



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2004

LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 24 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

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

Nox erat incipiens (namque est meminisse voluptas)
cum foribus patriis egrediebar amans.
nec mora: deposito pariter cum veste timore,
iactabam liquido bracchia lenta mari.
luna fere tremulum praebebat lumen eunti,
ut comes in nostras officiosa vias.
hanc ego suspiciens, “faveas, dea candida,” dixi,
“et subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo.
non sinit Endymion te pectoris esse severi.
flecte, precor, vultus ad mea furta tuos.”

OVID

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

- (a) Who is speaking in this extract? Why does he leave home at night?
- (b) Who is the “dea candida” (line 7) and why does the speaker pray to her?
- (c) Who is Endymion? Why is he mentioned here?
- (d) How does this story end?
- (e) Write a short note about Ovid.
- (f) Which is your favourite extract or poem from the course and what do you particularly like about it?

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(Achilles is about to kill Hector)

Achilles cum novis armis in aciem contra Troianos ferociter processit. Troiani in urbem statim fugerunt sed Hector, “Fugere nolo” inquit, “nam usque ad mortem pugnare malo quam in urbem ignavus redire.” Ibi extra murum adversarium ferocem exspectavit.

Tum Achilles magna voce clamavit: “Patroclum, sodalem meum, Hector, occidisti et arma mea cepisti. Nunc te necabo et arma tua capiam.”

acies: battle-line.	usque ad: as far as.	ignavus: coward.
adversarius: enemy.	sodalis: friend.	occido: I kill.

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

[80]

(The days of the week)

Romani dies appellaverunt a stellis quae nomina deorum habebant. Nam primum diem a Sole appellaverunt, quod Sol princeps est omnium stellarum et quod idem dies caput est omnium dierum. Secundum diem a Luna appellaverunt, quae ex Sole lucem accepit.

Tertium a stella Martis, quae Vesper appellatur. Quartum a stella Mercurii. Quintum a stella Iovis. Sextum a Veneris stella, quam Luciferum appellaverunt, quod inter omnes stellas plurimum lucis habet. Septimus a stella Saturni, quae dicitur cursum suum triginta annis complere.

appello: I call.	stella: star, planet.	Luna: moon.
Vesper: evening star.	Iovis: genitive of Iuppiter.	Lucifer: light-bringer.
cursum: orbit.	triginta: thirty.	

- (i) How did the Romans name the days of the week?
- (ii) Why was the first day called after the sun?
- (iii) What does the writer say about the moon's relationship with the sun?
- (iv) The third day was called after Mars. What is Mars also called?
- (v) Where did the fourth and fifth days get their names?
- (vi) The sixth day was called after Venus. Why was Venus also called Lucifer?
- (vii) How long did Saturn take to complete its orbit?
- (viii) Name **any one** day of the week that keeps its Roman name in English.
- (ix) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

appello, habeo, sum, accipio, dico.

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

dies, stella, nomen, deus, lux.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Dido was sad because Aeneas had left her. (16)
- (b) When she died all the Carthaginians were crying for many days. (16)
- (c) Aeneas sailed to Italy to seek a new homeland. (16)
- (d) He did not know that the sad queen had died. (16)
- (e) Afterwards Aeneas saw the queen again in the Underworld. (16)

sad: tristis.	I leave: relinquo.	I die: morior.
I seek: peto.	homeland: patria.	the Underworld: Orcus.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(The town mouse and the country mouse)

Mus rusticus, invitatus ab urbano mure, domum rusticam et duram vitam reliquit. Ad urbem pervenit ut in rebus iucundis cum mure urbano beatus viveret. Mox, autem, multa pericula in urbe expertus est. Mus rusticus inquit, "Haec vita non iucunda est mihi. Vale! Silva et cavus tutus ab omnibus periculis mihi melius placebit."

rusticus: country.

beatus: happy.

tutus: safe.

durus: hard.

experior: I experience.

placeo (+ dative): I please.

iucundus: pleasant.

cavus: hole.

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 a *corvus* and how did it help the Romans in the First Punic War?
- (ii) Who was Hamilcar Barca and what role did he play in Carthage's wars against Rome?
- (iii) Why was Quintus Fabius Maximus given the nickname *Cunctator*?
- (iv) What happened to Tiberius Gracchus when he attempted to introduce land reform?
- (v) How did Sulla first win recognition as a military leader?
- (vi) Who were Marius's mules and how did they get this name?
- (vii) Who was Spartacus and how did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (viii) What happened to Crassus, the third member of the First Triumvirate?
- (ix) What were **two** important achievements of Pompey the Great?
- (x) Give **two** reasons why Cicero is famous.

B. Imagine you are Hannibal trapped in Bithynia by Roman soldiers and about to die. Write a final letter outlining your career and justifying your hatred of the Romans. (20)

OR

Outline the main stages of the career of Julius Caesar.

(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 role of a *censor* in the Roman state?
- (ii) What were the main duties of a *haruspex*?
- (iii) What was the role of the *materfamilias* in a Roman family?
- (iv) Who were the *equites* in Roman society?
- (v) Describe the relationship between a *patronus* and his *clientes*.
- (vi) Name and describe **two** articles of clothing worn by a Roman woman.
- (vii) Name and describe **two** types of gladiator.
- (viii) What was the *impluvium* in a Roman house? Where was it situated?
- (ix) Describe **two** customs connected with Roman marriage ceremonies.
- (x) Who were the Vestal Virgins?

B. Look at the illustration of a Roman classroom below and answer the questions which follow:- (20)



- (i) Describe what is happening in the illustration. (8)
- (ii) Imagine you are a *paedagogus* to a wealthy Roman family. Write a letter to a friend describing your duties and daily life. (12)

Illustration for Q. 6B taken from *The Ancient City*, Connolly and Dodge, O.U.P.