



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2013

LATIN – ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 20 JUNE, MORNING 9.30 – 12.00

1.

[80]

- (i) Translate **the first six lines** into English:- (35)

Ultima Tarquinius Romanae gentis habebat
regna, vir iniustus, fortis ad arma tamen.
ceperat hic alias, alias everterat urbes;
et Gabios turpi fecerat arte suos.
namque trium minimus, proles manifesta Superbi,
in medios hostes nocte silente venit. 6
nuderant gladios: "occidite," dixit, "inermem!
hoc cupiant fratres, Tarquiniusque pater;
qui mea crudeli laceravit verbere terga."
dicere ut hoc posset, verbera passus erat.
luna fuit. spectant iuvenem, gladiosque recondunt,
tergaque, deducta veste, notata vident.

OVID

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

- (a) Who was Tarquinius Superbus? What did the Romans eventually do to him?
(b) What happened at first when Tarquinius' youngest son went to Gabii?
(c) Explain the trick that he played on the people of Gabii.
(d) What had he suffered in order to make his trick more believable?
(e) Later Tarquinius' son gained great power in Gabii. How did he use his power to betray the town to his father?
(f) Write a brief account of the life and works of Ovid.

2. Translate into English:-

[80]

(Daedalus began to make wings in order to escape from Crete)

Daedalus erat artifex, qui multos annos in insula Creta habitabat. Iam Athenas redire volebat, ubi natus erat. Rex tamen Cretae eum iussit in Creta manere.

Daedalus inquit: "quamquam rex terram et mare regit, caelum non tenet." Tum Daedalus alas facere incepit. In terra multas pennas et breves et longas posuit. Daedalus has pennas cera colligavit. Parvus filius, Icarus nomine, eum spectabat.

artifex: *craftsman.*
rego: *I control.*
colligo: *I fasten together.*

Creta: *Crete.*
ala: *wing.*

Athenae: *Athens.*
penna: *feather.*

natus: *born.*
cera: *wax.*

3. Read the following passage and answer **any eight** of the questions which follow. [80]
(Each question is worth ten marks):-

(Pyramus and Thisbe loved each other, but their parents would not let them meet)

Pyramus et Thisbe in proximis domibus habitabant. Pyramus erat pulcherrimus iuvenis, Thisbe omnium puellarum pulcherrima. Primum amici erant, deinde amor eos tenebat. Quamquam matrimonium cupiebant patres matresque eos convenire noluerunt.

Sed Pyramus et Thisbe tanto amore incensi saepe signa inter se dabant. Nam erat parva rima per murum qui duas domus dividebat. Amantes tandem invenerunt hanc rimam, multos annos a nullo conspectam.

proximus: *neighbouring*.
signum: *sign*.

primum: *at first*.
rima: *crack*.

matrimonium: *marriage*.
divido: *I divide*.

- (i) Where did Pyramus and Thisbe live?
- (ii) What was Pyramus like?
- (iii) What was Thisbe like?
- (iv) What happened after they became friends?
- (v) What did they want to do?
- (vi) How did their parents feel about this?
- (vii) What did Pyramus and Thisbe do because of their great love?
- (viii) What was in the wall that divided the two houses?
- (ix) How long had it been in the wall before the lovers found it?
- (x) Had anyone else seen it?
- (xi) Give the principal parts of **any two** of the following verbs which occur in the passage above:-

habito, sum, teneo, cupio, nolo.

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

domus, iuvenis, puella, amicus, pater.

4. Answer Section A **or** Section B. (Each section is worth eighty marks):- [80]

A. Translate into Latin:-

- (a) Hero was a beautiful girl who lived in Greece. (16)
- (b) Leander often swam across the sea at night to her. (16)
- (c) Then Hero was happy because she loved him greatly. (16)
- (d) But one night the brave Leander did not arrive safely. (16)
- (e) Hero was very sad and cried out, "Where is Leander?" (16)

Greece: Graecia, -ae, f.
across: trans + acc.

to swim: nato, natare, natavi, natatum.
safely: tute.

OVER →

OR

B. Translate into English:-

(The pirates were becoming very successful)

Multi piratae iam erant in omnibus partibus maris. Dum enim milites Romani contra alios hostes pugnant, piratae audaces non solum naves sed etiam insulas urbesque oppugnabant. Ita brevi tempore multam pecuniam habebant.

Erant inter piratas etiam viri nobiles, qui credebant magnum honorem esse in vita piratae. Piratae multos portus, in quibus tuti erant, habebant. Naves eorum celerrimae erant.

pirata: *pirate*. solum: *only*. oppugno: *I attack*. nobilis: *noble*.
honor: *honour*. portus: *harbour*. tutus: *safe*.

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 role did he play in the First Punic War?
- (ii) Describe the route taken by Hannibal to invade Italy in the Second Punic War.
- (iii) What happened at the battle of Cannae in 216 BC?
- (iv) Who used the words *delenda est Carthago* and in what circumstances?
- (v) Name **two** major reforms proposed by Caius Gracchus.
- (vi) Who was Jugurtha? How did he come into conflict with the Romans?
- (vii) What happened at the battle of the Colline Gate in 82 BC?
- (viii) Who was Clodius? What was his significance in Roman politics?
- (ix) Who was Vercingetorix? What happened to him?
- (x) Describe **two** reforms introduced by Julius Caesar after he became dictator.

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

OR

Pompey was given the title **Magnus (the Great)** by the Romans. Write an account of the main stages in his career. Do you think he deserved to be called “the Great”? (20)

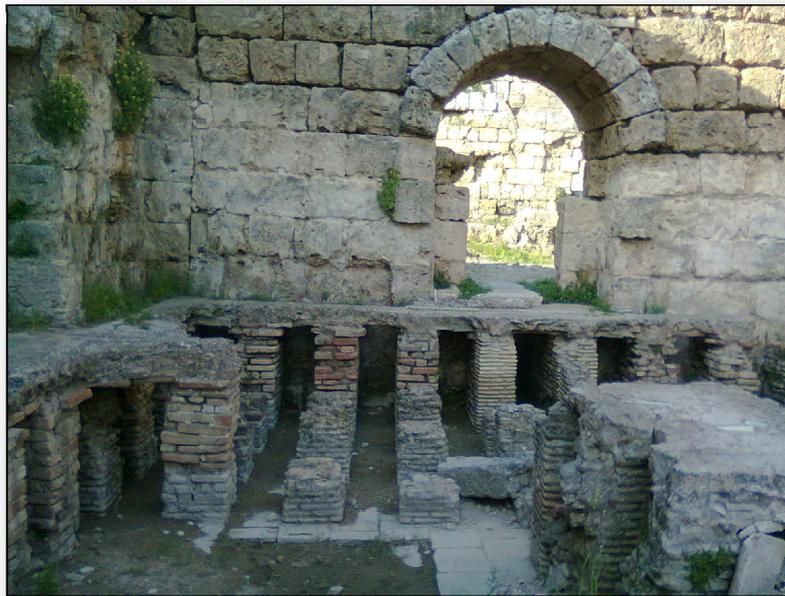
6. Roman Social Life and Civilisation. Answer Section A and Section B.

[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 *paedagogus*?
- (ii) Where was the *compluvium* in a Roman house? What was its function?
- (iii) Give **two** reasons why olive oil was so important in Roman society.
- (iv) Who would say *ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia*? Under what circumstances?
- (v) What were the *Lares*?
- (vi) Describe what took place at the *Colosseum* in Rome.
- (vii) What was the role of a *quaestor* in the Roman state?
- (viii) What was the role of the Vestal Virgins in Roman society?
- (ix) Describe **two** customs associated with Roman funerals.
- (x) What happened at the ceremony of manumission?

B. Look at the illustration below of the hypocaust in a Roman baths' building and answer the questions which follow:-



- (i) In which area of a Roman baths' building would you find a hypocaust? (2)
- (ii) Describe the main features of a hypocaust and say how it functioned. (6)
- (iii) Imagine you are a Roman on a visit to the baths. Describe your route through the baths **and** what you did in each area you visited. (12)

Blank Page

Blank Page

Blank Page