefly describe the ritual conducted by Aeneas and the Sibyl immediately prior to the passage above.
- (b) The first four lines of the passage above are an 'invocation' by Virgil himself. What was the purpose of this invocation?
- (c) Write notes on **any three** of the following:
Sibyl; Palinurus; the Golden Bough; Misenus; the rivers of Hades.
- (d) What evidence have you found in Book VI of the *Aeneid* that Virgil believed in the concept of reward and punishment in the afterlife?
- (e) Do you agree that Book VI is a triumph of Virgil's epic poetry? Support your answer with reference to the text.

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

- (a) Explain the forms of the verbs *redeat* and *paratos*, and the case of *eruptioni* in the following passage:
Si redeat Capuam bellumque omne eo vertat, et se et Campanos paratos
eruptioni fore.

- (b) Explain the forms of the verbs *manda* and *volent* and the case of *foliis* in the following passage:

foliis tantum ne carmina manda,
ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis. (10)

(ii) Give the principal parts of **any three** of the following verbs:
iuvo, rumpo, experior, inicio, augeo. (10)

(iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities:
saepius ventis agitator ingens (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) Describe the social and religious reforms introduced by Augustus during his reign. Evaluate how successful any **one** of these reforms proved to be.
- (ii) Write a brief account of the 'Year of the Four Emperors' AD 69. To what extent do the events of that year illustrate the violence of public life in Rome?
- (iii) "Trajan was one of the greatest emperors and his reign was one of peace and prosperity at home and expansion abroad." (Meagher)

Discuss this comment with reference to the reign of Trajan.

B.

- (i) Write an account of the life and works of **either** Catullus **or** Ovid. To what extent did the personal life of the author you have chosen affect his writing?
- (ii) Discuss the importance of Roman aqueducts. In your answer refer to their architectural, engineering and social importance.
- (iii) Look at the Photographs **A**, **B** and **C** below and answer any **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Photograph **A** shows a block of *insulae*, Roman apartment buildings. Comment on the suitability or otherwise of such housing in Rome. What were the advantages and disadvantages of living in such buildings?
 - (b) Photograph **B** shows a wall painting from Pompeii. Comment on the Roman use of wall-paintings. What were the characteristics of such wall-paintings? In your answer refer to Photograph **B**.
 - (c) Photograph **C** shows a section of a Roman road in Britain. Describe the way roads such as this were built. To what extent did they facilitate the expansion of the empire?

A



Google images

B



<http://thouarthistory.blogspot.ie/2009/04/four-styles-of-roman-wall-paintings.html>

C



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