



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 2018

LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

FRIDAY 15 JUNE - AFTERNOON 2:00 – 4:30

1.

[80]

- (i) Translate **the first seven lines as far as 'respexit'** into English:- (35)

Iamque pedem referens casus evaserat omnes,
redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras,
pone sequens, (namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem),
cum subita incautum dementia cepit amantem,
ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere manes:
restitit, Eurydicenque suam iam luce sub ipsa
immemor heu! victusque animi respexit. ibi omnis 7
effusus labor atque immitis rupta tyranni
foedera, terque fragor stagnis auditus Avernis.

VIRGIL

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

- (a) Who was Eurydice? What had happened to her?
(b) How did Orpheus persuade the gods to let her return to him?
(c) Who was Proserpina? What was the condition she had made?
(d) What happened when Orpheus looked back?
(e) Describe what happened to Orpheus afterwards.
(f) This extract is from Virgil's *Georgics*. What things did Virgil write about in the *Georgics*?

2. Translate into English:-

[80]

(Picus, the king of Ausonia, loved only Canens, though many girls loved him)

Picus erat rex Ausoniae. Tam pulcher et bonus erat rex ut multae puellae, quae in Ausonia habitabant, eum amarent. Cotidie turba puellarum ad domum eius conveniebat ut Picum spectarent. Omnes puellae Pico nubere volebant.

Picus tamen omnes puellas spernebat nisi unam. Haec puella non solum pulchrior omnibus aliis erat sed etiam suavissime cantabat. Mox Picus puellam amavit. Canens quoque Picum amavit et laete uxor Pici facta est.

nubo: *I marry*

sperno: *I reject*

solum: *only*

suaviter: *sweetly*

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(Visiting friends on the island of Aegina, Cephalus began to tell the story of his wife and the goddess Aurora)

Cephalus erat senex. Ad insulam Aeginam venit. Cephalus in insula amicos habebat, quos multos annos non viderat. Unus ex amicis eum rogavit de hasta quam portabat. Cephalus respondit hastam mirabilem esse; 'Sed semper lacrimo' inquit, 'ubi hanc hastam specto, nam mortem meae uxori tulit. Uxor erat femina pulcherrima et suavissima, quam ego maxime amabam.'

Cephalus fabulam de vita sua amicis narrabat. 'Olim' inquit, 'dea Aurora me conspexit et abstulit, quod me amavit. Sed ego eam amare nolui, quod uxorem malebam.'

hasta: *spear* suavis: *sweet*

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 significance of the battle of the Aegates Islands in 241BC?
- (ii) Who was Hamilcar Barca? What role did he play in the Punic Wars?
- (iii) Describe the route taken by Hannibal to invade Italy in the Second Punic War.
- (iv) What is the meaning of *delenda est Carthago*? Who used these words?
- (v) Who was Viriathus? How did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (vi) Who were Marius' *mules*? How did they get this name?
- (vii) Who was Mithridates? How did he come into conflict with the Romans?
- (viii) Who introduced the *leges Corneliae*? Describe one of his main purposes.
- (ix) What powers did Pompey gain from the *lex Gabinia*? For what purpose?
- (x) Who was Vercingetorix? What happened to him?

B. The Gracchi brothers have been described as the first reformers in Roman politics. Describe the main events of the career of the younger brother **Gaius Gracchus**. (20)

OR

Describe the main stages of **Cicero's** public career that was so brutally ended in the proscriptions following Julius Caesar's assassination. (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 a *bulla*? What was its purpose?
- (ii) What was the role of a *haruspex* in Roman society?
- (iii) What were the main duties of a *praetor* in the Roman state?
- (iv) What was the ceremony of *manumissio*? Describe how it was carried out.
- (v) What was a *lararium* in a Roman house? Where was it usually situated?
- (vi) What were the *fasces*? What did they symbolise?
- (vii) Describe **two** customs connected with Roman weddings.
- (viii) Describe what happened in the *palaestra* at the Roman baths.
- (ix) What kind of a building was an *insula*? Describe its main features.
- (x) Why was a person standing for public office in Rome called a *candidatus*?

B. Look at the illustration below of charioteers on a mosaic and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Which **four** colours identified the different teams in a chariot race? (4)
- (ii) Describe **two** of the main features of a chariot racing stadium. (4)
- (iii) Imagine you are a Roman boy or girl who has just spent the day at the *Circus Maximus* in Rome. Write a letter to a friend describing what happened at the races there. (12)

There is no examination material on this page

There is no examination material on this page

Junior Certificate – Ordinary Level

Latin

Friday 15 June

Afternoon 2:00 – 4:30