



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2009

LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL  
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 18 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

1. (i) Translate into English:- [80]  
(35)

Ipse cava solans aegrum testudine amorem  
te, dulcis coniunx, te solo in litore secum,  
te veniente die, te decedente canebat.  
Taenarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis,  
et caligantem nigra formidine lucum  
ingressus, manesque adiit regemque tremendum  
nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda.

**VIRGIL**

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

- (a) What special skill is Orpheus famous for?
- (b) Briefly tell the story of how Orpheus' wife Eurydice died.
- (c) When Orpheus enters the Underworld what is he allowed to do?
- (d) How does Orpheus lose Eurydice for a second time?
- (e) What happens to Orpheus at the end of these extracts?
- (f) Write a short note about the life and work of Virgil.
- (g) Apart from this extract, which is your favourite extract or poem from the course? Say why you like it.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

*(The Romans kidnap the Sabine girls to be their wives)*

Romulus ludos Neptuni paravit et gentes finitimas ad spectaculum invitavit. Multi homines convenerunt quod novam urbem videre volebant. Multi viri Sabini quoque venerunt cum liberis et uxoribus.

Ubi tempus spectaculi venit et omnes spectatores sedebant, Romulus signum dedit. Iuvenes Romani celeriter ingressi sunt ut puellas Sabinas raperent. Primo puellae iratissimae erant sed Romulus dixit, 'vos uxores nostrae et feminae Romanae eritis.' Mox puellae non iam tristes sed laetae erant.

finitimus: neighbouring.

spectator: spectator.

signum: signal.

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

[80]

*(Proserpina is kidnapped by Pluto, the god of the Underworld)*

In insula Sicilia prope urbem Aetnam est lacus altus. Silvae magnae lacum cingunt et in umbra arborum crescunt multi flores. Hic olim Proserpina cum amicis ambulabat. Dum puella flores quaerebat et longius errabat, Pluto, deus Tartari, eam conspexit. Pluto Proserpinam vidit, amavit, rapuit. Puella magna voce clamavit, 'mater et amicae, me adiuuate,' sed frustra. Amicae enim vocem Proserpinae non audiverunt.

Interea Pluto per altum lacum, per montes altos equis festinavit. Proserpina semper clamabat, sed nemo audivit.

Sicilia: Sicily.

Aetna: Etna.

lacus: lake.

altus: deep, high.

cingo: I surround.

umbra: shade.

arbor: tree.

cresco: I grow.

hic: here.

quaero: I look for.

Tartarus: the Underworld.

- (i) Where was the deep lake?  
(ii) What surrounded the deep lake?  
(iii) What was growing in the shade of the trees?  
(iv) What was Proserpina doing there?  
(v) Who caught sight of her then?  
(vi) What happened when he saw her?  
(vii) What did Proserpina do then?  
(viii) Why was it in vain?  
(ix) What was Pluto doing in the meantime?  
(x) Although Proserpina kept on shouting all the time, what happened?  
(xi) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

sum, ambulo, conspicio, video, audio.

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

insula, urbs, flos, deus, vox.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Orpheus was sad because his beautiful wife was dead. (16)  
(b) Therefore he decided to go to the Underworld, the home of Pluto. (16)  
(c) The brave Orpheus sang sweetly to the evil god of the Underworld. (16)  
(d) Then the god, Pluto, gave his wife back to the faithful Orpheus. (16)  
(e) 'You cannot look at your wife,' warned the goddess of the Underworld. (16)

Orpheus: Orpheus -i m. Underworld: Tartarus -i m. Pluto: Pluto -onis m. sweetly: suaviter.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(Diogenes proves a point when he is invited to dinner by a rich man)

Vir dives Diogenem ad cenam invitavit. Diogenes togam sordidam gerebat. Cum domum viri divitis advenisset, intrare non poterat. Servi inquiunt, 'abi, sceleste! Tu es pauper!' Diogenes domum suam rediit et togam mutavit. Tum Diogenes domum viri divitis regressus statim intrare poterat.

Nunc servi ei cibum offerebant et vinum fundeabant. Diogenes tamen cibum et vinum in sinum togae fundebat. 'Bibe!' inquit, 'et cibum consume, o optima toga! Nam tu, non ego, ad cenam invitata es!'

dives: rich.  
pauper: poor.  
sinus: fold.

toga: toga.  
muto: I change.  
consumo: I eat.

sordidus: dirty.  
offerō: I offer.

inquiunt: (they) say.  
fundo: I pour.

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) Explain why Hannibal's attack on Saguntum led to the Second Punic War.
- (iii) Describe the route taken by Hannibal to invade Italy.
- (iv) What happened at the battle of Lake Trasimene in 217BC?
- (v) What were the *latifundia* and how did they affect Roman society?
- (vi) Where were the ancient countries of Macedonia and Achaia?
- (vii) Who was Bocchus? How was he involved in the war with Jugurtha?
- (viii) Who introduced the *leges Corneliae*? Describe **one** of his main purposes.
- (ix) Who was Clodius? How was he involved in Roman politics?
- (x) What happened on the Ides of March in 44 BC?

B. Imagine you are the son of **Marius**. Your father has just died in his seventies after being made consul for the seventh time. Write a *laudatio funebris* (funeral speech) in which you outline the main achievements of his career.

(20)

OR

Write an account of the main stages of **Cicero's** career as an orator, a writer and a politician.

(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 duties of a *paedagogus* in a Roman family?
- (ii) Describe the relationship between a *patronus* and his *clientes* in Roman society.
- (iii) What were the *Lares* and *Penates* in Roman religion?
- (iv) Where was the *impluvium* in a Roman house? What was its function?
- (v) Name and describe **two** articles of clothing worn by a Roman woman.
- (vi) Describe **two** customs connected with Roman weddings.
- (vii) How was a *censor* appointed in the Roman state? What was his role?
- (viii) Explain why the study of Greek was so important for the Romans.
- (ix) What was the role of a *haruspex* in Roman religion?
- (x) Give **two** reasons why olive oil was so important in Roman society.

B. Look at this illustration of the *Colosseum* as it is today and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Describe the main features of a Roman amphitheatre. (4)
- (ii) Name **two** types of gladiator and say how they were armed. (4)
- (iii) Imagine you are a successful gladiator who has just received the wooden sword. Write a letter to a friend in which you look back on your career in the arena. (12)