

**AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA**  
**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2001**

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 LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL  
 (400 marks)  
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WEDNESDAY, 20 JUNE, AFTERNOON 2.00 - 4.30  
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1. (i) Translate into English:- (35) [80]

5 Egnatius, quod candidos habet dentes,  
 renidet usquequaque. si ad rei ventum est  
 subsellium, cum orator excitat fletum,  
 renidet ille; si ad pii rogum fili  
 lugetur, orba cum flet unicum mater,  
 renidet ille. quidquid est, ubicumque est,  
 quodcumque agit, renidet: hunc habet morbum,  
 neque elegantem, ut arbitror, neque urbanum.  
 CATULLUS

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

- (a) Why does Egnatius grin all the time?  
 (b) What kind of person do you think Egnatius was?  
 (c) The word 'renidet' is repeated throughout this poem. What does this suggest about Egnatius' behaviour?  
 (d) What **two** occasions are mentioned when a person would normally not grin?  
 (e) Write a short note about Catullus.  
 (f) Choose another poem on your course which you liked, and say what you liked about it.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

*(After Romulus became a god, he appeared to one of the Romans)*

Romulus qui erat primus rex Romanus, multos annos regnabat. Tandem Iuppiter Romulum ad caelum portavit. Ecce! Nubes densissima solem celavit. Magnus imber incidit. Omnes cives tremores senserunt. Fulgmina ad terram descenderunt. Cives fugerunt.

Proxima nocte senator Romanus Romulum in media via conspexit et vocem mirabilem audivit: "Gaudete, o cives Romani! Ego nunc sum deus et ex hoc tempore vos estis in mea tutela."

nubes: cloud. celo: I conceal. imber: shower of rain. fulmen: thunderbolt.  
 mirabilis: wonderful. gaudeo: I rejoice. tutela: protection.

OVER→

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

[80]

*(Aeneas at his father's tomb)*

Aeneas comites convocat et inquit, "Troiani, dies adest quo pater meus periit. Iam tempus est ad tumulum ire et patris memoriam colere."

Aeneas Troianos ad tumulum ducit. Ubi perveniunt, Aeneas vinum in terram fundit et flores in tumulum ponit. Patrem salutat: "Salve, sancte pater," inquit, et sacrificia sollemnia facit. Comites quoque dona ad tumulum ferunt.

Sic Aeneas patris memoriam colit. Ludos etiam facit et certamina. Alii Troiani spectant, alii certant.

iam: now. tumulus: tomb. colo: I pay respect to. fundo: I pour.  
pono: I place. certamen: contest, competition.

- (i) To whom is Aeneas speaking? Where are they from?
- (ii) What day does Aeneas say it is?
- (iii) According to Aeneas, what is it now time to do?
- (iv) What does Aeneas do when he reaches his father's tomb?
- (v) What does Aeneas do after he salutes his father?
- (vi) What do his companions do?
- (vii) In what unusual way does Aeneas commemorate his father's death?
- (viii) What part do the Trojans take in this unusual commemoration?
- (ix) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage:-

convoco, duco, pervenio, saluto, facio.

- (x) Give the Ablative Case, Singular, of **any two** of the following nouns which occur in the passage:-  
dies, pater, memoria, vinum, ludus.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) After many days the Trojans came to the island of Sicily. (16)
- (b) Here they saw Polyphemus, a huge monster. (16)
- (c) Because he was blind, Polyphemus was walking slowly towards the harbour. (16)
- (d) The monster was so big that the leader of the Trojans was afraid. (16)
- (e) "Run to the ships!" he said. "We are in great danger." (16)

Trojan: Troianus. monster: monstrum. blind: caecus. slowly: lente.  
I am afraid: timeo.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

*(Fabius changes tactics in order to get the better of Hannibal)*

Hannibal cum exercitu per Alpes montes in Italiam venit. Ibi tres imperatores clarissimos superavit. Quod Hannibal Romanos totiens superaverat, Fabius dictator creatus est. Fabius rationem belli mutavit. Non enim Fabius proelium commisit, sed Hannibalem a frumento aliisque rebus prohibebat. Sic Fabius fortitudinem exercitus augebat. Fabius hoc consilio rem publicam servavit. Fama eius rei semper apud Romanos mansit.

clarus: famous. totiens: so often. ratio: plan. muto: I change.  
proelium committo: I join battle. frumentum: corn. fortitudo: bravery.  
augere: I increase. servo: I save. fama: fame.

5. Roman History, 264 – 44 B.C. 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 *corvus*, and how did it help the Romans to win naval victories?
- (ii) What action by Hannibal led to the Second Punic War?
- (iii) What tactics helped Hannibal to win the battle of Cannae in 216 B.C.?
- (iv) Which famous mathematician was killed when the Romans captured the city of Syracuse in 211 B.C.?
- (v) Who used the words *Delenda est Carthago*, and in what circumstances?
- (vi) What caused Tiberius Gracchus to introduce his agricultural reforms?
- (vii) What was the importance of the battles of Aquae Sextiae and Vercellae?
- (viii) Who was Mithridates and how did he first cause a problem to the Romans?
- (ix) What powers did Pompey gain from the *Lex Gabinia*?
- (x) In what circumstances did Julius Caesar use the words, *Veni, vidi, vici*?

B. Write an outline of Sulla's military career. In your opinion, what kind of person was Sulla? (20)

OR

Cicero was a writer and scholar who was also actively involved in public life. Write an outline of the main events of his career in politics. (20)

OVER→

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 were the main duties of a  *censor*?
- (ii) What were the duties of a  *haruspex*?
- (iii) Who were the Vestal Virgins, and what was their role?
- (iv) What was the relationship between a  *patronus* and his  *clientes*?
- (v) In a Roman house, what was the  *impluvium*?
- (vi) Mention **two** customs connected with Roman wedding ceremonies.
- (vii) What was a  *bulla*, and what was its purpose?
- (viii) Mention **two** uses of olive oil in the Roman world.
- (ix) What was the  *aquila*, and what was its purpose in the Roman army?
- (x) Who were the  *equites*, and what was their role in Roman society?

B. Look at the illustration below of the Roman ceremony of manumission and answer the questions which follow:- (20)



- (i) Describe what happens at the ceremony of manumission. (4)
- (ii) Mention **two** common ways in which people became slaves in the Roman world. (4)
- (iii) Imagine you have been a slave in the Roman world for twenty years. You have served your master well and are now being set free. Describe your work during your years of slavery. Say why you are being set free, and what you plan to do once you are free. (12)