



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2005

LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL  
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 23 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

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

Filia, consuetis ut erat comitata puellis,  
errabat nudo per sua prata pede.  
tot fuerant illic, quot habet natura, colores,  
pictaque dissimili flore nitebat humus.  
quam simul adspexit, “comites, accedite,” dixit,  
“et mecum plenos flore replete sinus.”  
6 plurima lecta rosa est; sunt et sine nomine flores.  
ipsa crocos tenues, liliaque alba legit.  
carpendi studio paulatim longius itur;  
et dominam casu nulla secuta comes.  
hanc videt, et visam patruus velociter aufert,  
regnaque caeruleis in sua portat equis.

**OVID**

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

- (a) Who is the *filia* (line 1)? Who is her mother?  
(b) Who is the *patruus* (line 11)? What part does he play in this story?  
(c) “An artist could paint a brilliant picture from the scene described in this poem.”  
Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.  
(d) Name the **three** flowers mentioned in the poem.  
(e) Write a short note about the life of Ovid.  
(f) Which is your favourite extract or poem from the course? What do you particularly like about it?

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(*King Midas is delighted with his gift from the god Bacchus*)

Deus Bacchus regi Midas promisit, “Tibi dabo quidquid vis.”  
“Omnia quae tango in aurum verte,” Midas deo respondit. Quamquam deus tristis fuit quod Midas tam stultus erat, ei dedit donum quod petiverat.

Rex abiit gaudens. Ramum ab arbore abripuit. Statim ramus aureus factus est. Etiam aqua in qua manum posuit aurea fuit. Ita rex sperabat se mox divitissimum futurum esse.

quidquid: whatever.  
stultus: foolish.  
arbor: tree.

tango: I touch.  
donum: gift.  
abripio: I snatch.

aurum: gold.  
gaudens: happy.  
dives: rich.

verto: I change.  
ramus: branch.

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

[80]

*(Midas soon regrets his choice of gift)*

Deinde servi cenam regi posuerunt. Rex panem ad os tulit, sed panis durus fuit. Vinum ex aureo poculo bibere voluit, sed cum vinum os tetigisset, aureum factum est.

Iam Midas intellexit quam stultus fuisset. Brachia splendida ad caelum sustulit et deum oravit ut sibi parceret. Bacchus, quod benignus erat, regem servavit.

panis: bread.

os: mouth.

durus: hard.

poculum: cup.

tango: I touch.

bracchium: arm.

splendidus: shining.

parco (+dative): I have mercy on.

benignus: kind.

- (i) What did the king's slaves do at the beginning of this passage?  
(ii) Describe in detail the first difficulty experienced by the king.  
(iii) Describe in detail the second difficulty experienced by the king.  
(iv) What did Midas now realise?  
(v) What did he do when he realised this?  
(vi) What did Midas beg the god to do?  
(vii) What are we told about the character of Bacchus?  
(viii) What did Bacchus do for Midas?  
(ix) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

pono, fero, sum, volo, oro.

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

servus, cena, rex, caelum, deus.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Hannibal crossed the mountains with his soldiers in order to invade Italy. (16)  
(b) The soldiers were very happy when they saw Italy. (16)  
(c) For many years they fought bravely against the Romans in Italy. (16)  
(d) The Romans were angry and they decided to sail to Africa. (16)  
(e) Hannibal returned home but the Romans defeated him there. (16)

I invade: invado

happy: laetus

I decide: constituo

OR

B. Translate into English:-

*(Fabius uses delaying tactics against Hannibal)*

Hannibal postquam Alpes transivit tres imperatores clarissimos in Italia vicit. Contra eum igitur Fabius dictator missus est. Fabius rationem belli mutavit. Non enim cum Hannibale proelium commisit, sed Hannibalem et exercitum eius a frumento aliisque rebus prohibebat. Hoc consilio rem publicam servavit et fama eius rei semper apud Romanos mansit. Romani igitur Fabium magnopere laudabant.

imperator: general.

clarus: famous.

ratio: strategy.

muto: I change.

proelium committo: I join battle.

exercitus: army.

frumentum: corn.

prohibeo: I keep away from.

fama: fame.

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) Name **two** islands that came into the control of the Romans between the First and Second Punic Wars.
- (iii) What happened at Lake Trasimene in 217 BC?
- (iv) Where was Zama and what happened there in 202 BC?
- (v) Which city did Scipio Aemilianus destroy in 146 BC? Which city did he destroy in 133 BC?
- (vi) What were *latifundia* and what effect did they have on Roman society?
- (vii) Who was Jugurtha and how did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (viii) What powers did Pompey obtain through the *Lex Manilia* and for what purpose?
- (ix) Who was Clodius and what happened to him?
- (x) Why did Julius Caesar say *alea iacta est* when he crossed the Rubicon in 49 BC?

B. Imagine you are Sulla about to resign the dictatorship. Write a letter to the Senate in which you review your career **and** justify your decision to resign.

(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 were the main duties of an *aedile*?
- (ii) What were the duties of a *paedagogus* in a Roman family?
- (iii) Describe the main features of the *atrium* in a Roman house.
- (iv) What was the role of a *tribunus plebis* in the Roman state?
- (v) Describe what happened at a Roman *cena*.
- (vi) What kind of education did a Roman girl normally receive?
- (vii) What was the *Colosseum* and what happened there?
- (viii) Describe what happened at the ceremony of *manumissio*.
- (ix) Describe **two** customs connected with Roman funerals.
- (x) Describe the main features of the *caldarium* in a Roman baths building.

B. Look at this statue of a Vestal Virgin and answer the questions which follow:- (20)



- (i) Who was Vesta? What was the role of the Vestal Virgins? (8)
- (ii) Imagine you are a Roman who has been asked to explain some of your main religious beliefs to friends in the provinces. Write a letter of explanation including information about some of the following: the *Lares* and *Penates*; the major gods and goddesses; sacrifice and the *augur* and *haruspex*. (12)

(Illustration for Q.6B taken from *The Roman Forum*, Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma, Electa, p.57)