



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2014

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 19 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

1. [80]

(i) Translate into English:- (50)

“Mene fugis? per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te
(quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui),
per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
dulce meum, miserere domus labentis et istam,
oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer.”
dixerat. ille Iovis monitis immota tenebat
lumina et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.

VIRGIL

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

- (a) Explain how Aeneas has become involved in a relationship with Dido.
- (b) Explain why Aeneas is now leaving Dido.
- (c) Do you feel sorry for Dido in this extract? Give **two** reasons for your answer.
- (d) Do you sympathise with Aeneas in this extract? Give **two** reasons for your answer.
- (e) Explain how Dido's mood is very different in another extract from Virgil's *Aeneid* on your course.
- (f) Write a short account of the life and works of Virgil.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(A terrible disease forced the Romans to seek help from Apollo in Delphi. He directed them to his son, Aesculapius, in Epidaurus.)

Olim morbus dirus multos Romanos necabat. Quod nihil contra hunc morbum ipsi facere poterant, auxilium a deis petiverunt. Romani legatos Delphos miserunt ut oraculum Apollonis audirent. E medio templo haec vox audita est: ‘non ad me sed ad filium meum adire debetis, Romani.’

Cum legati haec Romam rettulissent, senatores eos iterum emisissent, qui domum filii Apollonis, Aesculapii nomine, quaerent. Mox legati cognoverunt eum Epidauri habitare.

Romani simulac cognoverunt Aesculapium Epidauri habitare, navem trans mare ad illam urbem miserunt. In nave erant legati eorum.

dirus: *terrible*

oraculum: *oracle*

iterum: *again*

quaero: *I seek*

simulac: *as soon as*

trans: *across*

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

(The Romans tried to persuade the people of Epidaurus to give them their god, Aesculapius)

Postquam legati Epidaurum intraverunt, decuriones arcessiverunt. Legati decuriones oraverunt ut deum suum Romanis darent, qui populum morientem servaret. Alii decuriones statim consenserunt, alii deum tradere noluerunt. Per totum diem ita contenderunt.

2

Illa nocte, dum omnes dormiunt, Aesculapius uni ex legatis in somnio apparuit, sceptrum tenens. 'Noli timere,' inquit; 'imagine mea hic relicta, ipse libenter vobiscum veniam. Hanc serpentem specta, quae circum sceptrum meum est; sic me cognoscere poteris: nam ego in serpentem me vertam, sed maior hac serpente ero.' His verbis dictis, deus abiit.

decurio: *town councillor* arcesso: *I summon* consentio: *I agree* contendo: *I argue*
somnia: *dream* sceptrum: *sceptre* imago: *likeness* libenter: *gladly*
serpens: *snake* circum: *around* verito: *I change*

- (i) What did the ambassadors do when they arrived in Epidaurus?
(ii) What did they ask the town councillors to do?
(iii) Why did they ask for this?
(iv) What did some of the town councillors do?
(v) What did the others not want to do?
(vi) How long did they argue about it?
(vii) What happened in the night while everyone was sleeping?
(viii) What did Aesculapius say he would do?
(ix) How did he say the Romans would recognise him?
(x) In what way would he be different from the snake?
(xi) What did the god do when he had said these things?
(xii) What kind of clause is *ut deum suum Romanis darent* (line 2)? 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:-
oro, do, nolo, dormio, possum.
(xiv) Give the Genitive Case, Singular Number, of **any three** of the following nouns which appear in the passage above:-
legatus, deus, dies, nox, verbum.

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

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Arion could sing so well that he held the running water with his voice. (16)
(b) He went to many cities in order to earn money with his voice. (16)
(c) When he had earned a lot of money he decided to return home. (16)
(d) In Sicily he ordered sailors to sail with him to Greece. (16)
(e) The sailors tried to kill him because they wanted to take his money. (16)

to earn: quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitum *Sicily:* Sicilia, -ae, f.
Greece: Graecia, -ae, f.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(Cupid made Apollo fall in love with Daphne, but at the same time he made Daphne reject Apollo)

Olim Apollo, per silvas iter faciens, Cupidinem conspexit. Cupido arcum habebat. Apollo, qui sagittarius optimus erat, eum iussit arcum deponere: 'tu non sagittarius es,' inquit, 'sed parvus puer.' Cupido iratus sagittam in Apollonem misit, ut puellam, quam primam vidit, amaret.

Ecce! In mediis silvis ambulabat Daphne! Simulac eam conspexit, Apollo amore incensus, ad eam cucurrit. Cupido autem alteram sagittam habebat, quae amorem deleret. Hanc sagittam in Daphnen misit. Ea igitur, cum deum appropinquantem vidisset, fugit. Apollo eam orabat ut consisteret, sed puella audire noluit.

arcus: *bow*

sagittarius: *archer*

sagitta: *arrow*

simulac: *as soon as*

consisto: *I stand still*

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 importance of the battle of the Aegates Islands in 241 BC?
- (ii) Explain why Hannibal's attack on Saguntum led to the Second Punic War.
- (iii) How did Archimedes help to defend Syracuse? What happened to him when the Romans captured the city in 211 BC?
- (iv) What were the *latifundia*? How did they affect Rome?
- (v) Who were the Cimbri and the Teutones? What happened to them?
- (vi) How did Sulla first win recognition as a military leader?
- (vii) Describe **two** reforms Marius made in the Roman army.
- (viii) Which three men formed the First Triumvirate in 60 BC?
- (ix) What was the significance of Caesar crossing the Rubicon in 49 BC?
- (x) Why did Pompey flee to Egypt? What happened to him there?

B. Ten years after his brother's death, **Gaius Gracchus** followed in his political footsteps and also died violently.
Describe the main events of his career. (20)

OR

Cicero's life was brutally ended in 43 BC by the soldiers of Mark Antony.
Write an account of the main stages in **Cicero's** 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 purpose of a *bulla*?
- (ii) What kind of building was an *insula*? List **two** disadvantages of living there.
- (iii) What was the role of a *praetor* in the Roman state?
- (iv) What was a *triclinium*? Describe its main features.
- (v) What were the *fasces*? What did they symbolise?
- (vi) List the **three** parts of a Roman citizen's name. Give an example of such a name.
- (vii) What was a hypocaust? Describe its main features.
- (viii) What was the role of a *grammaticus* in Roman society?
- (ix) Name **two** types of gladiators. Describe how each type was armed.
- (x) What was the role of a *materfamilias* in a Roman family?

B. Look at the illustration below of a *lararium* from the House of the Vettii in Pompeii and answer the questions which follow:- (20)



- (i) Where would you normally expect to see a *lararium* in a Roman house? (2)
- (ii) What was the function of a *lararium*? What were the *Lares* and *Penates*? (6)
- (iii) Imagine you are a Roman boy or girl. You have been asked to explain Roman religious customs to friends in the provinces. Write a letter including information about the major gods and goddesses; the Vestal Virgins; sacrifice and the *augur* and *haruspex*. (12)

Illustration for Q.6B comes from www.utexas.edu/courses/Italianarch/pompeii

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