



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2012

LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 21 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

OVER →

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

Vivere quam miserum est inter Bessosque Getasque
illum, qui populi semper in ore fuit!
aspera militiae iuvenis certamina fugi,
nec nisi lusura movimus arma manu.
nunc senior gladioque latus, scutoque sinistram
canitiem galeae subicioque meam.
nam dedit e specula custos ubi signa tumultus,
induimus trepida protinus arma manu.
hostis, habens arcus imbutaque tela veneno,
saevus anhelanti moenia lustrat equo.

OVID

- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (Each question is worth ten marks):- (30)
- (a) Explain where Ovid is in this extract. Why is he there?
 - (b) How does Ovid contrast his former life in Rome with his new life? Give **two** examples from the extract in support of your answer.
 - (c) Pick out **two** examples from the extract that show the dangers of Ovid's new life.
 - (d) Do you feel sorry for Ovid in the situation described both in this extract and in the following **two** extracts on your course? Give **two** reasons for your answer.
 - (e) Write a brief account of the life and works of Ovid.
 - (f) Describe one other poem or extract on your course which you found particularly interesting or enjoyable. Give reasons for your choice.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(In a dream a serpent shows Alexander the Great where to find a root which will heal wounds inflicted by poisoned weapons)

Ptolemaeus, amicus regis Alexandri, telo venenato vulneratus erat. Alexander, sedens prope amicum vulneratum, dormiebat. Tum in somnio apparuit ei serpens, qui radiculam in ore ferebat. Atque serpens regi narravit vim radicae tantam esse ut Ptolemaeum facile sanare posset. Simul serpens regi dixit quo in loco illam radiculam inveniret (atque is locus non longe aberat).

Rex, cum e somno surrexisset, emisit statim milites qui illam radiculam quaerent. Alexander non solum Ptolemaeum radica sanare poterat, sed etiam multos milites qui eodem genere teli vulnerati erant.

Ptolemaeus: Ptolemy.	telum: weapon.	venenatus: poisoned.	somnium: dream.
serpens: serpent.	radicula: root.	os: mouth.	vis: power.
sano: I heal.	somnus: sleep.	quaero: I look for.	
non solum ... sed etiam: not only ... but also.		genus: type.	

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

(*Pompey is killed as he comes ashore in Egypt.*)

Ubi ad Aegyptum navigabat, Pompeius anxius erat quod omnes in nave tacebant. Is timorem sermone celare conatus est. Versus ad Septimium centurionem, “Nonne,” inquit, “te cognovi? Nonne antea simul militabamus?” Sed centurio nihil respondit.

Silentium rursus incepit. Mox ad litus pervenerunt. Simulac Pompeius surrexit, Septimius eum gladio graviter vulneravit. Pompeius, cum intellexisset se moriturum esse, faciem toga celavit. Fortiter multa vulnera passus in harena moriens iacebat. Sic Pompeius, a Iulio Caesare in bello superatus, sexagesimo anno in litore Aegypti mortuus est.

sermo : conversation. versus: turning. milito: I serve as a soldier. rursus: again.
simulac: as soon as. facies: face. harena: sand. sexagesimus: sixtieth.

- (i) Why was Pompey anxious as he was sailing to Egypt?
(ii) How did he try to hide his fear?
(iii) What did he say to Septimius the centurion?
(iv) What did the centurion reply?
(v) What happened soon after the silence began again?
(vi) What did Septimius do as soon as Pompey stood up?
(vii) What did Pompey do when he realised he was dying?
(viii) How did Pompey behave when he suffered many wounds? Where did he die?
(ix) What had Julius Caesar previously done to Pompey?
(x) How old was Pompey when he died?
(xi) What kind of clause is *cum intellexisset* (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:-

navigo, sum, taceo, cognosco, intellego.

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

navis, timor, silentium, gladius, litus.

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

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) When Romulus built Rome there were no women in the city. (16)
(b) The Romans captured the daughters of the Sabines so that they would have wives. (16)
(c) The Sabines were so angry that they attacked Romulus' new city. (16)
(d) The girls did not want to go home because they were now Roman wives. (16)
(e) They persuaded their fathers and brothers to be friends of the Romans. (16)

I build: aedifico (1). Sabines: Sabini, -orum m. I attack: oppugno (1).

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(Cicero writes to his freedman Tiro who has been detained in Greece by an illness)

Post cenam navigavimus. Tum vento secundo, caelo sereno Hydruntum facile pervenimus. Eodemque vento postridie hora quarta Brundisium venimus. Servus Gnaei Planci tandem tuam epistolam mihi tradidit, quae curam meam valde levavit.

Medicus mihi dixit mox te validum futurum esse. Scio te omnia facturum esse ut convalescas et nobiscum quam primum sis. Sed te hoc rogo et a te peto, ne temere naviges. Nautae enim festinare solent quod pecuniam accipere volunt. Cautus sis, mi Tiro: necesse est tibi mare magnum et difficile transire.

valde: very much.

levo: I relieve.

validus: healthy.

convalesco: I recover.

quam primum: as soon as possible.

temere: rashly.

soleo: I am accustomed.

cautus: careful.

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*? How did it help the Romans in the First Punic War?
- (ii) Name **two** islands that came into the control of the Romans between the First and Second Punic Wars.
- (iii) What part did Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator play in the war against Hannibal?
- (iv) What is the meaning of *delenda est Carthago*? Who used these words?
- (v) How did Scipio Aemilianus get the titles Numantinus and Africanus?
- (vi) What happened to Tiberius Gracchus when he attempted to introduce land reform?
- (vii) Where were the ancient countries of Mauretania and Numidia?
- (viii) What was the main reason for the outbreak of the Italian or Social War in 90 BC?
- (ix) Who was Spartacus? How did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (x) What powers did Pompey obtain through the *lex Manilia*? For what purpose?

B. Imagine you are **Hannibal** in your castle in Bithynia surrounded by Roman soldiers. Write a final letter describing your career and justifying your hatred of the Romans. (20)

OR

Julius Caesar 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 *rhetor*?
- (ii) Describe what took place at the *Circus Maximus* in Rome.
- (iii) Describe **two** customs associated with Roman weddings.
- (iv) What was the role of a *censor* in the Roman state?
- (v) What was the *cursus honorum*?
- (vi) What was (a) an *apodyterium* and (b) a *frigidarium* in a Roman baths' building?
- (vii) What was the role of a *haruspex* in Roman religion?
- (viii) Name and describe **two** articles of clothing worn by a Roman woman.
- (ix) What was the relationship between a *patronus* and his *clientes*?
- (x) Who were the *equites*, and what was their role in Roman society?

B. Look at the illustration below of a Roman *domus* and answer the questions which follow:- (20)



- (i) Where would you normally expect to see mosaics in a Roman house? (2)
- (ii) Explain **two** differences between a *domus* and an *insula*. (6)
- (iii) Imagine you are a Roman boy or girl whose family has just moved into a house like the one illustrated above. Write a letter to a friend describing its main features. (12)

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