



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2009

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 18 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 - 12.00

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

(i) Translate into English:- (50)

Meliboeus:

Tityre, tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi
silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena:
nos patriae fines et dulcia linquimus arva;
nos patriam fugimus; tu, Tityre, lentus in umbra
formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas.

Tityrus:

O Meliboee, deus nobis haec otia fecit.
namque erit ille mihi semper deus, illius aram
saepe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.
ille meas errare boves, ut cernes, et ipsum
ludere quae vellem calamo permisit agresti.

VIRGIL

(ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (Each question is worth ten marks):- (30)

- This is an extract from Virgil's First Eclogue. What kind of a poem is an Eclogue? Mention **one** characteristic of an Eclogue that you notice in this extract.
- What real event in Virgil's life was the basis for this fictional dialogue?
- What is the effect of the repetition of 'nos' and 'tu' in what Meliboeus says?
- Who was the real-life model for the 'deus' referred to by Tityrus in his reply? Why would 'deus nobis haec otia fecit' be seen as a suitable way to describe him?
- Write a brief account of the life and works of Virgil.
- Apart from Virgil, name another Latin poet you have studied and describe why you liked this poet's work.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(Julius Caesar defeats the chieftains Cassivellaunus in Britain and Vercingetorix in Gaul)

Eodem anno Caesar cum paucis navibus ad Britanniam navigavit quod Britanni in omnibus paene bellis auxilium ad Gallos contra Romanos miserant. Non diu in insula manebat sed proximo anno cum quattuor legionibus iterum eo navigavit: Caesar Cassivellaunum, qui princeps Britannorum erat, superavit obsidesque ab eo accepit.

Tum in Galliam rediit, ubi Belgas, qui iterum coniuraverant, vicit. Tandem Vercingetorix, omnium Gallorum optimus princeps, qui cum multis gentibus Galliae coniuraverat, a Caesare victus est. Haec omnia Caesar in septem libris de bello Gallico scriptis narravit.

proximus: next.

legio: legion.

iterum: again.

eo: there.

obses: hostage.

Belgae: people of North Gaul.

coniuro: I conspire.

septem: seven.

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

[80]

(Cicero and the conspiracy of Catiline)

Eo tempore M. Tullius Cicero fuit maximus oratorum Romanorum. Cicero, consul creatus, eodem anno cives suos servavit. Nam L. Sergius Catilina, vir nobilis, cum sibi pessimos cives adiunxisset, contra rem publicam coniuraverat. Catilina consilium ceperat consules et bonos cives omnes occidere. Legati Gallorum, qui tum Romae erant, haec Ciceroni nuntiaverunt.

Catilina urbem paucis cum comitibus reliquit ut bellum contra rem publicam pararet. Ceteri comites in urbe manebant et in carcerem coniecti sunt. Tandem consulis iussu necati sunt. Mox Catilina, in acie fortiter pugnans, necatus est. Postea Cicero, quod cives Romanos sine iudicio necaverat, in exsilium missus est.

orator: orator. consul: consul. nobilis: noble. adiungo: I join.
coniuro: I conspire. carcer: prison. iussus: order. acies: battle-line.
iudicium: trial. exsilium: exile.

- (i) Who was Cicero? What did he do in the same year he was elected consul?
(ii) Who was Catiline? What had he done?
(iii) What plan had he made?
(iv) Who told Cicero about these things?
(v) What did Catiline do then?
(vi) What was his purpose in doing so?
(vii) What happened to the rest of his companions who stayed in the city?
(viii) How did Catiline die?
(ix) Why was Cicero sent into exile?
(x) What kind of clause is *ut bellum contra rem publicam pararet* (line 5)? 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:-

sum, capio, paro, maneo, mitto.

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

consul, annus, civis, vir, urbs.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When Apollo pursued Daphne she fled into the woods. (16)
(b) She ran so fast that Apollo could not catch her. (16)
(c) At last she begged her father, the god of the river, to save her. (16)
(d) Her father changed her into a tree so that she could escape from Apollo. (16)
(e) Apollo was sad because he loved Daphne. (16)

Apollo: Apollo -onis *m*. Daphne: Daphne -es *f*. river: flumen -inis *n*.
to change: muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatum (1). tree: arbor -oris *f*.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(The transformation of Syrinx, a woodland nymph, and the invention of Pan-pipes)

Cum Syrinx, nympha pulcherrima, per silvam ambularet, deus Pan per arbores eam conspexit et amavit. Syrinx tamen fugit. Pan, nympham fugientem secutus, capere non poterat. Sed tandem ad flumen venerunt. Tum Syrinx omnes nymphas ita oravit, 'o sorores, nunc formam meam mutate!'

Nymphae statim eam in calamos mutaverunt. Pan, cum haec vidisset, calamos rapuit. Tum ventus leniter per eos movit et parvum sonum fecit. Pan calamos inique secuit et in ordine iunxit. Deinde calamis dulcissimos sonos fecit.

'Tu, Syrinx,' inquit, 'non uxor mea potes esse, sed te non totam amisi.'

nympha: nymph. arbor: tree. flumen: river. forma: shape. muto: I change.
calamus: reed. leniter: gently. sonus: sound. inique: unequally. seco: I cut.
ordo: line, row. iungo: I join. dulcis: sweet. 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) What was the significance of the battle of the Aegates Islands in 241BC?
- (ii) Explain why Hannibal's attack on Saguntum led to the Second Punic War.
- (iii) Describe the route taken by Hannibal to invade Italy.
- (iv) What happened at the battle of Lake Trasimene in 217BC?
- (v) What were the *latifundia* and how did they affect Roman society?
- (vi) Where were the ancient countries of Macedonia and Achaia?
- (vii) Who was Bocchus? How was he involved in the war with Jugurtha?
- (viii) Who introduced the *leges Corneliae*? Describe **one** of his main purposes.
- (ix) Who was Clodius? How was he involved in Roman politics?
- (x) What happened on the Ides of March in 44BC?

B. Imagine you are the son of **Marius**. Your father has just died in his seventies after being made consul for the seventh time. Write a *laudatio funebris* (funeral speech) in which you outline the main achievements of his career. (20)

OR

Write an account of the main stages of **Cicero's** career as an orator, a writer and a politician. (20)

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

(20)

- (i) What were the duties of a *paedagogus* in a Roman family?
- (ii) Describe the relationship between a *patronus* and his *clientes* in Roman society.
- (iii) What were the *Lares* and *Penates* in Roman religion?
- (iv) Where was the *impluvium* in a Roman house? What was its function?
- (v) Name and describe **two** articles of clothing worn by a Roman woman.
- (vi) Describe **two** customs connected with Roman weddings.
- (vii) How was a *ensor* appointed in the Roman state? What was his role?
- (viii) Explain why the study of Greek was so important for the Romans.
- (ix) What was the role of a *haruspex* in Roman religion?
- (x) Give **two** reasons why olive oil was so important in Roman society.

B. Look at this illustration of the *Colosseum* as it is today and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Describe the main features of a Roman amphitheatre. (4)
- (ii) Name **two** types of gladiator and say how they were armed. (4)
- (iii) Imagine you are a successful gladiator who has just received the wooden sword. Write a letter to a friend in which you look back on your career in the arena. (12)