



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission**

**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016**

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**LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL**

(400 marks)

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**THURSDAY, 23 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00**

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1.

[80]

(i) Translate into English:- (50)

Daedalus interea Creten longumque perosus  
exilium, tactusque soli natalis amore,  
clausus erat pelago. "terras licet," inquit, "et undas  
obstruat, at caelum certe patet: ibimus illac.  
omnia possideat, non possidet aëra Minos."  
dixit, et ignotas animum dimittit in artes,  
naturamque novat. nam ponit in ordine pennas,  
a minima coeptas, longa brevior sequenti,  
ut clivo crevisse putes. sic rustica quondam  
fistula disparibus paulatim surgit arenis.  
tum lino medias, et ceris alligat imas,  
atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,  
ut veras imitetur aves.

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### OVID

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

- (a) Who is Minos? Why is he keeping Daedalus and Icarus imprisoned in Crete?
- (b) Explain why the *ignotas ... artes* in line 6 are described in a later extract as *damnosas ... artes*.
- (c) Explain why the simile *sic rustica quondam .. arenis* in lines 9-10 is an apt description of the wings.
- (d) From the extracts on your course, what impression do you get of the character of Icarus?
- (e) Write **briefly** on the life and work of Ovid.
- (f) Apart from Ovid, which other poet on your course did you enjoy the most? Give reasons for your answer.

2. Translate into English:-

[80]

*(On their arrival in Carthage, Aeneas and the Trojans were welcomed with great hospitality by Queen Dido)*

Dido Troianos in hospitio accepit et epulas magnas eis parari iussit. Cum Troiani usque ad mediam noctem gavisi essent, Dido Aenean multa de itinere eius rogavit. Tum Aeneas multa de Troia victa narrabat. Omnes qui eum audiverunt lacrimabant.

"Tandem di naves vestras ad regnum meum duxerunt," inquit Dido. "Hic igitur manete et in nostra nova urbe tuti et laeti este."

Multos dies Troiani libenter morabantur et abire nolebant. Aeneas, Italiae et fatorum omnium oblitus, reginam valde amavit. Itaque Carthagini manere volebat.

hospitium: *hospitality*

epulae (*f., pl.*): *banquet*

usque: *continuously*

tutus: *safe*

libenter: *gladly*

fatum: *fate, destiny*

obliviscor: *I forget*

valde: *very much*

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

*(Warned by Jupiter and Mercury, Aeneas must leave Carthage and follow his destiny)*

Sed tandem, Mercurius, nuntius Iovis, ad Aenean missus, eum monuit ne in urbe maneret. "Pare iussis deorum et abhinc naviga," inquit Mercurius. Aeneas, his verbis Mercurii monitus, Carthagine statim proficisci constituit. Comitibus vocatis omnia clam parari iussit et ante primam lucem e portu exierunt.

Regina Dido, e somno excitata, Aenean frustra ubique petebat. Ad speculam ascendit, unde longe trans mare videre poterat. Tum naves Troianas procul vidit. Iam paene amens ad litus currit. Magna voce nomen Aeneae exclamabat. Tandem eo ipso gladio quem Aeneas ei dederat se necavit. Nam tantum dolorem pati non potuit.

abhinc: *from here*      clam: *secretly*      portus: *harbour*      somnus: *sleep*  
ubique: *everywhere*      specula: *watchtower*      trans: *across*      amens: *mad*

- (i) What warning did Mercury give to Aeneas?  
(ii) What were Mercury's exact words to Aeneas?  
(iii) After these words, what did Aeneas decide to do?  
(iv) What did he order his companions to do?  
(v) When did Aeneas and the Trojans leave the harbour?  
(vi) What did Dido do when she woke up?  
(vii) Why did she go up into the watchtower?  
(viii) What did she see from there?  
(ix) Driven almost mad, what did Dido do then?  
(x) What did Dido do after calling out Aeneas' name?  
(xi) Why did she do that?  
(xii) What kind of clause is *ne in urbe maneret* (lines 1-2)? 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:-  
mitto, moneo, proficiscor, voco, possum.  
(xiv) Give the Accusative Case, Plural Number, of **any three** of the following nouns which appear in the passage above:-  
nuntius, urbs, verbum, regina, mare.

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

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When Aeneas was sailing to Italy he came to Sicily with his companions. (16)  
(b) There they saw the shepherd Polyphemus who was a huge monster. (16)  
(c) Polyphemus came down to the shore to wash his wounded eye. (16)  
(d) The shepherd cried out in a loud voice because he could not catch the ships. (16)  
(e) The Trojans were so terrified that they left the island very quickly. (16)

*Aeneas*: Aeneas, -ae, m.      *Italy*: Italia, -ae, f.      *Sicily*: Sicilia, -ae, f.  
*Polyphemus*: Polyphemus, -i, m.      *monster*: monstrum, -i, n.      *Trojan*: Troianus, -i, m.

**OR**

**B.** Translate into English:-

*(Having taken refuge with King Prusias of Bithynia, Hannibal kills himself when surrounded by Romans)*

Postquam a Romanis superatus est, Hannibal alios reges contra Romanos adiuvabat. Tandem a Romanis secutus, Hannibal se celabat in castello quod ei a rege Prusia datum erat. Rex castellum sic aedificaverat ut in omnibus muris multas ianuas haberet.

Cum milites Romani nocte advenissent, castellum obsederunt. Puer ab ianua spectans Hannibali dixit plurimos milites ibi convenire. Hannibal ei imperavit ut ad omnes ianuas iret atque sibi nuntiaret num omnes eodem modo obsiderentur.

Puer Hannibali nuntiavit omnes ianuas clausas esse. Cum Hannibal a Romanis capi nollet, venenum bibit.

castellum: *fortress*

aedifico: *I build*

obsideo: *I besiege, blockade*

venenum: *poison*

**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 a *corvus* and how did it benefit the Romans in the First Punic War?
- (ii) Describe the route taken by Hannibal to invade Italy in the Second Punic War.
- (iii) What is the meaning of *delenda est Carthago*? Who used these words?
- (iv) How did Scipio Aemilianus get the titles Numantinus and Africanus?
- (v) Explain what the term *latifundia* means.
- (vi) Who was Viriathus? How did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (vii) Who were Marius' mules? How did they get this name?
- (viii) Who introduced the *leges Corneliae*? Describe one of his main purposes.
- (ix) Who was Spartacus? How did he threaten Rome?
- (x) What were **two** important achievements of Pompey the Great?

**B. Publius Scipio Africanus Maior** was one of Rome's greatest military leaders and the conqueror of Hannibal. Describe the main events of his career. (20)

**OR**

Describe the main stages of the career of **Gaius Julius Caesar** and his major achievements. Explain why he was assassinated. (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 were the *Lares* and *Penates*?
- (iii) What were the main duties of a *ensor* in Roman society?
- (iv) Describe the main features and function of a hypocaust.
- (v) Describe the kind of event which took place in the *Circus Maximus*.
- (vi) What was the role of the *paterfamilias* in a Roman family?
- (vii) Name **two** types of gladiators. Describe how each type was armed.
- (viii) What was the role of the *tribunus plebis* in Roman political life?
- (ix) What were the *fascēs*? What did they symbolise?
- (x) What was the *triclinium* in a Roman house? What were its main features?

B. Look at the illustration below of a funeral procession on a Roman sarcophagus and answer the questions which follow:-



Illustration from [www.museumsyndicate.com/images](http://www.museumsyndicate.com/images)

- (i) Describe what is happening in the relief carving above. (4)
- (ii) Describe **two** customs connected with Roman funerals. (4)
- (iii) Imagine you are a Roman senator. Write a *laudatio funebris* (funeral speech) for a distinguished colleague and friend who has just died. (12)

**OR**

Imagine you are a Roman boy or girl. Write a letter to a friend in the provinces describing a funeral you have just attended. (12)

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