Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2013

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LATIN – HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

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THURSDAY, 20 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

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1. [80]

    (i)   Translate into English:- (50)

        Nox erat incipiens (namque est meminisse voluptas)
            cum foribus patriis egrediebar amans.
        nec mora: deposito pariter cum veste timore,
            iactabam liquido bracchia lenta mari.
        luna fere tremulum praebebat lumen eunti,
            ut comes in nostras officiosa vias.
        hanc ego suspiciens, "faveas, dea candida," dixi,   **7**
            "et subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo.
        non sinit Endymion te pectoris esse severi.   **9**
            flecte, precor, vultus ad mea furta tuos."

                                       OVID

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

        (a)   Who is speaking in this extract? Explain what he is doing.
        (b)   Tell the story of the "dea candida" (line 7) and Endymion (line 9).
        (c)   What is the significance of the speaker praying to the "dea candida" (line 7)?
        (d)   Give **two** examples from this extract of Ovid's skill as a storyteller.
        (e)   Describe what happens at the end of this story.
        (f)   Write a brief account of the life and works of Ovid.
        (g)   Apart from Ovid, name one other Latin poet you have studied and explain why you liked this poet's work.

2.   Translate into English:- [80]

    (Daedalus made wings for himself and for his young son Icarus)

    Daedalus alas sibi confecit; alae optimae erant. Ubi alae paratae erant, artifex se in caelum iecit, corpus alis tollens. Cum intellexisset alas se facile portare, alteras alas filio suo, Icaro nomine, fecit. Noluit enim sine filio effugere.
    His quoque confectis, puerum monuit ut cursum medium teneret: "si prope mare volabis," inquit, "undae alas graves facient, et in mare decides; si tamen prope solem volabis, calor pennas incendet. Si prope me volabis, nullum periculum tibi erit." Tum Daedalus filio monito oscula dedit.

ala: *wing*.	artifex: *craftsman*.	cursus: *course*.	volo: *I fly*.	unda: *wave*.
decido: *I fall*.	calor: *heat*.	penna: *feather*.	osculum: *kiss*.	

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

(Aeneas is amazed at the city of Carthage)

Troiani, postquam montem transierunt, urbem conspexerunt, quae tanta et tam pulchra erat ut omnes eam magnopere mirarentur. In omnibus partibus novae urbis erat multitudo hominum diligenter laborantium, nam cives omnia conficere conabantur. Alii muros, alii vias, alii forum parabant. Maximum aedificium erat templum Iunonis.
Ceteris viris extra urbem relictis, Aeneas ad hoc templum venit. Quamquam non confectum erat, iam mirabile erat. Cum intravisset, Aeneas picturas in muris conspexit, in   **6** quibus bellum Troianum pictum erat. Ubi tot comites ibi fortiter pugnantes, sed qui iam mortui erant, vidit, lacrimavit. Credidit autem reginam sibi auxilium daturam esse.

Troianus: *Trojan.* miror: *I admire.* Iuno: *Juno.* pictura: *painting.*
pingo: *I paint.*

(i) What did the Trojans do before they caught sight of the city?
(ii) What was the city like?
(iii) What was their reaction when they saw it?
(iv) What was happening in the city?
(v) What were the citizens trying to do?
(vi) What parts of the city were different groups preparing?
(vii) What was the largest building in the city?
(viii) Where did Aeneas leave the rest of his men?
(ix) When Aeneas entered the temple, what did he see on the walls? What was shown in them?
(x) What made him cry?
(xi) What did he believe the queen would do?
(xii) What kind of clause is *Cum intravisset* (line 6)? 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:-

transeo, laboro, conor, venio, do.

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

mons, homo, murus, templum, regina.

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

A. Translate into Latin:-

(a) When Hermione was a little girl, her mother went to Troy with Paris. (16)

(b) Her father was so angry that he wanted to destroy the city. (16)

(c) He prepared fast ships so that he could quickly cross the sea. (16)

(d) The Greeks fought the Trojans for ten years but they did not defeat them. (16)

(e) Hermione often sadly asked why her parents had left her. (16)

Hermione: Hermiona, -ae, *f.* *Troy:* Troia, -ae, *f.* *Paris*: Paris, -idis, *m.*
Greek: Graecus, -i, *m.* *Trojan*: Troianus, -i, *m.*

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(Tarquinius' second attack on Rome was defeated by the bravery of Horatius Cocles)

Mox Tarquinius Romam capere cum etiam maiore <u>exercitu</u> conatus est. <u>Exercitus</u> urbem <u>obsidebat</u>. Erat pons <u>ligneus</u> qui viam <u>trans</u> <u>flumen</u> in urbem ferebat. Quamquam <u>custodes</u> fortissimi hunc pontem custodiebant, timebant ne hostes eum caperent. Pugna feroci incepta, Romani perterriti <u>trans</u> pontem in urbem fugerunt.

Dux militum pontem custodientium erat Horatius Cocles. Is, <u>simulatque</u> <u>ultimi</u> fugientium pontem transierant, suis imperavit ut pontem celeriter delerent. Interea ipse in medio ponte stetit, unus contra plurimos. Vir fortis hostibus facile <u>restitit</u>. Tandem ponte deleto, Horatius in aquam <u>desiluit</u>. Horatius audax urbem servaverat.

exercitus: *army.*	obsideo: *I besiege.*	ligneus: *wooden.*
trans: *across.*	flumen: *river.*	custos: *guard.*
simulatque: *as soon as.*	ultimus: *last.*	resisto + dat: *I resist.*
desilio: *I jump down.*		

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 role did he play in the First Punic War?
    (ii) Describe the route taken by Hannibal to invade Italy in the Second Punic War.
    (iii) What happened at the battle of Cannae in 216 BC?
    (iv) Who used the words *delenda est Carthago* and in what circumstances?
    (v) Name **two** major reforms proposed by Caius Gracchus.
    (vi) Who was Jugurtha? How did he come into conflict with the Romans?
    (vii) What happened at the battle of the Colline Gate in 82 BC?
    (viii) Who was Clodius? What was his significance in Roman politics?
    (ix) Who was Vercingetorix? What happened to him?
    (x) Describe **two** reforms introduced by Julius Caesar after he became dictator.

B. **Marius** was consul seven times. This was a remarkable achievement for a *novus homo* in Rome. Describe the main stages of his career up to his death in 86 BC. (20)

OR

Pompey was given the title **Magnus (the Great)** by the Romans. Write an account of the main stages in his career. Do you think he deserved to be called "the Great"? (20)
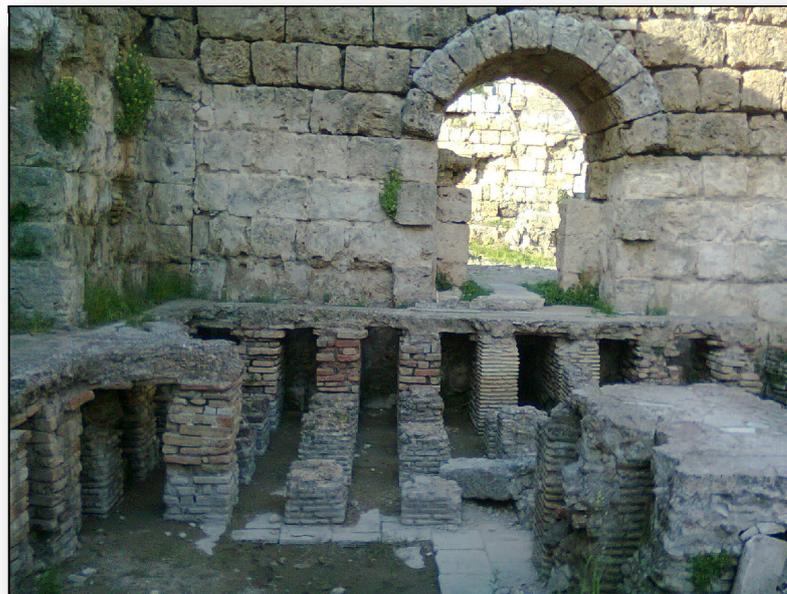
6. **Roman Social Life and Civilisation.** Answer Section A **and** Section B.   **[40]**

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 *paedagogus*?
    (ii)   Where was the *compluvium* in a Roman house? What was its function?
    (iii)   Give **two** reasons why olive oil was so important in Roman society.
    (iv)   Who would say *ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia*? Under what circumstances?
    (v)   What were the *Lares*?
    (vi)   Describe what took place at the *Colosseum* in Rome.
    (vii)   What was the role of a *quaestor* in the Roman state?
    (viii) What was the role of the Vestal Virgins in Roman society?
    (ix)   Describe **two** customs associated with Roman funerals.
    (x)   What happened at the ceremony of manumission?

B. Look at the illustration below of the hypocaust in a Roman baths' building and answer the
    questions which follow:-

    (i)   In which area of a Roman baths' building would you find a hypocaust?   (2)

    (ii)   Describe the main features of a hypocaust and say how it functioned.   (6)

    (iii)   Imagine you are a Roman on a visit to the baths. Describe your route
            through the baths **and** what you did in each area you visited.   (12)

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