



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

FRIDAY, 16 JUNE, AFTERNOON 2.00 – 4.30

1.

[80]

(i) Translate into English:-

(50)

“I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
supplicia hausurum scopulis et nomine ‘Dido’
saepe vocaturum. sequar atris ignibus absens
et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
omnibus umbra locis adero. dabis, improbe, poenas.
audiam et haec manes veniet mihi fama sub imos.”
his medium dictis sermonem abrumpit et auras
aegra fugit seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa volentem
dicere. suscipiunt famulae conlapsaque membra
marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.

VIRGIL

(ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions.

(30)

(Each question is worth ten marks).

- (a) Who was Dido? Give a brief account of her life before she met Aeneas.
- (b) Explain why Dido is cursing Aeneas so bitterly.
- (c) Describe the preparations made by Aeneas and the Trojans for their departure from Carthage.
- (d) What evidence is there in this extract that Dido is contemplating suicide? Pick out **two** examples from the extract to illustrate your answer.
- (e) Did you sympathise more with Dido or with Aeneas as you read the extracts on your course? Give reasons for your answer.
- (f) Describe briefly the types of poetry that Virgil wrote.

2. Translate into English:-

[80]

(The slave girl, Palaestra, taken by her master, Labrax, to be sold in a distant land, survives a shipwreck)

Olim navis trans mare navigabat. In nave erat pulcherrima puella, Palaestra nomine, quae ancilla erat. Dominus eius erat Labrax, homo pessimus. Quamquam iuvenis, ancillam emere cupiens, multam pecuniam ei dederat, Labrax eam procul a patria vendere volebat. Media nocte tanta tempestas fuit ut navis frangeretur. Dum navis mergitur puella in mare desiluit et quod tam defessa est ad terram vix vivens advenit.

Prope mare erat templum deae Veneris. Scelestus Labrax promiserat se Palaestram ad templum ducturum esse ut puellam traderet iuveni, qui eam magnopere amabat.

trans: *across*

patria: *native land*

tempestas: *storm*

mergo: *I sink*

desilio: *I jump down*

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

(Palaestra begs for help in the temple, but is found there by Labrax)

Iuvenis, qui Palaestram emere voluerat, procul erat. Iam puella sola erat, nesciebatque quid faceret. Erat prope templum villa, in qua senex habitabat. Hic senex multis antea annis filiam suam amiserat: nam filia a latronibus capta ablata erat. Senex iam solus cum paucis servis habitabat.

Puella templum ingressa sacerdotem oravit ut se adiuveret. Interea Labrax, qui e mare quoque effugerat, ad templum appropinquavit. Labrax puellam conspectam capere conatus est. Senex, clamoribus in templo auditis, puellam servavit. Senex duobus servis imperavit ut Labracem tenerent.

amitto: *I lose*

latro: *bandit*

sacerdos: *priest*

- (i) Where was the young man who wanted to buy Palaestra?
- (ii) What was Palaestra's state of mind when she was alone?
- (iii) Where did the old man live?
- (iv) What had happened to the old man many years before?
- (v) What had the bandits done?
- (vi) Who lived with the old man?
- (vii) What did Palaestra do when she entered the temple?
- (viii) Meanwhile what had happened to Labrax?
- (ix) What did Labrax try to do?
- (x) What did the old man do when he heard shouts in the temple?
- (xi) How did he manage to do this?
- (xii) What kind of clause is *ut se adiuveret* (line 5)? 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:-

volo, sum, nescio, ingredior, oro.

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

iuvenis, puella, templum, senex, servus.

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

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Vercingetorix was a very brave leader who advanced against the Romans. (16)
- (b) Vercingetorix persuaded many other Gauls to fight the Romans. (16)
- (c) Julius Caesar summoned many soldiers in order to defeat the enemy. (16)
- (d) Julius Caesar led his soldiers so well that he soon defeated the Gauls. (16)
- (e) Caesar said that he would take Vercingetorix to Rome as a prisoner. (16)

Vercingetorix: Vercingetorix, -igis, m.

Gaul: Gallus, -i, m.

to summon: convoco, convocare, convocavi, convocatum

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(The assassination of Julius Caesar)

Caesar cum in Italiam venisset milites senatorum undique vicit. Postea in aliis terris omnes hostes celeriter superavit: quas victorias his verbis nuntiavit, 'Veni, vidi, vici.'

Dictator creatus maxima cum clementia omnibus parcebat optimasque leges tulit. Priusquam tamen omnia quae volebat agere posset ab senatoribus inimicis occisus est. E quibus unus, M. Brutus nomine, olim inimicus, postea in amicitiam ab illo acceptus est. Hunc ubi Caesar vidit, 'Et tu, Brute!' clamavit, nec diutius resistebat. Caesar multis vulneribus transfixus prope statuam Pompeii mortuus est.

victoria: *victory*

clementia: *mercy*

parco (+ Dat.): *I pardon*

lex: *law*

priusquam: *before*

inimicus: *enemy*

amicitia: *friendship*

resisto: *I resist*

transfigo: *I pierce*

statua: *statue*

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) Give **two** results of the First Punic War.

(iii) Why was Quintus Fabius Maximus given the nickname Cunctator?

(iv) Where was Zama? What happened there in 202 BC?

(v) What caused Tiberius Gracchus to introduce his land reforms?

(vi) How was Jugurtha eventually captured by the Romans?

(vii) What happened at the battles of Aquae Sextiae and Vercellae?

(viii) Who was M. Livius Drusus the Younger? How did he cause trouble for the Romans?

(ix) What was the significance of Julius Caesar crossing the Rubicon in 49 BC?

(x) Give **two** reasons why Marcus Tullius Cicero is famous.

B. Describe the main stages in the life and career of **Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Minor (Scipio the Younger)**.

(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 life and 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 kind of education did a Roman girl normally receive?
- (ii) List the **three** parts of a Roman citizen's name. Give an example.
- (iii) Describe the relationship between *patronus* and *cliens* in Roman society.
- (iv) What was the role of a *quaestor* in the Roman state?
- (v) Who would say *ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia* and in what situation?
- (vi) What was the *cursus honorum* in Roman political life?
- (vii) Describe **two** customs connected with Roman funerals.
- (viii) Describe the main features and purpose of an *apodyterium*.
- (ix) Describe the main features and purpose of a *triclinium* in a Roman house.
- (x) Who were the Vestal Virgins and what was their role in Roman society?

B. Look at the picture of a Roman relief carving below and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Describe what is happening in the relief carving above. (2)
- (ii) Mention **two** ways in which you could become a slave in the Roman world. (4)
- (iii) Briefly describe the ceremony of manumission. (4)
- (iv) Slaves had a wide variety of occupations in the Roman world. Describe **two** of these occupations. Say which occupation you think was the best and which was the worst. (10)

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