



# **Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission**

**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017**

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**LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL**

(400 marks)

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**FRIDAY, 16 JUNE, AFTERNOON 2.00 – 4.30**

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1.

[80]

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

Iamque cibo vinoque graves somnoque iacebant,  
securumque quies alta per Argos erat.  
circum me gemitus morientum audire videbar:  
et tamen audieram quodque verebar, erat.  
sanguis abit; mentemque calor corpusque relinquit;  
inque novo iacui frigida facta toro.  
ut leni Zephyro graciles vibrantur aristae,  
frigida populeas ut quatit aura comas,  
aut sic, aut etiam tremui magis.

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

- (a) Briefly tell the story of Hypermnestra and her sisters.
- (b) What had their father ordered Hypermnestra and her sisters to do?
- (c) In the last three lines, to what **two** things does Hypermnestra compare her trembling?
- (d) In the second part of this story (extract XXI) Hypermnestra describes how she tried to obey her father's orders. What reasons does she give for not being able to do so?
- (e) Describe another poem or extract that you like on the course. Say why you like it.
- (f) Write briefly about the life and works of Ovid.

2. Translate into English:-

[80]

*(Ulysses makes a plan to capture Troy and end the siege)*

Graeci Troiam multos annos obsidebant. Quamquam Graeci saepe muros oppugnabant atque Graeci saepe milites Troianorum superaverant, non tamen oppidum Troianorum ceperunt. Tandem Ulixes clamat, 'oppidum gladiis non cepimus, consilio capiemus'. Tum Ulixes Graecis consilium ostendit.

Graeci celeriter parebant. Prope muros Troiae equum ligneum aedificaverunt. In equo multos viros fortissimos celaverunt. Tum ad litus discesserunt et equum prope muros oppidi reliquerunt.

Graecus: *Greek*  
oppugno: *I attack*  
ligneus: *wooden*

Troia: *Troy*  
Troianus: *Trojan*  
aedifico: *I build*

obsideo: *I besiege*  
Ulixes: *Ulysses*

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

*(The plan works and Troy is captured)*

Magna turba Troianorum ex oppido exivit. Unus e Graecis in silva prope equum se celaverat. Troiani eum ex silva traxerunt et multa rogabant. Graecus multa false respondebat. “Graeci ad litus discedunt. Mox ad Graeciam navigabunt. Graeci equum deae dederunt. Vos si equum in oppidum trahetis, milites in Graeciam ducetis et Graecos superabitis.”

Itaque Troiani equum in oppidum traxerunt. Omnes Troiani ridebant et gaudebant. Sed media nocte Graeci subito ex equo exiverunt. Graeci portas oppidi aperuerunt. Ceteri Graeci intraverunt. Itaque Graeci Troiam consilio ceperunt.

Troianus: *Trojan*  
Graecia: *Greece*

Graecus: *Greek*  
Troia: *Troy*

false: *falsely*

- (i) What did a large crowd of Trojans do?  
(ii) What had one of the Greeks done?  
(iii) What did the Trojans do to him?  
(iv) What did this Greek tell the Trojans about the other Greeks?  
(v) To whom did he say the Greeks had given the wooden horse?  
(vi) What did he say would happen if the Trojans brought the horse inside Troy?  
(vii) What did the Trojans do then?  
(viii) What was their mood as they did this?  
(ix) When did the Greeks come out of the wooden horse?  
(x) What did they do then?  
(xi) What did the rest of the Greeks do?  
(xii) And so how was Troy captured?  
(xiii) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

celo, traho, respondeo, duco, capio.

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

oppidum, silva, equus, litus, miles.

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

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Roman citizens liked to watch gladiators fighting. (16)  
(b) Many gladiators were enemies captured by the Roman soldiers. (16)  
(c) Before a fight the gladiators greeted the emperor in a loud voice. (16)  
(d) The best gladiators fought very bravely in order to win many fights. (16)  
(e) Finally a gladiator could win a wooden sword and his freedom. (16)

*Roman*: Romanus, -a, -um . *emperor*: imperator, -oris, m.  
*wooden*: ligneus, -a, -um *freedom*: libertas, -tatis, f.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(With the help of the gods Minerva and Mercury, Perseus kills the Gorgon Medusa)

Erant olim tres sorores, Gorgones, e quibus una, Medusa nomine, pulchra puella fuerat. Sed dea Minerva, ira commota, crines Medusae in serpentes vertit. Postea omnes qui caput Medusae spectaverant in lapidem vertebantur. Perseus tamen auxilio deorum Medusam occidit. Nam Minerva ei speculum dedit et Mercurius ei gladium dedit.

Itaque Perseus Medusam, dum dormit, per speculum spectavit, caput gladio abscidit et in sacco posuit. Perseus caput Medusae dedit Minervae, quae caput in medio scuto posuit.

crinis: *hair*  
lapis: *stone*  
saccus: *bag, sack*

serpens: *snake*  
speculum: *mirror*  
scutum: *shield*

verto: *I change*  
abscindo: *I cut off*

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) How did the Romans and the Carthaginians first come into conflict?
- (ii) Give **two** results of the First Punic War.
- (iii) Why was Quintus Fabius Maximus given the nickname Cunctator?
- (iv) Where was Zama? What happened there in 202 BC?
- (v) What caused Tiberius Gracchus to introduce his land reforms?
- (vi) How was Jugurtha eventually captured by the Romans?
- (vii) What happened at the battles of Aquae Sextiae and Vercellae?
- (viii) Who was M. Livius Drusus the Younger? How did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (ix) What was the significance of Julius Caesar crossing the Rubicon in 49 BC?
- (x) Give **two** reasons why Marcus Tullius Cicero is famous.

B. Describe the main stages in the life and career of **Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Minor (Scipio the Younger)**. (20)

OR

**Pompey** was once the greatest man in Rome but he died alone on the Egyptian shore. Write an account of the main stages in his life and 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 kind of education did a Roman girl normally receive?
- (ii) List the **three** parts of a Roman citizen's name. Give an example.
- (iii) Describe the relationship between *patronus* and *cliens* in Roman society.
- (iv) What was the role of a *quaestor* in the Roman state?
- (v) Who would say *ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia* and in what situation?
- (vi) What was the *cursus honorum* in Roman political life?
- (vii) Describe **two** customs connected with Roman funerals.
- (viii) Describe the main features and purpose of an *apodyterium*.
- (ix) Describe the main features and purpose of a *triclinium* in a Roman house.
- (x) Who were the Vestal Virgins and what was their role in Roman society?

B. Look at the picture of a Roman relief carving below and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Describe what is happening in the relief carving above. (2)
- (ii) Mention **two** ways in which you could become a slave in the Roman world. (4)
- (iii) Briefly describe the ceremony of manumission. (4)
- (iv) Slaves had a wide variety of occupations in the Roman world. Describe **two** of these occupations. Say which occupation you think was the best and which was the worst. (10)

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