



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2005

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 23 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 - 12.00

1. (i) Translate into English:- [80]
(50)

At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem
solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore,
iussa tamen divum exsequitur classemque revisit.
tum vero Teucrici incumbunt et litore celsas
deducunt toto naves. natat uncta carina,
frondentesque ferunt remos et robora silvis
infabricata fugae studio.
migrantes cernas totaque ex urbe ruentes.
ac veluti ingentem formicae farris acervum
cum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt;
it nigrum campis agmen.

VIRGIL

- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (Each question is worth ten marks):- (30)
- (a) Do the first three lines convince you that Aeneas really loved Dido? Give reasons for your answer.
- (b) Mention **three** details from the passage that show the Trojans' haste to leave Carthage.
- (c) Do you think the simile in the last three lines is effective? Give reasons for your answer.
- (d) Describe what happened to Dido after Aeneas and the Trojans left Carthage.
- (e) As you read the extracts from Virgil's story of Dido and Aeneas did you sympathise more with Dido or with Aeneas? Give reasons for your answer.
- (f) Write a brief account of the life of Virgil.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(Hercules is ordered to fetch the golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides)

In illo horto haud procul a Monte Atlante erant tres sorores pulcherrimae, Hesperides nomine. Hae cum ingenti dracone aurea poma custodiebant quae Iunoni, cum a Iove in matrimonium duceretur, a Terra data erant. Haec poma petere iussus est Hercules sed quod situm horti ignorabat, per multas terras diu frustra errabat.

Tandem Hercules Atlantem, qui humeris caeli onus sustinebat, misit ut poma inveniret. Hercules ipse interea onus sustinet. Tum Hercules ad regem reportavit poma quae postea Minervae dedicata sunt. Haec autem in eundem hortum reddidit.

haud: not.

Iuno: Juno.

situs: location.

onus: weight.

Atlas: name of mountain and a hero.

Iuppiter, Iovis: Jupiter.

ignoro: I do not know.

sustineo: I hold up.

draco: dragon.

in matrimonium duco: I marry.

humerus: shoulder.

reporto: I carry back.

pomum: apple.

dedico: I dedicate.

OVER→

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

[80]

(In the Underworld Deiphobus tells Aeneas how he was betrayed by Helen)

Deiphobus Aeneae narrabat quo modo necatus esset. “Illa fax, quam nos credebamus lucem saltantibus ferre, fuit signum Graecis, qui in navibus id exspectabant. Dum hostes Troiam ingrediuntur, ego ignarus domum ivi ut dormirem. Helena, mea optima uxor, omnibus armis meis e domo elatis, ianuaque aperta, Menelaum in domum invitavit.

Menelaus cum amicis, gladiis strictis, in cubiculum cucurrit. Ego, qui eis resistere non diu potui, haec vulnera passus sum. Nunc hic habito, semper cum eisdem vulneribus.” Quibus dictis, deos oravit ut Graecos atque ante omnes Helenam eodem modo punirent.

fax: torch. salto: I dance. signum: signal. ignarus: unaware.
effero: I remove. stringo: I draw (a sword).

- (i) In the first sentence what does it say that Deiphobus told Aeneas?
- (ii) What did Deiphobus and his fellow Trojans believe the torch was for?
- (iii) What was the torch really for?
- (iv) What did Deiphobus do while the Greeks were entering the city? Why did he do this?
- (v) Why do you think Deiphobus described Helen as *mea optima uxor* (line 3)?
- (vi) What **three** things did Helen do to betray her husband?
- (vii) By whom was Deiphobus wounded? How was he wounded?
- (viii) After death, what had not changed for Deiphobus?
- (ix) What prayer did Deiphobus make at the end?
- (x) Write a brief grammatical note on *dormirem* (line 3) and *eis* (line 5).
- (xi) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which appear in the passage above:-

narro, credo, fero, dormio, curro.

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

lux, navis, domus, gladius, cubiculum.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When Julius Caesar was a young man he sailed to Greece with a few friends. (16)
- (b) On the journey he was captured by pirates who wanted money. (16)
- (c) Caesar promised that he would give them a lot of money. (16)
- (d) He sent his friends to Rome to get the money as quickly as possible. (16)
- (e) Caesar was so angry afterwards that he punished the wicked pirates. (16)

pirate: pirata.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(During the First Punic War Publius Claudius is punished for ignoring the omens)

Erant semper cum exercitu Romano in omnibus bellis haruspices qui pullos deis sacros custodiebant. Hi pulli si cibum non edebant iram deorum ostendebant. Olim Publius Claudius, qui nuper ad classem imperator venerat, impetum in hostium classem parabat. Monebant eum haruspices, “Hodie pulli cibum non edunt.”

“Bibent tamen,” respondit iratus imperator, manumque pullos in mare demisit. Tum classem oppugnavit. Dei autem hominis superbiam adeo puniverunt ut ipse enim superatus esset naviumque maximam partem amitteret.

exercitus: army.	haruspex: soothsayer.	pullus: chicken.	edo: I eat.
nuper: lately.	classis: fleet.	imperator: commander.	demitto: I throw.
oppugno: I attack.	superbia: arrogance.	amitto: I lose.	

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) How did the Romans and the Carthaginians first come into conflict?
- (ii) Name **two** islands that came into the control of the Romans between the First and Second Punic Wars.
- (iii) What happened at Lake Trasimene in 217 BC?
- (iv) Where was Zama and what happened there in 202 BC?
- (v) Which city did Scipio Aemilianus destroy in 146 BC? Which city did he destroy in 133 BC?
- (vi) What were *latifundia* and what effect did they have on Roman society?
- (vii) Who was Jugurtha and how did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (viii) What powers did Pompey obtain through the *Lex Manilia* and for what purpose?
- (ix) Who was Clodius and what happened to him?
- (x) Why did Julius Caesar say *alea iacta est* when he crossed the Rubicon in 49 BC?

B. Imagine you are Sulla about to resign the dictatorship. Write a letter to the Senate in which you review your career **and** justify your decision to resign.

(20)

OR

Describe the main stages of Cicero’s public career that was so brutally ended in the proscriptions following Julius Caesar’s assassination.

(20)

6. Roman Social Life and Civilisation. 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) What were the main duties of an *aedile*?
- (ii) What were the duties of a *paedagogus* in a Roman family?
- (iii) Describe the main features of the *atrium* in a Roman house.
- (iv) What was the role of a *tribunus plebis* in the Roman state?
- (v) Describe what happened at a Roman *cena*.
- (vi) What kind of education did a Roman girl normally receive?
- (vii) What was the *Colosseum* and what happened there?
- (viii) Describe what happened at the ceremony of *manumissio*.
- (ix) Describe **two** customs connected with Roman funerals.
- (x) Describe the main features of the *caldarium* in a Roman baths building.

B. Look at this statue of a Vestal Virgin and answer the questions which follow:- (20)



- (i) Who was Vesta? What was the role of the Vestal Virgins? (8)
- (ii) Imagine you are a Roman who has been asked to explain some of your main religious beliefs to friends in the provinces. Write a letter of explanation including information about some of the following: the *Lares* and *Penates*; the major gods and goddesses; sacrifice and the *augur* and *haruspex*. (12)

(Illustration for Q.6B is taken from *The Roman Forum*, Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma, Electa, p.57)