Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2006
_____

LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL
(400 marks)
_____

THURSDAY, 22 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00
_____

1. [80]

   (i) Translate into English:- (35)

> Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes:
>   ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.
> ut tamen Herculeae superessent semina gentis,
>   credibile est ipsos consuluisse deos.
> nam puer impubes, et adhuc non utilis armis,
>   unus de Fabia gente relictus erat;
> scilicet ut posses olim tu, Maxime, nasci,
>   cui res cunctando restituenda foret.
>
> **OVID**

   (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifteen marks):- (45)

      (a) What was the "bellum" referred to in line 2?
      (b) How was the Fabian family involved in this war?
      (c) Who is Hercules? Why is he mentioned here?
      (d) Who is the "Maxime" referred to in line 7? How did he save the Roman state?
      (e) Write briefly about the life of Ovid.
      (f) Which extract or poem from the course do you find the most interesting?
         Give **two** reasons for your answer.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(A schoolmaster from Falerii is justly punished)

   Diu Falisci oppidum suum a Romanis defendebant. Tum magister filios Faliscorum in castra Romanorum ad imperatorem Romanum duxit.

   "Tu Faliscos meo auxilio vinces," inquit magister. "Nam Falisci, quod filios amant, nunc pacem rogabunt." Imperator Romanus autem inquit: "Bellum cum viris gerimus, non cum pueris!"

   Deinde imperator magistrum vinctum cum pueris laetis in oppidum remisit.

Falisci: people of Falerii.	castra: camp.	imperator: commander.
vinctus: bound.	remitto: I send back.	

     OVER →

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

(Julius Caesar is warned to beware the Ides of March)

　　Dum Caesar ad <u>curiam</u> festinat, in itinere amicus eius epistulam ei dedit. In ea epistula amicus omnia consilia <u>coniuratorum</u> scripserat et nomina eorum dederat. Caesar epistulam accepit sed eam nondum legit. Mox ad <u>curiam</u> venit.
　　Ecce, inter cives in foro <u>Spurinnam</u> videt. <u>Spurinna</u> Caesarem de periculo iam monuerat et saepe exclamaverat, "Cave <u>Idus Martias</u>!" Caesar igitur, ubi eum ad ianuam <u>curiae</u> vidit, "Quid?" inquit, "Ubi est periculum, <u>Spurinna</u>? Venerunt enim <u>Idus Martiae</u> et ego sum <u>salvus</u>." Sed <u>Spurinna</u> tristis respondit, "Sed non <u>praeterierunt</u>."

curia: senate-house.	coniurati: conspirators.	Spurinna: Spurinna (a man's name).
Idus Martiae: Ides of March.	salvus: unharmed.	praetereo: I pass by.

(i)　　Where was Caesar going?
(ii)　　Whom did he meet on the way?
(iii)　　What did this person do?
(iv)　　What pieces of information did he give to Caesar?
(v)　　Where did Caesar see Spurinna?
(vi)　　What had Spurinna already often done?
(vii)　　Mention **two** things Caesar said to Spurinna at the door of the senate-house.
(viii)　　What was Spurinna's reply?
(ix)　　Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

festino, do, scribo, venio, video.

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

amicus, epistula, nomen, civis, periculum.

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

A.　　Translate into Latin:-

　　(a)　　Hercules was a brave man because he was the son of a god.　　　(16)

　　(b)　　Once upon a time Hercules did many difficult <u>tasks</u>.　　　(16)

　　(c)　　First he fought against a fierce lion with his <u>club</u>.　　　(16)

　　(d)　　Then he went into the <u>Underworld</u> to capture the dog, Cerberus.　　　(16)

　　(e)　　He dragged the dog from the <u>Underworld</u> and showed him to the king.　　　(16)

task: labor.　　club: fustis.　　Underworld: Orcus.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(The story of Paris and Helen)

Iuno, Minerva, Venus deae inter se <u>certaverunt</u>, quae esset <u>pulcherrima</u>! Paris princeps <u>Troianus</u> <u>iudicavit</u> Venerem esse <u>pulcherrimam</u>; nam haec dea Paridi Helenam, <u>pulcherrimam</u> feminam, promiserat.

Paris Spartam navigavit ut Helenam, uxorem Menelai regis, <u>abduceret</u>. Helena diu <u>resistere</u> non poterat. Mox Helena cum Paridi Troiam petivit. Haec <u>iniuria</u> erat <u>causa</u> belli, quod <u>Graeci</u> cum <u>Troianis</u> per decem annos gesserunt.

certo: I argue.	pulcher: beautiful.	Troianus: Trojan.	iudico: I judge.
abduco: I take away.	resisto: I resist.	iniuria: insult.	causa: cause.
Graecus: Greek.			

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 kind of nation was Carthage?
(ii) What was the importance of the battle of the Aegates Islands in 241 BC?
(iii) What action by Hannibal led to the Second Punic War?
(iv) What happened at the battle of Cannae in 216 BC?
(v) What major land reform did Tiberius Gracchus propose?
(vi) How was Jugurtha eventually captured by the Romans?
(vii) Who were the Cimbri and the Teutones? What happened to them?
(viii) What were the *Leges Corneliae*? What were their aims?
(ix) Which **three** men formed the First Triumvirate in 60 BC?
(x) Describe **two** reforms introduced by Julius Caesar as dictator.

B. Imagine you are Publius Scipio Africanus Maior. You have just left Rome for your estate in Campania. Write a letter to the Senate outlining your services to Rome. (20)

OR

Describe the main stages in the career of Marius. (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 role of a *lictor* in the Roman state?
    (ii) What was the function of the *tablinum* in a Roman house?
    (iii) What were the *Lares*?
    (iv) What was the *cursus honorum*?
    (v) Why was a person standing for public office called a *candidatus*?
    (vi) Describe what took place at the *Circus Maximus* in Rome.
    (vii) What was a *bulla*? What was its purpose?
    (viii) Why was the study of Greek so important for the Romans?
    (ix) List the **three** parts of a Roman citizen's name. Give an example.
    (x) What were the main writing instruments used by the Romans?

B. Look at the illustration below of objects used in the baths and answer the questions which follow:-
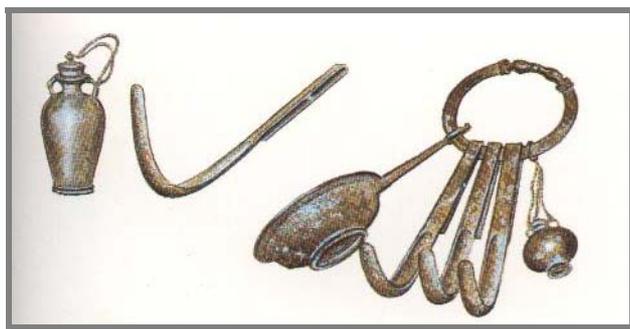
    (i) Name **two** of the objects in the illustration. (4)

    (ii) How were these **two** objects used? (4)

    (iii) Imagine you are a Roman who has just returned from a visit to the baths. Describe the route you took through the baths **and** what you did at each stage of your visit. (12)

Illustration for Q.6B is taken from *The Ancient City*, Connolly and Dodge, O.U.P.