



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2003

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL  
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 19 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 - 12.00

1. (i) Translate into English:- [80]  
(50)
- iam steterant acies ferro mortique paratae,  
iam lituus pugnae signa daturus erat;  
cum raptae veniunt inter patresque virosque,  
inque sinu natos, pignora cara, tenent.  
ut medium campi passis tetigere capillis,  
in terram posito procubuere genu.  
et quasi sentirent, blando clamore nepotes  
tendebant ad avos bracchia parva suos.  
tela viris animique cadunt, gladiisque remotis  
dant soceri generis accipiuntque manus;  
laudatasque tenent natas, scutoque nepotem  
fert avus: hic scuti dulcior usus erat.
- OVID
- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (Each question is worth ten marks):- (30)
- (a) Explain why the women are described as ‘raptae’ in line 3.  
(b) Do you agree that *Women against War* is a good title for this poem? Give reasons for your answer.  
(c) What is the significance of ‘passis...capillis’ in line 5?  
(d) Which part of this extract do you find particularly vivid or striking? Give reasons for your answer.  
(e) ‘hic scuti dulcior usus erat’ (line 12): what would have been the more usual and less pleasant use for the shield?  
(f) From the extracts of Ovid you have read would you agree that he is a great storyteller? Mention at least **one** other extract from Ovid in your answer.

2. Translate into English:- [80]  
(*The dog, a faithful friend*)

Ex multis animalibus quae nobis nota sunt, fidelissimum animal est canis.

Olim quidam canis, ipse graviter vulneratus, dominum percussum defendit contra homines scelestos. Ne post mortem domini quidem corpus reliquit, sed aves et alias feras reppulit.

In alia fabula canis agnovit in multitudine virum qui suum dominum ante necaverat. Dentes ostendit et tanta ferocitate latravit ut scelestus territus malum factum confiteretur.

In alio exemplo, cum vir, Lycius nomine, interfectus esset, canis fidelis eius noluit cibum capere, et tandem canis tristis ipse fame consumptus est.

percutio: I strike. scelestus: wicked. ne... quidem: not even. fera: wild animal.  
repello: I drive away. agnosco: I recognise. latro: I bark. confiteor: I confess. fames: hunger.  
consumo: I consume, I destroy.

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

[80]

(Information on Caesar's family and on his time as quaestor)

Caesar, quaestor, Iuliam amitam uxoremque Corneliam, quae mortuae erant, pro rostris in foro laudavit.

Et in laudatione amitae de origine familiae Caesar locutus est: 'mater amitae ab Anco Marcio, rege Romano, orta est; amitae pater a Venere, dea amoris, ortus est.'

Post mortem Corneliae tum Caesar Pompeiam, Quinti Pompei filiam, in matrimonium duxit.

Caesar in Hispania erat quaestor. Cum Gades venisset, statua Magni Alexandri visa, lacrimavit. Caesar erat iratus et tristis quod nihil memorabile a se actum erat eadem aetate, qua iam Alexander orbem terrarum vicerat.

amita: aunt. laudatio: funeral speech of praise. origo: origin. orior: I am descended from.  
Gades: Gades (modern Cadiz, a town in Spain). aetas: age, time span. orbis terrarum: the world.

- (i) Who was Iulia and who was Cornelia?
- (ii) What did Caesar do after they died?
- (iii) What did Caesar talk about in the funeral speech for his aunt?
- (iv) From whom was his aunt's mother descended?
- (v) From whom was his aunt's father descended?
- (vi) After the death of Cornelia whom did Caesar marry?
- (vii) Where was Caesar *quaestor*?
- (viii) Whose statue did Caesar see in Cadiz and what did he do when he saw it?
- (ix) Why was Caesar angry?
- (x) Write a brief grammatical note on *venisset* (line 5) and *visa* (line 5).
- (xi) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which appear in the passage above:-

laudo, duco, video, ago, vinco.

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

uxor, forum, familia, pater, filia.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When his wife, Eurydice, was killed, Orpheus was very sad. (16)
- (b) He went to the Lower World in order to look for her. (16)
- (c) Orpheus asked the god of the Lower World to give his wife back to him. (16)
- (d) Orpheus persuaded the god with songs and sweet words. (16)
- (e) Orpheus led his wife out of the Lower World. "Do not look back," advised the god. (16)

wife: uxor. Eurydice: Eurydice. Lower World: Tartarus. I look for: peto.  
I give back: reddo. song: carmen. sweet: dulcis. I look back: respicio.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(The first public libraries)

Tyrannus Pisistratus dicitur primus posuisse publice libros ad legendum Athenis. Deinde Athenienses ipsi diligenter numerum librorum auxerunt.

Sed postea Xerxes Athenas occupavit et, tota urbe praeter arcem incensa, ille omnes libros abstulit et eos portavit in Persas. Multis post annis Seleucus rex curavit ut ei libri omnes Athenas referrentur.

Postea ingens numerus librorum in Aegypto ab Ptolemaeis regibus collectus est, prope septingenta milia librorum. Sed ei omnes, dum urbs Alexandria bello deletur, forte a militibus Romanis incensi sunt.

Pisistratus: a tyrant of Athens. ad legendum: for reading. augeo: I increase.  
Xerxes: a ruler of Persia. arx: citadel. incendio: I burn. Seleucus: another ruler of Persia.  
curo: I see to it. Ptolemaeus: belonging to the Ptolemy dynasty. septingenta: seven hundred.

5. Roman History, 264 – 44 B.C. 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) Who was Regulus and what role did he play in the First Punic War?
- (ii) By what route did Hannibal invade Italy in the Second Punic War?
- (iii) What happened at the battle of Zama?
- (iv) Why did Caius Gracchus introduce the Corn Dole?
- (v) What were the *latifundia* and how did they affect Rome?
- (vi) Who was Jugurtha and how did he come into conflict with the Romans?
- (vii) What caused the Italian or Social War in 90 B.C.?
- (viii) Who was Sertorius and how did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (ix) Who was Catiline and what kind of a conspiracy was he involved in?
- (x) How did Clodius and Cicero become enemies?

B. Marius was seven times consul. This was a remarkable achievement for a *novus homo* in Rome. Describe the main stages of his career up to his death in 86 B.C. (20)

OR

Pompey was once a giant among generals, but he was assassinated on a lonely Egyptian shore. Outline the main stages of Pompey's career leading to this miserable end. (20)

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

- (i) What was the job of a *grammaticus*?
- (ii) What were the main duties of an *aedile*?
- (iii) What was the role of the *paterfamilias* in a Roman family?
- (iv) What kind of activities took place at the *Circus Maximus*?
- (v) Describe the *fasces* and say what they symbolised.
- (vi) What happened at the ceremony of manumission?
- (vii) Name and describe **two** articles of Roman clothing.
- (viii) What was a *palaestra* and what kind of activities took place there?
- (ix) Mention **two** customs connected with Roman funeral ceremonies.
- (x) What were the *Lares* and *Penates*?

B. Look at the illustration of a Roman mosaic below and answer the questions which follow:- (20)



- (i) In a Roman house where would you find a mosaic like this? (2)
- (ii) Describe the kind of floor and wall decorations you would expect to see in the house of a wealthy Roman. (8)
- (iii) Imagine you are a Roman living on the top floor of a run-down block of flats (*insula*). Write a letter to a friend describing your accommodation and what life is like there. (10)