



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 18 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

OVER →

1.

[80]

(i) Translate into English:-

(50)

Illa "quis et me," inquit, "miseram et te perdidit, Orpheu,
quis tantus furor? en iterum crudelia retro
fata vocant conditque natantia lumina somnus.
iamque vale: feror ingenti circumdata nocte
invalidasque tibi tendens, heu! non tua, palmas."
dixit et ex oculis subito, ceu fumus in auras
commixtus tenues, fugit diversa, neque illum
prensantem nequiquam umbras et multa volentem
dicere praeterea vidit; nec portitor Orci
amplius obiectam passus transire paludem.
quid faceret? quo se rapta bis coniuge ferret?
quo fletu manes, qua numina voce moveret?
illa quidem Stygia nabat iam frigida cumba.

VIRGIL

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

(30)

- (a) Describe how Eurydice died.
- (b) How did Orpheus try to get her back? Why did he fail?
- (c) Pick out **two** phrases in Eurydice's speech that heighten her anguish. Explain how they do so.
- (d) Using **two** examples from the extract explain how Virgil presents a vivid picture of the despair felt by Orpheus.
- (e) Describe what happened to Orpheus at the end of this story.
- (f) Name another Latin poet on your course whose work you enjoyed. Explain why you liked this poet's work.

2. Translate into English:-

[80]

(Theseus volunteered to fight the Minotaur and save the Athenians)

Minos erat rex Cretae. Postquam filius eius Athenis necatus est, Minos Atheniensibus imperavit ut poenas darent. Iussit eos septem puellas septemque iuvenes ad Cretam mittere ut Minotaurus eos consumeret. Rex Atheniensium filium habebat, Theseum nomine. Theseus ipse ad Cretam ire constituit, ut Minotauro occiso ceteros servaret.

Pater autem eius credebat monstrum filium occisurum esse et Theseo persuadere ne iret conatus est. Sed Theseus Athenis cum puellis iuvenibusque discessit. Ubi ad portum Cretae advenerunt, Minos rex eos ad regiam suam duxit.

Minos: *Minos*

Creta: *Crete*

Athenae: *Athens*

Atheniensis: *Athenian*

poenas do: *I am punished*

consumo: *I eat*

monstrum: *monster*

portus: *port*

regia: *palace*

3. Read the following passage and answer **any ten** of the questions which follow. [80]
(Each question is worth eight marks).

(Theseus is helped by Ariadne to find the Minotaur and escape from the labyrinth)

Antequam in labyrinthum, in quo Minotaurus habitabat, ducti sunt, cenam consumpserunt. Iuxta Theseum sedebat Ariadna, filia regis. Ea simulac Theseum conspexit, eum amavit. Post cenam igitur Ariadna ad Theseum venit, gladium linumque ferens. Postquam Ariadna gladium linumque Theseo tradidit, promisit se ad labyrinthum postridie venturam esse ut eos liberaret.

In labyrintho, ceteris prope ianuam relictis, Theseus linum proiectum secutus est dum in medium labyrinthum ad Minotaurum adveniret. Quamquam monstrum tam dirum numquam antea viderat, Theseus gladio facile Minotaurum superavit. Cum Theseus ad ceteros rediisset, omnes exspectaverunt dum Ariadna eos liberaret.

labyrinthus: *labyrinth* consumo: *I eat* iuxta: *next to* simulac: *as soon as*
linum: *thread* proicio: *I throw ahead* monstrum: *monster* dirus: *terrible*

- (i) What did the Athenians do before they were led into the labyrinth?
(ii) Who was sitting next to Theseus?
(iii) What did she do as soon as she saw Theseus?
(iv) What did Ariadne do after dinner?
(v) What did she promise to do?
(vi) Where did Theseus leave the other Athenians?
(vii) How did Theseus manage to find the Minotaur?
(viii) Why might Theseus have found it difficult to kill the Minotaur?
(ix) What did he in fact do?
(x) What did Theseus do after that?
(xi) What did they all do after the Athenians were reunited with Theseus?
(xii) What kind of clause is *Cum Theseus ad ceteros rediisset* (line 8)? 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:-
habito, sedeo, venio, fero, redeo.
(xiv) Give the Dative Case, Singular Number, of **any three** of the following nouns which appear in the passage above:-
cena, filia, rex, gladius, ianua.

4. Answer Section A **or** Section B. (Each section is worth eighty marks). [80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Hercules was a very brave man whose father was the king of the gods. (16)
(b) Once King Eurystheus ordered Hercules to do many difficult labours. (16)
(c) First he was sent to a place in order to fight a huge, fierce lion. (16)
(d) Hercules fought so bravely that after several hours he killed the lion. (16)
(e) When Hercules had worked for many years he was set free by the king. (16)

Hercules: Hercules, -is, m. *Eurystheus*: Eurystheus, -ei, m.

OVER →

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(After capturing the city of Veii the general, Camillus, returned to Rome in triumph)

Ubi Romae nuntiatum est Veios tot post annos captos esse, cives maxime gaudebant, quod bellum tam longum fuerat totque milites occisi erant. Feminae ad templa currebant ut deis gratias agerent. Magna turba civium convenit ut Camillum urbem intrantem salutaret.

Omnes sciebant eum maximum omnium ducum esse. Ille in tam splendida quadriga vectus est, ut nonnulli timerent ne deis ipsis aemularetur. Etiam inter se rogabant num dictator fieri vellet. Camillus autem, duobus novis templis deis promissis, imperium suum statim deposuit. Credebat enim se omnia debita fecisse.

gratias ago: *I give thanks to*
vehor: *I ride, am carried*
fio: *I become*

splendidus: *magnificent*
aemulor (+ Dat): *I rival*
imperium: *power*

quadriga: *chariot*

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 kind of nation was Carthage at the time of the First Punic War?
- (ii) Who was Hamilcar Barca? What role did he play in the Punic Wars?
- (iii) What happened to Carthage in 146 BC?
- (iv) What major land reform did Tiberius Gracchus propose in 133 BC?
- (v) Who was Bocchus? How was he involved in the war with Jugurtha?
- (vi) Who was Mithridates? How did he come into conflict with the Romans?
- (vii) Who was Catiline? What did he attempt to do in 63 BC?
- (viii) Mention **two** important events in the career of Crassus.
- (ix) What powers did Pompey gain from the *lex Gabinia*? For what purpose?
- (x) Describe **how** and **why** Julius Caesar was assassinated.

B. Describe the main stages in the career of **Hannibal**, the brilliant Carthaginian general, who kept his childhood oath that he would always hate the Romans.

(20)

OR

Imagine that you are **Sulla** and you have just resigned the dictatorship. Write a letter to the Senate describing all that you have done for Rome both as a military commander and as an politician. You may wish to defend some of your actions.

(20)

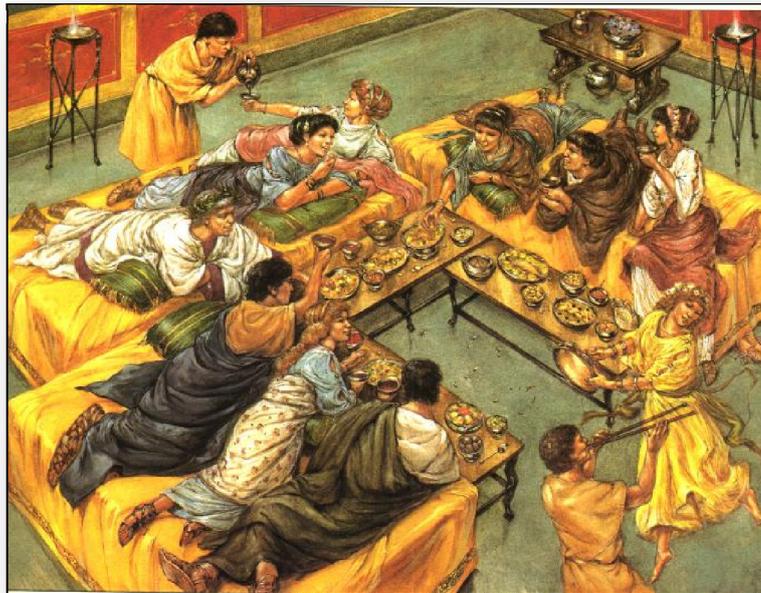
6. **Roman Social Life and Civilisation.** Answer Section A **and** Section B.

[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 *haruspex* in Roman society?
- (ii) Name and describe **two** garments worn by Roman women.
- (iii) What was the role of a *dictator* in the Roman state?
- (iv) Describe the main features **and** function of the *atrium* in a Roman house.
- (v) What was the *cursus honorum* in Roman political life?
- (vi) Describe the main features **and** function of a *palaestra*.
- (vii) Name and describe **any two** Roman writing materials.
- (viii) Describe the relationship of *patronus* and *cliens* in Roman society.
- (ix) Describe **two** customs associated with Roman weddings.
- (x) What happened at the ceremony of manumission?

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



- (i) Describe the main features of the *triclinium* in a Roman house **and** explain why it is called a *triclinium*. (8)
- (ii) Imagine you are the client of a wealthy Roman who has invited you to a special *cena*. Write a letter to a friend describing the evening. Mention the way the *triclinium* is decorated, the guests, the various courses of the meal and the entertainment. (12)

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