



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2007

LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 21 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

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

5 Bracchia iam restant: quae restant, bracchia tendit,
et lacrimis per adhuc humana fluentibus ora,
“accede, o coniunx, accede, miserrima,” dixit,
“dumque aliquid superest de me, me tange: manumque
accipe, dum manus est, dum non totum occupat anguis.”
ille quidem vult plura loqui: sed lingua repente
in partes est fissa duas; nec verba volenti
sufficiunt: quotiensque aliquos parat edere questus,
sibilat: hanc illi vocem natura reliquit.

OID

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

- (a) What are the names of the husband and wife in this extract?
(b) What is happening to the husband in this extract?
(c) What later happens to the wife?
(d) Why is it difficult for the husband to speak in the second half of this extract?
(e) What kind of noise does he make instead of speaking?
(f) Write a short note about the life of Ovid.
(g) Which is your favourite extract or poem from the course? Say why you like it.

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(The expulsion of Tarquin the Proud, last king of the Romans)

Tarquinius Superbus ultimus rex Romanus erat. Tarquinius templum in Capitolio aedificavit et colonias in Italia collocabat. Bellum contra finitimos paravit. Volscos saepe superabat et oppida capiebat.

Sed Romani neque Tarquinius neque Sextum, filium Tarquinii, amaverunt. Nam pater et filius scelesti erant. Itaque populus contra eos coniuravit. Tarquinius et filius in Etruriam fugerunt, ubi olim habitaverant. Nemo post Tarquinius inter Romanos regnavit. Duo consules imperium habebant.

ultimus: last.

colonia: colony.

Volsci: the Volscians.

regno: I reign.

Capitolium: the Capitoline hill.

colloco: I place.

coniuro: I conspire.

imperium: chief command.

aedifico: I build.

finitimus: neighbour.

Etruria: Etruria.

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

[80]

(The lion's share: an animal fable)

Olim leo et onager bestias agitabant. Leo erat ferox; onager erat celer. Multas bestias igitur ceperunt. Tum leo bestias in tres partes dividit.

"Ego," inquit, "primam partem capio, quod ego sum rex. Ego alteram partem quoque capio, quod sum amicus tuus. Tertia pars tamen est tua."

Interea leo tertiam partem avide spectabat. Mox fremuit et onagro ferociter dixit, "haec pars te in magnum periculum ducit. Te moneo; abi celeriter!"

onager: wild ass.

bestia: wild beast.

agito: I hunt.

divido: I divide.

avide: greedily.

fremo: I roar.

ferociter: fiercely.

- (i) What were the lion and the wild ass doing?
(ii) What made each animal successful at what he was doing?
(iii) What did the lion do with the wild beasts they had caught?
(iv) Why did the lion say he should have the first share?
(v) Why did the lion claim the second share?
(vi) What did he give to the wild ass?
(vii) Meanwhile what was the lion doing?
(viii) Then what did the lion say to the wild ass?
(ix) What final warning did the lion give to the wild ass?
(x) A fable is a story, often about animals, with a moral. What do you think is the moral of this fable?
(xi) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

sum, capio, specto, duco, moneo.

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

leo, pars, rex, amicus, periculum.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Daedalus wanted to escape from Crete with his son Icarus. (16)
(b) Therefore he decided to make wings from feathers and wax. (16)
(c) Daedalus warned his son about the dangers of the journey. (16)
(d) But Icarus flew very high and his wings were destroyed. (16)
(e) When Icarus fell into the sea Daedalus was sad. (16)

Daedalus: Daedalus–i m.

Crete: Creta – ae f.

Icarus: Icarus–i m.

wing: penna–ae f.

feather: pluma–ae f.

wax: cera–ae f.

I fly: volo (1).

high: alte.

I fall: incido (3).

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(Daedalus makes wings to escape from Crete with his son Icarus)

Interea Daedalus Cretam cum filio Icaro fugere constituit quod ad patriam redire volebat. Itaque pennas e plumis et cera fecit ut per caelum volare possent.

Daedalus filio dixit, "te moneo; periculum est magnum; inter mare et solem vola. Ego te tutum duco."

Sed Icarus patrem non audivit. Pennae eum tam delectabant ut altissime volaret. Tandem cera tabuit atque Icarus in mare incidit.

penna: wing.

pluma: feather.

cera: wax.

volo (1): I fly.

tutus: in safety.

alte: high.

tabesco: I melt.

incido: I fall into.

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 and what was his importance in the First Punic War?
- (ii) What role did Hamilcar Barca play in the conflict between Carthage and Rome?
- (iii) What part did Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator play in the Second Punic War?
- (iv) What is the meaning of *delenda est Carthago* and who used these words?
- (v) What caused Tiberius Gracchus to introduce his land reforms?
- (vi) Where were the ancient countries of Numidia and Mauretania?
- (vii) What was the main cause of the Italian or Social War in 90 BC?
- (viii) Describe **two** reforms which Marius made in the Roman army.
- (ix) Who was Spartacus and how did he threaten Rome?
- (x) What powers did Pompey gain from the *Lex Gabinia* and for what purpose?

B. Imagine you are **Hannibal** and you have just arrived at the court of King Prusias of Bithynia. Write down what you would tell him about your life and what you have done for the Carthaginians.

(20)

OR

Write an account of the main stages of **Julius Caesar's** public career and the reasons for his assassination.

(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 was the role of a *tribunus plebis* in the Roman state?
- (ii) What was the job of a *rhetor*?
- (iii) Who were the *equites* in Roman society?
- (iv) Describe the *triclinium* in a Roman house and say what happened there.
- (v) Name **two** types of gladiators and describe how they were armed.
- (vi) Who would say *ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia* and under what circumstances?
- (vii) Mention the names of **two** areas in the Roman baths and say what their function was.
- (viii) When was a *dictator* appointed in the Roman state and for how long?
- (ix) What kind of building was an *insula*?
- (x) Name the Capitoline gods and say what their function was in the Roman state.

B. Look at this illustration of a mistress with her slave-girls and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) Describe what is happening in the illustration. (4)
- (ii) Mention **two** common ways in which people became slaves in the Roman world. (4)
- (iii) Imagine you are the slave of a wealthy family in Pompeii. Write a letter to a friend describing the routine of your daily life and what you would like to do if you are set free. (12)

Illustration for Q.6B is taken from www.vroma.org/~bmcmanus/clothing2