**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2014

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LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL
(400 marks)

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THURSDAY, 19 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

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1. [80]

(i) Translate **the first six lines** into English:- (35)

> Limen ut intravit, luctus videt omnia plena;
>> iam spes in puero nulla salutis erat.
> matre salutata (mater Metanira vocatur)
>> tangere dignata est os puerile suo.
> pallor abit, subitasque vident in corpore vires.
>> tantus caelesti venit ab ore vigor.   **6**
> tota domus laeta est: hoc est, materque paterque
>> nataque: tres illi tota fuere domus.

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

(a) Why had the goddess Ceres been wandering the world before she entered the house?

(b) Explain why the family in the house was so sad.

(c) How did Ceres help them?

(d) How does the mood of the family change in the last **two** lines of the extract?

(e) Which extract or poem on the course do you find the most interesting?
Give **two** reasons for your answer.

(f) Write a short account of the life and works of Ovid.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(Ceres finds out what has happened to her daughter, Proserpina. She asks Jupiter for help to get her back from Pluto, the god of the Underworld.)

Interea Ceres filiam Proserpinam <u>ubique</u> <u>quaerebat</u>. Tristis in <u>Siciliam</u> venit ubi <u>nympha</u> inquit: 'noli lacrimare, Ceres. Iam apud <u>inferos</u> Proserpina est regina. Ego ipsa eam vidi.'
Ceres ad regem deorum festinavit et: 'da mihi auxilium,' inquit. 'Filiam mihi redde!'
Iuppiter cum fratre Plutone locutus est. Rex deorum rem ita <u>composuit</u>. <u>Quotannis</u> Proserpina sex <u>menses</u> apud Plutonem manebat et sex <u>menses</u> apud Cererem. Ceres erat laeta.

ubique: *everywhere*	quaero: *I search for*	Sicilia: *Sicily*
nympha: *nymph*	inferi: *the dead, the Underworld*	compono: *I arrange*
quotannis: *every year*	mensis: *month*	

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

(How the Trojan War began)

Causa Belli Troiani erat Helena, femina Graeca. Helena, pulcherrima feminarum, uxor erat Menelai regis. Paris, filius regis Troiani, Spartam venit ubi Helena habitabat. Helena Menelao fidelis non erat et Paridem amavit.

Helena cum Paride Troiam clam navigavit et Menelaus iratus erat. Ubi Menelaus auxilium omnium Graecorum oravit, multae naves, multi milites convenerunt. Mox Menelaus naves et milites Troiam duxit nam Helenam referre cupivit.

causa: *cause*	bellum: *war*	Troianus: *Trojan*	Helena: *Helen*
Graecus: *Greek*	Menelaus: *Menelaus*	Paris: *Paris*	Sparta: *Sparta*
Troia: *Troy*	clam: *secretly*		

(i)   Who was the cause of the Trojan War?
(ii)   What kind of woman was Helen?
(iii) Who was her husband?
(iv)   Who was Paris?
(v)   What did Helen do when Paris came to Sparta?
(vi)   When Helen sailed to Troy with Paris how did Menelaus feel?
(vii) What happened when Menelaus asked for help?
(viii) What did Menelaus do then?
(ix)   What did he want to do?
(x)   Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

<div align="center">sum, venio, habito, duco, cupio.</div>

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

<div align="center">femina, uxor, auxilium, navis, miles.</div>

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

A.   Translate into Latin:-

(a)   Once upon a time a lion was slowly wandering in a big forest. (16)

(b)   The lion was sad because a big thorn was in its foot. (16)

(c)   A shepherd removed the thorn in order to help the lion. (16)

(d)   Afterwards soldiers threw the shepherd to the lions in the arena. (16)

(e)   The brave lion saved the shepherd who was terrified. (16)

thorn: spina, -ae, *f.*   *shepherd*: pastor, -oris, *m.*
arena: arena, -ae, *f.*

B. Translate into English:-

*(The Romans won the First Punic War and then Hannibal invaded Italy
in the Second Punic War)*

Romani tria <u>bella</u> contra <u>Poenos</u> gesserunt ut <u>Carthaginem</u> superarent. Primo <u>bello</u> Romani insulam <u>Siciliam</u> ceperunt et deinde pacem cum <u>Poenis</u> fecerunt.

<u>Bellum</u> secundum longissimum erat nam dux <u>Poenorum</u>, Hannibal nomine, fortissimus erat et consilium novum cepit. Hannibal cum Romanis in mari non pugnavit, sed in <u>Hispaniam</u> cum <u>exercitu</u> navigavit. Hannibal ex <u>Hispania</u> <u>trans</u> <u>Alpes</u> in Italiam <u>exercitum</u> <u>clam</u> duxit.

bellum: *war*	Poenus: *Carthaginian*	Carthago: *Carthage*
Sicilia: *Sicily*	Hispania: *Spain*	exercitus: *army*
trans: *across*	Alpes: *Alps*	clam: *secretly*

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 the importance of the battle of the Aegates Islands in 241 BC?
(ii) Explain why Hannibal's attack on Saguntum led to the Second Punic War.
(iii) How did Archimedes help to defend Syracuse? What happened to him when the Romans captured the city in 211 BC?
(iv) What were the *latifundia*? How did they affect Rome?
(v) Who were the Cimbri and the Teutones? What happened to them?
(vi) How did Sulla first win recognition as a military leader?
(vii) Describe **two** reforms Marius made in the Roman army.
(viii) Which three men formed the First Triumvirate in 60 BC?
(ix) What was the significance of Caesar crossing the Rubicon in 49 BC?
(x) Why did Pompey flee to Egypt? What happened to him there?

B. Ten years after his brother's death, **Gaius Gracchus** followed in his political footsteps and also died violently.
Describe the main events of his career. (20)

OR

Cicero's life was brutally ended in 43 BC by the soldiers of Mark Antony.
Write an account of the main stages in **Cicero's** 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 purpose of a *bulla*?
(ii) What kind of building was an *insula*? List **two** disadvantages of living there.
(iii) What was the role of a *praetor* in the Roman state?
(iv) What was a *triclinium*? Describe its main features.
(v) What were the *fasces*? What did they symbolise?
(vi) List the **three** parts of a Roman citizen's name. Give an example of such a name.
(vii) What was a hypocaust? Describe its main features.
(viii) What was the role of a *grammaticus* in Roman society?
(ix) Name **two** types of gladiators. Describe how each type was armed.
(x) What was the role of a *materfamilias* in a Roman family?

B. Look at the illustration below of a *lararium* from the House of the Vettii in Pompeii and answer the questions which follow:- (20)

(i) Where would you normally expect to see a *lararium* in a Roman house? (2)

(ii) What was the function of a *lararium*? What were the *Lares* and *Penates*? (6)

(iii) Imagine you are a Roman boy or girl. You have been asked to explain Roman religious customs to friends in the provinces.
Write a letter including information about the major gods and goddesses; the Vestal Virgins; sacrifice and the *augur* and *haruspex*. (12)

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