



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2012

LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 21 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

1.

[80]

(i) Translate **the first six lines** into English:-

(35)

Iam steterant acies ferro mortique paratae,
iam lituus pugnae signa daturus erat;
cum raptae veniunt inter patresque virosque,
inque sinu natos, pignora cara, tenent.
ut medium campi passis tetigere capillis,
in terram posito procubuere genu. **6**
et quasi sentirent, blando clamore nepotes
tendebant ad avos bracchia parva suos.
tela viris animique cadunt, gladiisque remotis
dant soceri generis accipiuntque manus;
laudatasque tenent natas, scutoque nepotem
fert avus: hic scuti dulcior usus erat.

OVID

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

- (a) Who were the women described as 'raptae' (line 3)? What had happened to them?
- (b) Explain what the women are trying to do in this extract.
- (c) Explain what is happening in the second half of the extract (lines 7 – 12).
- (d) Who are the 'nepotes'? Mention **two** things that make them appealing.
- (e) Describe another poem or extract that you enjoyed reading and say why you liked it.
- (f) Write a short note on the life and work of Ovid.

2. Translate into English:-

[80]

(The infant Hercules strangles two serpents sent by Juno to kill him)

Pater Herculis erat Iuppiter et mater erat Alcmena. Hercules erat fortissimus omnium hominum. Sed Iuno, regina deorum, Herculem adhuc infantem necare volebat. Itaque Iuno misit duos serpentes saevos qui media nocte domum Alcmenae venerunt.

Ibi parvus Hercules cum fratre suo in cubiculo dormiebat. Ubi serpentes appropinquaverunt, frater Herculis perterritus magna voce matrem vocavit. Sed Hercules ipse statim ingentes serpentes manibus suis rapuit et necavit.

adhuc: still.

serpens: serpent.

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

(The most difficult of the labours of Hercules: to drag the three-headed dog Cerberus from the Underworld)

Rex Herculem iam virum duodecim labores facere iussit. Inter omnes labores hic erat difficillimus. Necessae erat Herculi canem Cerberum ex Orco in lucem trahere. Sed nemo antea ex Orco reverenat. Atque Cerberus erat monstrum ferox qui tria capita habebat.

Hercules regi paruit et statim in Orcum descendit. Ibi cum magno periculo Cerberum manibus rapuit et ex Orco in lucem et ad urbem regis traxit. Sic Hercules post duodecim annos duodecim labores confecit. Tandem post longam vitam Hercules in caelum ascendit et Iuppiter filio suo immortalitatem dedit.

duodecim: twelve.

Orcus: the Underworld.

revenio: I come back.

monstrum: monster.

immortalitas: immortality.

- (i) What did the king order Hercules to do?
(ii) What was the most difficult of the labours of Hercules?
(iii) What had nobody previously done?
(iv) Mention **two** things that are said about Cerberus.
(v) Did Hercules obey the king's order?
(vi) Which phrase tells you that this was a dangerous task?
(vii) Where did Hercules drag Cerberus to?
(viii) How long did it take Hercules to complete his twelve labours?
(ix) What happened to Hercules at the end of his long life?
(x) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

iubeo, traho, habeo, descendo, do.

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

rex, canis, lux, vita, filius.

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

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Apollo was a god, who loved the beautiful nymph, Daphne. (16)
(b) Daphne fled into the woods because she did not love Apollo. (16)
(c) "Help me, father," the nymph begged the god of the river. (16)
(d) Her father changed the nymph into a beautiful tree. (16)
(e) Apollo said, "This is my beautiful tree." (16)

Apollo: Apollo –onis *m*.

Daphne: Daphne –es *f*.

to change: muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatum (1).

nymph: nympha –ae *f*.

river: flumen –inis *n*.

tree: arbor –oris *f*.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(The Tortoise and the Hare compete in a race)

Olim lepus testudini dixit, “Bene curro. Ego te vincere possum.”
Postquam lepus hoc dixit testudo respondit, “Non curro, sed lente ambulo. Ego tamen te vincere possum.”

Ubi hoc dixerunt, et lepus et testudo vincere voluerunt. Itaque lepus celeriter currere incepit. Testudo lente ambulare incepit. Postquam longe cucurrit, lepus “Iam vici,” inquit. “Currere non volo, dormire volo.”

Testudo tamen ambulare non cessavit. Testudo ambulavit – et ambulavit – et ambulavit. Lepus dormivit – et dormivit – et dormivit. Itaque testudo vicit.

lepus: hare. testudo: tortoise. et ... et: both ... and.
longe: a long way. cesso: I cease.

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)

Illustration for Q. 6B comes from www.flickr.com/photos/16472880@N06/5094028932/sizes/1/in/photostream/

Blank Page

Blank Page

Blank Page