



AN ROINN | DEPARTMENT OF
OIDEACHAIS | EDUCATION
AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA | AND SCIENCE

Scéimeanna Marcála

Scrúduithe Ardteistiméireachta, 2001

Laidin

Ardleibhéal

Marking Scheme

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2001

Latin

Higher Level



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AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA | AND SCIENCE

SCÉIMEANNA MARCÁLA {PRIVATE }
MARKING SCHEMES

SCRÚDÚ ARDTEISTIMÉIREACHTA, 2001
LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2001

LÁIDIN
LATIN

ÁRDLEIBHÉAL
HIGHER LEVEL

Question 1 A.**75 marks.**

$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 1 2 1
 When he saw that many of the allies had been wounded, the consul summoned help.
 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2
 Cavalry came as quickly as possible from Capua, footsoldiers from Rome. All wanted to
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 1 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
 help. Having called everybody together, the consul ordered some soldiers to carry the
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
 wounded back to camp. He encouraged the others to fight bravely and to resist the
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
 enemy. A few soldiers who denied that they were cowardly, asked why they were going
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
 that he did not listen.

Question 1 B.**75 marks.**

- (i) A revolt/uprising. (4)
- (ii) Relaxed their duties. (4)
- (iii) They enjoyed being lazy (6) and being at leisure. (2) (8)
- (iv) He addressed (3) the worst of the soldiers (3) at night. (2) (8)
- (v) Servitutum/passuri/ verbera etc. (4)
- (vi) We get only ten farthings (or low pay) a day (3), we put up with the lashes of the centurions (3) and the wounds inflicted by the enemy. (3) (9)
- (vii) They receive two denarii (more pay) each (4), they return home after sixteen years (4), they undertake less danger in the city. (4) (12)
- (viii) They encouraged rage/ anger/fury. (5)
- (ix) They gathered three eagles into one place (5), and set up a visible platform. (5) (10)
- (x) He persuaded them (with careful argument) (3), to send legates to Tiberius. (3) (6)
- (xi) Yes/Partly (2), there was limited calm among the soldiers. (3) (5)

Question 2.

130 marks.

A. Livy (44)

Scipioiussit	8
Vento cecidit	7
Noxiecerunt	7
Ubilitora	6
Scipiopercontatus	5
cumnaves	6
Eoexpositae sunt	5

B. Virgil (44)

una vocem	8
bellumparatis	8
et patrio....regno	4
accipite.....dicta	4
Italiamvocatis	4
ibitislicebit	4
sed nonurbem	4
quam vos ..mensas	8

C. Sallust (44)

Micipsa.....futuram esse	5
tamen.....volvebat	7
Studiadolis	4
timebat.....oreretur	3
His difficultatibuspopularibus	7
statuittemptare	3
Igiturmitteret	5
speransoccasurum	6
praefecitmittebat	4

D. Ovid (44)

iamque.....habebant	4
omnia.....ponto	4
occupat.....collem	2
cymba.....ararat	5

ille.....navigat	5
hic.....ulmo	3
figitur.....carinae	8
et modo.....phocae	8
nat lupus.....tigres	5

Question 3. A 90 marks.

(i) 60 marks

Iam.....sumptis	9
excitus.....contendit	9
Zama.....abest	5
Inde.....essent	8
traditos.....iussit	8
percontatus.....dimisit	8
Hannibal.....nuntiabantur	5
nam.....adferebant	6
laeto.....audivit	2

(ii) 30 marks.

(a) 5+5=10 marks. One point – lenient; one point – practical.

Points may include: Scipio's treatment of Masinissa. Scipio was intent on maintaining the support of Masinissa and, therefore, praised him in public for his victory and also for his self restraint and continence. However, Scipio also wished that Masinissa would give up to Rome his recently taken wife, Sophoniba, former wife of the recently conquered Syphax. To achieve this, Scipio reminded Masinissa to examine closely the rest of his deeds and to avoid undoing all the other good he had done. In these ways Scipio displayed leniency towards Masinissa as well as practical good sense.

(b) (3+2)(3+2)=10 marks. Two points on each of two.

Points may include:

Lutatius: won victory at Aegetes Island in 241 BC to end First Punic war; was captured by the Gauls and later rescued by Servilius; his brother, Quintus, was consul.

Laelius: Friend of Scipio; given troops to attack Syphax; captured the kingdom ruled by Syphax' father; tried to prevent Sophoniba marrying Masinissa; was sent to Rome with Syphax and other prisoners; fought in the Battle of Zama and went to Rome to announce victory.

Mago: Was involved in the destruction of Genoa; fought with Romans in Gaul using elephants; was wounded and fled to Africa but died on the voyage near Sardinia.

Gisgo: A Carthaginian who opposed peace plans offered by Scipio and angered Hannibal by so doing; was attacked by Hannibal for his opposition to the terms.

(c) **5+5=10 marks. One point – war; one point – Rome.**

Points may include:

Hannibal's speech to Scipio: Hannibal outlines how glad he is to be defeated by a nation as outstanding as Rome. Livy uses the speech to glorify his beloved Rome. Hannibal also expressed a wish that ancestors from both sides had been satisfied with their lot, thereby avoiding all the bloodshed that followed. Thus, Livy uses history to teach mankind of the uselessness of war.

(d) **5+5=10 marks. Two good examples required.**

(e) **5+5=10 marks. Two points.**

Points may include:

Scipio treacherously prolonged negotiations with Syphax to get a clear view of his camp; sudden attack on Syphax and Hasdrubal; sent envoys to Carthage to complain of violation of armistice; courted Masinissa for his Numidian cavalry; after Zama felt the time was right for peace.

N.B. Candidates may present points other than those suggested above.

Question 3. B

90 marks.

(i)

60 marks.

tempus.....serpit	9
in somnis.....fletus	9
raptatus.....tumentes	9
hei.....Achilli	9
vel.....ignes	4
squalentem.....crines	5
vulneraque.....patrios	7
ultra.....voces	8

(ii) **60 marks.**

(a) **5+5=10 marks. What Aeneas said 5; What Hector said 5.**

Points may include:

Aeneas to Hector: Where have you been for so long? We were waiting for you. What disfigured your face? What are those wounds? Hector's reply: Flee for your life; Troy is doomed; you are entrusted with the Guardians of the city and you will build a great walled city like Troy.

(b) **5+5=10 marks. Two examples.**

Points may include:

Trojans inspect the site of the Greek camp; Laocoon's advice to shun the horse, and his death; the capture of Sinon and some aspect of his story; death of Coroebus; murder of Priam; etc, etc.

(c) **(3+2)(3+2)=5 marks. Two points on each.**

Points may include:

Menelaus: Twin brother of Agamemnon; one of Atridae; married to Helen; summoned Greek princes to lay siege to Troy; returned home with Helen after siege.

Tenedos: Island off coast of Troy; very wealthy and powerful when Priam was in power; a temple of Apollo located there; Greeks hid behind island when pretending to return home.

Coroebus: Rushed to his death when he saw Cassandra being dragged away; put on Greek armour but was discovered and killed.

Minerva: One of her temples was located in the citadel of Troy; Goddess of handicrafts and war; old Etruscan goddess; one of the deities of Roman state.

Creusa: Wife of Aeneas; daughter of Priam and Hecuba; lost in flight from Troy; appeared to Aeneas as a ghost and revealed his future fate.

(d) **5+5= 10 marks. Two writings.**

Points may include:

Georgics, Eclogues, minor works.

(e) **5+5 = 10 marks. Two points.**

Points may include:

Pressure to bring horse into the city; manner of Laocoon's death; story of Sinon – several points; noise within horse unheard due to frenzy of the Trojans.

N.B. Candidates may present points other than those suggested above.

Question 4.

30 Marks.

- (i) **(a) and (b) (4+3+3) = 10 marks.**
- (ii) **(2+2)(2+1+1)(2+1+1). Maximum 10 marks.**
- (iii) **2 marks for naming the metre; -2marks for each incorrect quantity.**

Question 5.

75 marks.

Section A.

- (i) **(7+6+6+6) = 25 marks. Four points with at least one on the failure of military expansion policy.**
Points may include:
Disaster at Teutoberg Pass in AD 9 which forced Rome back to Rhine/Danube frontier (failure). Control of Fiscus and senatorial treasury; social reforms; organisation of provinces, etc.

- (ii) **(7+6+6+6) = 25 marks. Four developed points on aspects of Trajan's career.**

Points may include:
First Dacian war; Second Dacian war; domestic policy; building programme; finances; the Curatores; Parthian war; adoption of Hadrian.

- (iii) **(7+6)(7+6) = 25 marks. Two good developed points on each.**

Points may include:
Germanicus: Leader of Rhine legions; recalled by Tiberius; awarded triumph; sent to East; campaign in East; manner of his death.
Nero: Succession to power; promising beginning; relationship with Agrippina; reign of terror; as a performer; Great Fire; treatment of Christians; foreign policy.
Domitian: Use of *delatores*; family life encouraged; reign of terror; confiscations of property; expulsion of philosophers, actors, freedmen; executions.
Nerva: Nomination by senate; conspiracies; adoption of Trajan; spending policy; use of *delatores*.

Section B.

- (i) (a) 7+6 = 13 marks. Two points.**

Points may include:

Any points showing his importance as a politician prior to 44BC will be accepted. e.g. The Catilinarian Conspiracy; his attack on Antony in the Philippics; his advice to the senate to use Octavian to get rid of Antony; his failure to read the political situation correctly and the disastrous consequences for the Republic.

- (b) (2+1+1) for three writings and (4+4) for two points of importance on any writing.**

Examiners will accept reference to specific works or to categories of work.

Points may include:

Speeches for their oratorical qualities and substance e.g. the importance of *In Verrem*, etc. Philosophical works can be applied to practical questions, and as a means of conveying to later generations the chief philosophical writings of antiquity; the letters provide a true picture of the times.

- (ii) (9+8) for two points and (4+4) for reference to two examples.**

Points may include:

Reference to the 'four styles'; reference to the influences on Roman painting; the use of colour; portrait painting; different themes; a description of four well known paintings with references will also suffice.

- (iii) (a) (5+4+4). Three points.**

Points may include:

Shape and appearance of the building; orchestra; seating; stage; awnings.
Note: this question refers to the 'type of building.'

- (b) 4/3 marks for name; 3+3+3 for three points.**

Points may include:

Artistic value; shape; description of reliefs, etc.

- (c) 4/3 marks for example; 3+3+3 for three points.**

Points may include:

Function; volumes of water carried; purpose of water supply; construction. Candidates will be given credit for 'bridge' but the note must be equally substantial as on 'aqueduct.'