



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2003

LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL
(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 19 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

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

vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,
rumoresque senum severiorum
omnes unius aestimemus assis!
soles occidere et redire possunt;
nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,
nox est perpetua una dormienda.

6

da mi basia mille, deinde centum,
dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,
deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.
dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,
conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,
aut ne quis malus invidere possit,
cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

CATULLUS

- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (Each question is worth fifteen marks):- (45)
- In the first half of the poem, how does Catullus show that human life is very short?
 - In the second half of the poem, what does Catullus ask Lesbia to give him?
 - In line 11, why does he want to confuse the counting ('conturbabimus illa')?
 - In one sentence say what you think is the message of the poem.
 - Write a short note about Catullus.
 - Which is your favourite extract or poem from the course and what do you particularly like about it?

2. Translate into English:- [80]

(The death of Dido)

Ubi dies venit, Dido, regina Carthagini, ad mare spectat. Naves Troianorum videt ad Italiam navigantes. Dido desperat et servos iubet magnam pyram exstruere. Pyram ascendit. Gladium capit et, dum omnes eam territi spectant, pectus transfigit. Servi, ubi Didonem mortuam vident, valde commoti sunt. Reginam lugent et tristes pyram incendunt. Fumus ad caelum surgit.

despero: I despair. pyra: funeral pyre. pectus: breast. transfigo: I pierce. valde: greatly.
lugeo: I mourn. fumus: smoke.

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

[80]

(How to host a successful banquet)

Marcus Varro librum scripsit de optimo convivio. Debet optimum convivium habere quattuor res: amicos homines, locum bonum, tempus idoneum et cibum optimum.

Atque colloquium eo tempore debet esse leve et non grave. Convivae de rebus in foro atque negotiis dicere non debent. Debet dominus convivii esse amicus et hospitalis.

In convivio boni libri recitari debent, quod mentem stimulant. Tandem secundae mensae cum dulcibus et fructibus efferuntur.

convivium: banquet. amicus: friendly. idoneus: suitable. colloquium: conversation.
conviva (line 3): guest. negotium: business. mens: mind. stimulo: I stimulate. dulcis: sweet.

- (i) What was Marcus Varro's book about?
(ii) What are the first two things necessary for an excellent banquet?
(iii) What are the third and fourth things?
(iv) What should the conversation be like at a banquet?
(v) What should the guests not talk about?
(vi) What kind of man should the master of the banquet be?
(vii) What kind of entertainment should be provided during the banquet?
(viii) What is served for dessert?
(ix) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

scribo, ambulo, habeo, sum, dico.

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

liber, locus, tempus, dominus, mensa.

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

[80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) The Romans were sad because they had no wives. (16)
(b) Therefore, Romulus decided to prepare great games. (16)
(c) He asked everybody from the neighbouring towns to come to the games. (16)
(d) When the Sabines arrived the Romans seized their daughters. (16)
(e) The Sabines were so angry that they fought with the Romans. (16)

sad: tristis. wife: uxor. game: ludus. neighbouring: vicinus. Sabines: Sabini.
I seize: capio. angry: iratus.

OR

B. Translate into English:-

[80]

(What happened to Aponius when he nodded at a Roman auction!)

Aponius ad auctionem ivit. Imperator Caligula gladiatores vendebat. Multi cives magnum clamorem faciebant. Aponius tamen defessus erat. Quod defessus erat, mox nutabat. Diu dormiebat et nutabat.

tum amicus 'surge, Aponi!' clamavit. Aponius subsellia circumspectavit. Prope eum erant tres bestiarii et octo retiarii. 'Quid est?' rogavit Aponius. 'cuius sunt hi gladiatores?'

'nunc sunt tui,' respondit amicus.

'Ego sum stultus,' inquit Aponius. 'Nunquam rursus apud auctionem dormiam.'

imperator: emperor. vendo: I sell. nuto: I nod. subsellium: bench. circumspecto: I look around.
bestiarius: a gladiator who fights against wild animals. retiarius: a gladiator armed with a net.
cuius: whose.

5. Roman History, 264 – 44 B.C. 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 role did he play in the First Punic War?
- (ii) By what route did Hannibal invade Italy in the Second Punic War?
- (iii) What happened at the battle of Zama?
- (iv) Why did Caius Gracchus introduce the Corn Dole?
- (v) What were the *latifundia* and how did they affect Rome?
- (vi) Who was Jugurtha and how did he come into conflict with the Romans?
- (vii) What caused the Italian or Social War in 90 B.C.?
- (viii) Who was Sertorius and how did he cause trouble for the Romans?
- (ix) Who was Catiline and what kind of a conspiracy was he involved in?
- (x) How did Clodius and Cicero become enemies?

B. Marius was seven times consul. This was a remarkable achievement for a *novus homo* in Rome. Describe the main stages of his career up to his death in 86 B.C. (20)

OR

Pompey was once a giant among generals, but he was assassinated on a lonely Egyptian shore. Outline the main stages of Pompey's career leading to this miserable end. (20)

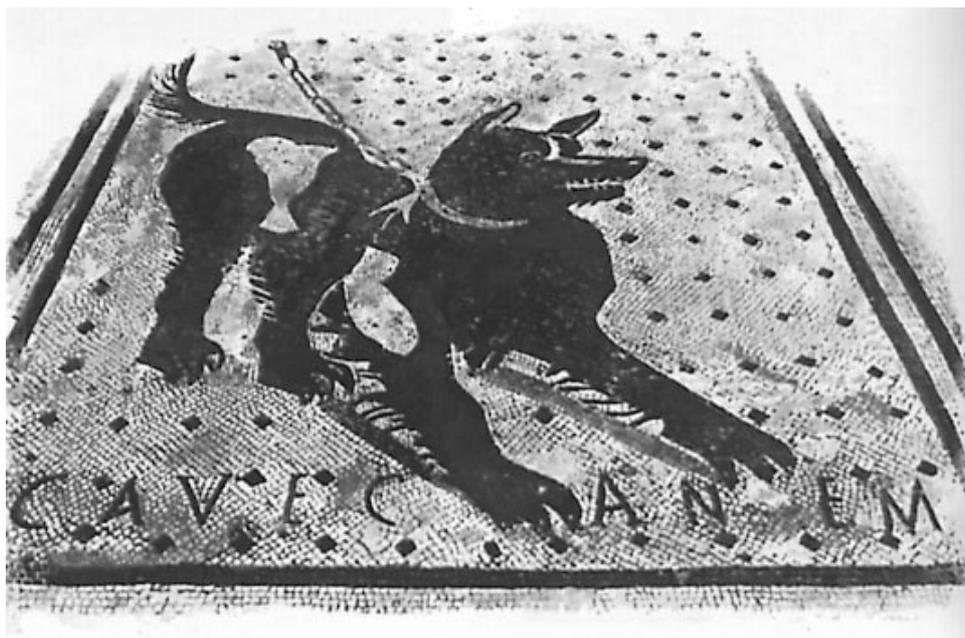
6. Roman Social Life and Civilisation. Answer Section A and Section B.

[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 were the main duties of an *aedile*?
- (iii) What was the role of the *paterfamilias* in a Roman family?
- (iv) What kind of activities took place at the *Circus Maximus*?
- (v) Describe the *fasces* and say what they symbolised.
- (vi) What happened at the ceremony of manumission?
- (vii) Name and describe **two** articles of Roman clothing.
- (viii) What was a *palaestra* and what kind of activities took place there?
- (ix) Mention **two** customs connected with Roman funeral ceremonies.
- (x) What were the *Lares* and *Penates*?

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



- (i) In a Roman house where would you find a mosaic like this? (2)
- (ii) Describe the kind of floor and wall decorations you would expect to see in the house of a wealthy Roman. (8)
- (iii) Imagine you are a Roman living on the top floor of a run-down block of flats (*insula*). Write a letter to a friend describing your accommodation and what life is like there. (10)