



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission**

**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2011**

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**LATIN – ORDINARY 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:- (35)

Est mollis flamma medullas  
interea et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.  
uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur  
urbe furens, qualis coniecta cerva sagitta,  
quam procul incautam nemora inter Cresia fixit  
pastor agens telis liquitque volatile ferrum  
nescius; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat  
Dictaeos; haeret lateri letalis harundo.

VIRGIL

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

- (a) Briefly tell the story of how Aeneas came to Carthage.  
(b) How did Dido behave once she had fallen in love with Aeneas?  
(c) Why did Aeneas leave Dido and sail away?  
(d) What did Dido do after Aeneas had left her?  
(e) Dido is compared to a wounded deer. Is this a good comparison? Give a reason for your answer.  
(f) Write a short note about the life and work of Virgil.  
(g) Apart from this extract, which is your favourite extract or poem from the course? Say why you like it.

2. Translate into English:-

[80]

*(Scipio invades Africa from Sicily. Hannibal is recalled to Carthage by the Carthaginians)*

Interea imperator Romanus, nomine Scipio, ex Sicilia in Africam transivit. Prope Carthaginem ipsam pugnare voluit. Carthaginienses Romanis resistere vix poterant et Hannibalem domum revocare constituerunt.

Hannibal autem gemens et paene lacrimans verba legatorum audivit qui eum in Africam revocaverunt. Deinde iratus exclamavit: "Ego non armis Romanorum sed invidia Carthaginensium victus sum. Nam cives mei novas copias ad me mittere noluerunt."

imperator: general.  
arma: weapons.

resisto (+ Dat.): I resist.  
invidia: jealousy.

revoco: I recall.  
copiae: forces.

gemens: groaning.

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

*(How the hyacinth flower got its name)*

Hyacinthus, filius regis Lacedaemonii, notus inter omnes propter pulchritudinem erat. Deus Apollo eum amabat. Olim Hyacinthus cum deo discum iaciebat.

Tum Zephyrus, deus venti, propter invidiam, quod puer Apollinem amabat, Zephyrum autem non amabat, ventum magnum emisit. Itaque ingens discus Apollinis caput Hyacinthi percussit. Statim Hyacinthus mortuus humi cecidit.

Postea in eo loco flos pulcher e terra surgebat. Hic flos ab omnibus 'hyacinthus' est vocatus.

Lacedaemonius: Spartan.  
discus: discus.  
cado: I fall.

propter: because of.  
invidia: jealousy.

pulchritudo: beauty.  
percussio: I hit.

- (i) Who was Hyacinthus?  
(ii) Why was he well known?  
(iii) Who loved Hyacinthus?  
(iv) What was Hyacinthus doing one day with Apollo?  
(v) Who was Zephyrus?  
(vi) Why was he jealous?  
(vii) What did Zephyrus do?  
(viii) What did Apollo's huge discus do?  
(ix) What happened to Hyacinthus?  
(x) What grew afterwards in that place?  
(xi) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

sum, amo, iacio, emitto, surgo.

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

deus, ventus, puer, caput, flos.

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

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Persephone was picking flowers with her friends near the water. (16)  
(b) The god, Pluto, took the beautiful girl to his kingdom. (16)  
(c) Her mother, Ceres, was sad because Pluto had snatched her daughter. (16)  
(d) Ceres searched for her daughter through all the lands. (16)  
(e) Then she saw an old man who had a sick son. (16)

to pick: lego, legere, legi, lectum (3). to search for: quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitum (3).

OVER →

OR

B. Translate into English:-

*(The First Labour of Hercules: Hercules kills the Nemean lion)*

Olim ingens leo in loco nomine Nemea habitabat. Incolae eius terrae leonem maxime timebant quod ferox erat. Rex Herculem leonem occidere et ad regiam portare iussit.

Hercules diu cum leone fuste et sagittis pugnabat. Sed frustra. Tandem Hercules leonem manibus suis occidere poterat.

Tum Hercules leonem mortuum in humeris ad regiam portavit. Ubi rex ipse leonem mortuum vidit perterritus erat. Rex Herculem iussit extra muros oppidi manere.

incola: inhabitant.  
humerus: shoulder.

regia: palace.

fustis: club, stick.

sagitta: arrow.

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) Briefly explain the situation that caused the First Punic War.
- (ii) Describe the route taken by Hannibal to invade Italy in the Second Punic War.
- (iii) How did the Romans react when defeated at Lake Trasimene in 217 BC?
- (iv) What happened to Carthage when it was defeated by the Romans in 146 BC?
- (v) Who was Viriathus and how did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (vi) Name **two** of the land reforms of Tiberius Gracchus.
- (vii) Who was Mithridates? How did he come into conflict with the Romans?
- (viii) Who was Catiline? What did he attempt to do?
- (ix) What happened to Crassus, the third member of the First Triumvirate?
- (x) In what circumstances did Julius Caesar use the words *veni, vidi, vici*?

B. Imagine you are **Sulla** and have just resigned the dictatorship. Write a letter to the Senate describing all that you have done for Rome.

(20)

OR

Write an account of the main stages in the career of **Publius Scipio Africanus Maior**, the conqueror of Hannibal.

(20)

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

- (i) What kind of education did a Roman girl normally receive?
- (ii) What was a *lararium* in a Roman house? Where was it usually situated?
- (iii) What was the main difference between a *domus* and a *villa*?
- (iv) What kinds of entertainment were often provided at a Roman *cena*?
- (v) What was a *toga praetexta*? Who would wear it?
- (vi) Describe **two** customs connected with Roman funerals.
- (vii) What was the role of an aedile in the Roman state?
- (viii) Explain why Greek slaves were often the most expensive.
- (ix) What was the role of an *augur* in Roman religion?
- (x) Who were the *equites* in Roman society?

B. Look at this illustration of the victor in a chariot race about to receive his palm of victory and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Name the **four** colours that identified the different teams in a chariot race. (4)
- (ii) Describe **two** of the main features of a Roman circus or chariot-racing stadium. (6)
- (iii) Imagine you are a charioteer who has just won a chariot-race at the *Circus Maximus*. Write a letter to a friend describing the event. (10)

Illustration for Q. 6B comes from [www.vroma.org/~bmcmanus/circus.html](http://www.vroma.org/~bmcmanus/circus.html)

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