



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

**Leaving Certificate 2022**

**Marking Scheme**

**Latin**

**Higher 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 Higher Level 2022

1. Answer Section A **or** Section B in this question:-

**[75]**

*A positive marking scheme will be applied. Candidates will be awarded marks for each word correctly translated. The marks allocated will range from a half (1/2) to two marks (2).*

**A.** Translate into Latin

$\frac{1}{2}$       1      1      2      2       $\frac{1}{2}$        $\frac{1}{2}$       2

When the citizens of Brundisium were preparing to flee, some scouts announced that the

1      2      1       $\frac{1}{2}$       1       $\frac{1}{2}$       1      2      1       $\frac{1}{2}$

enemy had pitched their camp near the road. **(15)** This news terrified the people so much

$\frac{1}{2}$       2      1       $\frac{1}{2}$        $\frac{1}{2}$       1      1      1

that they abandoned their homes in sudden flight. **(10  $\frac{1}{2}$ )** The soldiers of the garrison in

1      2       $\frac{1}{2}$       1       $\frac{1}{2}$       2      1       $\frac{1}{2}$       1

Brundisium feared that the enemy would soon capture the city without a fight. **(11  $\frac{1}{2}$ )**

$\frac{1}{2}$       2       $\frac{1}{2}$       1      1       $\frac{1}{2}$       2       $\frac{1}{2}$       1

Therefore, they assembled in the forum as quickly as possible and rushed out from the gates in

$\frac{1}{2}$       2      2      1       $\frac{1}{2}$        $\frac{1}{2}$        $\frac{1}{2}$       1      1

order to attempt to defeat the enemy. **(14  $\frac{1}{2}$ )** However, after a fierce battle, the soldiers were

2       $\frac{1}{2}$        $\frac{1}{2}$       1      2       $\frac{1}{2}$       1      1

defeated and many of the citizens were killed. **(9  $\frac{1}{2}$ )** Then, news was brought to Rome that the

1      2       $\frac{1}{2}$       1      2       $\frac{1}{2}$       2       $\frac{1}{2}$       2

enemy had captured Brundisium, the senators assembled to decide what to do. **(14)**

**Or**

**B.**

- (i) Because his uncle wrote so many **(3)** and also such long books. **(3)**
- (ii) When the reader learns that his uncle died aged 56 (at an advanced age) **(4)** and that he had practised law for many years **(4)**; **(6)** for practised law for many years and any reference to old age/high age number.
- (iii) Before dawn he visits the emperor Vespasian/then goes to his assigned work. **(any one) (6)**
- (iv) He also made use of the night. **(6)**
- (v) (In summer, when at leisure,) he lay in the sun **(4)** he took notes (and excerpts) from a book **(4)** he used to read a book. **(4) (any two)**
- (vi) That no book was so bad **(4)** that it was not useful in some part. **(4)**
- (vii) He felt free from cares **(4)**; a secretary accompanied him. **(4)**
- (viii) His hands were protected by long sleeves. **(6)**
- (ix) A chair. **(4)**

- (x) He believed that time was wasted (3) unless it was dedicated to study. (3)
- (xi) He usually laughs. (4)
- (xii) He considers himself to be very lazy. (5)

**Q2. Translate one passage from A, B, C, D**

**(65)**

**A. Virgil**

iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon  
constituere pyras.**10/** huc corpora quisque suorum  
more tulere patrum;**7/** subiectisque ignibus atris  
conditur in tenebras altum caligine caelum.**11/**  
ter circum accensos, cincti fulgentibus armis,  
decurrere rogos;**10/** ter maestum funeris ignem  
lustrare in equis, ululatusque ore dedere.**11/**  
spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma.**8/**  
it caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.**8/**

**B. Catullus**

Verani, omnibus e meis amicis  
antistans mihi milibus trecentis,**12/**  
venistine domum ad tuos Penates **6/**  
fratresque unanimos anumque matrem?**6/**  
venisti. O mihi nuntii beati! **5/**  
visam te incolumem audiamque Hiberum  
narrantem loca,**9/** facta, nationes,  
ut mos est tuus,**6/** applicansque collum  
iucundum os oculosque suaviabor.**9/**  
o quantum est hominum beatiorum, **6/**  
quid me laetius est beatiusve **6/**

**C. Livy**

Cum navigaret Hispaniae praeter oram, Mago **4/**, haud procul Carthagine Nova expositis in terram  
militibus proximos depopulatus agros, inde ad urbem classem appulit. **10/** Ibi cum interdiu milites  
in navibus tenuisset, **4/** nocte in litus expositos, ad partem eam muri, qua capta Carthago ab  
Romanis fuerat, ducit; **8/** nec praesidio satis valido urbem teneri ratus. **4/** Ceterum nuntii ex agris  
trepidi simul populationem agrestiumque fugam et hostium adventum nuntiaverant; **9/** et visa  
interdiu classis erat, nec sine causa captam ante urbem stationem apparebat. **7/** Itaque instructi  
armatique intra portam ad mare continebantur. **6/** Ubi effusi hostes, ad muros tumultu maiore  
quam vi subierunt, **7/** patefacta repente porta, Romani cum clamore erumpunt **6/**

#### D. Sallust

Adherbal ubi intellegit regnum aut relinquendum esse aut armis retinendum, **7/** copias parat et Jugurthae obvius procedit. **3/** Interim haud longe a mari, prope Cirtam oppidum, uterque exercitus consedit; **7/** et quia diei vesper erat, proelium non inceptum. **5/** Ubi multum noctis processit, obscuro etiam tum lumine, milites Iugurthae, signo dato, castra hostium invadunt; **11/** alios semisomnos alios arma capientes in fugam egerunt. **6/** Adherbal cum paucis equitibus Cirtam profugit, **4/** et nisi multitudo civium fuisset, quae Numidas insequentes moenibus prohibuit **7/**, uno die inter duos reges bellum coeptum atque finitum esset. **6/** Igitur Jugurtha oppidum obsedit turribusque et machinis omnium generum impetum fecit **9/**

Q3 A. (i)

(60)

#### Translate

Conspectum tam triste supplicium fregit animos Campanorum. **4/** Concursus ad curiam populi factus coegit Loesium senatum vocare; **5/** et primoribus, qui iam diu publicis consiliis aberant, **4/** propalam minabantur, nisi venirent in senatum, **4/** circa domos eorum ituros se et in publicum omnes vi extracturos esse. **5/** Is timor frequentem senatum magistratui praebebat. **4/** Ibi cum ceteri de legatis mittendis ad imperatores Romanos agerent, **6/** Vibius Virrius, qui defectionis auctor ab Romanis fuerat, **3/** interrogatus sententiam negat eos, qui de legatis et de pace ac deditione loquantur, **5/** meminisse, nec quid facturi fuerint, si Romanos in potestate habuissent, nec quid ipsis patiendum sit. **6/** 'Quid? vos' inquit 'eam deditionem fore censetis, qua quondam, **4/** ut aversus Samnites auxilium impetraremus, nos nostraque omnia Romanis dedidimus? **5/** Iam e memoria excessit, quo tempore et in qua fortuna a populo Romano defecerimus? **5/**

(ii)(30) Answer any three questions

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

Indicative Notes—Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below

3A.

- (a) **Any two examples showing Livy's power of graphic description:** the description of the consternation in Rome when the messenger from Fregella arrived; the description of the election of a proconsul for Spain.
- (b) **Any three brief points:** legion was in three lines; each line consisted of ten maniples; each maniple consisted of two centuries; each century was led by a centurion.
- (c) **Any two points:** to divert the Romans from their siege of Capua; to attack and weaken his enemy at their very source.

- (d) **Any two brief points on each:** **Municipia:** towns whose members enjoyed full Roman citizenship; these towns also retained a large amount of self-government. **Fulvius Flaccus:** brother of the Proconsul Quintus Fulvius Flaccus; was lieutenant general in charge of the cavalry against Hannibal near Capua. **Aediles:** there were four aediles; they controlled the corn supply; they also had charge of the markets and the city police.
- (e) **Any two points:** the failure of Hannibal to dislodge the Romans from the siege of Capua; Hannibal's failure at the gates of Rome; election of Scipio as Proconsul in Spain.

### 3B. (i) (60) Translate

'Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,4/  
 Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiam paludem,4/  
 di cuius iurare timent et fallere numen.4/  
 haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumata turba est;4/  
 portitor ille Charon; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti;4/  
 nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta  
 transportare prius quam sedibus ossa quierunt.8/  
 centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum;4/  
 tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.'4/  
 constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,4/  
 multa putans sortemque animi miseratus iniquam.4/  
 cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes4/  
 Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,4/  
 quos simul a Troia ventosa per aequora vectos  
 obruit Auster,5/ aqua involvens navemque virosque3/

### (ii)(30) Answer any three questions

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

**Indicative Notes**—Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below

### 3.B.

(a) **Any two points:** From his visit to the Underworld Aeneas knows that he is the instrument of Fate;  
 he becomes a far more confident leader as a result of this experience; Aeneas now knows that his great task is the foundation of Rome.

(b) **Any three scenes:** the death of Androgeos; the island of Crete; the Athenians giving seven of their children each year.

**(c) Any two points:** the actions of the hero Aeneas are outstanding; there are supernatural forces involved in the action—any example

**(d) Any two brief points on each:** **Gorgones:** three sisters; one of whom was Medusa whose gaze could turn people to stone; others were Sthenno and Euryale. **Androgeos:** son of Minos; won all the prizes at an Athenian festival; was killed by the Athenians. **Phoebus:** also known as Apollo; god of healing, music, archery and prophecy in Greek mythology; identified with the sun.

**(e) Any two points:** any of the funeral rites for Misenus; any of the sacrifices to the gods of the lower world offered by Aeneas.

**Q4.** Answer **two** of (i), (ii), (iii)

(i) 4+3+3—lenient marking scheme (10)

(ii)(2+1+1) to max of 10. (10)

(iii) Naming Metre, 2 marks. Then -2 for any wrong syllables (exclude final syll) (10)

**Q5. Answer two questions (50)**

(i) Three factors (7+6+6) or (4+3; 3+3; 3+3); Importance of luck =6. (3+3)

(ii) Discussion (7+6+6) or (4+3; 3+3; 3+3). Initial success =6. (3+3)

(iii) (7+6) or (4+3;3+3) + (6+6) or (3+3;3+3)

(iv) Life 4+3+3. Works 4+3+3. Aspect enjoyed 2; reason 3

(v) (7+6+6+6) or (4+3; 3+3; 3+3; 3+3) on architecture or painting

(vi)

(a) Three features 4/5+4+4

(b) Two ways of utilising the arch 6/7+6 or (3/4+3; 3+3)

(c ) Three points on architecture 4/5+4+4

**Indicative Notes—Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below**

**5A.**

- (i) **Augustus/Octavian---Three developed points---**Octavian's actions in the immediate aftermath of Caesar's death; formation of Second Triumvirate; defeat of the murderers of Julius Caesar; defeat of Sextus Pompeius; success in the Battle of Actium. **Good fortune**—support of Agrippa; Antony becoming besotted with Cleopatra.

- (ii) **Caligula—Good start to his reign**---abolished treason trials and the treason papers from the reign of Tiberius; granted bonuses to the soldiers including the Praetorian Guard; put on very lavish public shows. **Reign after his illness in October 37AD**—mass executions including Macro; seizing of properties, taxes levied on weddings etc; executions of members of the senate and humiliations inflicted upon them; his self-portrayal as a god or demi god; his aborted plans to invade Britain.
- (iii) **Maecenas**-counsellor of Augustus; patron of writers such as Virgil and Horace; member of equestrian class famous for his wealth; uncovered a plot to kill Augustus by the brother of his adopted brother. **Vespasian—Character**---when serving as Governor of North Africa, he used the time to court friendships with influential people rather than enriching himself as most other Governors did; from his time serving in Judea he was remembered as a fair and humane ruler; on coming to power he showed his intention by getting rapid control of the finances of the empire; **Agrippina-Political Influence**-persuaded her husband Claudius to adopt her son Nero as his heir in place of his own son; managed to protect Nero's tutors Seneca and Burrus; tried to rule through the young Nero during the years from 54-68AD. **Domitian—Cruelty**—mass executions after the revolt of Saturninus and employed the law of treason against several senators; during the reign of terror from 93 to 96 AD he executed twelve former consuls; he confiscated property and wealth to avoid bankruptcy.
- (iv) **Caesar---life**—early life; service in Gallic Wars; civil war against Pompey; dictatorship; assassination. **Works**—mention of aspects of Gallic Wars or Civil War. One point on any aspect of Caesar's work enjoyed—descriptions of battle scenes; speeches used; simple direct style.  
**Horace—life**—born in 65 BC; leading Latin lyric poet; was on the losing side at battle of Philippi; lost his father's estate after the battle; on payroll of Maecenas. **Works**—any points about the Odes, Epodes, Epistles, Satires. One point on an aspect of work enjoyed---references to nature; themes of the Odes; language used.
- (v) **Roman Architecture**—Variety is best shown by describing four **architectural structures**: Triumphal arches—any one detailed account; amphitheatres; columns—Trajan's column; aqueducts etc. Similarly, four different **wall paintings may be** described or the types of themes that inspired Roman wall paintings-fresco in Livia's villa in Rome; any of the many frescos in Pompeii; also a description of the four styles used in Roman wall paintings will suffice; students answers may contain reference to the painting styles and well known wall paintings-students may refer to any of the four styles of wall painting and/or describe some well-known wall paintings—emphasis must be on variety.
- (vi) (a) **Roman Theatres**--- features such as the exterior; use of arches; orchestra; stage; scaenae frons.  
 (b) **Roman Arch**—uses of the arch in triumphal arches, temples, basilicae, etc.  
 (c) **Roman Temples**--- any features of the exterior such as the portico, pediment, columns, etc.



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