



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2021

Marking Scheme

Latin

Ordinary Level

Total marks 300.

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 2021

Ordinary Level

Marking Scheme and Notes

Q1. Answer Section A or Section B

[75]

A.

Five sentences @ 15 marks each

A penalty system applies as follows:

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

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

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

OR

B.

(i) They arrived in Megara / Megaram **(6)**

(ii) Philip / Phillipus went to the inn **(4)**. Alexander went to a friend's house **(4)**

(iii) Philip / Phillipus **(4)**. He was asked to come to his aid **(4)**

(iv) The innkeeper was preparing to murder him **(8)**

(v) He fell asleep again **(8)**

(vi) He saw Philip's / Phillipus' ghost **(4)**

(vii) He was killed by the innkeeper **(5)** and was carried outside / thrown into a farmer's wagon **(5)**

(viii) He was greatly upset **(5)**. He went to the town gate **(4)**

(ix) He found Philip dead in the wagon **(6)**

(x) The innkeeper was jailed **(8)**.

Q2. Translate any one passage A, B, C, D.

[65]

A. Ovid

Luna fuit 3/ specto.....cernam 7/ quod.....habent 10/ nunc.....curro 12/ alta.....pedes 11/
interea.....Theseu 11/ reddebant.....tuum 11.

B. Virgil

Hos.....tumultu 10/ ecce.....urbe 11/ legati.....ferunt 5/ nihil.....actum 5/
tantorum.....operum 6/ nil.....aurum 6/ nec.....preces 6/ alia.....Latinis 4/
quaerenda.....petendum 12.

C. Caesar

Postridie.....Caesar 4/ priusquam.....reciperent 8/ in.....erant 7/ exercitum.....contendit 12/
id.....conatus 6/ quod.....audiebat 6/ propter.....potuit 9/Caesar.....coepit 13.

D. Livy

Postero.....dictator 12/ cum.....respondit 12/ tum.....suorum 5/ et.....coepisset 9/
auxilium.....implorabat 4/ et.....defendisset 10/ orabat.....ferret 7/ neve.....sineret 6.

Q3. Answer Section A or Section B.

[90]

A.

(i) Translate into English (60)

Iam.....naves 5/itaque.....agri 6/ quae.....continebatur 4/ dimissa.....transvexit 7/
multis.....diem 9/ in.....interfectis 4/ raro.....excedentem 10/ respexisse.....duxisset 15.

(ii) Answer any three of the following: (30)

- (a) 5 + 5
- (b) (3 + 2) + (3 + 2)
- (c) 4 + 4 + 2
- (d) 4 + 4
- (e) 5 + 5

A (ii) Indicative notes

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

(a) **Livy as a historian:** Livy saw history with the eyes of a moralist. Often faulted for having dates wrong, accepted authors uncritically. Character sketches eg Hannibal. Good at graphic descriptions.

(b) **Hanno:** also referred to as Hanno the Great. Leader of the peace- party at Carthage.

Carthage: on coast of north Africa (Tunisia). Conflict with Rome. Rome destroyed Carthage. Hannibal. Battle of Zama.

Syphax: King of Numidia. His story is told in Livy's *Ab Urbe Condita*. Battle of Cirta, bravely faced the Romans. Died in Tibur from injuries sustained.

Hasdrubal: Son of Hamilcar Barca. Carthaginian general in second Punic war. Brother of Hannibal and Mago Barca. Battle of the Metaurus.

(c) **Masinissa and Sophonisba:** Sophonisba was wife of Syphax and daughter of Hasdrubal. She met Masinissa. Begged him not to turn her over to the Romans. She preferred death to be taken by Rome. He fell in love with her. Arranged to be married to save her from death. Decision left to Scipio.

(d) **Livy's description of battles:** His intention in writing history was to see the lessons and the moral point of view. He visited very few scenes of battles and had little grasp of military affairs. Shows his strength in graphic descriptions. Graphic passages eg. siege of Saguntum, battles of Trasimene and Cannae. Hannibal showing his soldiers the land of Italy below them from the Alps.

(e) **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.

B.

(i) Translate into English (60)

Primus.....caterva 7/ Laocoon.....arce 7/ et.....cives 7/ creditis....hostes 3/ aut.....Danaum 7/
sic.....Ulixes 2/ aut.....Achivi 7/ aut.....urbi 14/ aut....error 3/ equo.....Teucris 3.

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

(a) 5+5

(b) 5+5

(c) 5+5

(d) 5+5

(e) (3+2)+(3+2)

B (ii) Indicative notes

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

- (a) They ignored his advice. Thought it retribution for piercing the wood.
- (b) **Gory passage:** the slaying of a bull, serpents crushing Laocoon and his sons.
- (c) **Sinon:** Greek soldier, lied, convinced the Trojans to bring the Trojan horse inside the city walls. He freed the Greeks hidden inside the horse and opened the gates.
- (d) **Simile:** bellowing of a wounded bull; shepherd amazed at fire on cornfield (on roof of house)
- (e) **Calchas:** a soothsayer; Ulysses asked him to interpret the will of the gods
 - Tenedos:** the site where the Greeks hid their fleet whilst tricking the Trojans into bringing the Trojan horse into the city. The serpents came from there to kill Laocoön
 - Laocoön:** a priest of Neptune. Killed along with his sons by serpents after trying to expose the Trojan horse trick
 - Hector:** Son of Priam and Hecuba. Leader of the Trojans. Noble. Hector's ghost appears in book two .

Q4. Answer any two of questions (i), (ii), (iii)

[20]

- (i) Four nouns (**3 + 3 + 3 + 1**) (10)
- (ii) Three verbs (**4 + 3 + 3**) (10)
- (iii) Each correct foot merits **2** marks to a maximum of **10** (10).

Q5. Answer any two of questions (i) – (vi). Each question carries twenty-five marks [50]

- (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) **Notes on any two:**
(7 + 6) and (6 + 6) or if in brief points (4 + 3 + 3 + 3) and (3 + 3 + 3 + 3)
- (iv) Life (7 + 6) or if in brief points (4 + 3 + 3 + 3);
Writings (6 + 6) or if in brief points (3 + 3 + 3 + 3)
- (v) Three points (9 + 8 + 8) or if in brief points (5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5)
- (vi) **Notes on any two:**
(7 + 6) and (6 + 6) or if in brief points (4 + 3 + 3 + 3) and (3 + 3 + 3 + 3).

Indicative notes

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

(i) Augustus: 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) Tiberius: Succeeded Augustus, the final choice on his list. Adopted son of Augustus. Germanicus averted legions on Rhine revolting. Increased power of senate. Appointed Prefect to look after the city. His assistant Sejanus, later put him to death. Did not lavish money. Delatores increased. Extended the law of maiestas, etc.

(iii) 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.

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.

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.

Livia: Born in 58 BC; married to Tiberius Claudius Nero to whom she bore two sons, Tiberius and Drusus; she was divorced in 39 BC in order to marry Octavian although she was pregnant with Drusus; always retained the respect and confidence of Augustus; played a formal and conspicuous role in the principate; she is believed to have manipulated affairs of state to the benefit of her son Tiberius; was believed to have been involved in the deaths of several possible heirs to Augustus; died in 29 AD.

(iv)

Virgil or Cicero:

Life - born near Mantua 70 B.C. Educated at Cremona, Milan and Rome, after Philippi lands confiscated but later returned to Virgil, Maecenas as patron. Died in Brundisium 19 BC.

Writings - Eclogues / Bucolics- 10 poems in hexameter, pastoral scenes in a Sicilian setting on the lives and loves of shepherds. Georgics- 4 books of hexameters, to revive a love of the land, farming a demanding and honourable way of life. The Aeneid – an epic in 12 books, the origin and growth of the Roman empire, historical triumphs of Rome and Augustus.

Cicero:

Life-novus homo, social war; married Terentia, consul. Supported Pompey in civil war, suppressed conspiracy of Catiline.

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

(v) **Roman theatres:** Theatres: exterior design; use of the arch; seating; stage; backdrop; awning; any example.

(vi) **Notes on any two**

Aqueducts: served over one million people; used natural gradient; used ceramic pipes; waterproof linings; examples such as Pont du Gard.

Colosseum: Amphitheatre, built mostly by Vespasian, vaulted substructures (naumachia) dens for animals, 4 stories, Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns, podium, accommodate 50,000 people. Types of events - gladiatorial combats (prisoners of war, criminals, slaves, free men enticed by rewards). Different weapons, retiarius, secutor. Venationes, beast fights. Naumachiae, naval battles. Gladiators could be spared by emperor if fought bravely.

Mosaics: any of the different techniques such as opus sectile; any example such as the Battle of Isis or Cave Canem mosaic.

Arch of Titus: Triumphal arch, processional style, composite order.

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