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

SCÉIMEANNA MARCÁIL
MARKING SCHEME

SCRÚDÚ ARDTEISTIMÉIREACHTA, 2002
LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2002

LAIDIN
LATIN

ARDLEIBHÉAL
HIGHER LEVEL

Question 1   A.   (75 Marks)

At dawn the Roman general sailed with sixty ships from Brundisium. A great storm rose so suddenly that the infantry were terrified. The sailors laughed. "Surely the general knows that these soldiers are cowards. If they fight, they will be defeated." When they reached Greece, scouts showed where the enemy had pitched camp. The general encouraged his men to fight bravely. " The enemy's city must be destroyed." When the victorious soldiers returned to port after a fierce battle, the sailors greeted them with a great shout. They said that they were brave at sea, but the soldiers were brave in battle.

Question 1   B.   (75 Marks)

(i)   The sea was calm **4** the sky was overcast/dark clouds **4**

(ii)   He thought that he could make **3** the few miles from Parthenope to Puteoli **3**

(iii)   To make the journey more quickly **4**; he could have followed the coastline **4**

(iv)   When he was halfway across **8**; **or** it made no difference whether he turned back **4** or went on **4.**

(v)   There was a heavy swell **4**; the waves were more frequent/rougher **4**

(vi)   He asked the helmsman to put him ashore **4** somewhere **2.**

(vii)   He said that the coast was rugged **2** and without harbours **2** and that there was nothing he feared more in a storm than the shore **5.**

(viii)   A slow type of seasickness **3** was affecting him without a break **3.**

(ix)   He put pressure on the helmsman **4** and forced him to head for the shore **4.**

(x)   No. **(4+4)** for any two points e.g. Man should conform to divine will/should accept whatever fate may send him/ should have no fear of death/ have courage, endurance, self control. Accept 'yes' with similar evidence.

Question 2 (130 Marks)

A Cicero (44)

Cum-----venissem **6/** maxime-----pertinerent **6/** Quae-----fecissem **3/** et litterae-----geretur **6/** iter-----putavi **3/** erat enim-----conarentur **6/**iter per-----esse **3/**itaque-----locavi **6/** ut rex-----Romani esse **5/.**

B Ovid (44)

Dic-----incipiendus erat **9/** omnia-----tumet **9/** et modo-----solum **9/** et tepidum-----pecus **9/** tum-----opus **8/.**

C Livy (44)

In regia-----fuit **2/** Puero-----ferunt **5/** Plurimo-----regina **5/** Cum-----retentus est **5/** puerum-----experrectus esset **5/** Mox-----abierunt **2/.** Tum-----educamus **5/** Scire-----futurum esse **5/** Proinde-----nutriamus **3/** Inde-----occupaverit **7/.**

D Virgil (44)

Venti-----vasto **8/** excutimur-----undis **4/** ipse-----in unda **8/** tres-----noctes **9/** quarto-----fumum **9/** vela-----spumas **6/.**

Question 3   A. (90 Marks)

(i) (60 Marks)

Tribuni-----esset **8/** Pridie----triumphavit **4/** inde-----intulit **4/** cum-----ornamenta **12/** argenti-----fuerant **12/** Punicae-----elephanti **4/** et non-----Hispanus **8/** quorum-----prodiderat **8/.**

(ii) (30 Marks)

(a) Two types of honour **(4+3)**; senate discussion **3.**

(b) One point on each **(4+3+3)**

(c) Two points **(5+5)**

(d) Two points **(5+5)**

(e) Two points **(5+5)**

Question 3   B.   **(90 marks)**

(i)   **(60 Marks)**

inde----- frequentant **8**/ hic-----imago **8**/ hic multum-----Dardanidae **5**/ quos-----
ingemuit **5**/ Glaucumque-----Polypheten **8**/ Idaeumque-----tenentem **4**/ circumstant----
-frequentes **4**/ nec vidisse-----causas **8**/ at Danaum-----umbras **8**/ ingenti-----metu **2**/.

(ii)   **(30 Marks)**

(a) Whom **2**; reaction **(4+4)**

(b) Whom **2**; Conversation **(4+4)**

(c) One point on each **(4+3+3)**

(d) Two points **(4+4** for two images and **2** for discussion**)**

(e) Regions of Hades **(4+3)** Life after death **3**.

Question   4.

                                                                   (30 Marks)

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

Question   5.   **(75 marks)**

Section   A.

(i)   Two Points on each of any two aspects of Augustus' rule **(7+6)+(6+6)**

(ii)   Two emperors—Account **(7+3)** and **(3)** for assessment of importance;
         (6+3) and **(3)** for importance.

(iii)   Four Points on Trajan's foreign policy-three for description and one for
         reference to over ambitious nature of campaigns- **(7+6+6+6)**

Section   B.

(i)   Three points for description of three works **(9+8+8) or** impression based
        on number of descriptions of works.

(ii)   Three points, one each on portraiture, story telling, everyday life for
        (7+6+6) and two examples for **(3+3)**

(iii)   (a) Variety of subjects, two subjects for **(5+4)** and two examples
        mentioned for **(2+2)**
        (b) Identify **(4/3)** and three points for **(3+3+3)**
        (c) Three architectural features for **(4/3+3+3)** and business carried on for
        (3)

Additional Notes on Questions 3 and 5.

(NB these notes are not definitive; candidates may make other valid points)

Question 3A. (ii)

(a) Two types of honour—**Triumph**: semi-sacred parade, given to honour a
    general who won a decisive battle killing at least 5,000 of the enemy and
    annexing new territory. The general wore a laulel wreath and rode in a chariot
    along the Via Sacra in Rome. **Ovation**: considered a lesser honour; given to a
    victorious general when the number slain exceeded 300 of the enemy; general
    wore myrtle and walked in procession. A **discussion** took place in the senate
    on the merits of Marcellus being awarded a triumph for his victories; in the
    end a compromise was reached; Marcellus was given an ovation but
    celebrated a triumph on the Alban Mount before his ovation.

(b) Sosis: mentioned in Book XXV as one of the slayers of Hieronymus; was
    granted citizenship and 500 iugera of land in Syracusian territory that had
    belonged to the enemies of Rome and also a house. **Moernicus:** in Book
    XXV a description is given of how he betrayed Ortygia; also granted
    citizenship and 500 iugera of land; also given a town in Sicily. **Aedes
    Bellonae:** a temple dedicated to the Roman goddess of war; built in the
    Campus Martius by Appius Claudius; this temple was used for meetings of
    the senate to receive foreign ambassadors and Roman generals returning from
    service. **Vibius Virrius**: a citizen of Capua, who advised against sending
    peace envoys to the Romans; he felt that they could only expect savagery
    from the Romans in return for their own behaviour; invited others to join him

in a suicide feast so as to die as honourable men. **Fulvius Flaccus**: was a brother of the consul of 212 B.C.; as praetor had commanded two legions which were routed by Hannibal due to his own rashness.

(c) Sicily: Hieronymous, king of Syracuse, gave Hannibal a free hand on the whole island. Hieronymous was assassinated and Marcellus was sent to the island. Marcellus laid siege to Syracuse which was defended by Archimedes amongst others. Finally the city was captured after two years and Marcellus returned to Rome with the spoils. Eventually, the entire island was in Roman hands.

(d) Any two events of the war accepted if backed by evidence from the text. eg. Campaign around Capua; any of the battles; treatment of the people of Capua; election of Scipio as leader etc.

(e) Any two incidents from the text with evidence.

Question 3 B. (ii)

(a) Aeneas met with **Dido** immediately before this passage.
Aeneas attempts to verify that the stories he had heard of Dido's death were indeed true. He assures her that he had left her against his will and did not realize that his departure would cause such sadness. Aeneas attempts to justify his own behaviour as one would expect. Dido also behaves as expected in walking away from Aeneas who then offers an angry retort but also follows her with his own tears.

(b) Aeneas met with **Deiphobus** immediately after this passage.
Aeneas asks Deiphobus who was responsible for inflicting such terrible wounds on him. He tells him that on the last night of Troy he had heard that Deiphobus fell upon a heap of slaughtered bodies. He also describes how he had paid the last rites to Deiphobus even though his body had not been recovered.
Having thanked Aeneas for paying his respects to his ghost, Deiphobus describes how he was betrayed by his wife, Helen. She enabled him to be seized in his own house by Menelaus and Ulysses who then mutilated and killed him. He asks Aeneas the purpose of his visit to the Underworld.

(c) Priam: king of Troy during Trojan War; father of fifty sons and fifty daughters; married to Hecuba; killed by Neoptolemus. **Cumaea Sibylla**: believed to have lived in a cave on Monte Cuma, near Naples; also mentioned as appearing in other countries; requests Aeneas to pray to Apollo; promises Aeneas a lasting settlement in Italy; enters Hades with Aeneas; on one occasion she expressed a wish to die. **Palinurus:** pilot of Aeneas' ship; falls into the sea off the coast of Italy and is murdered by

locals when he made his way ashore; Aeneas meets with his shade on the banks of the Styx in Hades. **Phoebus:** also known as Apollo; son of Zeus; god of music, medicine and prophecy; sometimes identified with the sun; associated with Delphi, Delos and many other places. **Ramus Aureus:** the rite of passage for Aeneas to the underworld; considered by some to be of real gold; others equated it with mistletoe a plant frequently credited with magical qualities.

(d) There are many examples of **vivid pictures** in Aeneid VI. e.g. The arrival of the fleet in Italy; the carvings on the doors of the temple; the funeral of Misenus; the securing of the golden bough; the description of the entrance to Hades; the creatures met in Hades; the spirits thronging on the banks of the Styx; description of Charon; meetings with Palinurus, Deiphobus and Dido.

(e)Regions of Hades: the banks of the Styx occupied by souls seeking to get across; those who died before their time (infants, those unjustly put to death, suicides); Plains of Mourning (Dido); abode of the famous warriors. Any view on Virgil's ideas accepted with supporting evidence.

Question 5A.

(i) **Two aspects** of the rule of Augustus outlined and evaluated: The legislation—Imperium Proconsulare and Tribunica Potestas and the effect of these laws; the building programme; the management of the succession; foreign policy; dealing with the senate; **Social Reforms:** great need to reform the heart of Roman society-tried to encourage marriage and to 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 a limitation on the right to inherit-the number of a man's children gave him precedence when he stood for office-success of such measures are difficult to measure-census of 28B.C. showed an increase in population which may have been mainly due to the increased prosperity in peace time.

(ii) **Account of reign: Titus**-popularity of man-shows, games, bestowing of gifts-disasters of fire and eruption of Vesuvius-no executions-dedication of Flavian Amphitheatre-death.**Assessment of importance**-lavish spending left public finances in poor state-acts of generosity urgently needed-improved image of emperor.

(iii) **Trajan's foreign policy**: First Dacian war-Second Dacian war-Arabia Petraea-Parthian war; **Assessment**: showed world the power of Rome-Parthian expedition ended in failure-annexation of Arabia secured the trade routes to the east-Dacia became a Latin speaking province and served to split up Rome's enemies across the Danube.

Question 5 B.

(i) Works of Catullus or **Horace:** Epodes; Odes: Satires: Ars Poetica: Epistles: Carmen Saeculare; Epistles; comments on style, use of metre, themes etc.

(ii) Roman Sculpture: Portraiture-Hellenic influence-realism of Etruscan art-Ara Pacis-arch of Titus. **Story telling**-Trajan's column and arch-arch of Titus-Ara Pacis. **Everyday life**: Ara Pacis showing families, senators, scenes of sacrifice, child tugging at the toga of a man-reliefs on sarcophagus-reliefs on water fountains, in gardens etc.

(iii) (a) **Mosaics**: fruit from a table-battle scenes-gladiatorial contests-actors, musicians-animals. Examples-battle of Issus- houses in Pompeii-Hadrian's villa in Tivoli and many others.

(b) **Roman Roads**: construction methods-purpose-dimensions-management systems-travel-military uses-examples.

(c) **Basilicae:** Cross vaults-marble floors and walls-arches-columns.