



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2010

LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 24 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

1.

[80]

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

(35)

Vix ea fatus erat, summo cum monte videmus
ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
pastorem Polyphemum, et litora nota petentem,
monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat;
lanigerae comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas
solamenque mali.
postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aequora venit,
luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem
dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
iam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.

VIRGIL

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

- (a) Who was Polyphemus? What had happened to him?
- (b) What animals did Polyphemus have with him? What did they provide for him?
- (c) What did Polyphemus do when he reached the shore?
- (d) Do you think this is a good description of a monster? Give **two** reasons.
- (e) Do you feel sorry for Polyphemus? Give reasons for your answer.
- (f) Apart from this extract which poem or extract on the course did you enjoy most? Give reasons for your choice.

2. Translate into English:-

[80]

(The story of Romulus and Remus – Part 1)

Numitor rex Albanorum erat sed frater Amulius regnum rapuit et regem e terra expulsit. Numitor filium non habebat. Unam tamen filiam habebat, Rheam Silviam. Rhea Silvia mater erat geminorum puerorum, Romuli et Remi. Deus Mars pater erat puerorum.

Amulius filios Rheae timebat. Itaque servum iussit pueros rapere et in fluvium iacere. Servus autem pueros in cista posuit et fluvius cistam ad ripam portavit.

Albani: people of Alba Longa.
cista: box, container.

expello: I drive out.
ripa: river-bank.

geminus: twin.

fluvius: river.

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

[80]

(The story of Romulus and Remus – Part 2)

Parvi pueri lacrimabant et lupa pueros perterritos in ripa invenit. Lupa pueros miseros non necavit sed in speluncam suam portavit et ibi eos nutrivit. Avis quoque pueris cibum dedit. Pastor Faustulus pueros ibi invenit et in casam suam portavit. Uxor Faustuli pueros per multos annos curabat.

Post multos annos filii Rhae duces pastorum erant. Iuvenes Romulus et Remus Amulium scelestum necaverunt ut Numitori regnum suum redderent. Tandem filii laeti matrem Rheam salutaverunt.

lupa: she-wolf.
avis: bird.

ripa: river-bank.
pastor: shepherd.

spelunca: cave.
casa: hut.

nutrio: I suckle.

- (i) What were the little boys doing on the river-bank?
(ii) Who found them there?
(iii) What did she not do when she found them?
(iv) What **two** things did she do?
(v) What did the bird do?
(vi) What did the shepherd Faustulus do when he found the boys?
(vii) What did the shepherd's wife do?
(viii) What did the sons of Rhea become after many years?
(ix) What did they do when they were young men? Why did they do that?
(x) Finally what did the sons of Rhea do?
(xi) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

invenio, porto, do, sum, reddo.

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

puer, filius, dux, regnum, mater.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Hermione was the daughter of Helen, who lived in Greece. (16)
(b) The little girl was sad because her mother sailed to Troy. (16)
(c) The sad girl cried out, 'Why did you go away without me, mother?' (16)
(d) After many years Helen returned to Greece with the girl's father. (16)
(e) When her mother returned the girl recognised her by her beauty. (16)

Hermione: *Hermiona –ae f.*
Troy: *Troia –ae f.*
beauty: *pulchritudo –inis f.*

Helen: *Helena –ae f.*

to recognise: *agnosco, agnoscere, agnovi, agnitum (3).*

Greece: *Graecia –ae f.*

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(Narcissus falls in love with his own reflection and gives his name to a flower)

Narcissus iuvenis pulcherrimus erat. Sed erat superbus et iram omnium movebat. Dei puerum infelicem punire constituerunt. Itaque cum Narcissus imaginem suam in aqua vidisset, amore pulchritudinis suae superatus est.

Narcissus imaginem suam, quae in aqua erat, diu captabat sed frustra. Tandem dolore mortuus est. E terra statim flos pulcher surgebat. Hic flos ab omnibus 'Narcissus' nominatus est et saepe prope aquam crescit.

infelix: unlucky.

imago: reflection.

pulchritudo: beauty.

capto: I try to grasp.

nomino: I name.

cresco: I grow.

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) Who was Regulus? What part did he play in the First Punic War?
- (ii) Who was Hamilcar Barca? What was his role in the wars between Rome and Carthage?
- (iii) What part did Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator play in the war against Hannibal?
- (iv) Where was Zama? What happened there in 202 BC?
- (v) How did Scipio Aemilianus get the titles Numantinus and Africanus?
- (vi) Who were 'Marius's mules'? How did they get this name?
- (vii) Who was Livius Drusus? Why was he murdered in 91 BC?
- (viii) What was the significance of Sulla's march on Rome in 88 BC?
- (ix) Who was Sertorius? How did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (x) Describe **two** reforms introduced by Julius Caesar when he became dictator.

B. Imagine you are Gaius Gracchus. Write a *laudatio funebris* (funeral speech) for your murdered brother **Tiberius Gracchus** in which you praise the main achievements of his career.

(20)

OR

Pompey was one of Rome's greatest generals and politicians. Write an account of the main stages in his career.

(20)

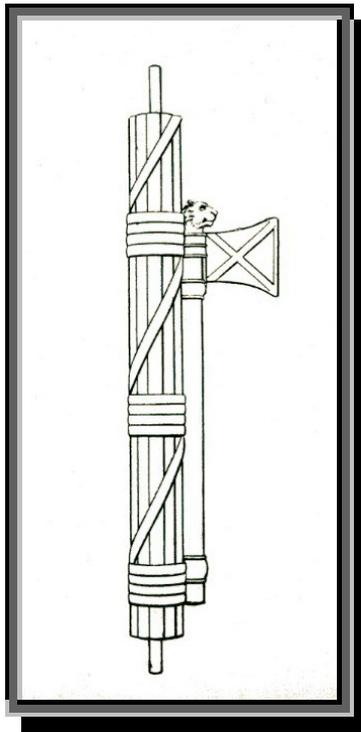
6. Roman Social Life and Civilisation. Answer Section A and Section B.

[40]

A. Attempt **five** of the following questions. Answers should be no longer than one or two sentences. (20)

- (i) What was the job of a *grammaticus*?
- (ii) What was a *bulla*? What was its purpose?
- (iii) List the **three** parts of a Roman citizen's name. Give an example of such a name.
- (iv) What was the *Colosseum*? What happened there?
- (v) What was the ceremony of *manumissio*? Describe what happened.
- (vi) Describe the main features of a *palaestra*. What activities took place there?
- (vii) Name **two** Roman gods or goddesses. Describe their roles.
- (viii) Describe any **two** Roman writing materials.
- (ix) What was a *triclinium*? Describe its main features.
- (x) What was the role of the *paterfamilias* in a Roman family?

B. Look at the illustration below of the *fasces* and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Of what are the *fasces* made up? (2)
- (ii) Who would carry the *fasces*? What did the *fasces* symbolise? (6)
- (iii) Imagine you are a young Roman studying in Greece. Explain the Roman *cursus honorum* to your Greek friends. (12)

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