



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination
Sample 1

Latin

Higher Level

2 hours 30 minutes

300 marks

Examination Number

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Date of Birth

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For example, 3rd February
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Centre Stamp

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Instructions

Write your examination number and date of birth in the boxes on the front cover.

Write your answers in blue or black pen.

You may use pencil, including colouring pencils, **only** in drawings or diagrams.

Write all your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. There is additional answer space at the end of each section, and a space for rough work at the end of the booklet. Label any such extra work clearly with the question number and part.

This examination booklet will be scanned and your work will be presented to an examiner on screen. Anything that you write outside of the answer areas may not be seen by the examiner.

There are **two** sections in this examination paper.

Section A: Capstone Text

100 marks

- Answer the questions presented.

Section B: Unseen Texts

200 marks

- Answer the questions presented.

The glossaries in this examination paper use the following abbreviations:

m. = masculine f. = feminine n. = neuter pl. = plural

infin. = infinitive verb

nom. = nominative case

voc. = vocative case

acc. = accusative case

gen. = genitive case

dat. = dative case

abl. = ablative case.

Section A	Capstone Text	100 marks
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Answer Question 1 **and** Question 2.

Question 1

50 marks

Read Text A and answer **all** of the following questions.

Text A: *Aeneid*, Book 1

Obstipuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
casu deinde viri tanto, et sic ore locuta est:

“Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus
insequitur? Quae vis immanibus applicat oris?

Tunc ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchisae
alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoentis ad undam?

5

Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire
finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem

auxilio Beli; genitor tum Belus opimam
vastabat Cyprum et, victor dicione tenebat.

10

Tempore iam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
Troianae nomenque tuum regesque Pelasgi.

Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,
seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum ab stirpe volebat.

(a) Give the Latin principal parts of **any two** verbs in Text A.

Verb 1:
Verb 2:

(b) How does Dido react to seeing Aeneas? Support your answer with analysis of lines 1-2.

(c) Write a note on **one** of the characters underlined in Text A: Anchises, Venus **or** Belus.

(d) Translate into English lines 3-10 of Text A.

(e) Explain how the word *hostis* in line 13 contributes to the meaning of lines 11-14.

Question 2

50 marks

Read Text B and answer the questions which follow.

Text B: *Aeneid*, Book 4

“sed cadat ante diem, mediaque inhumatus harena.

Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.

Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum

exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro

munera. Nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunt.

5

Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,

qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,

nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.

Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas

imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque.”

10

(a) Answer the following questions about the underlined words in Text B.

(i) In line 1, to whom do the words *cadat* and *inhumatus* refer?

--

(ii) Who were the *Tyrii* (line 3)?

--

(iii) In line 6, what does the phrase *aliquis ultor* mean **and** what is the significance of this phrase?

Meaning:
Significance:

(iv) Who were the *Dardanio colonos* (line 7)?

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(b) Answer **one** of the following:

- (i)** Evaluate how the imagery and language in Text B highlight the themes of the *Aeneid*. Support your answer with examples from the Latin in Text B.

OR

- (ii)** Do you think that Dido's speech in Text B reflects her personality in the *Aeneid*? Support your answer with language-based analysis of Text B.

OR

- (iii)** Discuss the different types of conflict in the *Aeneid*. Support your answer with reference to the Latin in Text B.

Optional Planning Space:

Answer for Question 2 (b), part

Additional Answer Space for Section A:

Answer Question 3, Question 4, **and** Question 5.

Question 3

80 marks

Read Text C and answer, in English, **any eight** of the ten questions which follow.

Text C is from a biography of Hannibal where the author talks about his childhood and rise to power. Words in bold are listed alphabetically in the glossary below.

Text C: based on Cornelius Nepos, *Hannibal*

Hannibal dixit, “pater meus, **Hamilcar**, **puerulo** me, non **amplius** novem annos **nato**, in Hispaniam imperator proficiscens Carthagine sacrificium deis fecit. dum hoc sacrificium conficitur, quaesivit a me num secum in castra proficisci vellem. id cum libenter accepissem atque ab eo petere coepissem ne dubitaret ducere, tum ille ‘faciam’ inquit ‘si mihi fidem quam **postulo** dabis.’ simul me ad aram adduxit, apud quam **sacrificare** constituerat. tenentem eam me **iurare** iussit numquam me in **amicitia** cum Romanis futurum esse. id ego **ius iurandum** patri datum semper **conservavi**.”

hac igitur aetate cum patre in Hispaniam profectus est, cuius post mortem, **Hasdrubale** imperatore creato, **Hannibal equitatus** omni praefuit. **Hasdrubale** quoque interfecto, exercitus summum imperium ad **Hannibalem detulit**. id Carthaginem **delatum** publice **comprobatum est**. sic **Hannibal**, minor quinque et viginti annis **natus**, imperator factus est. proximo **triennio** omnes gentes Hispaniae bello **subegit**, **Saguntum foederatam** civitatem vi **expugnavit**, tres exercitus maximos comparavit. ex his exercitibus, unum in Africam misit, alterum cum **Hasdrubale** fratre in Hispania reliquit, tertium in Italiam secum duxit.

amicitia, -ae (f.) = friendship

amplius = more than

comprobo, -are, -avi, -atum = to confirm

conservo, -are, -avi, -atum = to keep

defero, deferre, detuli, delatum = to grant, report

equitatus, -us (m.) = cavalry

expugno, -are, -avi, -atum = to storm, capture

foederatus, -a, -um = allied

Hamilcar, -is (m.) = Hamilcar

Hannibal, -is (m.) = Hannibal

Hasdrubal, -is (m.) = Hasdrubal

iuro, -are, -avi, -atum = to swear

ius iurandum, iuris iurandi (n.) = oath

natus, -a, -um = aged, of age

postulo, -are, -avi, -atum = to demand

puerulus, -i (m.) = little boy

sacrifico, -are, -avi, -atum = to sacrifice

Saguntum, -i (n.) = Saguntum (a town)

subigo, -ere, subegi, subactum = to subdue

triennium, -i (n.) = a period of three years

(a) Describe Hamilcar's actions in the first sentence of Text C.

(b) How does Hannibal respond to his father's question?

(c) What does Hamilcar order Hannibal to do?

(d) What roles do Hasdrubal and Hannibal take on after Hamilcar's death?

Hasdrubal:
Hannibal:

(e) List **three** things which Hannibal achieved in the space of three years.

- (f) Identify the case, gender, number **and** antecedent of the relative pronoun *quam* in line 4.
 ille 'faciam' inquit 'si mihi fidem quam **postulo** dabis.'

Case:	Gender:
Number:	Antecedent:

- (g) *aetate* and *patre* (line 7) are both in the same case. Identify the case, and for each noun explain its use. You may use translation to support your answer.

Case:
Explanations:

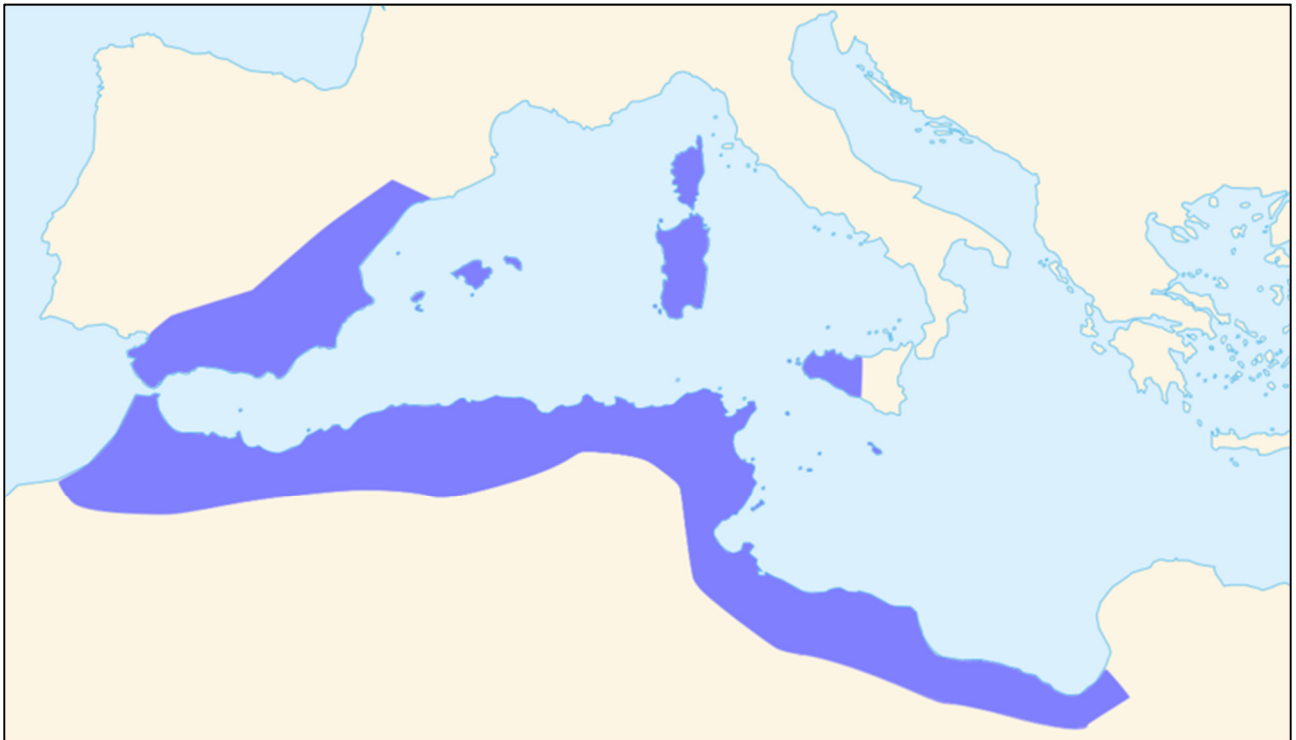
- (h) Write in Latin the following forms of *minor* (line 10).

Masculine, nominative, singular, superlative adjective:
Feminine, accusative, plural, positive adjective:

- (i) Translate into English the final sentence of Text C, which is below:

ex his exercitibus, unum in Africam misit, alterum cum **Hasdrubale** fratre in Hispania reliquit, tertium in Italiam secum duxit.

(j) How do the events described in Text C relate to the historical context of the *Aeneid*?



Map of the Carthaginian Empire in 323 BCE

Question 4

75 marks

Read Text D and answer **all** of the following questions.

In Text D, the Greek army celebrates their return from the Trojan War. One man describes events during the war and creates a map of Troy to aid in his storytelling.

Words in bold are listed alphabetically in the glossary below.

Text D: Ovid, *Heroides*

Argolici rediere duces, **altaria fumant**;

ponitur ad patrios **barbara** praeda deos.

mirantur iustique senes **trepidaeque** puellae;

narrantis coniunx **pendet** ab ore viri.

atque aliquis posita monstrat **fera** proelia mensa, 5

pingit et **exiguo Pergama** tota **mero**:

“hac ibat **Simois**; haec est **Sigeia tellus**;

hic steterat **Priami regia celsa** senis.

illic Aeacides, **illic tendebat Ulixes**;

hic **lacer** admissos terruit **Hector** equos.” 10

Aeacides, -ae (m.) = Achilles

altarium, -i (n.) = altar

Argolici, -orum (m. pl.) = the Greeks

barbarus, -a, -um = foreign

celsus, -a, -um = high

exiguus, -a, -um = small

ferus, -a, -um = fierce

fumo, -are, -avi, -atum = to smoke

Hector, -is (m.) = Hector

illic = there, in that place

lacer, lacera, lacerum = mangled, torn

merum, -i (n.) = wine

pendeo, -ere, pependi = to hang on, listen attentively

Pergama, -orum (n. pl.) = Troy

pingo, -ere, pinxi, pictum = to draw, depict

Priamus, -i (m.) = Priam (a king of Troy)

rediere = redierunt

regia, -ae (f.) = palace

Sigeus, -a, -um = Sigeon, Trojan

Simois, Simoentis (m.) = Simois (a river near Troy)

tellus, telluris (f.) = ground

tendo, -ere, tetendi, tentum = to encamp, set up camp

trepidus, -a, -um = anxious

Ulixes, Ulixis (m.) = Ulysses

(a) Translate Text D into English.

(b) Comment on the word order in lines 7-10 of Text D. Support your answer with **at least one** example.

Question 5

45 marks

Read Text E and answer **all** of the following questions. Text E is from a *defixio* found in a Roman settlement near Bath, England. *Defixiones* were curse tablets that people created to give bad luck to others. Words in bold are listed alphabetically in the glossary below.

Text E: based on *Tabellae Sulis*

Docimedis perdidit **manicilia** duo; [deam rogat ut is] qui illas **involavit ut** mentem suam **perdat** et oculos suos in **fano** ubi **destinat**.

destino, -are, -avi, -atum = to choose

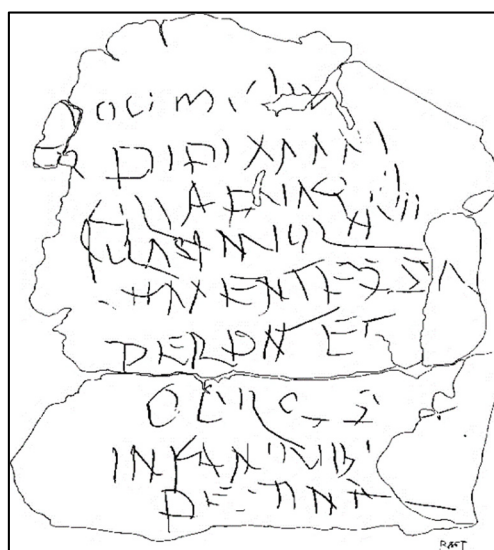
Docimedis, -is (m.) = Docimedis

fanum, -i (n.) = temple

involvo, -are, -avi, -atum = to steal

manicilium, -i (n.) = glove

ut perdat = 'may lose'



Images of curse tablets from ancient Rome

(a) Identify the tense of each of these verbs in line 1.

perdidit:	rogat:
involavit:	

(b) What does Docimedis want to happen to the thief **and** where does he want this to happen? Write your answer in English.

- (c) Translate into Latin this sentence: The Romans often asked the gods to punish their enemies.

- (d) Write down **one** English word which derives from **any** Latin word in Text E **and** explain the link between the meaning of the English word and the meaning of the Latin word.

Latin word:	English word:
Explanation:	

- (e) Answer **one** of the following questions.

- (i) What does Text E tell us about Roman values and attitudes?

OR

- (ii) How does Text E differ from other Latin texts you have read? You may refer to subject matter, register, tone, word choice, grammar, syntax, etc.

Optional Planning Space:

Answer for Question 5 (e), part

Additional Answer Space for Section B:

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Acknowledgements

Texts

Page 16:

Tomlin, Roger (ed.) *Roman Inscribed Tablets of Tin and Lead from the Sacred Spring at Bath*. Oxford University Press, 1988.

Images

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Carthage#/media/File:Carthage_323_BC.png

Page 16:

<https://romaninscriptionsofbritain.org/inscriptions/TabSulis5>

<https://bathsbloggers.blogspot.com/2011/05/curses-condensed.html>

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Leaving Certificate Examination – Higher Level

Latin

Sample 1

2 hours 30 minutes