**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2010

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LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

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THURSDAY, 24 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

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1. [80]

    (i)   Translate **the first eleven lines** into English:-   (50)

> Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.
> sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit;
> verum ubi nulla datur dextra affectare potestas,
> nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
> clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
> contremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
> Italiae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
> at genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis
> excitum ruit ad portus et litora complent.
> cernimus adstantes nequiquam lumine torvo
> Aetnaeos fratres, caelo capita alta ferentes,   11
> concilium horrendum; quales cum vertice celso
> aëriae quercus aut coniferae cyparissi
> constiterunt, silva alta Iovis lucusve Dianae.

                                            VIRGIL

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

        (a)   Who is telling this story? Under what circumstances is he telling the story?
        (b)   What kind of a creature is Polyphemus and what has happened to him?
        (c)   Describe the Cyclopes. Why are they called 'Aetnaeos fratres' in line 11?
        (d)   Does Virgil arouse our sympathy for Polyphemus in the two extracts on your course which tell his story? Give reasons for your answer.
        (e)   Is the simile in the last three lines effective? Give reasons for your answer.
        (f)   Describe briefly the types of poetry that Virgil wrote.

2.   Translate into English:-   **[80]**

(Artemisia shows her love for her dead husband by building him a magnificent tomb)

    Mausolus fuit, ut scripsit Marcus Tullius Cicero, rex terrae Cariae. Mausolus cum Artemisiam, feminam pulcherrimam, vidisset eam in <u>matrimonium ducere</u> volebat. Itaque Artemisia regina facta est. Regina Artemisia Mausolum, suum virum, plus amavisse dicitur quam omnes feminae in fabulis amoris.

    Tandem Mausolus inter lacrimas uxoris e vita discessit. Artemisia maximo cum dolore <u>cineres</u> cum <u>unguentis</u> <u>mixtos</u> in <u>urnam</u> posuit. Regina <u>sepulchrum</u> maximum et pulcherrimum <u>aedificavit</u> ut <u>memoriam</u> viri mortui servaret. Hoc <u>sepulchrum</u> tam notum erat ut omnes cives id inter septem omnium terrarum spectacula <u>numerarent</u>.

matrimonium duco: I marry.   cinis: ash.   unguentum: ointment.   misceo: I mix.
urna: urn.   sepulchrum: tomb.   aedifico: I build.   memoria: memory.   numero: I count.

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

(While sailing to Rhodes Julius Caesar is captured by pirates.)

Iulius Caesar iuvenis iter facere constituit Rhodum ubi habitabat <u>philosophus</u> a quo <u>litteras</u> <u>Graecas</u> <u>discere</u> voluit. Dum Rhodum navigat, <u>piratae</u> navem ceperunt et Caesarem ad insulam duxerunt. Ibi dux <u>piratarum</u> ab illo multam pecuniam <u>postulavit</u>. Caesar igitur servum ad amicos misit ut pecuniam peteret.

Cum servum dimisisset, Caesar nihil <u>sollicitus</u> plurimos dies in insula mansit. Per idem tempus Caesar saepe dicebat: 'ego liberatus mox redibo et vos omnes puniam.' <u>Piratae</u> ridebant illum quod captivum sic loquentem numquam antea audiverant. Sed Caesar liberatus celeriter rediit ut <u>piratas</u> puniret.

philosophus: philosopher.	litterae (pl.): literature.	Graecus: Greek.	disco: I learn.
pirata: pirate.	postulo: I demand.	sollicitus: troubled.	

(i) Why did Julius Caesar decide to travel to Rhodes as a young man?
(ii) What happened while he was sailing to Rhodes?
(iii) What did the pirate chief demand from Caesar?
(iv) What did Caesar do then?
(v) What was Caesar's state of mind while he was with the pirates?
(vi) What did he often say that he would do?
(vii) What was the reaction of the pirates to his threats?
(viii) Why did they react like this?
(ix) What did Caesar do when he had been freed?
(x) What kind of clause is *ut pecuniam peteret* (lines 3 - 4)? In what tense and mood is the verb?
(xi) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which appear in the passage above:-

habito, volo, duco, maneo, audio.

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

iuvenis, insula, amicus, dies, tempus.

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

A. Translate into Latin:-

(a) When <u>Caesar</u> had defeated <u>Pompey</u> he was the greatest man in Rome. (16)

(b) Many people exclaimed, "<u>Caesar</u> wants to be king of the Romans!" (16)

(c) His enemies were so angry that they decided to kill <u>Caesar</u>. (16)

(d) <u>Caesar</u>'s enemies hurried to the <u>senate-house</u> in order to <u>commit the murder</u>. (16)

(e) <u>Caesar</u> died with many wounds in front of the <u>statue</u> of <u>Pompey</u>. (16)

Caesar: Caesar, -is *m*.	Pompey: Pompeius, -i *m*.	senate-house: curia, -ae *f*.
I commit murder: caedem facio.	statue: statua, -ae *f*.	

OR

B.   Translate into English:-

(Tarquin, king of Rome, uses a trick to capture the city of Gabii)

Tarquinius cum intellexisset se urbem Gabios capere non posse, <u>dolo</u> <u>uti</u> constituit. Sexto filio imperavit ut Gabios iret et diceret se a patre <u>expulsum esse</u>. Cives Gabiorum Sextum bene acceperunt et eum ducem belli fecerunt.
   Tandem nuntius Romam missus est et Tarquinium rogavit quid Sextus iam facere deberet. Tarquinius nihil respondit sed in hortum exiit. Ibi capita <u>papaverum</u> <u>altissima</u> gladio <u>abscidit</u>. Nuntius Gabios rediit et Sexto nuntiavit quid vidisset.
   Sextus statim intellexit quid pater vellet et principes Gabiorum necavit. Itaque Tarquinius urbem Gabios sine pugna cepit.

dolus: trick.	utor (+ abl.): I use.	expello: I drive out.
papaver: poppy.	altus: tall.	abscido: I cut off.

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? What part did he play in the First Punic War?
   (ii)   Who was Hamilcar Barca? What was his role in the wars between Rome and Carthage?
   (iii)   What part did Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator play in the war against Hannibal?
   (iv)   Where was Zama? What happened there in 202 BC?
   (v)   How did Scipio Aemilianus get the titles Numantinus and Africanus?
   (vi)   Who were 'Marius's mules'? How did they get this name?
   (vii)   Who was Livius Drusus? Why was he murdered in 91 BC?
   (viii)   What was the significance of Sulla's march on Rome in 88 BC?
   (ix)   Who was Sertorius? How did he cause trouble for the Romans?
   (x)   Describe **two** reforms introduced by Julius Caesar when he became dictator.

B.   Imagine you are Gaius Gracchus. Write a *laudatio funebris* (funeral speech) for your
       murdered brother **Tiberius Gracchus** in which you praise the main achievements
       of his career.   (20)

OR

       Pompey was one of Rome's greatest generals and politicians. Write an account of the main
       stages in his career.   (20)

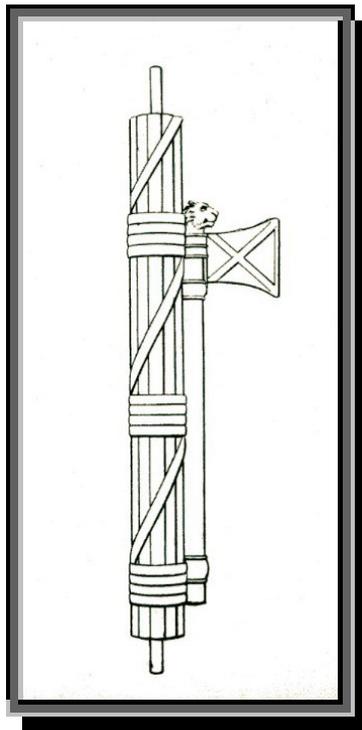**6.** **Roman Social Life and Civilisation.** Answer Section A **and** Section B. **[40]**

A. Attempt **five** of the following questions. Answers should be no longer than one or two sentences. (20)

    (i) What was the job of a *grammaticus*?
    (ii) What was a *bulla*? What was its purpose?
    (iii) List the **three** parts of a Roman citizen's name. Give an example of such a name.
    (iv) What was the *Colosseum*? What happened there?
    (v) What was the ceremony of *manumissio*? Describe what happened.
    (vi) Describe the main features of a *palaestra*. What activities took place there?
    (vii) Name **two** Roman gods or goddesses. Describe their roles.
    (viii) Describe any **two** Roman writing materials.
    (ix) What was a *triclinium*? Describe its main features.
    (x) What was the role of the *paterfamilias* in a Roman family?

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

    (i) Of what are the *fasces* made up? . (2)

    (ii) Who would carry the *fasces*? What did the *fasces* symbolise? (6)

    (iii) Imagine you are a young Roman studying in Greece. Explain the Roman *cursus honorum* to your Greek friends. (12)

Illustration for Q. 6B comes from *Costumes of the Greeks and Romans*   Thomas Hope   Dover Publications, Inc. 1962

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