



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination
Sample 2

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
2005 is entered as 03 02 05

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

60 marks

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

Text A: *Aeneid*, Book 4

“Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei

coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede Penates,

solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem

impulit: adgnosco veteris vestigia flammae.

Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat, 5

vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,

pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,

ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua iura resolvo.

Ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores

abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulchro.” 10

Sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.

(a) Analyse the following words which are underlined in Text A: *fraterna caede*, *umbras*, *Pudor*.

(i) Give the case, gender, number **and** meaning of each noun in the table below.

	caede	umbras	Pudor
Case			
Gender			
Number			
Meaning			

(ii) Explain why each noun is in the case you identified in part (i).

caede:
umbras:
Pudor:

(iii) Comment on the cultural **or** literary context of *fraterna caede*, *umbras* **or** *Pudor* in Text A.

(b) Answer the following questions about metre in Virgil's *Aeneid*.

(i) Scan the metre of line 3.

solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem

(ii) Give **one** advantage of learning scansion when studying Virgil's *Aeneid*.

(c) Translate into English lines 9-11, which are below.

“Ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores
abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulchro.”
Sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis.

(d) How does Text A use dramatic language to describe the theme of *amor*?
Support your answer with analysis of the Latin in Text A.

Optional Planning Space:

Question 2

40 marks

Read Text B, Text C, and Text D, and answer **one** of the following questions. Text B is an extract from Book 4 of Virgil's *Aeneid*. Text C and Text D are two English translations of Text B.

Text B: *Aeneid*, Book 4

“Pro Iuppiter, ibit
hic” ait “et nostris inluserit advena regnis?
Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite,
ferte citi flammās, date vela, impellite remos! –
Quid loquor, aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insania mutat?
Infelix Dido, nunc te facta impia tangunt.”

5

Text C: Translation by Bartsch

“O Jupiter! Will he go then,
The foreigner who jeered at my kingdom?
Shouldn't we grab every weapon in the city
and give chase? Hurry, drag ships from the docks,
take up torches, give out swords, pull on your oars! –
What words are these? Where am I? What's this madness?
Poor Dido, do his impious actions touch you now?”

Text D: Translation by West

“O Jupiter! Will this intruder just go, and make a mockery of our kingdom? Why are they not running to arms and coming from all over the city to pursue him? And others should be rushing ships out of the docks. Move! Bring fire and quick about it! Give out the weapons! Heave on the oars! – What am I saying? Where am I? What madness is this that changes my resolve? Poor Dido, you have done wrong and it is only now coming home to you.”

(a) Choose Text C **or** Text D and evaluate it as a translation of the original Latin in Text B.

OR

(b) Which translation do you think is better? Support your answer with examples from both Text C **and** Text D with reference to the original Latin in Text B.

Optional Planning Space:

Answer for Question 2, part

☐

Additional Answer Space for Section A:

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

Question 3

90 marks

Read Text E and answer **all** of the following questions. Words in bold are listed alphabetically in the glossary below.

- (a) Translate Text E into English. Text E describes how the young woman Psyche's beauty rivalled Venus', thus angering the goddess.

Text E: based on Apuleius, *Metamorphoses*

erant in quadam civitate rex et regina. hi tres filias **forma conspicuas** habuerunt. puella iunior, cuius nomen erat Psyche, tam **praecipua** et tam praeclara erat ut pulchritudo eius **exprimi** non posset. multi cives **advenae**que eam ut deam Venerem **venerabantur**. haec **immodica translatio** honorum caelestium ad virginem mortalem animos Veneris vehementer incendit.

dea vocavit **confestim** puerum suum **pinnatum**, flammis et sagittis armatum, et ei dixit "ego te oro: pulchritudinem superbam illius feminae graviter **vindica**! virgo illa amore **flagrantissimo** hominis **extremi** teneri debet." Psyche ergo spectabatur et laudabatur ab omnibus; nemo tamen, neque rex neque unus de plebe **saltem**, matrimonium cum ea petivit.

advena, -ae (m.) = newcomer, stranger

confestim = immediately

conspicuus, -a, -um = remarkable

exprimo, -ere, expressi, expressum = to express

extremus, -a, -um = lowest, least important

flagrans, -antis = burning, passionate

forma, -ae (f.) = figure, beauty

immodicus, -a, -um = extravagant, excessive

pinnatus, -a, -um = winged

praecipuus, -a, -um = special

saltem = even

translatio, -onis (f.) = transferring, transfer

veneror, -ari, -atus sum = to worship

vindico, -are, -avi, -atum = to punish

Optional Planning Space:

(c) Outline some stylistic features of Latin prose using **at least one** example from Text E.

Question 4

80 marks

Read Text F and answer, in English, **any eight** of the questions that follow. In Text F, Livy writes about the arrival of Aeneas in Italy. Words in bold are listed alphabetically in the glossary below.

Text F: based on Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*

satis constat Aenean domo profugum, primo in Macedoniam venisse, inde ad Siciliam quaerentem sedes navigavisse, ab Sicilia classe ad **Laurentinum** agrum tenuisse. ibi egressi sunt Troiani. cum praedam ex agris agerent, Latinus rex **Aboriginesque**, qui tum tenebant loca, armati ex urbe atque agris concurrerunt. **duplex** inde fama est: alii proelio victum Latinum pacem cum Aenea iunxisse dicunt; alii Latinum processisse inter **primores**, ducemque **advenarum** evocavisse ad **conloquium** 5 et **percontatum esse** qui essent, unde profecti essent quidve quaerentes in agrum **Laurentinum** exissent.

postquam Latinus audivit Troianos esse, ducem Aenean, filium Anchisae et Veneris, ad condendam urbem locum quaerere, **admiratus est** nobilitatem gentis virique et animum Aeneae vel bello vel paci paratum et, dextra data, fidem futurae amicitiae **sanxit**. 10

Aborigines, -um (m. pl.) = original inhabitants
 admiror, -ari, -atus sum = to admire
 advena, -ae (m.) = newcomer, stranger
 conloquium, -ii (n.) = conference
 duplex, duplicis = second

Laurentinus, -a, -um = Laurentian, of Laurentum
 percontor, -ari, -atus sum = to ask
 primoris, -is (m.) = chief
 sancio, -ire, sanxi, sanctum = to ratify
 satis constat = 'it is generally agreed'

(a) Name **two** things that according to Livy are generally agreed.

1:
2:

(b) Name **and** explain the grammatical construction introduced by the words *satis constat* in the first sentence (lines 1-2).

(c) What type of verb is *egressi sunt* (line 2)? Explain what makes this type of verb unique.

(d) When the Trojans landed, what did King Latinus and the original inhabitants do **and** why?

Action:
Reason:

(e) In the second version of the encounter, give **two** things that Latinus did.

(f) Give the tense, mood **and** Latin principal parts of *profecti essent* in line 6.

Tense and mood:
Principal parts:

- (g) In the second version of the encounter, what **three** questions did Latinus ask Aeneas and the Trojans?

- (h) According to Text F, what was the main goal of Aeneas and the Trojans in coming to Italy?

- (i) The phrase *animus vel bello vel paci paratus* describes Aeneas' character in Text F. Do you think that this is an accurate description of Aeneas based on your study of Virgil's *Aeneid*? Explain your answer.

- (j) Choose **three** Latin participles in Text F. Give the tense **and** translation for each one.

Latin participle in Text F	Tense	English translation

Question 5**30 marks**

Answer **one** of the following questions.

- (a) Choose **at least one** text from Section B (Text E, Text F). What have you learned about the values of the ancient Romans from the text(s)? Explain your answer with language-based analysis.

OR

- (b) Do you think that Latin literature or language is relevant in the modern world? Explain your answer with evidence from **any** text or aspect of language you have studied **other than** Virgil's *Aeneid*.

Optional Planning Space:

Answer for Question 5, part ☐

Additional Answer Space for Section B:

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Acknowledgements

Texts

Page 8:

Text C: Trans. Bartsch, S (2020). Virgil. *The Aeneid*. Profile Books.

Text D: Trans. West, D. (1991). Virgil. *The Aeneid*. Penguin.

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Leaving Certificate Examination – Higher Level

Latin

Sample 2

2 hours 30 minutes