



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2023

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.

LC Latin Ordinary Level Marking Scheme 2023

1. A.

[75]

Five sentences, **15** marks each

A deduction system per incorrect word applies as follows:

Major error= **-3**. i.e. for omission of verb, wrong construction or mood

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

1 B. Indicative Answers:

[75]

- (i) They were working diligently **(3)** to complete the walls of the camp **(3)**.
- (ii) They announced that a large force **(3)** of cavalry **(3)** and infantry **(2)** were coming.
- (iii) They saw a large **(2)** cloud of dust **(6)**.
- (iv) Curio knew that these forces were sent from (king) Juba **(8)**.
- (v) To drive out the Romans **(6)**.
- (vi) He sent out cavalry **(6)**.
- (vii) He led legions (from the fortifications) **(4)** and drew up a battle line **(3)**. So that the camp wouldn't be attacked **(3)**.
- (viii) The cavalry started the battle and routed all the king's reinforcements. **(4+3 in any order)**
- (ix) They were in disarray **(4)** and they marched without fear **(4)**.
- (x) He set out **(3)** and pitched camp **(3)** near Utica **(2)**.

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

[130]

Each mark allocation represents a complete unit of meaning to be translated, most often it is a full sentence.

- Full marks are awarded per unit of meaning based on demonstrating thorough understanding of syntax and vocabulary.

- Partial marks are awarded based on demonstrating sufficient understanding of vocabulary and grammatical function of individual words and phrases within the wider unit of meaning.

A. Ovid

tunc...esses; **10/** illa...meae, **10/** et...arsi, **11/** ardet...deos. **12/** et...trahebant; **10/** abstulerant...tui. **12**

B. Virgil

ibat...aevo, **6/** et...ingrediens, **14/** varioque...levabat. **8/** miratur...Aeneas, **14/** capiturque...priorum. **23**

C. Caesar

Interim...accredit; **6/** equites...evocant. **8/** Nullo...discedunt. **9/** Subito...emittit. **10/** Perterritis...petant **13/** et...deberet. **10/** Labienus...occiderint **9**.

D. Livy

Nero...advenit, **7/** Porcius...adsecutus est. **8/** Ubi...instruxit; **16/** media...est. **5/** Hasdrubal...vidit, **10 /** in...collocat; **6/** circa...point. **7/** Ligures...sunt. **6**

3. A or B.

[90]

A. Cicero

(i) Translate into English

(60)

Vident...aegrius; **12/** cuius...venerit, **6/** tamen...retardatos. **6/** Hi...rogant, **4/** ut...existimetis, **7/** quorum...magis, **5/** quod...defendant, **10/** tamen...different. **10**

(ii)

(30)

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

Indicative Notes:

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

(a)

Other works of Cicero: *De Oratore*— in dialogue form, how the perfect orator may be produced, 5 qualities. Brutus- in dialogue form, between Brutus and Atticus. Oratory in Greece. Speeches— *Contra Verrem*, *Phillipics*. Philosophical works— *De Re Publica*, *De Legibus*. Letters to Atticus.

(b)

Equites: they arranged for the collection of taxes in Roman provinces; many of them amassed great private fortunes from this work.

Lucullus: defeated Mithridates by land and sea; destroyed Greek cities; invaded Armenia; when recalled by the senate he left Mithridates still in charge; served as quaestor with Sulla; became consul in 74 BC; fought against Mithridates; was replaced as commander; retired to live a life of luxury.

Medea: daughter of Aeetes; famous for her magic; fell in love with Jason; was betrayed by him; in revenge she killed her own children.

Sulla: consul twice, war against Jugurtha, Cimbri, reformed constitutional laws; Battle of Colline Gate.

(c) **Pompey's achievements:** Engaged with enemy; conducted more wars than other men have read of; subdued provinces; victories.

(d) Any point referring to Pompey's powers to complete the task; the military strategy he employed; the battles fought; the arrangements made to settle the survivors. Pompey had been a soldier since boyhood; he was very experienced; had tasted success against the pirates; had courage and integrity; strict with his men; had always been fortunate. Knowledge of warfare, prestige, valour and luck. Self-control.

(e) **Mithridates:** king of Pontus; began to overrun some neighbouring countries on the Crimean Peninsula and the Bosphorous; Sulla was asked by the senate to intervene; he expelled the nominee of Mithridates from Cappadocia and appointed a Roman supporter; many states began to complain about the behaviour of Mithridates to Rome; after Mithridates ignored Roman warnings, war began.

(f) **Qualities:** valour; knowledge of military affairs; authority; good fortune.

B. Virgil

(i) Translate into English.

(60)

'Aeole...vento **12/** gens...penates **13/** incute...ponto **13/** sunt...nymphae **8/** quarum...dicabo' **14.**

(ii)

(30)

- (a) **3** (name)+ **4+3.**
- (b) **5+5**
- (c) **3** (yes/no)+ **4+3.**
- (d) **5+5**
- (e) **5+5**
- (f) **(3+2) + (3+2)**

Indicative Notes:

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

- (a) **Juno** is speaking. **Aeolus** keeps the winds imprisoned in a cave. Has the power to calm and stir the seas with the winds. He has control of the winds.
- (b) **Aeolus** agrees to her request and releases the winds and causes a storm on the sea. The Trojan's were at sea.
- (c) **Yes.** he shows bravery. He hunts for food and he slays 7 stags, one for each ship. He encourages his men, despite being weary himself. He doesn't let his feelings get in the way.
- (d) **Simile:** Neptune calming the storm is compared to a man quelling sedition among his men. Building Carthage compared to busy bees.
- (e) **His mother, Venus,** is disguised as a huntress. He says she looks like a goddess, or a nymph. He asks her where they have been washed up. She tells him where he is, and that the area is ruled by Dido and tells him Dido's story. She asks him then who he is and briefly tells her their story. She advises him to proceed to Carthage. She then reveals herself as a goddess and vanishes. He runs after her and gives out to her for deluding him.
- (f) **Dido:** Dido was married to Sychaeus; her brother Pygmalion was king of Tyre and he killed Sychaeus but hid the act from his sister; Dido learnt of the murder through a dream; she fled with supporters who hated Pygmalion. Founder of Carthage.
Neptune: When Neptune discovered that Aeolus had let the winds loose upon the Trojan fleet, he summoned the winds, reprimanded them for their behaviour and sent them back to Aeolus. He then calmed the seas and helped to launch the stranded ships.
Achilles: son of Peleus and Thetis; Greek hero during the Trojan war; fierce, killed Hector.
Mercury: son of Maia; sent by Jupiter to make sure that Aeneas would be welcomed in Carthage; flew to the Libyan shore and Dido became well disposed towards the Trojans.

4.

[30]

- (i) Four nouns, 2 marks each = 8
- (ii) (2+1+1) for each of three verbs = 12
- (iii) Apply a positive marking scheme, to a maximum of 10 marks.
 - Each correct foot merits 2 marks.
 - Each correct identification of a long or a short syllable merits 1 mark.

5.

[75]

Any three questions. Each question carries 25 marks.

- (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) Following death of Caesar, Octavian, Mark Anthony and Lepidus formed second Triumvirate. Empire divided among the three. Relationships broke down. Octavian declared war on Cleopatra and therefore Anthony. Anthony and Octavian fleets. Octavian wins decisive victory against Mark Anthony and Cleopatra. 31B.C.

(ii) Caligula: brought up in the Rhineland by his father Germanicus; was supported by Macro; rule began very well; built aqueducts; power went to his head; imagined himself to be a god; conducted farcical military campaigns to Germany and Britain; made his horse consul; murderous.

(iii) Titus: succeeded his father Vespasian; very charming and handsome; made lavish use of resources; completed the Colosseum; took little interest in governing; Rome was destroyed by a great fire during his reign; Pompeii was destroyed by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius; died at the age of forty-one.

Events of 69A.D. Year of Four Emperors—Galba commander of armies in Spain, who proclaimed him Emperor. Legions in Germany with Otho. Galba and Piso killed. Legions on Rhine with Vitellius. Battle near Po, Otho routed. Legions in Syria and Palestine with Vespasian. Mucianus routed forces of Vitellius; Vespasian new emperor, etc.

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 Vespasian's 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.

Freedmen of Claudius: He used his freedmen as a civil service. Callistus— in charge of petitions. Narcissus— chief correspondence. Pallas— treasurer and chief accountant.

Nerva: elected by the senate and remained obedient to them, recalled many from exile, restored treasury from taxes from conquered countries, passed Agrarian law and Alimentary law. He adopted Trajan as his successor.

(iv)

Ovid: Sulmo (43-17A.D). Studied rhetoric and law but dedicated himself to poetry, married three times, banished to Tomi, duo crimina—carmen et error. *Amores*—49 poems, addressed to Corinna, *Heroides*— letters addressed by legendary women to absent lovers, *Ars Amatoria*— 3 books, *Metamorphoses*— ancient myths/legends, *Tristia*, etc.

Livy: Born in Padua (59B.C. -17A.D). Patronage of Augustus. Spent most of his life in Rome. *Ab Urbe Condita*—history of Rome, 142 books, not a scientific historian therefore dates wrong etc, gave life to stories, invented speeches; to restore public morals and pride in the achievements of the past.

(v) Roman Amphitheatres: gladiatorial combats, popular, Colosseum— 4 storeys, arcades of arches, column styles, Doric (Tuscan), Ionic and Corinthian. Built of concrete and stone. Marble facing. Vaults underneath.

(vi)

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.

Pantheon: round temple, built by Agrippa in Campus Martius, portico of Corinthian columns, dome with panels, decorated with marble inside, alcoves.

Roman portrait sculpture: influence of the Greeks; Etruscan death masks; expression on faces; realism; gravitas.

Roman mosaics: found on floors and walls, pavements as durable form of decoration in houses, baths, public buildings etc.; techniques used—opus sectile, opus tessellatum.

