



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2016

LATIN - HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

Friday, 17 June - Afternoon, 2.00 to 5.00

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

[75]

A. Translate into Latin:-

When the Roman consul had spoken, the envoys were dismissed. As they were on the journey home, one of them, named Pacuvius, said that they could now recover the territory that had been taken from them by the Romans and conquer all of Italy. He believed that they should make peace with Hannibal against the Romans in order to finish the war. The other envoys believed Pacuvius and, when they reached home, they persuaded the citizens and the senate to prepare at once for battle as the Romans were clearly in such great difficulty that they could easily be defeated.

OR

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

(Sophonisba, wife of the Numidian king Syphax, supported the Carthaginians against the Romans. The Numidian chieftain, Massinissa, supported the Romans)

Intranti vestibulum in ipso limine Sophonisba, uxor Syphacis, occurrit; et cum in medio agmine armatorum Massinissam insignem cum armis tum cetero habitu conspexisset, regem esse rata, genibus advoluta eius: 'omnia quidem ut posses' inquit 'in nobis di dederunt virtusque et felicitas tua: sed precor quaesoque ut hanc veniam supplici des, ne me in cuiusquam Romani superbum et crudele arbitrium venire sinas. Si nulla re alia potes, morte me ut vindices ab Romanorum arbitrio oro obtestorque.' Forma erat insignis et florentissima aetas; itaque cum modo genua modo dextram amplectens in id, ne cui Romano traderetur, fidem posceret, propiusque blanditias oratio esset quam preces; non in misericordiam modo prolapsus est animus victoris, sed, ut est mos Numidarum in venerem praeceps, amore captivae victor captus. Data dextra in id quod petebatur, in regiam concedit.

intranti: this refers to Massinissa. insignis: distinguished, conspicuous.

habitus: appearance, dress. rata: 'thinking'. genu: knee. advolvere: to throw oneself.

omnia: absolute power. venia: kindness. supplex: suppliant, begging. arbitrium: power.

vindico: I spare. dextra: right hand. amplector: I embrace. blanditiae: flirting.

in venerem praeceps: 'passionate in love'.

- (i) Whom did Sophonisba meet as he was entering the hall? (4)
- (ii) What did Sophonisba think Massinissa was? Why did she think that? (9)
- (iii) What did she do? (6)
- (iv) What **three** things does Sophonisba say have given Massinissa absolute power over her and her people? (9)
- (v) What kindness does she beg of Massinissa? (9)
- (vi) What was she prepared to endure to get her wish? (6)
- (vii) What was Sophonisba's physical appearance? (8)
- (viii) What did she do as she spoke to Massinissa? (5)
- (ix) How did her tone of voice (*oratio*) change as she begged Massinissa? (4)
- (x) What was the effect on Massinissa? (9)
- (xi) What did Massinissa agree to do? (6)

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

A. (i) (*Juno creates a figure in the likeness of Aeneas and gives it some of his features*)

Haec ubi dicta dedit, caelo se protinus alto
misit agens hiemem nimbo succincta per auras,
Iliacamque aciem et Laurentia castra petivit.
tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram
in faciem Aeneae (visu mirabile monstrum)
Dardaniis ornat telis, clipeumque iubasque
divini adsimulat capitis, dat inania verba,
dat sine mente sonum gressusque effingit euntis:
morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras
aut quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus.

Virgil (65)

hiems: storm. nimbus: a cloud. succinctus: enveloped. Iliacus: Trojan (adj.).
facies: likeness. clipeum: shield. iuba: plumed crest. gressus: gait, way of walking.
effingo: I copy. morte obita: 'when death has occurred'. volito: I flit.
sopitus: lulled to sleep. deludo: I cheat. somnium: dream

OR

A. (ii) (*Ovid laments that he is ill while in exile in a most inhospitable part of the world*)

Haec mea, si casu miraris, epistula quare
alterius digitis scripta sit, aeger eram.
aeger in extremis ignoti partibus orbis,
incertusque meae paene salutis eram.
quem mihi nunc animum dira regione iacenti
inter Sauromatas esse Getasque putes?
nec caelum patior, nec aquis adsuevimus istis,
terraque nescio quo non placet ipsa modo.
non domus apta satis, non hic cibus utilis aegro,
nullus Apollinea qui levet arte malum.

Ovid (65)

alterius: of another person. digitis: 'in the handwriting'. The Getae and Sarmatae were
peoples of Ovid's place of exile. caelum: climate. adsuesco: I become accustomed.
Apollinea ... arte: medicine. levo: I ease.

B. (i) (*The Gauls, to their surprise, defeated the Romans in 390 BC and occupied the city*)

Gallos quoque velut obstupefactos miraculum victoriae tam repentinae tenuit, et ipsi
pavore defixi primum steterunt, velut ignari quid accidisset; deinde insidias vereri;
postremo caesorum spolia legere armorumque cumulos, ut mos eis est, coacervare; tum
demum, postquam nihil usquam hostile cernebatur, viam ingressi haud multo ante solis
occasum ad urbem Romam perveniunt. Ubi cum praegressi equites non portas clausas,
non stationem pro portis excubare, non armatos esse in muris rettulissent, aliud priori
simile miraculum eos sustinuit; noctemque veriti et ignotae situm urbis inter Romam atque
Anienem consedere, exploratores circa moenia aliasque portas miserunt.

Livy (65)

obstupefactus: surprised. defixus: transfixed. caesi: dead. lego: I collect.
cumulus: mound. coacervo: I heap. excubo: I keep watch. refero: I report.
sustineo: I hold back. Anio : the river Anio.

OR

B. (ii) (*Cicero speaks directly to Catiline and challenges him to implement his plan*)

Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quo coepisti, egredere aliquando ex urbe: patent portae: proficiscere. Nimum diu te imperatorem tua illa Manliana castra desiderant. Educ tecum etiam omnes tuos, si minus, quam plurimos: purge urbem. Magno me metu liberabis, dum modo inter me atque te murus intersit. Nobiscum versari iam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam. Magna gratia dis immortalibus habenda est atque huic ipsi Iovi, antiquissimo custodi huius urbis, quod hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam reipublicae pestem toties iam effugimus. Non est saepius in uno homine summa salus periclitanda reipublicae.

Cicero (65)

perge: 'continue' (this is the first in a series of imperatives). aliquando: finally.
patere: to be open. Manliana: 'under the leadership of Manlius'. desidero: I long for.
purgo: I cleanse. versor: I dwell. taeter: foul. infestus: dangerous.
periclitor: I place in jeopardy.

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

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

Hannibal Sagunto capto Carthaginem Novam in hiberna concesserat, ibique auditis quae Romae quaeque Carthagine acta decretaque forent seque non ducem solum sed etiam causam esse belli, partitis divenditisque reliquiis praedae nihil ultra differendum ratus Hispani generis milites convocat. 'Credo ego vos' inquit 'socii, et ipsos cernere pacatis omnibus Hispaniae populis aut finiendam nobis militiam exercitusque dimittendos esse aut in alias terras transferendum bellum; ita enim hae gentes non pacis solum sed etiam victoriae bonis floreant, si ex aliis gentibus praedam et gloriam quaeremus. Itaque cum longinqua a domo instet militia incertumque sit quando domos vestras et quae cuique ibi cara sunt visuri sitis, si quis vestrum suos invisere vult, commeatum do. Primo vero edico adsitis, ut dis bene iuvantibus bellum ingentis gloriae praedaeque futurum incipiamus.' Omnibus fere visendi domos oblata ultro potestas grata erat et iam desiderantibus suos et longius in futurum providentibus desiderium.

Livy

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

- (a) Describe the reaction in Rome to the fall of Saguntum. In your opinion, was this reaction justified?
- (b) Give an account of the division of the Roman forces in the war against Hannibal as described in your reading of Book XXI.
- (c) What were the reactions of the Gallic tribes to the Roman envoys? Explain the reasons for those reactions.
- (d) Give an account of the vision Hannibal had on his way to the Ebro. What effect did this vision have on him?
- (e) Give an account of the differences between the descriptions of Hannibal's route across the Alps given by Polybius and by Livy.

B.

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

Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi:
'o genetrix, quo fata vocas? aut quid petis istis?
mortaline manu factae immortale carinae
fas habeant? certusque incerta pericula lustret
Aeneas? cui tanta deo permissa potestas?
immo, ubi defunctae finem portusque tenebunt
Ausonios olim, quaecumque evaserit undis
Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva,
mortalem eripiam formam magnique iubebo
aequoris esse deas, qualis Nereia Doto
et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum.'
dixerat idque ratum Stygii per flumina fratris,
per pice torrentes atraque voragine ripas
adnuat, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.

Virgil

- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (They carry ten marks each):- (30)
- (a) What is your opinion of the actions of Nisus and Euryalus? Explain your answer with reference to Book IX.
- (b) In your opinion, did Virgil portray Turnus as a hero? Explain your answer and suggest a reason for the way in which he is portrayed.
- (c) Do you agree that Book IX shows clear indications of the future role of Julius Ascanius as leader of his people? Give reasons for your answer.
- (d) Write notes and **any two** of the following:
Evander; Aurora; Lavinia; Parcae
- (e) What do you understand by the Latin word 'pietas'? Describe **two** examples of *pietas* from Book IX.

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

- (a) Explain the forms of the verbs *acciri* and *reportent* and the case of *certa* in the following passage:

Aenean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,
exposcunt, mittique viros qui certa reportent

- (b) Explain the form of the verb *irritatum*, and the cases of *elephantis* and *rectore* in the following passage:

Quidam congregatis ad ripam elephantis tradunt ferocissimum ex iis irritatum ab rectore suo. (10)

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

ignosco; gaudeo; tollo; insto; furor. (10)

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

te copias, te consilium et tuos. (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) Discuss the main factors which led to Octavian becoming the sole ruler of Rome. In your opinion, to what extent did his personality contribute to his success?
- (ii) The nomination of Gaius Caligula as his successor by Tiberius was a grave mistake with terrible consequences. In your opinion, is this a fair assessment of the reign of Caligula?
- (iii) Outline the major foreign and domestic problems which confronted Vespasian on his accession to the principate. Assess how he dealt with those problems.

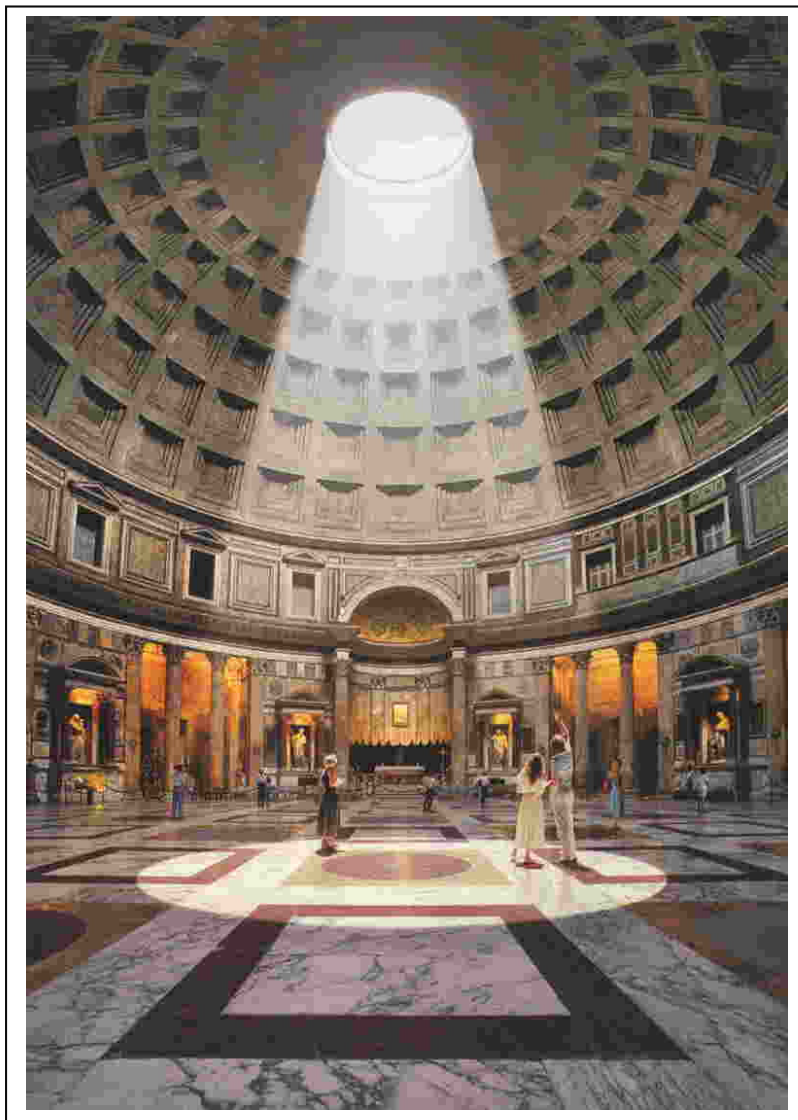
B.

- (i) Write an account of the life and works of **either** Cicero **or** Ovid. To what extent do we get an insight into the political background from the writings of your chosen author?
- (ii) Discuss the importance of the Roman arch. In your answer discuss how the arch was constructed, how it led to other innovations and how it was used in the construction of different types of buildings.
- (iii) Look at the Photographs **A**, **B** and **C** in the pages that follow and answer any **two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Photograph **A** shows a very famous monument. Name it and discuss its importance in historical, political and artistic terms.
 - (b) Photograph **B** shows the interior of the Pantheon in Rome. Briefly describe Roman circular temples. In your answer, refer to the Pantheon and at least one other circular temple.
 - (c) Photograph **C** shows two representations of Roman 'street food'. Comment on the social role of this way of living and eating. Make one comment on the political importance of bread.

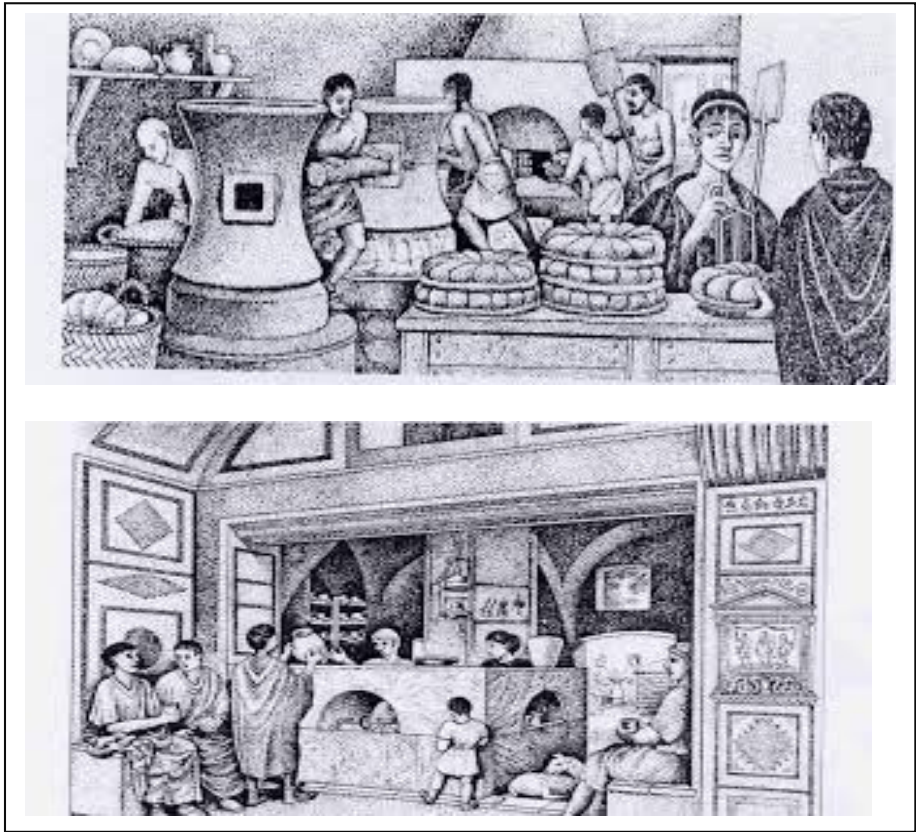
A



B



C



A: <http://whtime.cloudapp.net/>

B: http://www.accomodationsrome.com/en/Rome_History_Art_The_Pantheon.html

C: <http://www.the-romans.co.uk/work.htm>