

AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA
JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2002

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 LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL
 (400 marks)
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WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE, AFTERNOON 2.00 - 4.30
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1. (i) Translate into English:- (35) [80]
- Errans in silva spinam calcavit leo.
 mox ad pastorem cauda venit blandiens:
 “ne perturberis; imploro supplex opem,
 non praedam quaero.” ponit in gremio pedem
 5 homo sublatum, et eximens spinam gravi
 levat dolore. redit hinc in silvas leo.
 falso post tempus accusatus crimine
 pastor damnatur, atque ludis proximis
 ieiunis proici iubetur bestiis.
- PHAEDRUS**
- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifteen marks):- (45)
- (a) Retell the end of the story as it is told in the poem.
 (b) What kind of a poem is a fable?
 (c) In one sentence, say what you think is the moral of the poem.
 (d) Briefly tell another fable which you know containing animal characters.
 (e) Write a short note about Phaedrus.
 (f) Choose another poem on your course which you liked and say why you liked it.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(The Trojan War)

Troia urbs antiqua et clara in Asia erat. Olim bellum longum inter Troianos et Graecos erat. Graeci naves aedificaverunt et per maria ad urbem Troiam navigaverunt. Ibi per novem annos cum Troianis pugnaverunt. Iam decimus annus belli aderat. Graeci defessi erant propter bellum longum. Patriam et familias videre volebant. Denique novum consilium ceperunt: equum magnum ex ligno aedificaverunt.

clarus: famous. decimus: tenth. defessus: tired. consilium capio: I make a plan. lignum: wood.

OVER→

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

[80]

(The three caskets)

Olim erat vir dives, qui unam filiam habebat. Haec filia erat Portia. Pater, postquam mortuus est, Portiae villam suam, fundosque, et omnia bona legavit. Multi iuvenes igitur eam in matrimonium ducere volebant. Sed pater viro indigno filiam suam tradere nolebat. Itaque necesse erat omnibus iuvenibus, qui Portiam in matrimonium ducere volebant, experimentum praebere.

Omnes iuvenes, postquam atrium intraverunt, tres cistas conspexerunt. Prima cista erat aurea, altera erat argentea, tertia erat plumbea. Necesse erat iuvenibus unam cistam deligere.

fundus: farm. bona (pl.): goods, possessions. lego: I leave, bequeath. indignus: unworthy.
experimentum praebeo: I submit to a test. atrium: hall. cista: casket.
deligo: I choose.

- (i) Write **one Latin** word which tells when this story happened.
- (ii) How many daughters did the rich man have? What did he leave to Portia in his will?
- (iii) What did many young men want as a result of this?
- (iv) What was Portia's father unwilling to do?
- (v) What was it necessary for all the young men to do?
- (vi) What did the young men see on entering the hall? Of what materials were the **first two** of these objects made?
- (vii) Water pipes always used to be made of lead. Bearing in mind the English word for a man who makes and repairs water pipes, of what was the third of the three objects made?
- (viii) What did the young men have to do with regard to these three objects?
- (ix) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

habeo, duco, volo, intro, conspicio.

- (x) Give the Nominative Case, Plural Number, of **any two** of the following nouns which occur in the passage above:-

vir, filia, pater, iuvenis, atrium.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) The parents ordered Claudia and her friends to stay at home. (16)
- (b) But they wanted to go to the amphitheatre with the men and the boys. (16)
- (c) The boys went to the city early with their fathers and returned at sunset. (16)
- (d) "The city was so big that we were afraid," they said. (16)
- (e) However, the girls knew that the boys were happy. (16)

at home: domi. amphitheatre: amphitheatrum. early: mane.
at sunset: occasu solis. I am afraid: timeo. happy: laetus.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(Cincinnatus, a reluctant dictator)

Lucius Cincinnatus, iam senex, dictator creatus est, quod Romani ab hostibus territi sunt. Ubi legati ad Cincinnatum pervenerunt, senex in fundo suo laborabat.

“A populo Romano,” legati dixerunt, “dictator creatus es. Cives te urbem servare volunt.”

Ille respondit, “Imperium non cupio sed cives meos adiuvabo.”

Cincinnatus uxorem togam suam e casa portare iussit. Statim ad urbem cum legatis festinavit. Mox hostes superavit et urbem servavit. Cincinnatus ad fundum statim redivit.

senex: old man. creo: I elect. fundus: farm. servo: I save. imperium: power. cupio: I want.
adiuvo: I help. uxor: wife. casa: cottage. redeo: I return.

5. Roman History, 264 – 44 B.C. 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) Give **two** results of the First Punic War.
- (ii) What part did Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator play in the war against Hannibal?
- (iii) How was Jugurtha captured by the Romans?
- (iv) Mention **two** reforms Marius made in the Roman army.
- (v) What was the importance of the battle of the Colline Gate?
- (vi) What were the *Leges Corneliae* and what was their purpose?
- (vii) Mention **two** important events in the career of Crassus.
- (viii) What was the importance of Caesar crossing the Rubicon?
- (ix) Why did Pompey flee to Egypt? What happened to him there?
- (x) What were the results of the battles of Thapsus and Munda in A.D. 46?

B. The Gracchi brothers tried to improve the conditions of the poor. Write a short account of the career of **one** of the brothers. (20)

OR

Scipio Africanus proved his military genius in the Second Punic War but later left public life and died in retirement in the country. Describe the main events of his career. (20)

OVER→

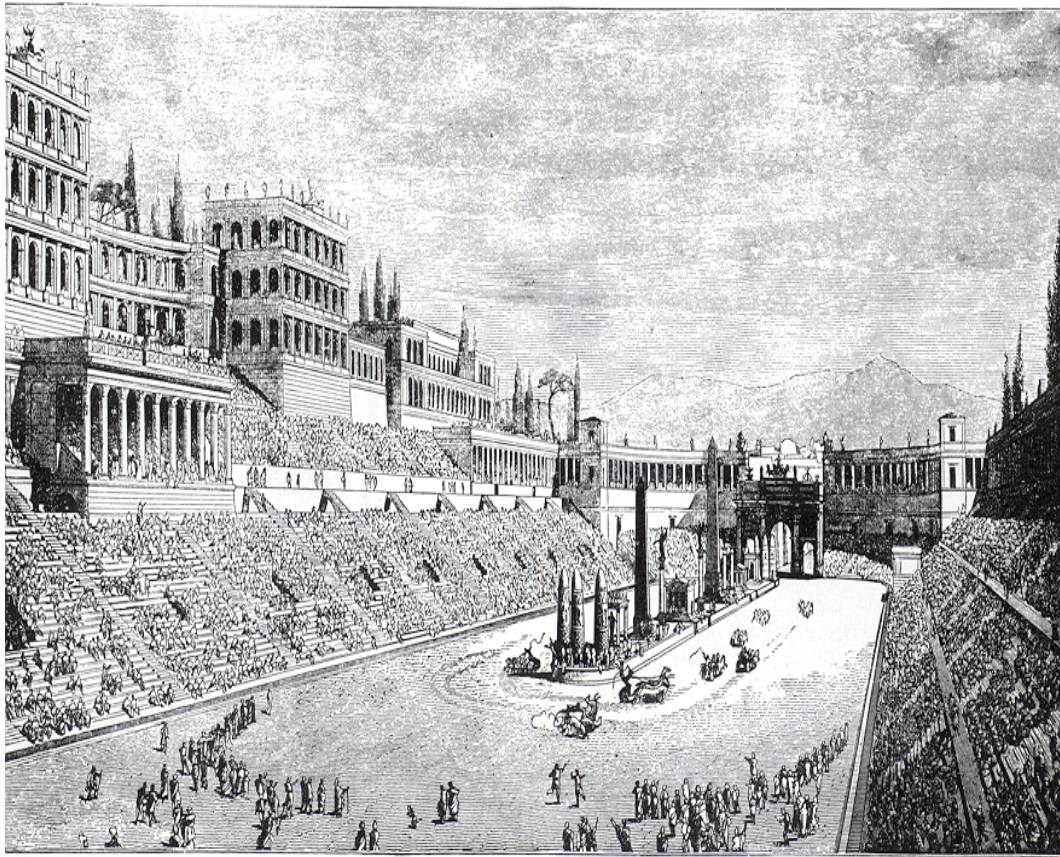
6. Roman Social Life and Civilisation. Answer Section A and Section B.

[40]

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

- (i) What were the duties of a *praetor*?
- (ii) Give **one** reason why a Roman might be reluctant to wear the *toga*.
- (iii) What was the *cursus honorum*?
- (iv) Describe Roman writing materials.
- (v) What was the *triclinium* in a Roman house?
- (vi) Name **two** types of gladiator and describe how they were armed.
- (vii) Name **two** sources from which the Romans got slaves.
- (viii) Mention **two** disadvantages of living in the kind of building called an *insula*.
- (ix) What was an *apodyterium*?
- (x) Where would one use an *abacus* and for what purpose?

B. Look at the illustration below and answer the questions which follow:- (20)



- (i) What activity is happening at the venue in the illustration? (4)
- (ii) Name a famous venue in Rome for this activity. (4)
- (iii) Imagine you are a Roman boy or girl and you have just returned home after spending a day at the above venue. You are anxious to tell your parents everything you have seen.

Write down what you would tell them about the venue and about your exciting day there. (12)