



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Scéimeanna Marcála

Scrúduithe Ardteistiméireachta, 2005

Laidin

Ardleibhéal

Marking Scheme

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2005

Latin

Higher level



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

**SCÉIMEANNA MARCÁIL
MARKING SCHEME**

**SCRÚDÚ ARDTEISTIMÉIREACHTA, 2005
LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2005**

**LAIDIN
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).

$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
 When they returned to their barracks, the slaves were so tired that they could scarcely
 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
 walk. They had worked all day in the fields in order that their master might become rich.
 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Worn out by work and hunger, they asked when they would ever see their wives and
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 2 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 children again. However, in the master's house there was plenty of food. Here also the
 1 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 slaves were forced to carry out many duties. But these slaves were neither hungry nor
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 1 1 2
 cold. The master and his rich friends laughed and drank lots of wine. They thought that
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 1
 they were safe.

OR**1. B.****[75]**

- (i) 4 He plundered the temple of Proserpina.
- (ii) 4+4 Syracuse (4); he had a good following wind (4).
- (iii) 5 "Friends, do you see how the gods give a good voyage to temple robbers?"
- (iv) 4+4 On the Peloponnese (4); It was dedicated to Olympian Jupiter (4).
- (v) 5 aureum (golden) (2); grandi pondere (of heavy weight) (2+1).
- (vi) 5 From spoils in Carthage.
- (vii) (3+2+4) It would be heavy in summer and cold in winter (3+2); the woollen one would be suitable for any time of year (4).
- (viii) 5 The (golden) beard should be removed.
- (ix) 5 It was not appropriate that the son should be bearded while, (in every temple,) the father was without a beard.
- (x) 5 Silver tables. Tables (4)
- (xi) 5+5 They had the words "bonorum deorum" written on them (5); that he wanted to use their goodness (5).
- (xii) 6 Any plausible answer (2) including a reason (4).

2.

[130]

- A. panditur.....Olympi (4) conciliumque.....sedem (5) terras.....Latinos (7)
considunt.....ipse (4) caelicolae....iniquis (8) abnueram....Teucris (4)
quae....discordia (3) quis.....suasit (5) adveniet.....tempus (4)
- B. Prima.....Phylarchus (4) quem.....redemerunt (4) Deinde.....occiditur (4)
Haec.....pervenerat (4) iam.....reliquerat (5) Reliqui.....exisset (4) cum.....possent
(4) adpulsis.....sunt (4) Tum.....victor (5) classem.....iussit (6)
- C. nec.....aurae (4) et.....habet (3) seu.....mentis (4) sive.....mali (3) ut.....cibus (7)
quique.....hiems (5) is.....ullis (5) et.....abest (4) nec.....mente (3) sed.....fero (6)
- D. M. Valerius.....evehuntur (7) adhortatique.....incurrunt (6) Cum.....
circumvasisset (4) et.....impetum (4) tum.....est (2) Iam.....sunt (4)
ac.....retinebantur (5) captis.....ignis (3) Dictator.....triumphavit (3)
cuius.....praebuerunt (6)

3. A

[90]

(60)

- (i) Mentio.....sentire (6) transitu.....meminisse (6) quas.....incidisse (3) Visa.....fuisse
(6) Quotiens.....essent (10) Dedit.....censeat (6) adeo.....sint (9)
Conclamatum.....praetor (6) decretum.....viginti (8)

(ii)

(30)

- (a) 4 life (2+2); 6 writings (3+3)
(b) 7 meeting (4+3); opinion 3.
(c) Two points 5+5
(d) Two points 5+5
(e) Peace terms (3+3); difference 4.

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

- (a) **Life of Livy:** Points such as: Livy was born in Padua; spent most of his life in Rome; received the patronage of Augustus; died in Padua; had one son and one daughter.
Writings of Livy: Points such as: he wrote *Ab Urbe Condita*; some philosophical works also; any points about his works-content/style/relevance etc.
- (b) **Meeting of Sophonisba and Masinissa:** Points such as: they met on threshold of court; Sophonisba recognised Masinissa as a king; she grasped his knees and asked him to determine her fate himself; or at least to save her from the Romans; Masinissa was moved to pity; he was also overcome by love.
- (c) **Part played by Scipio in Bk.XXX:** Any two facts about Scipio from any part of the book.
- (d) **Arguments of Hannibal at peace conference:** Points such as: Hannibal stated that he and Scipio had the most to gain from peace; we must remain calm in our negotiations; you (Scipio) will gain more glory by granting peace than even if you win, etc.
- (e) **Peace Terms:** The Carthaginians were to live as free men under their own laws; they would hold the cities they had before the war; the Romans would cease the raids on their territory.

OR

3. B.

(60)

- (i) tum.....invadunt (6) acerrimus.....omnis (6) adversi.....equis (9) stridunt.....fundo (7) illi.....apparent (9) primi.....signant (7) ilicet.....procumbit (9) cadit.....aequi (7)

(ii)

(30)

- (a) Two points **5+5**
 (b) Two points **5+5**
 (c) Two points on each of three **(2+2), (2+1), (2+1)**
 (d) Life **(3+2)** Passage **(3+2)**
 (e) Two points **(5+5)**

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

- (a) **Events before passage:** The Trojans disguised themselves as Greeks; they attacked the Greeks; Cassandra was dragged from the temple by Ajax; Coroebus loved her and charged to rescue her knowing he would die.
- (b) **Dramatic Scenes:** Scenes such as: the debate about bringing the horse into Troy; death of Laocoon; the guile of Sinon; the opening of the gates; the entry of the horse. Etc.
- (c) **Characters:** Menelaus: husband of Helen; brother of Agamemnon; son of Atreus. Priam: king of Troy at time; husband of Hecuba; father of Hector and Paris. Minerva: Roman goddess of wisdom; identified with Greek Pallas Athene. Achilles: son of Peleus and Thetis; most fierce of Greeks; killed Hector. Atridae: sons of Atreus; Agamemnon and Menelaus.
- (d) **Life of Virgil:** Points such as: born in Mantua; farming background; gained patronage of Augustus; lost his family farm. **Passage:** any passage accepted with valid reasons for liking it.
- (e) **Character of Aeneas:** Any two points on character such as: seems to lack conviction—little evidence of being involved in fighting; seemed to give up even before Troy was lost; only seemed to want to flee. Etc.

4.

[30]

- (i) (a) & (b) (4+3+3) (a) **pateret** is Imperfect Subjunctive in Purpose Clause; **praesidio** is Ablative in Ablative Absolute; **portas** is Accusative after *circa*. (b) **duci** Present Infin. after *hortatur* (normally subjunctive); **arce** is local Ablative; **dolo** is Ablative of Means.
- (ii) (2+2) for each of three verbs to max. of ten marks; (2+1+1) for *gero* and *suadeo*.
- (iii) 2 for metre. Alcaic. -2 for each incorrect quantity.

5.

[75]

A.

- (i) Four points –at least one on assessment of how he used the power (7+6+6+6).
- (ii) Four points (7+6)+(6+6).
- (iii) 7 marks for how Trajan dealt with the attack; three points on foreign policy of Trajan (6+6+6).

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

- (i) **Augustus' power:** The First Settlement in 23 B.C. and the way he used the Imperium Proconsulare; the Second Settlement of 23 B.C. and the Tribunica Potestas; highly intelligent way he encouraged the senate to bestow such constitutional powers on him; he was in control but created the illusion that democracy still prevailed; way he used his powers to control provinces, legions, social policy religious matters etc.
- (ii) **Sejanus:** prefect of Praetorian Guard; vital to Tiberius; ruled in absence of Tiberius; tried to remove all possible successors of Tiberius; poisoned Drusus; ousted by Tiberius; executed. **Civil Service under Claudius:** desired efficiency; proposed greater centralization; recruited clerks and secretaries from among freedmen and slaves; united the fisci; some freedmen gained great power. **Poppaea and Nero:** Nero fell in love with Poppaea and wanted to divorce Octavia; Agrippina objected and Nero had her killed; Poppaea's husband, Otho, was sent to Lusitania. **Titus in Jerusalem:** Roman garrison massacred in 66AD. Titus was left in control of Jerusalem by Vespasian; he attacked with ferocity; Temple was burned down; terrible slaughter and looting occurred; Arch of Titus constructed.
- (iii) **Trajan:** attack undermined strength of Danube frontier; set fire to Sarmizegethusa and burned city; Decebalus fled; Dacia became Roman province. **Policy:** left frontier open to attacks from north but frontier lasted 150 years;; gained great wealth from the eastern provinces; took an aggressive policy towards eastern provinces; tended to annex difficult provinces rather than negotiate.

B.

- (i) Life (5+4+4+4) Serious/Not Serious (4+4)
- (ii) Two Points on each feature: (7+6)+(6+6)
- (iii) (a) Portrait Sculpture Two general points (5/4+4); one reference to photo (4).
 (b) Triumphal Arch Type (5/4) Two features (3+3) importance of one (2).
 (c) Two themes (3/2+2); description of one (4+4).

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

- (i) **Ovid/Catullus:** any points on the life of chosen poet such as place of birth; family; relationships etc. Serious/Not serious: examples of both types of poems from chosen poet: eg. Catullus' lament for his brother contrasted with his account of the Roman cockney.
- (ii) **Pont du Gard:** built by Agrippa about 19 BC and consisted of three stories of 6, 11 and 35 arches; rose to a height of 158 feet. **Trajan's Column:** rose to a height of 124 feet; has an interior spiral staircase. **Colosseum:** built of concrete and stone blocks; marble was used as a facing and for paving and

seating. **Ara Pacis:** altar with high enclosed wall with two entrances; reliefs attempt to show perspective.

(iii) (a) **Portrait Sculpture:** realism; gravitas; large noses in photo as proof of realism.

(b) **Arch:** Triumphal Arch; wedge shaped blocks; stones covered; mostly single arches; reliefs depicting historical events; symbols of Roman power and conquests.

(c) **Murals:** Battle scenes; mythology; painting of Trojan horse in house in Pompeii.