



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2022

Marking Scheme

Latin

L

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 2022
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) Rhodes (4).
- (ii) He wanted to learn Greek (4).
- (iii) In winter (4).
- (iv) They attacked Caesar’s ship (4).
- (v) To capture Caesar (5) to take him to a certain island (5).
- (vi) A lot of money (5).
- (vii) That he would send his servant(5); that he would bring back a lot of money (5).
- (viii) He was not at all worried (5) and stayed many days on the island (5).
- (ix) They said that the slave would not dare to return (6).
- (x) He said that he would punish them all (6) soon (2).
- (xi) The pirates laughed (4).
- (xii) He quickly punished the pirates (6).

2. Translate any one of passages A, B, C, D

[65]

A. Virgil

Interea.....reliquit 9/ ignarique.....oris 9/portus.....ingens ipse 11/ sed.....ruinis 9/
interdumque.....nubem 9/turbine..... favilla 9/ attolitque..... lambit 9.

B. Ovid

Troia.....virisque; **11/** lam.....vias **11/**
ibis Dardanias.....urbes **10/** teque.....deam.**11/** dona.....sorores,**11/**
Illiades.....dabit **11.**

C. Caesar

Germani.....audito **5/** cum.....viderent **4/** armis.....eiecerunt **.10/** Cum.....pervenissent
7/ reliqua.....praecipitaverunt **12/** atque.... perierunt **8/** Nostri.....receperunt **9/** Caesar.....fecit **10.**

D. Livy

Tum.....processit **6/** et.....habet, **8/** procedat.....melior.' **12 /** Diu.....fuit **4 /**, cum.....nollent. **10 /**
Tum.....pergit: **3/** 'si.....beluae, **4/** qui..... deiecit' **18.**

3.A

[90]

(i) Translate into English (60)

Id.....sunt. **15/** Ut.....P. Cornelius, **6/** cui.....Italia, **6/** neque.....revocabat. **6/** Fabius
Maximus.....ducebat: **12 /** qui..... cepisse. **15.**

(ii) Answer any three of the following:

(30)

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

3 A (ii) Indicative Notes:

- (a) Hannibal- leadership, cleverness , well planned strategies. Cunning as shown by his tactic of attacking Rome to draw the Romans away from Capua; cruel as shown by the way he appeared to abandon the citizens of Capua without a stout defence.
- (b) Flaccus was routed, Flaccus fled the field. Hannibal took control of the roads cutting off escape routes. Hannibal attacked from all sides.
- (c) Capua sieged by Rome, could not hold out any longer. Vibius recommended to the senators to take their own lives. Banquet in his house and they all took poison.
- (d) Appian Way-connected Rome to Brindisi. Named after Appius Claudius. Main route for military supplies and troops.
Hasdrubal-Son of Hamilcar, was trapped in a narrow pass in Spain by Nero; Hasdrubal promised to leave Spain if he was allowed to get out of the pass; Hasdrubal deliberately delayed the negotiations; he then moved his soldiers out of the pass by night while pretending to negotiate.
Aediles – Responsible for the upkeep of public buildings – temples, sewers etc. Regulated festivals and games. One of the rungs in the cursus honorum.

- (e) Livy creates drama by describing normal human behaviour in great detail. For example when Publius Scipio was appointed commander—the early excitement generated among the people by his appointment was quickly followed by the emergence of grave doubts about his appointment. This is a very normal human reaction to any decision taken under pressure.

3 B

[90]

(i) Translate into English:

(60)

Nec.....flebant **8/** et.....ferebant **7/** principio.....secto **8/** ingentem.....atris **7 /** intexunt.....armis **14/** pars.....ungunt **16.**

(ii) Answer three of the following:

(30)

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

3 B (ii) Indicative Notes

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

(a) He sees Charon's boat and banks green with sedge; he sees souls lining up along the bank hoping to be carried across by Charon.

(b) Sibyl was requested by Aeneas to accompany him to the Underworld; she promises Aeneas that his people will settle in Italy after a long, bloody war; she tells Aeneas to secure the Golden Bough; she conducts sacrifice to Hecate; she explains many of the sights in the Underworld for Aeneas.

(c) Paris – Son of Priam and Hecuba. Brother of Hector. Trojan. Asked to judge beauty contest- Venus, Juno, Minerva. Chose Venus as she promised him Helen and so angered Juno against the Trojans.

Minos – Dreaded judge of the underworld. Was king of Crete. The Labyrinth.

Palinurus- Met Aeneas in underworld; Aeneas' helmsman who had fallen overboard; survived the sea but was killed as he came ashore. Aeneas spots Palinurus among those at the Styx.

Misenus was the son of Aeolus; best of all men at stirring men to war with his trumpet; was comrade of Hector; famous for trumpet and spear; became companion of Aeneas when Hector was killed; was plunged into the ocean by Triton who was jealous of his musical ability; his body was buried by Aeneas.

(d) The Sibyl told Aeneas that he had to find and pluck a golden bough from a forest. Then he would be allowed to enter the underworld.

(e) His sympathy with humanity and human suffering is evident in book 6. His love and descriptions of nature. Meets his father. Anchises reveals Rome's future to his son. Idea of afterlife.

4. Any two

[20]

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

5.

[50]

Any two questions must be attempted.

- (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)**.
- (iv) Life **(7+6)** or if in brief points **(4+3+3+3)**; Work **(6+6)** or if in brief points **(3+3+3+3)**.
- (v) **(9+8+8)** or **(5+5+5+5+5)**.
- (vi) 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

(i) Social Reforms of Augustus: he tried to encourage marriage and discourage childlessness; Lex Julia de adulteriis made adultery a public crime with severe penalties; Lex Julia de maritandis ordinibus imposed penalties on those remaining childless such as limitation on a man's right to inherit; number of children a man had gave him precedence when he stood for office; success or failure of these measures.

(ii) Reign of Claudius: manner of his accession to power; reluctant; his considerable learning; he revived the haruspices; undertook public works including the harbour at Ostia; developed a civil service with freedmen in charge of departments; extended the franchise; founded colonies; personal life- Messalina/Agrippina; manner of his death.

(iii) Germanicus: adopted as son by Tiberius; consul at 27 ; led Roman armies against tribes along the Rhine; very successfully quashed the rebellion; returned to Rome as a hero; died mysteriously two years later; Livia and Tiberius suspected of murdering him.

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; Macro; Sejanus.

Vitellius: born in 15 AD; appointed governor of Lower Germany in 68 AD and was appointed emperor by his troops in 69 AD; appointed himself consul for life and Pontifex Maximus; very soon lost support of the troops who began to favour Vespasian; suffered a violent death and his body was thrown into the Tiber. Trajan and the Dacians – Two campaigns. Defeated Decebalus, besieged the capital Sarmizegetusa and razed it. Dacia became Roman province. Client states in Rome's borders in the east. Triumph for Rome.

(iv) Cicero-life : born in Arpinum ; studied in Rome and Athens ; held several offices including consul in 63 BC when he was involved in quelling the Catiline conspiracy ; wonderful lawyer and orator ; died at the hands of Anthony's men ; speeches ; Works – philosophy- de re publica, rhetoric –De oratore, Brutus; Speeches-Pro lege Manilia ; Letters- to Atticus ; style ; language.

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.

(v) Rectangular and circular. Circular temples usually had an annular peristyle; sometimes they were on a podium; temples were made of tufa, travertine, concrete and frequently marble; some temples had surrounding porticos; examples such as the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli and the Pantheon. Rectangular Temples: porch; columns at the rear and sides; order of columns; decorations inside and outside; ratio 2:1; sited on podium.

(vi) Relief sculpture-Ara Pacis procession, high and low relief. Arch of Titus, processional style. Trajan's Column, 2500 figures, Dacian campaign. History.

Roads: Building-three points—finding shortest, flattest route, digging out a trench, layers of stones of different sizes, gravel, stone slabs, use of a camber for drainage, ditches to drain water away, crossing valleys etc. Expansion of empire-one point-Roma army kept control by use of roads, spread of trade, people, language, culture.

Ara Pacis Augustae – significance of the structure; characters/scenes depicted; reliefs in procession, high and low; group composition; perspective. eg

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

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