



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2006

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 22 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 - 12.00

1. (i) Translate into English:- [80]
(50)

Tergoque fugacis
imminet, et crinem sparsum cervicibus afflat.
viribus absumptis expalluit illa, citaeque
victa labore fugae, spectans Peneidas undas,
“fer, pater,” inquit, “opem, si flumina numen habetis.”
vix prece finita, torpor gravis occupat artus;
in frondem crines, in ramos bracchia crescunt;
pes, modo tam velox, pigris radicibus haeret.
hanc quoque Phoebus amat: positaque in stipite dextra
sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus.
oscula dat ligno: refugit tamen oscula lignum.
cui deus, “at coniunx quoniam mea non potes esse,
arbor eris certe,” dixit, “mea.”

OVID

- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (Each question is worth ten marks):- (30)
- (a) Who is being pursued in this extract? What is the reason for the pursuit?
 - (b) Explain the reference to “Peneidas undas” in line 4.
 - (c) Who is Phoebus (line 9)? Why is he mentioned here?
 - (d) Do you think Ovid describes the transformation well? Give reasons for your answer.
 - (e) In what sense is the last line of the extract true?
 - (f) Ovid is considered a great storyteller. Would you agree? Excluding the passage above, describe another passage on your course to support your argument.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(Julius Caesar crosses the Rubicon and starts a civil war)

Post victoriam in Gallia Caesar sine exercitu Romam redire nolebat, quod multos hostes in urbe habebat, inter quos erant Pompeius magnaue pars senatorum. Leges autem Romanorum eum copias suas trans Rubiconem fluvium, qui Galliam ab Italia dividebat, ducere vetabant.

Itaque, ubi ad Rubiconem venit, diu in ripa moratus est. Subito inquit: “Etiam nunc redire possumus: si hunc fluvium transierimus, contra patriam pugnare cogemur.” Tandem magna voce clamavit: “Iacta alea est. Ibimus, quo hostes nostri nos vocant.” Statim cum exercitu fluvium transiit ut copias Pompeii senatorumque superaret.

victoria: victory.
trans: across.
ripa: river-bank.

exercitus: army.
fluvius: river.
patria: homeland.

lex: law.
divido: I divide.
cogo: I force.

copiae: troops.
veto: I forbid.
alea: die (dice).

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

[80]

(*Agamemnon sacrifices his daughter, Iphigenia, in order to sail to Troy*)

Agamemnon cum ducibus Graecis ad urbem Troiam navigare constituit ut Helenam, uxorem fratris, referret. Tempestas tamen eos in portu retinebat. Diana tempestatem miserat quod Agamemnon sacram cervam Dianae vulneravit.

Agamemnon haruspices ad se vocavit. Tum Calchas haruspex inquit: "Necesse est tibi Iphigeniam, filiam tuam, sacrificare." Agamemnon tamen filiam suam sacrificare noluit.

Tum Ulixes ad Clytaemnestram, matrem Iphigeniae, venit ut Iphigeniam ad portum duceret. Ulixes false nuntiavit Achillem in matrimonium Iphigeniam ducturum esse.

Cum Ulixes Iphigeniam in portum duxisset Agamemnon iam eam sacrificare voluit. Sed Diana puellam servavit et per caelum in terram aliam tulit.

Graecus: Greek. portus: harbour. cerva: deer. haruspex: prophet.
sacrifico: I sacrifice. false: falsely. matrimonium: marriage.

- (i) Why did Agamemnon decide to sail to Troy?
(ii) What prevented him from sailing?
(iii) Why was Diana displeased with Agamemnon?
(iv) What did the prophet Calchas say that Agamemnon must do?
(v) What was Agamemnon's reaction?
(vi) Why did Ulixes visit Clytaemnestra?
(vii) What lie did Ulixes tell Clytaemnestra?
(viii) What change of mind did Agamemnon have?
(ix) How did Diana save Iphigenia?
(x) Write a brief grammatical note on *referret* (line 2) **or** *ducturum esse* (line 7).
(xi) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which appear in the passage above:-

navigo, constituo, retineo, mitto, nolo.

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

dux, urbs, frater, filia, caelum.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When Caesar led his soldiers into Italy he fought against Pompey. (16)
(b) The senators immediately announced that they supported Pompey. (16)
(c) But Pompey was so afraid that he fled from Italy to Greece. (16)
(d) Therefore Caesar followed him to Greece in order to defeat him. (16)
(e) Pompey, whom Caesar had defeated, was killed in Egypt. (16)

Italy: Italia. Pompey: Pompeius. I support: faveo (+ Dative). Greece: Graecia.
Egypt: Aegyptus.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(Greece is famous for its philosophers and the best known of them is Socrates)

Philosophi Graecorum erant viri doctissimi qui de natura rerum, de vita, de multisque aliis rebus rogabant. Saepe itinera longa faciebant, ut cum aliis philosophis loquerentur.

Hi philosophi non credebant fabulis deorum qui in Olympo habitabant. Itaque, quod dubium de deis habebant, ab inimicis saepe accusabantur.

Inter philosophos tam notus erat Socrates ut a Cicerone 'pater philosophiae' vocaretur. Officia tamen publica non neglexit, nam magistratus apud Athenienses erat et olim in pugna vitam amici sui servavit.

philosophus: philosopher.

Graecus: Greek.

natura rerum: nature.

inimicus: enemy.

philosophia: philosophy.

officium: duty.

magistratus: magistrate.

Atheniensis: Athenian.

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?
- (ii) What was the importance of the battle of the Aegates Islands in 241 BC?
- (iii) What action by Hannibal led to the Second Punic War?
- (iv) What happened at the battle of Cannae in 216 BC?
- (v) What major land reform did Tiberius Gracchus propose?
- (vi) How was Jugurtha eventually captured by the Romans?
- (vii) Who were the Cimbri and the Teutones? What happened to them?
- (viii) What were the *Leges Corneliae*? What were their aims?
- (ix) Which **three** men formed the First Triumvirate in 60 BC?
- (x) Describe **two** reforms introduced by Julius Caesar as dictator.

B. Imagine you are Publius Scipio Africanus Maior. You have just left Rome for your estate in Campania. Write a letter to the Senate outlining your services to Rome. (20)

OR

Describe the main stages in the career of Marius. (20)

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

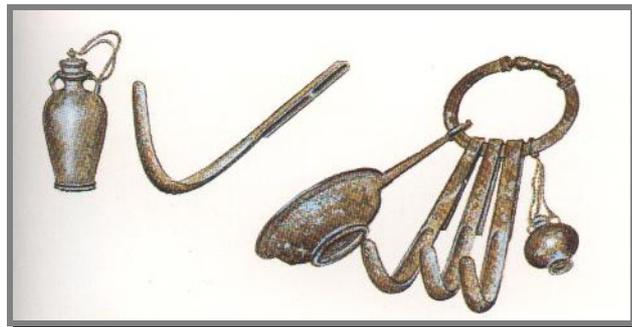
[40]

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 *lictor* in the Roman state?
- (ii) What was the function of the *tablinum* in a Roman house?
- (iii) What were the *Lares*?
- (iv) What was the *cursus honorum*?
- (v) Why was a person standing for public office called a *candidatus*?
- (vi) Describe what took place at the *Circus Maximus* in Rome.
- (vii) What was a *bullae*? What was its purpose?
- (viii) Why was the study of Greek so important for the Romans?
- (ix) List the **three** parts of a Roman citizen's name. Give an example.
- (x) What were the main writing instruments used by the Romans?

B. Look at the illustration below of objects used in the baths, and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Name **two** of the objects in the illustration. (4)
- (ii) How were these **two** objects used? (4)
- (iii) Imagine you are a Roman who has just returned from a visit to the baths. Describe the route you took through the baths **and** what you did at each stage of your visit. (12)

Illustration for Q.6B is taken from *The Ancient City*, Connolly and Dodge, O.U.P.