



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2008

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL  
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 19 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 - 12.00

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

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem  
corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant  
aequora, cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,  
cum tacet omnis ager, pecudes pictaeque volucres,  
quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis  
rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti.

7 at non infelix animi Phoenissa, neque umquam  
solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem  
accipit; ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens  
saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.

VIRGIL

- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (Each question is worth ten marks):- (30)
- (a) What has happened to make Dido behave as she does in this extract?  
(b) What kind of mood is created in the first six lines of the extract? Give **two** examples of how this mood is created.  
(c) How does the mood of the last four lines contrast with that of the first six lines? Pick out **two** examples from the last four lines to illustrate this contrast.  
(d) Explain why Dido is called 'Phoenissa' in line 7.  
(e) Describe how Dido's story ends.  
(f) Describe briefly the types of poetry that Virgil wrote.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

*(Spartacus escapes from the gladiator school at Capua and leads a slave revolt)*

Spartacus cum aliis gladiatoribus ex urbe Capua effugit et in monte Vesuvio castra posuit. Cum gladiatores milites Romanos fortiter superavissent, plurimi servi atque pauperes ex agris ad castra Spartaci fugerunt.

Per duos annos exercitus servorum totam Campaniam et alias partes Italiae debebat. Spartacus servis persuadere conatus est ut trans Alpes in Galliam effugerent sed servi in Italia manere atque contra Romanos pugnare voluerunt. Tandem exercitus Romanus servos fortiter resistentes vicit. Spartacus ipse in pugna mortuus est. Multi servi capti crudeliter puniti sunt.

castra: camp.  
trans: across.

pauper: poor man.  
Alpes: Alps.

ager: field.  
Gallia: Gaul.

exercitus: army.  
crudeliter: cruelly.

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

[80]

*(Juno causes the ships of Aeneas to be driven off course)*

Troiani, cum Siciliam reliquissent, ad Italiam celeriter navigabant. Iuno autem, regina deorum, quod Troianos numquam amabat, naves eorum delere voluit. Itaque Aeolum, dominum ventorum, rogavit ut ventos magnos emitteret. Quod ubi fecit Aeolus, naves Troianorum per totum mare agitabantur et multi Troiani perierunt.

Neptunus tamen, deus maris, Aeolum ventos revocare coegit. Ipse mare placavit et nubes densas e caelo agitavit. Deinde Aeneas septem modo naves vidit et comites amissos dolebat. Subito Troiani litus non procul conspexerunt et in terram egressi laeti cenam parare inceperunt.

agito: I chase, drive.      pereo: I perish, I am lost.      revoco: I call back.      cogo: I force.  
placo: I calm.      nubes: cloud.      densus: thick.      amitto: I lose.

- (i) When they left Sicily what did the Trojans do?
- (ii) Who was Juno? What did she want to do?
- (iii) Why did she want to do this?
- (iv) Who was Aeolus? What did Juno ask him to do?
- (v) What **two** things happened when Aeolus did what he was asked?
- (vi) Who was Neptune? Mention **two** things he did.
- (vii) What did Aeneas see then? Why did he grieve?
- (viii) What did the Trojans catch sight of suddenly?
- (ix) When the Trojans landed, how did they feel? What did they finally do?
- (x) What kind of clause is *cum Siciliam reliquissent* (line 1)? In what tense and mood is the verb?
- (xi) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which appear in the passage above:-

relinquo, amo, volo, facio, video.

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

regina, dominus, navis, mare, litus.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Persephone went into the meadows with her friends in order to pick flowers. (16)
- (b) When Pluto caught sight of the girl he took her to his kingdom. (16)
- (c) Ceres was so sad that she searched for her daughter in all the lands. (16)
- (d) At last Ceres asked the king of the gods to find her daughter. (16)
- (e) The king of the gods wanted to help her because he was her brother. (16)

meadow: pratum, -i n.      to pick: lego, legere, legi, lectum (3).  
to search: quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitum (3).

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(Arion is saved from death by a dolphin)

Arion, clarissimus poeta, dulciter cantare poterat. Itaque profectus est Corintho ad Siciliam ut pecuniam dulci voce compararet. Cum multam pecuniam comparavisset Corinthum regredi volebat. Conscendit igitur navem.

Sed cum in medio mari esset sensit nautas sibi mortem machinari quod pecuniam rapere volebant. Arion postquam eos frustra oravit ut sibi parcerent, rogavit ut sibi cantare liceret. Itaque, coronam pulchram gerens, solus in puppi stetit atque cantare incepit. Tum in mare desiluit. Sed delphinus, dulci voce hominis delectatus, eum in tergo excepit et brevi tempore tutum ad litus portavit.

clarus: famous.

dulciter: sweetly.

dulcis: sweet.

comparo: I obtain.

machinor: I plot.

parco (+ dat.): I spare.

licet: it is allowed.

puppis: stern (of ship).

desilio: I leap down.

delphinus: dolphin.

tergum: back.

tutus: safe.

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 *corvus* help the Romans to win naval victories over the Carthaginians?
- (ii) Give **two** results of the First Punic War.
- (iii) Name **two** islands that came under Roman control between the First and Second Punic Wars.
- (iv) What happened at the battle of Cannae in 216 BC?
- (v) Name **two** great cities destroyed by the Romans in 146 BC.
- (vi) Mention **two** major reforms proposed by Caius Gracchus.
- (vii) Who was Jugurtha and how did he come into conflict with the Romans?
- (viii) What happened at Aquae Sextiae and Vercellae?
- (ix) Name **two** of Sulla's reforms.
- (x) Who was Vercingetorix and what happened to him?

B. Describe the main stages in the career of **Hannibal**, the Carthaginian who kept his childhood oath of eternal enmity towards the Romans. (20)

OR

**Pompey** was once the greatest man in Rome but he died alone on the Egyptian shore. Write an account of the main stages in his career. (20)

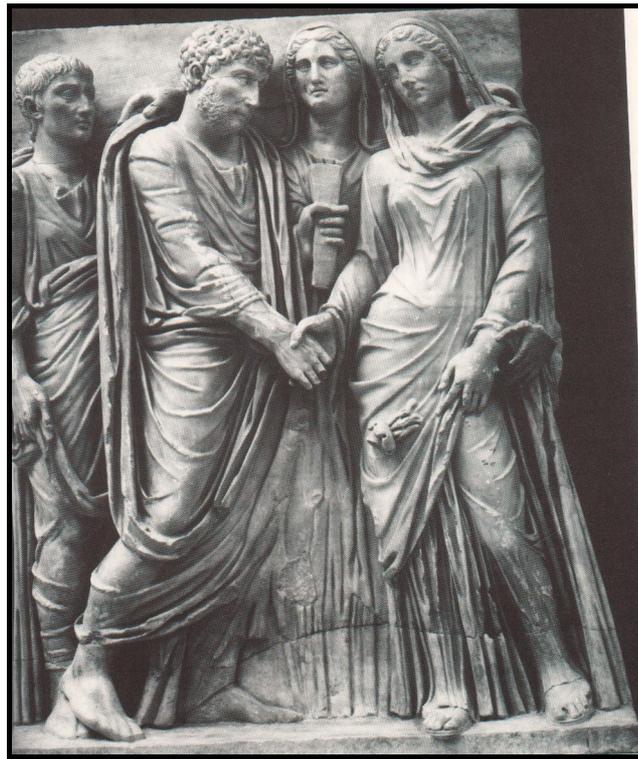
6. Roman Social Life and Civilisation. Answer Section A and Section B.

[40]

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

- (i) What was the role of a *quaestor* in the Roman state?
- (ii) Name **two** features of the *atrium* in a Roman house.
- (iii) Who were the Vestal Virgins and what was their role?
- (iv) What were the *fasces* and what did they symbolise?
- (v) What was the role of the *paterfamilias* when a new child was born into a Roman family?
- (vi) Describe what took place at the *Colosseum* in Rome.
- (vii) What was a *rhetor*? What was the most important aspect of his job?
- (viii) Describe what happened in the *palaestra* at the Roman baths.
- (ix) Name **two** of the responsibilities of an *aedile* in the Roman state.
- (x) What was the ceremony of *manumissio*? Describe how it was carried out.

B. Look at the illustration below of a Roman marriage ceremony and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Describe what is happening in the illustration. (6)
- (ii) Imagine you are a Roman boy or girl writing a letter to a friend in Greece. In your letter describe to your friend the main customs connected with Roman marriage ceremonies. (14)