



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Scéimeanna Marcála

Scrúduithe Ardteistiméireachta, 2004

Laidin

Ardleibhéal

Marking Scheme

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2004

Latin

Higher level



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State Examinations Commission**

**SCÉIMEANNA MARCÁIL
MARKING SCHEME**

**SCRÚDÚ ARDTEISTIMÉIREACHTA, 2004
LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2004**

**LÁIDIN
LATIN**

**ARDLEIBHÉAL
HIGHER LEVEL**

1. A.

[75]

A positive marking scheme will be applied. Candidates will be awarded marks for each word correctly translated. The marks allocated will range from a half (1/2) to two (2).

Calvius, the consul, wished to build a huge amphitheatre. "We Romans are very powerful and very proud. We ought to have a magnificent amphitheatre so that all the peoples of the earth may recognise our power and obey us." Friends of Calvius along with contractors and merchants shouted with great joy. "If Calvius carries out his plan, we will be rich. Let us support him." Marcus, the other consul, knew that he should oppose Calvius. Many people were so poor that they had no food. Robbers terrified the old. Many citizens asked why the rulers were neglecting them.

OR

1. B.

[75]

- (i) 4 With their ranks in disarray.
- (ii) (3+3) Many had perished 3; Many others, (scattered through the woods 3) were wandering about 3.
- (iii) (4+4) He was able to tolerate such great hardship 4; he went round to the soldiers 4; drew together those who were scattered 4.
- (iv) (4+4+4) To pitch camp in a suitable place 4; to set fire to as many trees as possible 4; one would think that all the pass was on fire 4.
- (v) (3+5) In the evening 3; he was barely able to keep himself upright 5; he was barely able to keep his weapons upright 5.
- (vi) (4) By moving closer to the fire.
- (vii) (3+3+3) He jumped out of his chair 3; he took away the soldier's arms 3; he ordered the soldier to sit on his own chair 3.
- (viii) (4+4) Where he was resting 4; by whom he had been received 4.
- (ix) (6) To indicate how the soldier felt when he realised where he was 6; on whose chair he was sitting 6; when he saw the king 6.
- (x) (4) He asked if he (the soldier) knew how much better off he was 4.
- (xi) (6) For the Macedonian soldier the king's chair provided safety 3; for a Persian soldier such an act would have meant death 3.

2.

[130]

- A. vix ... apertos (7) exsuperatque ... agmine (8) nec ... absunt (3) ac simul ... vidit (7) et saevum ... equorum (7) continuoque ... temptent (4) ni ... reducat (8)
- B. eo tempore ... quaerere ... (4) qua ... corrumpere (6) modo se ... ostendere (3) postremos ... pati (6) Metellus ... dari (5) urbem ... oppugnare (3) ratus est ... fore (5) at ... pararentur (3) magnis ... defendant (5) praeterea ... fore (4)
- C. integer ... arcu (8) nec ... pharetra (7) sive ... Caucasum (9) vel ... Hydaspes (6) pone ... negata (8) dulce ... loquentem (6)
- D. Cum ... agros (9) inde ... appulit (2) ibi ... tenuisset (3) nocte ... ducit (6) nec ... moturos (7) ceterum ... attulerant (7) et visa ... apparebat (6) itaque ... continebatur (4)

3. A.

[90]

(i) (60)

his ... iubet (5) postero ... petit (5) nonqua ... esset (4) sed ... credens (5) cum quo ... conserere (6) quartis ... pervenit (3) ibi ... unum (8) mediis ... inditum (4) incolunt ... (7) tum ... erat (2) regni ... imperitarat (4) Brancus ... pellebatur (7).

(ii) (30)

- (a) Impression ex 10.
(b) (5+5) Two examples of his ability.
(c) (5+5) Attempts proved fruitless 5; they were received with friendship in Massilia 5.
(d) (5+5) Two examples of Hannibal's understanding and skill with people.
(e) (3+2) (3+2) Two brief points on each.

NOTES: The following are examples of the points that may be used in answering:

- (a) Hannibal settled the **dispute** by restoring power to the elder brother Brancus whose position as sovereign was being threatened by his younger brother. (This arrangement was satisfying to the senate and the elders.)
- (b) Some examples of Livy's ability as a **storyteller**: his description of Hannibal's crossing of the Rhone and how he deceived the Gauls; his

description of Hannibal's crossing of the Alps and how he was attacked by the Gallic tribes.

- (c) The Roman envoys, boasting of the renown of Rome, requested the Gauls not to allow the Carthaginians through their lands. This request was treated with contempt and derision by the Gauls. In contrast, the envoys were received with friendship in Massilia and were informed that Hannibal had bribed the Gallic tribes.
- (d) Hannibal's **skill in dealing with people** can be illustrated by the manner in which he settled the dispute among the chiefs of the Allobroges; in Chapter xxxiv he showed his understanding of people in the way he treated the Gallic envoys with suspicion but with courtesy until he was certain of their intentions.
- (e) **Hanno**: head of the aristocratic party in Carthage; positively disposed towards Rome; enemy of Hamilcar; opposed the appointment of Hannibal as leader. **Saguntum**: was besieged by Hannibal; a very wealthy city situated about a mile from the coast. **River Druentia**: an Alpine river; very difficult to cross; large volumes of water; many channels. **Cornelius Scipio**: was appointed Roman commander in Spain; tried to stop Hannibal at the Rhone; was defeated by Hannibal at Ticinus. **Quintus Fabius**: two points on any of a number of men of this name.

OR

3.B.

[90]

- (i) (60)

iamque ... tendebat (4) ibi ... equos (8) breviter ... ferri (6) absistamus ... hostes (8) multa ... tapetas (9) Euryalus ... cingula (5) Tiburti ... Caedicus (8) ille .. nepoti (4) post ... aptat (8)

- (ii) (30)

- (a) (5+5) Two examples of the type of man Turnus was.
- (b) (5+5) Two examples from the text showing the horrors of war.
- (c) (2+2) (2+1) (2+1) Two brief points on any three.
- (d) (2+4+4) Yes/No 2; two points in support.
- (e) (5+5) Two points to convey speed/urgency in the text.

NOTES: The following are examples of the points that may be used in answering:

- (a) Aspects of the **character** of Turnus such as: his aggression as shown in the early attack on the Trojan settlement during which he intended to

set fire to the Trojan ships; his careless approach as a leader at times-when he allowed his troops to indulge themselves the night before the attack on the Trojan camp.

- (b) some detail of the slaughter in the Rutulian camp carried out by Nisus and Euryalus; the mass of carnage that unfolded during the deaths of Nisus and Euryalus.
- (c) **Lavinia**: daughter of Latinus; was engaged to Turnus; when Aeneas landed in Italy, her father Latinus was informed by an oracle that Lavinia was destined to marry a foreigner. **Palladium**: an ancient statue of Pallas Athene; considered to be the guardian of Troy; stolen by the Greeks, Odysseus and Diomedes, in an attempt to deprive the city of its protection. **Ascanius**: young son of Aeneas; requested Nisus and Euryalus to return his father safely to the Trojan camp; promised Nisus and Euryalus gifts as their reward for their bravery. **Vesta**: goddess of the household and hearth; goddess of the sacred fire of the state (which burned in temple of Vesta in Rome and was attended by the Vestal Virgins.) **Genetrix Berecynthia**: also called Cybele; the mother of all gods, forests and wild creatures; worshipped at Pessinus in Phrygia; her priests were called Corybantes.
- (d) Nisus and Euryalus could be **admired** for their courage in undertaking such a dangerous mission; for their loyalty to each other and the Trojan cause. They could arouse **dislike** due to their savage cruelty in slaughtering the sleeping Rutulians; their failure to carry out instructions to break through the enemy lines to reach Aeneas.
- (e) Wonderful **speed** displayed by Nisus and Euryalus when they were discovered by Volcens and his horsemen; the sense of **urgency** experienced by the Trojans when they realized that the rising cloud of dust in the distance represented an imminent Rutulian attack on their camp.

4.

[30]

- (i) (a) & (b) (4+3+3)
 - (a) Present Indicative after dum 4 (traiciuntur); supine to express purpose 3 (speculatum); imperfect subjunctive in Indirect Question 3 (pararent).
 - (b) Present Indicative after dum 4 (moratur); dative of motion or dative with responsa 3 (regi); ablative absolute 3 (Volcente).
- (ii) (2+1+1) for each of three verbs to max. of ten marks; (2+2) for patior.
- (iii) 2 for metre. -2 for each incorrect quantity.

5.

[75]

A.

- (i) (7+6+6+6) Four points on aspects of administration which are linked to the foreign policy of Augustus.
- (ii) (7+6) (7+6) Two points on any two.
- (iii) (7+6+6+6) Four points with at least one point on the importance of the Flavians.

NOTES: The following are examples of the type of points that may be used in answering:

- (i) **Augustus:** the division of the provinces between Augustus and the senate and the way Augustus gradually extended his influence to senatorial provinces; the selection of governors and staff to run the provinces; the control of these governors exercised by Augustus; taxation of the provinces; his control of Egypt; any detail of Augustus' attempts to manage the frontiers. Candidates may also refer to central activities in Rome that impacted on the administration of the expanding empire.
- (ii) **Character of Nero:** his cruelty as shown, for example, in his murder of his mother—details on this or any other act of cruelty; his stubborn nature as shown in the manner he disregarded the advice of Burrus and Seneca—details on the kind of self-driven actions he then underook. **Delatores:** the growth of treason trials under Tacitus and the role played in these by the delatores; their role was originally checked by Tacitus but, during the reign of terror, they were allowed to run amok; their power was curbed by Gaius in his early reign and all treason trials were quashed; Domitian originally tried to limit the influence of the delatores, but, in later years, their influence grew greatly; **Dacia:** details on the region; wars fought against Domitian under the leadership of Decebalus; the wars fought by Trajan against the Dacians; the annexation of Dacia as a Roman province. **The influence of women in Roman politics:** the role played by Livia, wife of Augustus—her influence on Augustus and her attempts to influence his choice of successor; the role of Messalina, wife of Claudius; the role of Agrippina as wife of Claudius and as mother of Nero. (Candidates will be expected to refer to at least two women.)
- (iii) **The Flavian Dynasty:** the rise of the Flavian dynasty as shown by: the accession to power of Vespasian; the restoration of discipline in the army and the provinces; the adoption of Titus as co-regent; the humanity of power as displayed by Titus; the building programme; the **importance** of the dynasty—the restoration of a period of peace after the turmoil of 69A.D.; the control of the finances. Domitian. 9Candidates will be expected to deal with at least two emperors.)

B.

- (i) (4+3+3+3) (3+3+3+3) Four points on the life of either writer; four points on the writings.
- (ii) (7+3+3) (6+3+3) Three points on each of two with at least one point on each referring to political significance of feature.
- (iii) (a) Name 3/2; three features (4+3+3)
(b) (5/4+4+4) Three points.
(c) Name 3/2; three points(3+3+3)

NOTES: The following are examples of the type of points that may be used in answering:

- (i) **Caesar-life-** role in Catiline conspiracy; member of First Triumvirate; conquest of Gaul; civil war against Pompey: **writings-**De Bello Gallico; Commentarii Belli Civilis; style; use of first person; use of propanganda. **Sallust:-life-**born of a plebian family; tribune and opposed Milo; struck off the senate roll; governor of Numidia: **writings-**tone of his monographs; De Catilinae coniuratione; Bellum Jugurthum; style; contribution to history

- (ii) **Arch of Titus:details** of the arch; use of the composite order in the columns; the processional style; **political significance:** built to commemorate the capture of the city of Jerusalem by Titus in 70A.D. showing the highlights of the siege, the victorious military parade and the total conquest of the Jews. **Ara Pacis:** details of the relief sculptures; discussion of the procession method; role of the emperor in the details of the sculptures; **political significance:** commemorating the military achievements of Augustus; the establishment of peace; the model of the emperor as primus inter pares. **Circus Maximus:**details of construction; improvements by the emperors; architecture; operation; activities within: **political significance:** entertainment for the masses.

- (iii) (a) **The Pantheon:** built by Hadrian, dedicated to the seven planetary deities; details of the exterior; interior—one detail for each point.
(b)**Portrait Sculpture;** influence of Greeks; Etruscan death masks; expression on the face; realism; gravitas; one point at least referring to photograph.
(c) **Trajan’s Column:** erected in Roman forum in AD 113 to commemorate the emperor’s Dacian campaigns; winds in a spiral for 645 feet; details of the relief; use of perspective.

