



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2017

Marking Scheme

Latin

Ordinary Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

Leaving Certificate Latin 2017

Ordinary Level

Marking Scheme and Notes

1. A. [75]

Five sentences @ 15 marks each

A penalty system applies as follows:

Major error = -3. i.e. for omission of verb, wrong construction or mood but only one block penalty to be applied per construction.

Lesser error = -2. i.e. wrong voice, tense, case, omission of noun, adjective or pronoun, 'ut', 'ne', 'se' etc.

Minor error = -1. i.e. incorrect gender, degree of adjective or adverb, misspelling or vocabulary error.

Or

B. [75]

- (i) Asia (3); Europe (3)
- (ii) Make war (4) against the Scythians (4)
- (iii) To lead across his forces (10)
- (iv) The guards whom he had brought from Ionia (8)
- (v) Greek (4)
- (vi) Miltiades (3)
- (vii) Things were going badly (6); Dareus was under pressure from the Scythians (6)
- (viii) Not to lose the chance (6) of freeing Greece (6)
- (ix) Europe would be safe (6) the Greeks who lived in Asia would be free from Persian rule (6)

2. Translate any two of passages A, B, C, D [130]

A. Ovid

sed....Alba 8/ luna....erat 8/ cum....sinistrae 8/rettulit.....comae 8/ pulcher....via 16/
et....Quirites 9/ nec.....suis 8.

B. Virgil

Aurora....labores 18/ iam....pyras 13/ huc....patrum 9/ subiectis....caelum 13/
ter.....rogos 12.

C. Caesar

Erant....homines **9**/ quorum....erat **8**/ Hi....erant **8**/ sed....habebantur **5**/
sed....fraudabant **12**/ Alii....quaesti sunt **12**/ Caesar.....distulit **11**.

D. Livy

Dum....capiunt **10**/ His....nuntiaretur **10**/ Fabius....duxit **7**/ commeatum....subvehit **7**/
multos....est **7**/ Fames....venerunt **8**/ inermes....**8**/ Deinde.....sunt **8**.

3. A. [90]

(i) Translate into English

[60]

inde....petens **8**/ Igitur....et **8**/ ad....opprimerentur **8**/ qui....machinasque
8/portantes....possent **11**/ Itaque....est **3**/ contra....terram **11**/ onerarium.....opposuit **8**.

(ii) Answer any three of the following:

[30]

- (a) **5+5**
- (b) **(3+2) + (3+2)**
- (c) **5+5**
- (d) **5+5**
- (e) **5+5**

3 A (ii) Indicative Notes

N.B. Candidates may valid points other than those listed below.

- (a) **Livy**- his ability as a storyteller, his powers of graphic description; his task as a moralist; variety in his prose style; use of speeches; character sketches.
- (b) **Masinissa** – helped Scipio to defeat the Carthaginians and Syphax; wanted to marry Sophonisba, wife of Syphax; was rebuked by her; his kingdom was restored to him.
Laelius – helped Scipio to overcome and capture Syphax; captured Cirta; brought Syphax alive to Rome.
- (c) **Mago** – youngest son of Hamilcar Barca and brother of Hannibal and Hasdrubal; fought in northern Italy with Hannibal notably at the battle of Trasimene; wounded in war in book XXX where he had come into conflict with the Romans in the land of the Insubrians; recalled to Africa; died while on the return journey.
- (d) **Meeting between Hannibal and Scipio** — both generals silent as if awestruck by the other; Hannibal spoke first; asked for peace, stating that he had come of his own free will; Hannibal spoke at length; Scipio pointed out that it was not the Romans who started the war in Spain or Sicily.
- (e) **Reaction in Rome** – senators delighted by the news that Italy was free of Hannibal at last; a five-day celebration decided upon; Livy notes that the senators did not propose a vote of thanks to the gods.

3 B

(i) Translate into English: [60]

est....manebant 13/ nunc....carinis 7/ huc....condunt 7/ nos....Mycenas 7/ ergo....luctu 7/
pandantur....relictum 13/ hic....Achilles 6.

(ii) Answer three of the following: [30]

- (a) 5+5
- (b) 5+5
- (c) 5+5
- (d) 5+5
- (e) (3+2) + (3+2)

3 B (ii) Indicative Notes

N.B. Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below.

- (a) The Trojans interpreted Laocoon's prophesy and subsequent killing of Laocoon and his sons by snakes as a sign of the gods' disapproval of Laocoon's prophecy regarding the Greek gift and of his having attacked the horse with a spear and they brought the wooden horse into the city. Cassandra's prophesy.
- (b) Laocoon questioned the Greek gift of the wooden horse, failed to convince the Trojans, pierced belly of horse, killed by serpents which had come across the sea, description of the killing.
- (c) Prone to fear and indecision at times. Like everybody else in Troy that fateful night the city fell, he went to bed without suspicion, duped like the rest by Sinon. His defining characteristic is piety, a respect for the will of the gods, devotion to friends, has compassion. He is a fearsome warrior.
- (d) Simile e.g. wolves in black mist (l. 355); foaming river bursting its banks (l. 496), doves in a storm etc. Effect of one - engages reader's imagination, makes scene vivid etc.
- (e) **Cassandra** – daughter of Priam and Hecuba, loved by Apollo but did not return his love, made her gift of prophesy useless, was not believed when she told of fall of Troy.
Palladium – statue of Pallas, fallen from heaven; Troy could not be captured while statue was in it, brought to Rome and kept in temple of Vesta.
Pyrrhus- Greek warrior. Son of Achilles. Attacked palace of Priam; made a hole in the door of the palace, slaughtered Priam and his son.
Achilles: son of Peleus and Thetis; hero on Greek side during the Trojan war; believed to be very fierce; killed Hector. Killed by Paris.

4. [30]
- (i) Four nouns @ 2 marks each=total 8
 - (ii) (2+1+1) or (2+2) for three verbs=total 12
 - (iii) Each correct foot merits 2 marks to a maximum of 10.

5. Three questions must be attempted. [75]
One must be chosen from each section and a third from either section.

A.

- (i) Three points (9+8+8) or if in brief points (5+5+5+5+5)
- (ii) Three points (9+8+8) or if in brief points (5+5+5+5+5)
- (iii) (7+6) and (6+6) or if in brief points (4+3+3+3) and (3+3+3+3)

B.

- (i) Writings (9+8+8) or if in brief points (5+5+5+5+5)
- (ii) Importance of wall painting (9); name one (4); why you like it (6+6)
- (iii) Any two (7+6) or (4+3+3+3); (6+6) or (3+3+3+3)

Indicative notes;

N.B. Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below.

A.

(i) In 23 BC **Augustus** marked out his nephew Marcellus as his successor but, unfortunately, Marcellus died later that year. Augustus then turned towards his friend Agrippa. Some years later, when Agrippa and Julia had sons Gaius and Lucius, Augustus hoped that one of these would succeed him. In 12BC Agrippa died and Augustus turned to his eldest stepson Tiberius. Soon, Tiberius' brother Drusus was killed in Germany and Augustus gave Tiberius proconsular power. However, when Gaius assumed the toga virilis and Lucius did likewise four years later, Augustus clearly indicated that he considered the boys as likely successors. Lucius died in AD2 and Gaius in AD4. Augustus now had to turn to Tiberius. In AD4 he adopted Tiberius as his son and gave him tribunician power.

(ii) **Caligula:** brought up in the Rhineland by his father Germanicus; was supported by Macro; rule began very well, a noble and moderate ruler; power went to his head; imagined himself to be a god; conducted farcical military campaigns to Germany and Britain; made his horse consul; murdered. Nickname little boot. Praetorian Guard-established to guard the emperor; based in the city of Rome; played a very active role in electing and getting rid of emperors; appointed Claudius when their own future was threatened; assassinated Caligula; Prefects of the guard could become very powerful.

(iii) **Claudius' invasion of Britain** – invaded for commercial reasons; wanted to make Gaul more secure; British were very divided; visited in person; employed 50,000 men; landed in Kent; occupied Camulodunum; advanced as far as the Trent/Severn frontier.

Sejanus – As Prefect of the Praetorian Guard; his role in the death of Drusus, son of Tiberius; his part in the persecution of the friends and family of Germanicus; his increase of the power of the Praetorian Guard; his reign of terror when Tiberius was in Capri; his imprisonment and death.

Domitian- before succession he was mainly kept in the background; autocratic manner; his management of the finances; the rebellion of Saturninus; the reign of terror towards the end.

Trajan's Dacian campaigns- First Dacian War – his defeat of Decebalus and establishment of peace with the Dacians. Second Dacian War – defeat at hands of Dacians at Danube; his march into Transylvania, capture of capital city and conquest of Dacia; his settlement of the province of Dacia.

B.

(i) **Catullus** – Writings- Epyllion-minor epic on the marriage of Peleus and Thetis; Elegiac poetry- hexameter and pentameter alternate. 116 poems ,love principal subject; Epithalmia- wedding rites. Inspired by Sappho.

Cicero – Writings-Philosophy- de re publica; Rhetoric –De oratore, Brutus; Speeches-Pro lege Manilia; Letters- to Atticus; style; language;

(ii) **Roman wall paintings**: Most popular form of painting; many examples found in Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum; plaster and stucco were laid on walls, large pictures were often formed in panels; impression of looking out onto a garden; used to brighten up a room; themes used – landscape, still life, architectural. Name one- e.g. Garden of Livia; painting of Trojan War from Pompeii; offerings to Dionysius from Herculaneum and why like it- scene, theme, technique etc.

(iii) **Portrait sculpture**- influence of the Greeks; Etruscan death masks; expression on faces; realism; gravitas.

Trajan's Column – Trajan's Column: 113A.D. Trajan's forum, interior spiral staircase, 185 steps, reliefs, Trajan's Dacian campaigns, 2,500 figures, etc.

Basilicas – history of the basilica; structure of the basilica; activities in basilica; any examples of a basilica; served as a court of justice.

Circus Maximus - Between Palatine and Aventine hills, spina, meta, columns pulvinar, three tiers of seats, arcades, etc.

