



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2008

LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL  
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 19 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

1. (i) Translate **the first nine lines** into English:- [80]  
(35)

Ad fontem cervus, cum bibisset, restitit  
et in liquore vidit effigiem suam.  
ibi dum ramosa mirans laudat cornua  
crurumque nimiam tenuitatem vituperat,  
5 venantum subito vocibus conterritus  
per campum fugere coepit, et cursu levi  
canes elusit. silva tum excepit ferum,  
in qua retentis impeditus cornibus  
lacerari coepit morsibus saevis canum.  
10 tunc moriens edidisse vocem hanc dicitur:  
“o me infelicem, qui nunc demum intellego,  
utilia mihi quam fuerint quae despexeram,  
et quae laudaram quantum luctus habuerint.”

**PHAEDRUS**

- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifteen marks):- (45)
- (a) What did the stag especially admire about himself? Why did he admire them?  
(b) What did he not like about himself? What did he criticise about them?  
(c) Describe how you would illustrate this poem. You may use a sketch to help you.  
(d) At the end of the poem what did the stag say he finally understood?  
(e) A fable is usually intended to teach us a moral lesson. What would you say is the moral of this poem?  
(f) Write a brief account of the life and work of Phaedrus.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

*(The shepherd and the lion – Part 1)*

Olim pastor in silva errabat. In cavernam intravit quod defessus erat. Post breve tempus leo cavernae appropinquavit. Leo tamen pastorem non agitavit. Leo lacrimabat. Leo tristis pastori pedem ostendit.

Erat enim in pede spina ingens. Primo pastor perterritus erat, deinde leonem adiuvere voluit. Itaque pastor pedem inspexit et celeriter spinam extraxit. Pastor et leo tres annos in caverna habitabant atque amici erant.

pastor: shepherd.  
primo: at first.

caverna: cave.

agito: I chase.

spina: thorn.

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

[80]

*(The shepherd and the lion – Part 2)*

Postea milites Romani hunc pastorem comprenderunt quod Christianus erat. Tum Romani pastorem damnaverunt et ad arenam duxerunt. Romani pastorem miserum ad bestias iecerunt. Subito leo ingens ad eum festinavit. Pastor perterritus erat sed leo, ubi eum vidit, statim stetit. Deinde lente et placide homini appropinquavit et pedem ostendit.

Pastor laetus leonem agnovit et dixit, “tu es leo tristis! Spina erat in pede tuo”. Rex, ubi rem intellexit, leonem in silvas misit et pastorem liberavit.

pastor: shepherd.

comprehendo: I arrest.

Christianus: Christian.

damno: I condemn.

arena: arena.

bestia: wild beast.

placide: gently.

agnosco: I recognise.

spina: thorn.

libero: I free.

- (i) What did the Roman soldiers do to the shepherd? Why did they do this?  
(ii) What **two** things did the Romans do to the shepherd next?  
(iii) What was the last thing the Romans did to him?  
(iv) Suddenly what happened?  
(v) What did the lion do when it first saw the shepherd?  
(vi) What **two** things did the lion do after that?  
(vii) What was the reaction of the shepherd?  
(viii) What did the shepherd say?  
(ix) What **two** things did the king do when he understood what had happened?  
(x) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

duco, festino, video, sto, mitto.

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

miles, leo, pes, rex, silva.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Arion was a good poet who had a beautiful voice. (16)  
(b) The Sicilians gave money to him because he sang well. (16)  
(c) Soon he decided to sail home on a big ship. (16)  
(d) The sailors wanted to kill him in order to take his money. (16)  
(e) When Arion jumped into the sea a dolphin saved him. (16)

Sicilians: Siculi-orum *m*.

I jump: desilio, desilire, desilui, desultum (4).

dolphin: delphinus-i *m*.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(The story of Caesar and Cleopatra)

Iulius Caesar, postquam Alexandriam advenit, Cleopatram accessivit. Cleopatra erat soror regis Ptolemaei. Ptolemaeus et Cleopatra de regno pugnabant.

Difficile erat Cleopatrae ad Caesarem venire quod milites Ptolemaei vias urbis complebant. Itaque Cleopatra in tapete se convolvit. Deinde amicus, nomine Apollodorus, Cleopatram una cum tapete in umeros sustulit et eam ad Caesarem portavit. Haec calliditas Cleopatrae Caesarem valde delectavit.

accessio: I summon.  
una: together.  
valde: very much.

Ptolemaeus: Ptolemy.  
umerus: shoulder.  
sustulit: he lifted.

convolvo: I roll up.  
calliditas: cleverness.

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 *corvus* help the Romans to win naval victories over the Carthaginians?
- (ii) Give **two** results of the First Punic War.
- (iii) Name **two** islands that came under Roman control between the First and Second Punic Wars.
- (iv) What happened at the battle of Cannae in 216 BC?
- (v) Name **two** great cities destroyed by the Romans in 146 BC.
- (vi) Mention **two** major reforms proposed by Caius Gracchus.
- (vii) Who was Jugurtha and how did he come into conflict with the Romans?
- (viii) What happened at Aquae Sextiae and Vercellae?
- (ix) Name **two** of Sulla's reforms.
- (x) Who was Vercingetorix and what happened to him?

B. Describe the main stages in the career of **Hannibal**, the Carthaginian who kept his childhood oath of eternal enmity towards the Romans.

(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 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 role of a *quaestor* in the Roman state?
  - (ii) Name **two** features of the *atrium* in a Roman house.
  - (iii) Who were the Vestal Virgins and what was their role?
  - (iv) What were the *fasces* and what did they symbolise?
  - (v) What was the role of the *paterfamilias* when a new child was born into a Roman family?
  - (vi) Describe what took place at the *Colosseum* in Rome.
  - (vii) What was a *rhetor*? What was the most important aspect of his job?
  - (viii) Describe what happened in the *palaestra* at the Roman baths.
  - (ix) Name **two** of the responsibilities of an *aedile* in the Roman state.
  - (x) What was the ceremony of *manumissio*? Describe how it was carried out.
- B. Look at the illustration below of a Roman marriage ceremony and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Describe what is happening in the illustration. (6)
- (ii) Imagine you are a Roman boy or girl writing a letter to a friend in Greece. In your letter describe to your friend the main customs connected with Roman marriage ceremonies. (14)