



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit**  
**State Examinations Commission**

**Leaving Certificate 2018**

**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 2018

## 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) To the river (Tamesis/ Thames) / into the territory of Cassivellaunus (5)
- (ii) Could only be crossed in one place (8)
- (iii) A large force of the enemy drawn up (8)
- (iv) It was defended with sharp stakes (6)
- (v) Under the water (8)
- (vi) From prisoners (3) and deserters (3)
- (vii) He ordered them to follow (4) quickly (2).
- (viii) They stood with only their heads above the water (8)
- (ix) The enemy surrendered/ gave up the banks (6) and turned (4).
- (x) The watched our march/ journey (6) and hid himself in impassable trees (4)

2. Translate any **two** of passages A, B, C, D.

[130]

**A. Virgil**

Tum....alta **11**/ pacifera....olivae **11**/ Troiugenae....Latinis **11**/ quos....superbo **11**/  
Evandrum petimus.**3**/ ferte haec **4**/ et....rogantes **14**.

**B. Ovid**

Ille....fideles: **11**/ me....mei. **11**/ ille....petebat: **11**/ a...ego. **10**/ ille....laborum :**11**/  
invalidae...mihi. **11**.

**C. Cicero**

Non....antiquum **7** / quod.... fuit **5**/ ut....fuerit **8**/ hoc....est **4**/ classem....esse **8**/  
et.... sustulisse **10**/ praefectus....donavit **8**/ Masinissa...reponerent **15**.

**D. Livy**

Samnites...impetum **5**/ sed.....refugerunt. **7**/ Tum....collegae **5**/ Campanos....iubet  
**7**/ et....aciem: **5**/ deinde...et **5**/ ubi....viderent **7**/ aggredi....caedere **4**/ Ipse....est **5**/  
Sub....sunt **15**.

3.

[90]

**A.**

**(i) Translate into English:**

**(60)**

Inter.....admovit **7**/ Ibi....equitum **5**/ ad....atque **3**/ unde.....contemplabatur **6**/  
Id....est **7**/ itaque....iussit **8**/ Cum....rati **15**/ Quos...conclamaverunt **9**.

**(ii) Answer any three of the following:**

**(30)**

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

**3 A (ii) Indicative Notes**

### 3 B

(i) Translate into English:

(60)

Spelunca....hiatu **7**/ scrupea....tenebris **7**/quam....pennis **10**/ talis...ferebat **10**/  
unde....Aornon **5**/ quattuor....constituit **8**/ frontique....sacerdos **4**/ et....sacris **9**.

(ii) Answer three of the following:

(30)

- (a) **5+5**
- (b) **4+3+3**
- (c) Description **3+2**. Add to atmosphere **5**
- (d) **5+5**
- (e) **5+5**

### 3 B (ii) Indicative Notes

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

- (a) It was the branch with golden leaves that enabled Aeneas to travel the underworld safely. He could only enter the underworld with the bough. It was the symbol of the power of the priest. When Charon saw it agreed to bring Aeneas across the river.
- (b) Get the golden bough, bury a comrade (Misenus), sacrifice 7 black bulls and ewes
- (c) He was an old man, looked rough and unkempt, had a dirty untidy beard, his eyes were like hollow burning furnaces. Scary, uninviting.
- (d) That those who did evil in life get punished in the afterlife and those who did good get a beautiful afterlife. The dead are phantoms, just shades, a sad place for many. Rewards and punishments in the afterlife as motivations for justice. Good life in this world= reward in the next.
- (e) In writing the Aeneid he wrote a national epic. Influenced other writers. Technical master of verse. His sympathy with humanity and human suffering. His love and descriptions of nature.

**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.** [75]

**Three questions must be attempted.**

**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) Life (7+6) or if in brief points (4+3+3+3); Work (6+6) or if in brief points (3+3+3+3).
- (ii) How they were made (5+5+5), themes (5+5).
- (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) Augustus-** Augustus: Named by Caesar as heir, Anthony not happy; Second Triumvirate formed, battle of Philippi, Roman world divided. Octavian got West, battle of Actium, Augustus left; command of Roman empire, a disguised monarchy. The offices he held eg. Principate, maius imperium, etc.

**(ii) Nero :** His accession to power; the relatively good first five years of the reign; his relationship with Seneca and Burrus; the death of Agrippina; the great fire in Rome; the excesses of the later reign; the conspiracy of Piso; his tour of Greece; the revolt of Vindex and Galba; his foreign policy; his death. Sejanus: As Prefect of the Praetorian Guard.

**(iii) Year of four Emperors:** Galba - proclaimed emperor by his army, legions revolted in Germany, Otho - commander in Lusitania, his army beaten, Vitellius - commander of legions on Rhine, battle near Po, Otho routed, Vespasian - commander in east, proclaimed emperor by legions.

**Titus Titus:** 79-81 AD; Flavian emperor; son of Vespasian; served in Judea; destroyed city of Jerusalem and got a triumph; arch in memory of destruction of city; completed colosseum; reign was marked by eruption of Vesuvius in 79AD and a great fire in 80 A.D.

**Vespasian** - Vitellius marched on Rome as the new emperor but the troops in Syria and Palestine, where Vespasian was commander, proclaimed Vespasian as emperor. Mucianus supported him, routed Vitellius and marched on Rome where the senate proclaimed Vespasian as emperor. Main features of his reign- conducted a census of resources, restored finances of the state and cut down on extravagances, restored peace in Palestine, established schools, built baths, began work on the Colosseum.

**Nerva:** Nominee of the senate; implemented the *alimenta* scheme; encouraged *delatores*; several plots against him; adopted Trajan; relationship with the senate.

**B.**

### **(i) Ovid**

Life- Born in Sulmo 43B.C. Died at Tomi 17A.D. Studied law and rhetoric but then devoted himself to writing poetry. Married 3 times. Carmen et error had him banished (Ars Amatoria, Julia). Longed to return to Rome.

Work- Amores - love poems addressed to Corinna, 49 poems. Heroides- letters, unhappy love. Ars Amatoria - 3 books, shocked many Romans. Metamorphoses - 200 legends.

### **Caesar**

Life - 102- 44B.C. His aunt Julia married to Marius, hence connected with the popular party. Married Cornelia. Captured by pirates on his way to Rhodes, crucified them afterwards. Climbed the cursus honorum. Triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus. Conquest of Gaul and Britain. Breakdown of triumvirate. March on Italy and subsequent civil war. Reforms. Dictatorship..

Work - De bello Gallico- 7 books, campaigns. Commentarii Belli Civilis – 3 books, civil war from defeat of Pompey to Caesar's arrival in Egypt. His writings are brief. Uses the third, not the first person. Propaganda in his works. Good picture of the times and also of the discipline of the Roman army.

**(ii) Mosaics** - How made- Various techniques, *opus sectile*, thin layers cut into patterns, *Opus tessellatum* - small cubes...

Themes - battles (Issus), gladiatorial figures (Baths of Caracalla), figures playing musical instruments etc.

**(iii) Arch of Titus**- Triumphal arch, processional style, composite order.

**Ara Pacis**- Built by Augustus, altar within enclosed wall, relief (high and low) show men in procession.

**Pont du Gard**- roman aqueduct crosses Gardon River, well preserved, to carry water to Nimes, 3 tiers of arches, water to fountains, baths and homes.

**Roman Forum**- 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C., situated between Capitoline and Palatine hills. Market place, surrounded by temples and public buildings, private and public business carried out.



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