



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission**

**SCÉIMEANNA MARCÁIL  
MARKING SCHEME**

**SCRÚDÚ ARDTEISTIMÉIREACHTA, 2006  
LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2006**

**LAIDIN  
LATIN**

**ARDLEIBHÉAL  
HIGHER LEVEL**

**1.A****[75]**

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

1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 ½  
 Then the dictator, Cincinnatus, ordered his men to surround the camp. They shouted and  
 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1  
 encircled the enemy with a ditch. When the consul's soldiers heard the shout, they also  
 2 1 ½ 1 2 ½ 1 2 1 2  
 attacked the Aequi. So fiercely did they fight, that no-one saw the army in the rear. At  
 1 1 2 1 2 ½ 1 1 ½  
 dawn, the Aequi realized that they were trapped between the two armies and they  
 2 1 2 1 2 1 ½ 2  
 surrendered. The dictator ordered them to give hostages so that they would not resist the  
 2 ½ 1 1 2 1 1 2 1  
 Romans again. All the people praised Cincinnatus. "If we had not chosen a dictator," they  
 2 1 2 1  
 said, "the Aequi would have defeated us."

**Or****1.B.****[75]**

- (i) **4** to see me; **4** to see your granddaughter.
- (ii) **6** statement of how they feel; **2** any further qualification.
- (iii) **4+4** for any two of: etiam nunc sarcinas paramus; festinaturo; quam primum ratio itineris permiserit; non ultra differemus. (Other combinations acceptable)
- (iv) **4** not to see my fields; **4** not to see my family possessions.
- (v) **6** to perform a necessary duty.
- (vi) **8** near my property/estate.
- (vii) **4** he built a temple (for the townspeople); **2** at his own expense.
- (viii) **8** to postpone the dedication of this temple (any longer).
- (ix) **4** for one day (of the dedication); **3** perhaps for two days.
- (x) **4+4** for any two with reason e.g. caring as in line 2; loyal as in line 6.

2.

[130]

- A. audax.....ipse (7) et procul.....tumulo (2) iuvenes.....inquit (6) qui  
genus.....arma (4) tum.....alta (4) paciferaeque.....olivae (4)  
Troiuenas.....Latinis (4) quos.....superbo (4) Euandrum.....rogantes (9)
- B. postero.....elephantis (6) quo auxilio.....usi sunt (5) ubi.....vidit (3) in  
tumulos.....successit (4) postquam.....movit (6) cum.....Romani (3)  
primo.....tenuit (3) ut cresceret.....hosti (3) ubi.....signa (6) inde.....emisit (5)
- C. Pyramus.....alter (4) altera.....puellis (4) contiguas.....urbem (9)  
notitiam.....fecit (4) tempore.....patres (7) quod.....ambo (6) conscius.....abest  
(3) nutu.....ignis (7)
- D. itaque.....conquievit (5) adhuc.....vacat (2) domo.....belli (5) legatus.....gessit  
(5) profectio.....offendere (3) num.....offendit (3) multo.....honestam (6)  
ergo.....profectus (4) alterum.....est (4) tertium.....voluntatis (7)

3 A.

[90]

(i)

(60)

Inter.....deficiebant (8) et Romae.....erat (8) et exercitum.....placebat (4)  
nec.....cecidissent (8) qui in.....esse (5) cum..... edixerunt (8) primo.....profiterentur (8)  
quae ut .....amissorum (11)

(ii)

(30)

- (a) Two points 5+5  
(b) Two points 5+5  
(c) Two points 5+5  
(d) What happened? 4; two points on action 3+3  
(e) Two points 5+5

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

**(a) Elections:** People came down to Campus Martius on day of elections; it seemed as if nobody would be willing to undertake the command against the Carthaginians in Spain; Publius Cornelius Scipio then declared himself a candidate; voting took place and everyone present voted for P.C. Scipio

**(b) Livy as an historian:** Livy was a moral historian; his history was a romantic evocation of ancient Rome; dates were often inaccurate; he made very uncritical use of his sources; his character sketches were excellent.

**(c) Situation at Capua:** The Romans directed the main part of their efforts against Capua; city was totally blockaded; all people in Capua were starving; they were unable to send messengers through the Roman blockade; Hannibal tried to break up the Roman siege of Capua.

**(d) Vibius Virrius:** Capuan senator; man who instigated revolt from Romans. **What he did:** made a speech to Capuan senate; encouraged them to seek an honourable escape by death; invited senators to a feast in his house; along with twenty seven senators took poison.

**(e) Lapides Atri:** Hasdrubal and his army were trapped by Romans; Hasdrubal offered to leave Spain entirely if he was allowed to escape the blockade; Romans agreed and a meeting was arranged for following day; Hasdrubal made sure the meetings lasted for several days; with the help of a dense mist Hasdrubal escaped to safety; at dawn the Romans realized what had happened.

**Or**

**3 B. [90]**

**(i) (60)**

Aeneas.....ingreditur (4) linquens.....secum (6) cui.....figit (6) multa.....serebant (4) quem.....diceret (5) atque.....peremptum (7) Misenum.....cantu (8) Hectoris.....hasta (8) postquam.....Achilles (4) Dardanio.....secutus (8)

**(ii) (30)**

**(a) Three tasks 4+3+3**

**(b) Two points 5+5**

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

**(d) (3+2), (3+2)**

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

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

**(a) Three tasks:** Aeneas should obtain the golden bough, should see to the burial of his friend (Misenus) and sacrifice black cattle.

**(b) Meeting:** Aeneas met Dido in the fields of mourning; Dido with fresh wound was wandering in a wood; Aeneas cried on seeing her; he asked her how she had died; he tries to comfort her by saying that he left her against his will; Dido turned away without giving him a reply.

**(c) Palinurus:** Said he had fallen overboard while steering a ship; he clung to the helm and was driven ashore towards the Italian coast; he was killed by some locals; his body drifted out on the waves.

**(d) Deiphobus:** son of Priam; met Aeneas in underworld; reassured Aeneas that he had attended well to his burial rites; described how Helen, his wife, had betrayed him; how he was butchered by Menelaus and Ulysses. **Orpheus:** wonderful player of lyre; could tame wild beasts with his music; married Eurydice; went down to Hades to recover his dead wife; forgot the condition imposed on his visit and looked back. **Pasiphae:** wife of Minos; due to power of Poseidon, she fell in love with a bull; gave birth to a monster-part bull and part man known as the minotaur.

**(e) Book VI:** is keystone to whole *Aeneid*; marks climax of wanderings of Aeneas and followers; also marks introduction of Trojans to settling in Italy; Book VI is a turning point in character of Aeneas; Aeneas becomes a dedicated man of purpose after this book

4.

[30]

(i) (a) & (b) 4+3+3

(a) **quae:** interrogative pronoun in indirect question; **speretis:** Present

Subjunctive in indirect question; **habeatis:** Present Subjunctive in Purpose Clause.

(b) **este:** Imperative in Direct Command; **profane:** Vocative Case; **luco:** Ablative of separation.

(ii) (2+2) for *regredior*, *fio*, *soleo*. 2+1+1 for *cognosco*, *scio*.

*regredior*, *regredi*, *regressus sum*; *fio*, *fieri*, *factus sum*; *cognosco*, *cognoscere*, *cognovi*, *cognitum*; *scio*, *scire*, *scivi*, *scitum*; *soleo*, *solere*, *solitus sum*.

(iii) 2 for Sapphic metre. -2 for each incorrect quantity.

5.

[75]

A.

- (i) Four points - at least one point on how Octavian was able to obtain power (7+6+6+6)
- (ii) Four points-one point each on best feature and worst feature of Tiberius' reign. (7+6+6+6)
- (iii) Two points on each of two (7+6);(6+6)

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

- (i) Examples of points accepted :To indicate how he obtained power - any example of how Octavian overcame his rivals in period from 44 B.C. to Battle of Actium; description of the settlement of 27 B.C. or 23 B.C.; the importance of Tribunica Potestas and/or Imperium Proconsulare Maius. To indicate how he held on to power -use of secretariat; public works; patronage of the arts; social legislation; use of colonies; arrangements for his succession.
- (ii) Examples of points accepted: succession period after Augustus' death; his lack of trust and the consequences of this; intrigues of Seianus; trials for *maiestas* and *delatores*; reign of terror; retirement in Capri. Students must indicate what they consider to be the best and worst features of the reign.
- (iii) Examples of points accepted: **Accession of Vespasian:** acclaimed emperor by his troops in July 69 AD; the role of Primus and Mucianus in bringing about the downfall of Vitellius; the meaning of Vespasian being emperor - not of noble birth etc.; the early actions of Vespasian as emperor. **Nero' wives:** Octavia's treatment by Nero culminating in her murder; Poppaea, his new wife being kicked to death while pregnant in 65 AD; **Claudius' Freedmen:** use of Pallas as financial secretary; Narcissus as chief secretary responsible for all correspondence; betrayal of Nero by Pallas; loyalty of Narcissus. **Domitian's acts of cruelty:** use of death by starvation for unchaste vestal virgins; execution of the Christians; use of murder to acquire wealth; use of *delatores*; use of banishment; murder of senatorial class; persecution of philosophers.

B.

- (i) Life: 4+3+3(+3) Works 3+3+3(+3) Style (3)
- (ii) Development of arch - two points (7+6). One Roman structure (6+6)
- (iii) (a) Technique - two points (5+4); scene (4)  
(b) Name 5/4; scene two points (4+4)  
(c) Scene 5/4; name 2; other painting-two points (3+3)

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

- (i) Life, three or four points; works, three or four points to include one at least on style. Examples of points: **Life of Caesar:** member of Marian party in Rome; married to Cornelia; captured and released by pirates; member of First Triumvirate, etc. **Works of Caesar:** wrote some poetry; most famous for *De Bello Gallico*; any story from *De Bello Gallico*; in effort to remain objective he never used first person in his writings (style); his vocabulary is simple (style); also wrote *Commentarii Belli Civilis*. **Life of Horace:** born in Venusia; educated in Rome; lost his lands and was appointed a clerk in the treasury; received patronage of Maecenas. **Works of Horace:** Odes—content, style, examples; anything about epistles, epodes or any other work.
- (ii) **Development of arch:** use by Egyptians and Greeks in underground uses; Etruscans taught Romans how to build the cloacae using the arch: Romans excelled at hydraulic engineering; description of how the arch was constructed; how the arch was developed into vaults; importance of slave labour in enabling the development of the arch; the practical nature of the Romans. One structure depending on the arch - any two points about Roman bridges, aqueducts, cloacae, etc.
- (iii) (a) **Technique used for mosaics:** mention of any of the techniques used such as opus sectile; general point on use of tesserae; use of glass as well as pebbles; use of very small tiles/stones for greater detail. **Scene:** any effort at a description - pastoral scene, goats, shepherd, landscape, etc.  
  
(b) **Name of monument:** Arch of Titus; any two aspects of what is shown e.g. walking in triumph, spoils of war being carried, seven branched candelabra etc.  
  
(c) **Describe the scene:** e.g. trees, birds, flowers, etc. **Name:** Garden of Livia. Any **other painting:** e.g. theme of painting, location, style, etc.