



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2007

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL  
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 21 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 - 12.00

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

Rapidi vicinia solis  
mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras.  
tabuerant cerae: nudos quatit ille lacertos,  
remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras.  
oraque caerulea, patrium clamantia nomen,  
excipiuntur aqua: quae nomen traxit ab illo.  
at pater infelix, nec iam pater, “Icare,” dixit,  
“Icare,” dixit, “ubi es? qua te regione requiram?  
Icare,” dicebat. pennas adspexit in undis;  
devovitque suas artes; corpusque sepulcro  
condidit; et tellus a nomine dicta sepulti.

OID

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

- (a) Describe the story of Daedalus and Icarus up to the point where this extract begins.  
(b) From the extracts on your course what impression do you get of the character of Icarus?  
(c) How does Ovid arouse our sympathy for Daedalus in the extract above? Give **two** examples from the extract.  
(d) Describe how you would paint this scene **or** describe a painting of this scene that you know. You may use a sketch as part of your answer.  
(e) Based on your reading of the story of Daedalus and Icarus would you say that Ovid is a good storyteller? Give reasons for your answer.  
(f) Write a brief account of the life and works of Ovid.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

*(The destruction of Carthage in 146 BC)*

Eodem anno, quo omnis Graecia in potestatem Romanorum venit, Carthago quoque deleta est. Poeni, cum iam divitias auferent et ex clade illa quam sustinerant se colligere coepissent, Romanorum invidiam moverunt. Romani saepissime a Catone moniti tandem bellum indixerunt.

Poeni statim omnia Romanis tradiderunt: primum obsides, mox arma et naves Romanis dederunt. Cum autem Romani superbi eos urbem ipsam delere iussissent Poeni celeriter bellum parabant. Diu maxima audacia pugnauerunt. Tandem Poeni magna clade superati sunt et urbs Carthago omnino deleta est.

Graecia: Greece.  
augeo: I increase.  
coepi: I began.  
obses: hostage.

potestas: power.  
clades: disaster.  
invidia: envy.  
arma (pl.): arms, weapons.

Poenus: Carthaginian.  
sustineo: I suffer.  
Cato: Cato (the statesman).  
omnino: completely.

divitiae: riches.  
me colligo: I recover.  
indico: I declare (war).

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

[80]

(How the ancient Greeks practised medicine, and the importance of Hippocrates even today)

Primo Graeci, sicut aliae gentes, artibus magicis utebantur ut omnia genera morborum curarent. Is, qui morbo aeger erat, aut herbis sacris, quas a sacerdotibus nocte colligere iussus erat, remedium quaerebat, aut precibus auxilium deorum petebat.

Aegri Aesculapium deum medicinae saepissime auxilium rogabant; in templo Aesculapii vir aeger in pelle hostiae, quam deo sacrificaverat, per noctem iacebat ut somnio remedium morbi inveniret.

Hippocrates Graecus, qui 'pater medicinae' vocatur remedia magica contempsit primusque causas morborum cum cura investigavit. Tanta erat scientia sua artis medicinae ut etiam hodie medici eisdem remediis saepe utantur.

sicut: like.	magicus: magic.	utor (+abl.): I make use of.	genus: type.
aut ...aut: either ... or.	herba: herb.	sacerdos: priest.	colligo: I collect.
remedium: cure.	quaero: I seek.	preces (pl.): prayers.	medicina: medicine.
pellis: skin.	hostia: sacrificial animal.	sacrifico: I sacrifice.	somnium: dream.
contemno: I despise.	causa: cause.	investigo: I search out.	scientia: knowledge.

- (i) What did the Greeks first use to cure illnesses?
- (ii) Who were they like in doing this?
- (iii) What was the first way a sick man might seek a cure?
- (iv) What was the second way a sick man might seek a cure?
- (v) Who was Aesculapius? What did people very often ask from him?
- (vi) Describe what sick men did in his temple.
- (vii) What was their purpose in doing this?
- (viii) What title is given to the Greek doctor Hippocrates?
- (ix) What did he think of magical cures for illnesses?
- (x) How is Hippocrates' great knowledge of medicine shown even today?
- (xi) What kind of clause is *ut somnio remedium morbi inveniret* (line 5)? In what tense and mood is the verb?
- (xii) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which appear in the passage above:-

curo, sum, iubeo, peto, invenio.

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

gens, ars, morbus, auxilium, cura.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When Ulysses left Troy he sailed to Sicily with his companions. (16)
- (b) They went into the cave of Polyphemus in order to sleep for the night. (16)
- (c) Soon Polyphemus returned home from the mountain with his sheep. (16)
- (d) The angry Polyphemus immediately asked Ulysses who he was. (16)
- (e) Polyphemus was so huge that Ulysses' companions were very much afraid. (16)

Ulysses: Ulixes –is *m*.  
cave: spelunca –ae *f*.  
very much: valde.

Troy: Troia –ae *f*.  
Polyphemus: Polyphemus –i *m*.

Sicily: Sicilia –ae *f*.  
sheep: ovis –is *f*.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

*(Ulysses encounters the Cyclopes, Polyphemus, on the island of Sicily)*

Olim in Sicilia erant gigantes qui Cyclopes vocabantur. Unus ex eis, Polyphemus nomine, in magna spelunca cum ovibus habitabat. Eo Ulixes cum comitibus venit. Polyphemus tum forte oves in monte pascebat. Cum domum rediisset oves in speluncam duxit magnumque saxum ad os speluncae posuit.

Polyphemus, cum Ulixem vidisset, multa rogavit. Ille respondit, 'Graeci sumus, qui trans mare ad hanc insulam navigavimus. Si deos times, nos adiuva. Nam dei eos qui advenas auxilium petentes neglegunt graviter punire solent.'

'Nos Cyclopes,' respondit Polyphemus, 'deos non timemus quod fortiores quam illi sumus.'

gigas: giant.	spelunca: cave.	ovis: sheep.	eo: there.	Ulixes: Ulysses.
forte: by chance.	pasco: I feed.	saxum: rock.	os: mouth.	Graecus: a Greek.
trans: across.	advena: stranger.	soleo: I am accustomed.		

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) Who was Regulus and what was his importance in the First Punic War?
- (ii) What role did Hamilcar Barca play in the conflict between Carthage and Rome?
- (iii) What part did Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator play in the Second Punic War?
- (iv) What is the meaning of *delenda est Carthago* and who used these words?
- (v) What caused Tiberius Gracchus to introduce his land reforms?
- (vi) Where were the ancient countries of Numidia and Mauretania?
- (vii) What was the main cause of the Italian or Social War in 90 BC?
- (viii) Describe **two** reforms which Marius made in the Roman army.
- (ix) Who was Spartacus and how did he threaten Rome?
- (x) What powers did Pompey gain from the *Lex Gabinia* and for what purpose?

B. Imagine you are **Hannibal** and you have just arrived at the court of King Prusias of Bithynia. Write down what you would tell him about your life and what you have done for the Carthaginians. (20)

OR

Write an account of the main stages of **Julius Caesar's** public career and the reasons for his assassination. (20)

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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 *tribunus plebis* in the Roman state?
- (ii) What was the job of a *rhetor*?
- (iii) Who were the *equites* in Roman society?
- (iv) Describe the *triclinium* in a Roman house and say what happened there.
- (v) Name **two** types of gladiators and describe how they were armed.
- (vi) Who would say *ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia* and under what circumstances?
- (vii) Mention the names of **two** areas in the Roman baths and say what their function was.
- (viii) When was a *dictator* appointed in the Roman state and for how long?
- (ix) What kind of building was an *insula*?
- (x) Name the Capitoline gods and say what their function was in the Roman state.

B. Look at this illustration of a mistress with her slave-girls and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Describe what is happening in the illustration. (4)
- (ii) Mention **two** common ways in which people became slaves in the Roman world. (4)
- (iii) Imagine you are the slave of a wealthy family in Pompeii. Write a letter to a friend describing the routine of your daily life and what you would like to do if you are set free. (12)

Illustration for Q.6B is taken from [www.vroma.org/~bmcmanus/clothing2](http://www.vroma.org/~bmcmanus/clothing2)