



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

*Scéimeanna Marcála*

*Scrúduithe Ardteistiméireachta, 2003*

*Laidin*

*Ardleibhéal*

*Marking Scheme*

*Leaving Certificate Examination, 2003*

*Latin*

*Higher Level*



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**State Examinations Commission**

**SCÉIMEANNA MARCÁIL**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

**SCRÚDÚ ARDTEISTIMÉIREACHTA, 2003**  
**LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2003**

**LÁIDIN**  
**LATIN**

**ARDLEIBHÉAL**  
**HIGHER LEVEL**

**N.B. Candidates' answers may contain valid points other than those listed in the Notes.**

**Q. 1. Section A.**

**[75]**

<sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1/2</sup>  
 In the fourth year of the war which the Romans were waging against King Perseus,  
<sup>1/2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup>  
 Aemilius was made consul. All the citizens who knew that he was a good and brave  
<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup>  
 Roman, gathered together in order to praise him. Aemilius was so moved that he  
<sup>1/2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>2</sup>  
 almost cried. The soldiers were laughing among themselves. "We must encourage  
<sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>  
 him not to cry," they said. "We want to defeat Perseus, we want to wage war!"  
<sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup>  
 Having heard these words, Aemilius exclaimed: "Do not fear, O brave and faithful  
<sup>1</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1/2</sup> <sup>1/2</sup>  
 soldiers. Soon the enemy will ask who leads these fierce foot-soldiers and how soon  
<sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup>  
 can we surrender."

**Q. 1. Section B.**

**[75]**

- (i) Fulvius held the office of censor **4**.
- (ii) Because he had promised it **6** during the Celtiberic war in Spain **2**.
- (iii) So that it would be greater **4** and more splendid **4** than any temple in Rome.
- (iv) If the roof tiles were made of marble **4**.
- (v) He laid bare half of the temple of Lacinian Juno, **6**, because he thought that this would provide enough (tiles) to roof the temple he was building **6**.
- (vi) They were frightened of the power/prestige of Fulvius **6**.
- (vii) *Sacrilegium* **5**.
- (viii) Where they (the tiles) had come from **6**/ The tiles couldn't be hidden **6**.

- (ix) It was the most majestic temple in that region **4** and had not been violated by either Pyrrhus or Hannibal **4**.
- (x) He had horribly stripped it **4** and almost destroyed it **4**.
- (xi) Selfish/thoughtless/devoid of feeling/ignorant/Philistine **3**. Reason **3**.

**Q. 2.**

**[130 Marks]**

**A. Virgil (44)**

At-----aderat **6**/ natumque-----vidit **6**/ talibus-----ultro **4**/ en perfecta-----munera **5**/ ne  
mox-----Turnum **7**/ dixit-----petivit **4**/ arma-----queru **4**/ ille-----volvit **8**.

**B. Cicero (44)**

Dico-----domum **3**/ convenisse-----socios **3**/ Num-----audes **2**/ Video-----fuerunt **4**/  
O-----immortales **2**/ Hic-----consilio **4**/ qui de-----cogitent **6**/ Fuisti-----Catilina **3**/  
distribuisti-----educeres **6**/ descripsisti-----incendia **3**/ Reperisti-----pollicerentur **8**.

**C. Catullus\* (44)**

Passer-----puellae **7**/ quem-----amabat **3**/ nam-----matrem **7**/ nec-----movebat **3**/ sed-----  
-pipiabat **7**/ qui-----quemquam **7**/ at vobis-----devoratis **7**/ tam-----abstulistis **3**.

**D. Sallust (44)**

Igitur-----cognovit **3**/ Priusquam-----colligere **4**/ equites-----concurrunt **6**/ Qui-----  
capiebant **4**/ pars-----hostibus **3**/ Pugna-----fieri **3**/ sine-----circumveniri **6**/ Neque-----  
tegere **3**/ quod-----erant **5**/ Denique-----facere **3**/ atque-----sustentabant **4**.

\* The **Catullus** extract in **Question 2** was a prescribed passage for the 2000 Junior Certificate. In order to address the possible advantage enjoyed by some students as a result of this, the following marking procedure is being put in place for Question 2:

Full marks for all candidates who attempted the Catullus extract

Full marks for the Virgil extract where the Catullus extract was not attempted.

**Q. 3. Section A**

**[90]**

**(i)**

**(60 Marks)**

Et-----valet **9**/ certe-----possit **7**/ Vehementer-----existiment **11**/ quis-----rebus **6**/ ut-----  
-ament **5**/ opinione-----commoveri **6**/ Quod-----fuit **5**/ cuius-----pares **2**/  
de-----fecistis **9**.

**(ii)**

**(30 Marks)**

- (a) **Two** examples from text of his skill as an orator **(5+5)**.

**Note:** There are numerous examples of Cicero's skills of oratory available in *Pro Lege Manilia*. These include; clearness—his account of the ideal general (28); repetition for effect (30); brief sentence (36. 1.1); ingenuity of argument (6); his command of words (11. ll. 8-15). Other examples of his oratorical skill include his use of dramatic interest, his ability to play on feelings, the order and his change of moods and his sheer verbosity.

- (b) **Two** points on his political career **(5+5)**.

**Note:** Cicero as a politician—any aspects of his political life e.g. his time as quaestor in Sicily; as a supporter of Pompey; aedile and praetor; consul in 63 B.C. and the Catiline conspiracy; banishment during First Triumvirate; role in civil war between Pompey and Caesar; denouncement of Antony in the *Philippics*.

- (c) **Two** examples to prove/disprove Cicero's predictions **(5+5)**.

**Note:** Cicero makes many predictions about Pompey—he describes how he displays courage, energy, diligence in action and wisdom in planning ahead; integrity; self control; intelligence; courtesy and many other qualities. Any of these qualities should be linked to Pompey's actions on his return to Italy—e.g. by disbanding his armies on landing, Pompey displayed self control and restraint; by his inaction at the start of the civil war, Pompey certainly did not display speed of action.

- (d) Reference to the role of taxation **(5)** and the *equites* **(5)** in the text.

**Note:** A description of some of the many taxes collected in Asia is provided in 15.; a very good account of the role of the *equites* in Roman society is provided in Carey's edition of *Pro Lege Manilia*, page 34.

- (e) **Two** points on each of two **(3+2)+(3+2)**.

**Note:** Any two points on the careers of any two of these well known men. e.g. Hortensius - rival of Cicero in law courts; consul in 69 B.C.; defended Verres against prosecution; supporter of Sulla.

**Q. 3. Section B.**

**(i)**

**(60 Marks)**

dixit-----refulsit **5**/ ambrosiaequ-----spiravere **6**/ pedes-----imos **4**/ et vera-----dea **4**/  
ille-----secutus **6**/ quid-----imaginibus **7**/ cur-----voces **8**/ talibus-----tendit **5**/ at Venus-  
-----saepsit **5**/ et multo-----amictu **5**/ cernere-----posset **5**.

**(ii)**

**(30 Marks)**

- (a) Note on simile **5**; what Venus did? **5**

**Note:** Simile - shows beauty of image and language; relevance of comparing swans to ships; the image of swans alighting on dry land; the independence of the image from the rest of the story. Venus, having covered Aeneas and his followers in a mist to protect them, departs the scene and goes to Paphos, a town in Cyprus where she visited her most famous temple.

- (b) As introduction to epic **5** and to interest us in hero **5**.

**Note:** Virgil introduces his story by describing Aeneas and some of his exploits along with references to the role of the gods, the position of Carthage and the future greatness of Rome.  
As a hero, we see Aeneas as a human person driven by fate, the forefather of a great nation. He displays his human qualities when he wishes during the storm that he had died at the Trojan War. He displays that he is a man of action by killing the deer to feed his followers.

- (c) Juno **5** and Neptune **5**.

**Note:** Juno - anger at the decision of the fates that her beloved Carthage should be destroyed by the Trojan race; she is annoyed at her own failure to utterly destroy the Trojans; she asks Aeolus to let loose the winds upon the Trojans.

Neptune - sees the storm, upbraids the winds and sends them back to Aeolus; he calms the waters and helps to launch the stranded ships.

- (d) Circumstances **5**; what Virgil meant **5**.

**Note:** Circumstances - Aeneas was examining the temple of Juno in the centre of Carthage; he saw murals representing the Trojan War and recognised Priam among others. This line shows Virgil's sympathy with human suffering and he is pleased that the plight of mankind arouses feelings of sympathy even in a foreign land.

- (e) Three works of Virgil (4+3+3).

**Note:** Brief reference to the *Eclogues*, the *Georgics* and the *Aeneid*.

**Q. 4.** [30]

- (i) (a) and (b) (4+3+3).
- (ii) (2+1+1) for three verbs or (2+2) for *ingredior*.
- (iii) 2 marks for naming metre; -2 marks for each incorrect quantity.

**Q. 5.** [75]

**A.**

- (i) Four points describing worthwhile reforms—reference to problems at frontier acceptable (for not more than two points) but not obligatory—(7+6+6+6).

**Note:** Augustus: Four points required; details on any four of the following acceptable: Building programme in Rome—reference to some of the temples, shrines and other buildings constructed by Augustus and his colleagues; financial arrangements—issuing of coinage, military pensions, management of the *fiscus*; his own personal *imperium*; his control of the senate; social reforms; attempts to curb extravagance and promote family values; revival of ancient religious festivals; problems on Eastern frontier in governing Armenia; Varian disaster along the Rhine frontier.

- (ii) Three points on reign of either emperor and one point on resemblance between characters (7+6+6+6).

**Note:** Claudius: His accession to power; the conquest of Britain or other foreign policies; development of the civil service; relationship with the senate; his private life and court intrigue; the manner of his death. Domitian: His role before accession as an influence on his personality and later behaviour; rebellion of Saturninus; *delatores* and the finances; the reign of terror; the role of the senate. Characters of both: Both easily offended, suspicious, tactless, withdrawn; both loved reading and writing poetry

- (iii) Four points referring to his ambition or his efficiency (at least one point on each)—(7+6+6+6).

**Note:** Vespasian: Efficiency - the establishment of peace following the turmoil of 69 A.D.; his use of the provincials; the finances; his administration.

Ambition - settling of the provinces; his use of the office of censor to fill gaps in the aristocracy; his selection of Titus as co-regent—family ambition.

## **B.**

- (i) Life - three points (5+4+4) and writings - three points (4+4+4).

**Note:** Ovid's life - early days; career choice; personal life; banishment; life in exile.

Sallust's life - his background; his political career; support for Caesar; his rule as governor of Numidia; accusations of extortion; life of luxury.

For both writers—brief description of any works, style of writing, influence on later writers.

- (ii) Three points to include at least two examples (9+8+8).

**Note:** Relief Sculpture: Style of reliefs e.g. as on the Ara Pacis; vivid use of sculpture e.g. Arch of Titus; documentary realism and complexity of Trajan's Column; reliefs on sarcophagi; influence of the Greeks; detailed accounts of specific examples acceptable as points.

- (iii) (a) Name- 5/4 and two points 4+4.

**Note:** Unswept room (The Mouse; After the Meal): points to show variety and charm - use of different techniques; use of colour; different themes; two examples.

- (b) Three points for 5/4+4+4.

**Note:** Any three points - chariots and charioteers; seating; races; structure of the arena; betting; sand track etc.

- (c) Name 5/4 and two points on architecture/engineering 4+4.

**Note:** Colosseum: Any two points—entrances, seating, flooring, tunnels beneath, use of the arch, use of awnings etc.