



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2011

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 23 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

1.

[80]

(i) Translate into English:-

(50)

“Sospes eas, semperque parens; mihi filia raptam est.
heu! melior quanto sors tua sorte mea est!”
dixit; et ut lacrimae, (neque enim lacrimare deorum est),
decidit in tepidos lucida gutta sinus.
flent pariter molles animis virgoque senexque:
e quibus haec iusti verba fuere senis:
“sic tibi, quam quereris raptam, sit filia sospes,
surge: nec exiguae despice tecta casae.”
cui dea, “duc,” inquit, “scisti qua cogere posses.”
seque levat saxo, subsequiturque senem.
dux comiti narrat, quam sit sibi filius aeger,
nec capiat somnos, invigiletque malis.

OID

(ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (Each question is worth ten marks):-

(30)

- (a) Who was Ceres? Describe what had happened to her daughter.
- (b) Describe what Ceres did after her daughter was taken from her.
- (c) Give **two examples** from the passage of the kind and sympathetic behaviour of the old man and his daughter.
- (d) Describe how Ceres repaid the kindness of the old man and his daughter.
- (e) Write a brief account of the life and works of Ovid.
- (f) Apart from Ovid, name another Latin poet you have studied and explain why you liked this poet's work.

2. Translate into English:-

[80]

(A proud mother displays her jewels to her friends)

Ubi Sempronius Gracchus mortuus est, uxor eius, Cornelia, cum multis liberis domi manebat. Quamquam Ptolemaeus, rex Aegypti, eam in matrimonium ducere voluit, vidua tamen memoriae viri fidelis esse maluit. Inter liberos erant duo filii, Tiberius et Gaius. Cornelia ipsa filios bene docuit quod credidit eos celebres futuros esse. Itaque cum unus ex amicis rogavisset ut Cornelia gemmas pulcherrimas ostenderet, illa mater servum exire et duos filios vocare iussit. Postquam filii celeriter advenerunt mater eos manu tetigit. ‘Ecce’, inquit, ‘gemmae meae pulcherrimae!’

Ptolemaeus: Ptolemy. Aegyptus: Egypt. in matrimonium duco: I marry. vidua: widow.
celeber: famous. gemma: jewel. tango: I touch.

3. Read the following passage and answer **any ten** of the questions which follow.
(Each question is worth eight marks):-

[80]

(The philosopher Athenodorus was writing in his study; he was not frightened by a visit from a ghost)

Athenodorus oculos non sustulit sed etiam nunc scribebat. Tum sonitus maior propiorque fuit. Athenodorus, ubi tandem oculos sustulit, imaginem prope portam vidit. Imago signum manu faciebat. Philosophus tamen imagini imperavit ut exspectaret, rursusque scribere incepit. Imago ei appropinquavit et vincula super caput quassit. Athenodorus tandem surrexit ut imaginem in hortum sequeretur. Ibi imago evanuit.

Postridie Athenodorus servis imperavit ut illum locum effoderent. Credidit enim corpus hominis mortui ibi iacere. Servi ossa invenerunt vinculis convoluta. Ossa in sepulcro a sacerdote sepulta sunt. Numquam postea imago apparuit.

sonitus: sound.	imago: ghost.	rursus: again.	vinculum: chain.
quatio: I shake.	evanesco: I vanish.	effodio: I dig up.	os: bone.
convolvere: I roll up.	sepulcrum: grave.	sacerdos: priest.	sepelio: I bury.

- (i) When Athenodorus kept on writing what happened?
- (ii) When Athenodorus raised his eyes at last what did he see?
- (iii) What did the ghost do?
- (iv) What was the philosopher's reaction?
- (v) What did the ghost do then?
- (vi) What did Athenodorus do next?
- (vii) What happened to the ghost?
- (viii) What did Athenodorus order his slaves to do the next day?
- (ix) Why did he do this?
- (x) What did the slaves find?
- (xi) Why did the ghost never appear again?
- (xii) What kind of clause is *ut exspectaret* (line 3)? In what tense and mood is the verb?
- (xiii) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which appear in the passage above:-

tollo, scribo, video, impero, credo.

- (xiv) Give the Genitive Case, Singular Number, of **any three** of the following nouns which appear in the passage above:-

oculus, porta, signum, manus, caput.

4. Answer Section A **or** Section B. (Each section is worth eighty marks):-

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When Aeneas came to Carthage Dido fell in love with him. (16)
- (b) She loved him so much that she neglected her people and city. (16)
- (c) At last the gods warned him that he should go away. (16)
- (d) Aeneas prepared his ships so that he could cross the sea. (16)
- (e) Dido sadly asked him why he was leaving her. (16)

Aeneas: Aeneas -ae m.

Carthage: Carthago -inis f.

Dido: Dido -onis f.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(The pirates cause such trouble that Pompey is sent against them with huge forces)

Pessimum scelus piratarum erat cives divites abripere, tum pecuniam pro eis postulare. Mox mare tam plenum piratarum erat ut nemo navigare vellet. Romae igitur populus frumentum non accepit.

Tandem senatores Pompeium miserunt ut piratas opprimeret. Senatores ei imperium terra marique dederunt. Pompeius naves quoque quingentas, et viginti quattuor legiones accepit.

Pompeius cum omnibus his copiis Roma profectus est. Primo copias in tredecim partes divisit. Tum duces Romani piratas in omnibus partibus simul oppugnaverunt. Omnes scelesti tam celeriter capti sunt ut mox Pompeius totum mare liberaverit.

pirata: pirate.

postulo: I demand.

quingenti: five hundred.

tredecim: thirteen.

dives: rich.

frumentum: corn.

legio: legion.

divido: I divide.

abripio: I kidnap.

imperium: power.

copiae: forces.

oppugno: I attack.

5. **Roman History, 264 – 44 BC.** Answer Section A **and** Section B.

[40]

A. Attempt **five** of the following questions. Answers should be no longer than one or two sentences.

(20)

- (i) Briefly explain the situation that caused the First Punic War.
- (ii) Describe the route taken by Hannibal to invade Italy in the Second Punic War.
- (iii) How did the Romans react when defeated at Lake Trasimene in 217 BC?
- (iv) What happened to Carthage when it was defeated by the Romans in 146 BC?
- (v) Who was Viriathus and how did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (vi) Name **two** of the land reforms of Tiberius Gracchus.
- (vii) Who was Mithridates? How did he come into conflict with the Romans?
- (viii) Who was Catiline? What did he attempt to do?
- (ix) What happened to Crassus, the third member of the First Triumvirate?
- (x) In what circumstances did Julius Caesar use the words *veni, vidi, vici*?

B. Imagine you are **Sulla** and you have just resigned the dictatorship. Write a letter to the Senate describing all that you have done for Rome.

(20)

OR

Write an account of the main stages in the career of **Publius Scipio Africanus Maior**, the conqueror of Hannibal.

(20)

A. Attempt **five** of the following questions. Answers should be no longer than one or two sentences. (20)

- (i) What kind of education did a Roman girl normally receive?
- (ii) What was a *lararium* in a Roman house? Where was it usually situated?
- (iii) What was the main difference between a *domus* and a *villa*?
- (iv) What kinds of entertainment were often provided at a Roman *cena*?
- (v) What was a *toga praetexta*? Who would wear it?
- (vi) Describe **two** customs connected with Roman funerals.
- (vii) What was the role of an aedile in the Roman state?
- (viii) Explain why Greek slaves were often the most expensive.
- (ix) What was the role of an *augur* in Roman religion?
- (x) Who were the *equites* in Roman society?

B. Look at this illustration of the victor in a chariot race about to receive his palm of victory and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Name the **four** colours that identified the different teams in a chariot race. (4)
- (ii) Describe **two** of the main features of a Roman circus or chariot-racing stadium. (6)
- (iii) Imagine you are a charioteer who has just won a chariot-race at the *Circus Maximus*. Write a letter to a friend describing the event. (10)

Illustration for Q. 6B comes from www.vroma.org/~bmcmanus/circus.html

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