



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination 2024

Latin
Higher Level

Monday 24 June Afternoon 2:00 – 5:00

400 marks

1. Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

[75]

A. Translate into Latin.

When Hannibal was staying at Capua, he invited Calavius and his son to dinner. The young man said that he was sick; therefore, Hannibal was not able to persuade him to drink the wine. After dinner on the same night, the young man led his father into the garden in order to speak to him. The son had a sword hidden beneath his toga and said that he would kill Hannibal. The father wept and said, "If you do this, my son, the guards will certainly kill you." He was so moved by the tears and prayers of his father that he immediately threw his sword across the wall of the garden.

OR

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

(Pliny attends a dinner party and is surprised by how the host treats the guests; he discusses this with another guest.)

Cenabam apud meum hospitem, ut sibi videbatur, lautum et diligentem, ut mihi, sordidum simul et sumptuosum. Nam sibi et paucis amicis opima quaedam, ceteris vilis et minima ponebat. Vinum etiam parvis lagunculis in tria genera diviserat – aliud sibi et nobis, aliud minoribus amicis et aliud suis nostrisque libertis – non ut potestas eligendi, sed gradatim amicos habet.

Vir qui mihi proximus recumbebat an probarem interrogavit. Negavi. "Tu ergo" inquit "quem morem sequeris?" Ego dixi, "eadem omnibus pono; ad cenam enim, non ad notam invito cunctisque rebus exaequo quos mensa et toro aequavi." Ille respondit, "Etiamne libertos? Magno tibi constat." "Minime," respondi, "quia liberti mei non idem quod ego bibunt, sed idem ego quod liberti. Et autem si gulae temperes, non est difficile quo utaris ipse communicare cum pluribus." Igitur nihil magis vitandum est quam iste luxuriae et sordis novus mos.

lautus, -a, -um: polished.	sumptuosus, -a, -um: extravagant.	opima, -orum: finest foods.
vilis, -orum: scraps of food.	laguncula, -ae (f.): small flask.	divido, -ere: I separate.
gradatim: by rank.	probo, -are: I approve.	nota, -ae (f.): a social ranking.
exaequo, -are: I treat equally.	torus, -i (m.): couch.	aequo, -are: I make equal.
magno...constat = 'It costs a lot'.	gula, -ae (f.): greed.	tempero, -are + Dative: I refrain from.
communico, -are: I share.	sordes, sordis (f.): meanness	

- (i) How has Pliny's host tried to present himself? (5)
- (ii) What does Pliny think of his host's appearance? (5)
- (iii) To whom does the host serve the best food and what does he serve to the others? (8)
- (iv) Describe how the wine is served and distributed. (14)
- (v) Why does Pliny's host serve the wine in this way? (5)
- (vi) Does Pliny approve of how the host treats the guests? (4)
- (vii) How does Pliny serve his own guests when he hosts dinner? (5)
- (viii) What is Pliny's reasoning behind how he organises his dinner parties? (9)
- (ix) Why does the other guest think that Pliny's dinner parties must cost him a lot? (4)
- (x) Describe how Pliny treats his freedmen. (6)
- (xi) According to Pliny, if you refrain from greed, what is not difficult? (6)
- (xii) According to Pliny, what must be avoided most of all? (4)

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

A. (i) *(Aeneas rallies his troops and sails back towards the Trojan camp. The Rutulians and Italians are amazed to see them returning.)*

Principio sociis edicit signa sequantur
atque animos aptent armis pugnaeque parent se.
iamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra,
stans celsa in puppi, clipeum cum deinde sinistra
extulit ardentem. clamorem ad sidera tollunt
Dardanidae e muris. spes addita suscitat iras.
at Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
Ausoniis, donec versas ad litora puppes
respiciunt totumque adlabi classibus aequor.

Virgil (65)

Teucri, -orum (m. pl.): Trojans. celsus, -a, -um: high. clipeus, -i (m.): shield.
efferro, efferre: I lift up. Dardanidae, -arum (m. pl.): Trojans. suscito, -are: I rouse, incite.
Rutulius -a, -um: Rutulian. mirus, -a, -um: astonishing. Ausonii, -orum (m. pl.): Italians.
adlabor, adlabi: I move, slip.

OR

A. (ii) *(Ovid describes his fears as he goes into exile. The helmsman despairs at the stormy seas, but Ovid confesses that an even greater fear awaits him on land.)*

ipse gubernator tollens ad sidera palmas
exposcit votis, immemor artis, opem.
quocumque aspexi, nihil est nisi mortis imago,
quam dubia timeo mente timensque precor.
attigero portum, portu terrebor ab ipso:
plus habet infesta terra timoris aqua.
nam simul insidiis hominum pelagique laboro,
et faciunt geminos ensis et unda metus.

Ovid (65)

gubernator, -is (m.): helmsman. palma, -ae (f.): hand. exposco, -ere: I beg for.
ops, opis (f.): help. quocumque: to wherever. attigero = 'If I reach'.
infestus, -a, -um: hostile. insidiis...laboro = 'I endure the deceptions'. pelagus, -i (n.): sea.
geminus, -a, -um: double.

B. (i) *(Cornelius collects a statue of the goddess Cybele. He gives it to the Roman women who bring it back to Rome, and set it up on the Palatine Hill.)*

P. Cornelius cum omnibus matronis obviam ire statuae deae iussus est ut eam de nave acciperet et in terram elatam matronis traderet. Postquam navis ad ostium amnis Tiberini accessit, sicut erat iussus, Cornelius, in mare evectus, ab sacerdotibus deam accepit extulitque in terram. Matronae primores civitatis, inter quas unius Claudiae Quintae insigne est nomen, statuam acceperunt; cuius fama clariorem ad posteror pudicitiam fecit. Eae matronae, per manus tradentes aliae aliis, omni effusa civitate, deam in aedem Victoriae, quae est in Palatio, pertulerunt pridie idus Apriles; isque dies festus fuit. Populus frequens dona deae in Palatium tulit et ludi fuere.

Livy (65)

ostium, -i (n.): mouth (of a river). amnis Tiberinus, amnis Tiberini (m.): river Tiber.

eveho, -ere: I carry out. sacerdos, sacerdotis (f.): priestess. primoris, -is, -e: foremost.

posteris, -orum (m. pl.): posterity. pudicitia, -ae (f.): virtue, purity.

pridie idus Apriles = 'on the day before the Ides of April'. festus, -a, -um: holiday.

OR

B. (ii) *(The Romans try to lure Jugurtha out by attacking Zama, but Jugurtha refuses to fight; instead, he attacks Marius while he is searching for food.)*

Romanus imperator, ubi nullam videt occasionem pugnandi ab hoste dari, urbem Zamam statuit oppugnare, ratus Jugurtham suis laborantibus auxilio venturum, ibique proelium futurum. At ille, cum a perfugis cognovisset quae pararentur, magnis itineribus Metellum antevenit atque oppidanos hortatur ut moenia defendant; praeterea pollicetur se in tempore cum exercitu adfore.

Ita compositis rebus, in loca quam maxima occulta discedit, ac paulo postea cognoscit Marium ex itinere frumentatum cum paucis cohortibus Siccam missum esse; quod oppidum nuper ad Romanos defecerat. Eo cum delectis equitibus noctu contendit, et iam egredientibus Romanis in porta proelium commisit.

Sallust (65)

reor, reri: I think. laboro, -are: I struggle, am in difficulty. antevenio, -ire: I arrive before.

compono, -ere: I arrange. occultus, -a, -um: hidden.

frumentatum = 'in order to find food'. Sicca, -ae (f.): Sicca (a city in Africa).

deficio, -ere: I desert, switch sides. deligo, -ere: I select.

3. Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English.

(60)

Inde, ne mora atque otium animos sollicitaret, cum reliquis copiis Pyrenaeum transgreditur et ad oppidum Iliberri castra locat. Galli quamquam Italiae bellum inferri audiebant, tamen, quia vi subactos trans Pyrenaeum Hispanos fama erat praesidiaque valida imposita, metu servitutis ad arma consternati Ruscinonem aliquot populi conveniunt. Quod ubi Hannibali nuntiatum est, moram magis quam bellum metuens, oratores ad regulos eorum misit: colloqui semet ipsum cum iis velle; et vel illi propius Iliberrim accederent, vel se Ruscinonem processurum, ut ex propinquo congressus facilius esset; nam et accepturum eos in castra sua se laetum nec cunctanter se ipsum ad eos venturum. Hospitem enim se Galliae non hostem advenisse, nec stricturum ante gladium, si per Gallos liceat, quam in Italiam venisset.

Livy

(ii) Answer **any three** of the five questions below. Each question carries ten marks. (30)

- (a) 'In Book XXI, Hannibal shows himself to be a persuasive leader and an able tactician.' Discuss this view, supporting your answer with examples.
- (b) Give an account of Hannibal's vision at the river Ebro. How does Livy suggest that this vision will not be as favourable as Hannibal believes?
- (c) Why did the Volciani people reject Rome's offer of an alliance?
- (d) Explain the role which Hanno played in Hannibal's successful crossing of the Rhône.
- (e) Write notes on **any two** of the following:

Carpetani; Boii; Massilia; the treaty of Gaius Lutatius.

B.

(i) Translate into English. (60)

tum quoque communi portam statione tenebant.
Nisus ait: “dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,
Euryale, an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido?
aut pugnam aut aliquid iamdudum invadere magnum
mens agitat mihi, nec placida contenta quiete est.
cernis quae Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum:
lumina rara micant, somno vinoque soluti
procubere, silent late loca. percipe porro
quid dubitem et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.
Aenean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,
exposcunt, mittique viros qui certa reportent.
si tibi quae posco promittunt – nam mihi facti
fama sat est – tumulto videor reperire sub illo
posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea.”

Virgil

(ii) Answer **any three** of the five questions below. Each question carries ten marks. (30)

- (a) ‘In *Aeneid* IX, Virgil’s descriptions of nature provide relief from the horrific violence of war.’ Discuss this statement, supporting your answer with at least **one** example.
- (b) Compare Turnus’ attack on the Trojan camp with the Greek army’s destruction of Troy.
- (c) What is your opinion of Turnus? Support your answer with examples from *Aeneid* Book IX.
- (d) Comment on the relationship between Nisus and Euryalus.
- (e) Write notes on any **two** of the following: Juno; Lavinia; Rhamnes; Acestes.

4. Answer parts (i), (ii), and (iii). [30]

(i) Answer **either** (a) **or** (b): (10)

- (a) Name and explain the case of *pugna* and the mood of *sit* and *mandet* in the following lines.

sit qui me raptum pugna pretiove redemptum
mandet humo.

- (b) Name and explain the case of *vere* and *dis* and the mood of *incipiamus* in the following lines:

Primo vere edico adsitis, ut dis bene iuvantibus bellum ingentis gloriae
praedaeque futurum incipiamus.

(ii) Give the principal parts of **any three** of the following verbs: (10)

obsideo, colligo, iungo, sentio, precor

(iii) Name the metre of the following line and mark the quantities: (10)

non semper imbres nubibus hispidos

5. Answer **any three** of the six questions below. Each question carries twenty-five marks. [75]

- (i) 'Augustus' plans to appoint a successor revealed his single-minded determination; they also showed the emperor's disregard for members of his own family.' Discuss this view.
- (ii) 'Claudius is remembered for sound administration at home and abroad but also for excessive trust of members of his household.' Discuss this view.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:
Julia; Germanicus; Otho; Titus; Trajan's Dacian campaigns.
- (iv) Give an account of the life and works of **either** Cicero **or** Catullus. In your answer, mention the styles of writing used by your chosen author.
- (v) 'The development of the arch enabled the Romans to achieve impressive feats of engineering and to construct magnificent public buildings.' Discuss this view, making reference to specific examples.
- (vi) Look at Photographs **A, B, C** and **D**, and answer **two** of the following questions.
 - (a) Photograph **A** shows a relief sculpture on the Ara Pacis. Comment on the style of portrait sculpture on this monument and explain its political significance. Support your answer with reference to Photograph **A**.
 - (b) Photograph **B** shows a fresco of daily life from Pompeii. Explain what the different types of subject matter in Roman wall-paintings tell us about their society. You may refer to Photograph **B** or another example in your answer.
 - (c) Photographs **C** and **D** show the Colosseum and the amphitheatre at Pompeii. Compare how these two buildings were designed.

A.



B.



C.



D.



There is no examination material on this page.

Acknowledgements

Images:

Page 7- Photograph A: <https://www.uffizi.it/en/artworks/ara-pacis-augustae>

Page 8- Photograph B: <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/10622/>

Page 9- Photograph C: <https://colosseumrometickets.com/colosseum-aerial-views/>

Page 9- Photograph D: https://ermakvagus.com/Europe/Italy/Pompeii/amphitheater_pompeii.html

There is no examination material on this page.

There is no examination material on this page.

Copyright notice

This examination paper may contain text or images for which the State Examinations Commission is not the copyright owner, and which may have been adapted, for the purpose of assessment, without the authors' prior consent. This examination paper has been prepared in accordance with Section 53(5) of the *Copyright and Related Rights Act, 2000*. Any subsequent use for a purpose other than the intended purpose is not authorised. The Commission does not accept liability for any infringement of third-party rights arising from unauthorised distribution or use of this examination paper.

Leaving Certificate – Higher Level

Latin

Monday 24 June

Afternoon 2:00 – 5:00