

AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA
JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2002

LATEIN – HIGHER LEVEL
(400 marks)

WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE, AFTERNOON 2.00 - 4.30

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

5 Filia, consuetis ut erat comitata puellis,
errabat nudo per sua prata pede.
tot fuerant illic, quot habet natura, colores,
pictaque dissimili flore nitebat humus.
10 quam simul adspexit, “comites, accedite,” dixit,
“et mecum plenos flore replete sinus.”
plurima lecta rosa est; sunt et sine nomine flores.
ipsa crocos tenues, liliaque alba legit.
10 carpendi studio paulatim longius itur;
et dominam casu nulla secuta comes.
hanc videt, et visam patruus velociter aufert,
regnaque caeruleis in sua portat equis.

OVID

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

- (a) Who was Persephone’s mother, and how did she react to her daughter’s abduction?
(b) What was Persephone doing before her abduction? How does Ovid make the scene particularly vivid?
(c) Who abducted Persephone and why is he called ‘patruus’?
(d) How does Ovid introduce a sense of speed into the last two lines as the abduction takes place?
(e) Describe what happened to Persephone after her abduction.
(f) Comment on one other extract or poem on your course which you found particularly interesting or enjoyable.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(Cimon, a generous Athenian)

Athenienses Cimonem non solum in bello, sed etiam in pace amaverunt. Cimon enim fuit benignus vir. Quamquam in multis locis villas hortosque habuit, in eis locis custodes numquam ponebat ut liberi fructus carpere possent.

Cimon copiam pecuniae semper portabat ut pauperibus auxilium statim daret. Saepe, cum Cimon virum infelicem et misere vestitum videret, vestem suam ei dabat. Cotidie Cimon ad magnam cenam plurimos pauperes invitabat. Cum Cimon mortuus esset, cives magno dolore moti sunt.

Athenienses: people of Athens. non solum ... sed etiam: not only ... but also. benignus: kind.
liberi: children. fructus: fruit. carpo: I pick. copia: a supply, plenty. vestitus: clothed.
cena: a meal.

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

(A philosopher tells the story of a kind panther)

Demetrius philosophus de panthera scribit. Quidam vir hanc pantheram iacentem in media via petentemque auxilium vidit. Hic vir timore currere coepit. Animal autem circumambulabat, sine dubio auxilium petens et dolore affectum. Parvi catuli pantherae procul in fossam altam ceciderant. Vir dolorem pantherae sensit et pantheram non timuit; eam secutus est quo duxit. Ubi causam doloris intellexit et spem suae salutis, parvos catulos ex fossa liberavit. Ut gratias ageret, ea panthera virum ad viam reduxit et viro non nocuit. Benignitatem demonstravit, quae etiam in genere humano rara est.

philosophus: philosopher. dolor: distress. catulus: cub. sequor: I follow. salus: safety.
gratias ago: I thank. noceo (+ Dative): I harm.

- (i) When the man first saw the panther, what was she doing?
- (ii) What did the man begin to do?
- (iii) What did the panther do then and what was clear about her?
- (iv) What had happened to the panther's cubs?
- (v) Why was the man no longer afraid of the panther?
- (vi) Where did he follow her?
- (vii) What did he do when he realised the cause of her distress?
- (viii) How did the panther thank the man?
- (ix) What does the writer say about kindness in the last sentence?
- (x) Write a brief grammatical note on *dolore* (line 3) and *ageret* (line 5)
- (xi) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which appear in the passage above:-

scribo, iaceo, peto, timeo, ago.

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

vir, via, auxilium, catulus, salus.

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

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When Hannibal reached Bithynia, the king gave him a large house. (16)
- (b) Hannibal feared the Romans so much that he stayed in Bithynia. (16)
- (c) But messengers, who came from Rome, asked the king to hand him over. (16)
- (d) Therefore, Hannibal immediately decided to stay in the house. (16)
- (e) Then a boy exclaimed "Many Roman soldiers are approaching the house." (16)

Bithynia: Bithynia. I hand over: trado. I exclaim: exclamo.
I approach: appropinquo.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(The Tragedy of Laocoon)

Laocoon erat Troianus sacerdos dei Apollonis. Laocoon contra voluntatem Apollonis in matrimonium feminam duxit atque duos filios habuit. Post multos annos Laocoon cum filiis ad mare appropinquavit ut deo sacrificium faceret. Apollo ab insula proxima per fluctus maris duos serpentes misit ut filios Laocoonis necaret. Cum Laocoon suis filiis morituris auxilium daret, Laocoon ipse tum a serpentibus eisdem necatus est. Cives Troiani, qui spectabant, putaverunt Laocoonem et filios interfectos esse quod Laocoon antea hastam in equum Troianum iecisset.

sacerdos: priest. voluntas: will. proximus: nearest. fluctus: wave. neco: I kill.
morituri: as they were about to die. antea: previously. iacio: I throw.

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) Give **two** results of the First Punic War.
- (ii) What part did Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator play in the war against Hannibal?
- (iii) How was Jugurtha captured by the Romans?
- (iv) Mention **two** reforms Marius made in the Roman army.
- (v) What was the importance of the battle of the Colline Gate?
- (vi) What were the *Leges Corneliae* and what was their purpose?
- (vii) Mention **two** important events in the career of Crassus.
- (viii) What was the importance of Caesar crossing the Rubicon?
- (ix) Why did Pompey flee to Egypt? What happened to him there?
- (x) What were the results of the battles of Thapsus and Munda in A.D. 46?

B. The Gracchi brothers tried to improve the conditions of the poor. Write a short account of the career of **one** of the brothers. (20)

OR

Scipio Africanus proved his military genius in the Second Punic War but later left public life and died in retirement in the country. Describe the main events of his career. (20)

OVER→

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

[40]

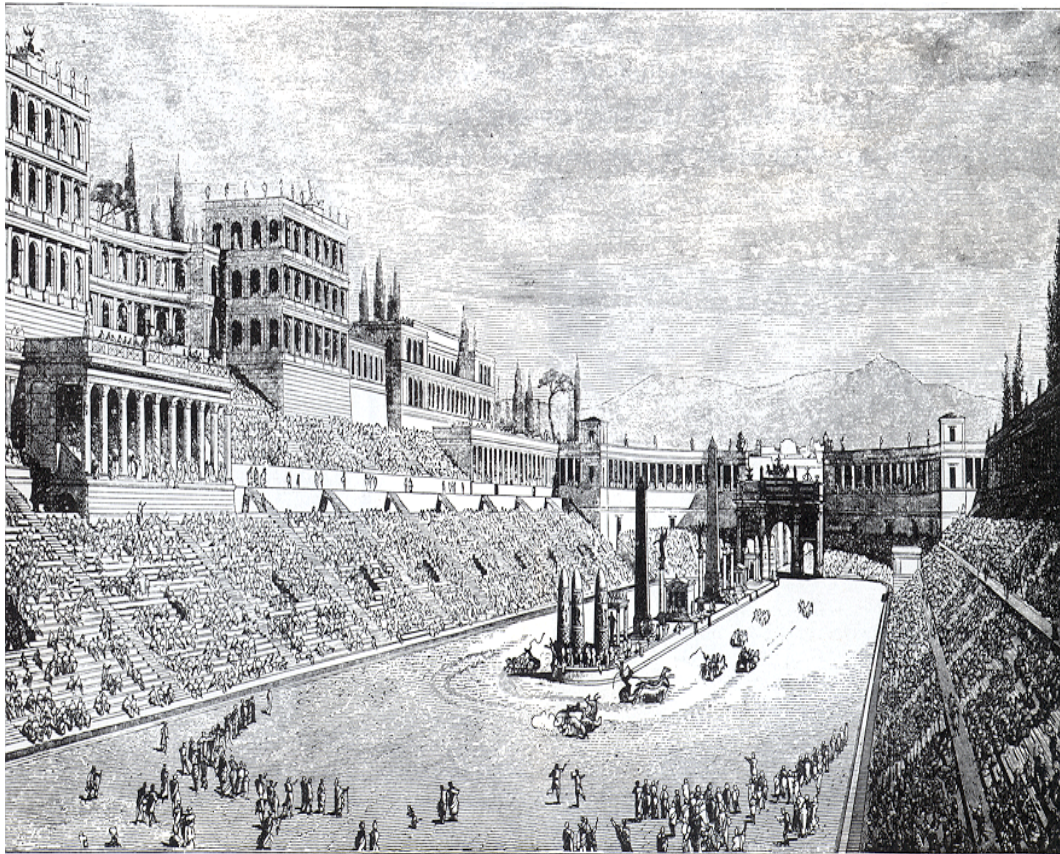
A. Attempt **five** of the following questions. Answers should be no longer than one or two sentences.

(20)

- (i) What were the duties of a *praetor*?
- (ii) Give **one** reason why a Roman might be reluctant to wear the *toga*.
- (iii) What was the *cursus honorum*?
- (iv) Describe Roman writing materials.
- (v) What was the *triclinium* in a Roman house?
- (vi) Name **two** types of gladiator and describe how they were armed.
- (vii) Name **two** sources from which the Romans got slaves.
- (viii) Mention **two** disadvantages of living in the kind of building called an *insula*.
- (ix) What was an *apodyterium*?
- (x) Where would one use an *abacus* and for what purpose?

B. Look at the illustration below and answer the questions which follow:-

(20)



(i) What activity is happening at the venue in the illustration? (4)

(ii) Name a famous venue in Rome for this activity. (4)

(iii) Imagine you are a Roman boy or girl and you have just returned home after spending a day at the above venue. You are anxious to tell your parents everything you have seen.

Write down what you would tell them about the venue and about your exciting day there.

(12)