



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission

**LEAVING CERTIFICATE 2009**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**LATIN**

**HIGHER LEVEL**





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## **MARKING SCHEME**

### **LATIN**

### **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 (½) to two (2) marks.*

½ 1 ½ ½ 2 (½ ½) ½ 1 2 1 ½  
On the following night, therefore, Hannibal led his men out of the camp, carrying only their  
1 ½ 1 2 1 2 1 2  
weapons, so that the place seemed deserted. He hoped that the enemy would attack  
½ ½ 1 2 1 ½ 2 1 ½  
quickly and that he would catch them while they were plundering the camp. When he had  
2 ½ 1 2 ½ 1 ½ 2 (½ ½) ½ 1 1  
crossed the nearest mountains, he ordered his leaders to hide their men on both sides of  
1 1½ ½ ½ 1 2 1 2  
the road. At dawn, when the Roman scouts approached the camp, they reported to the  
1 1 2 ½ 2 ½ 2 2 2  
general that the enemy had left. "If we attack at once", they announced, "we can capture  
1 ½ 1 ½ 1 2 ½ 1 2  
the camp without difficulty." However, the general was afraid that the enemy would return.

OR

1. B.

[75]

- (i) (Partly) with fear 3; (partly) with good will 3.
- (ii) Four miles 6.
- (iii) He reached out his right hand (to greet him) 6.
- (iv) A letter 4; it contained an order of the senate 4.
- (v) "Having read it (the letter)" 8.
- (vi) He drew [a line] 3; around the king 3.
- (vii) To give an answer which he could take to the senate 4; before he steps outside the circle 4.
- (viii) Astounded 6.
- (ix) That he would do what the senate thought was right 8.
- (x) He considers him as an ally 3; and a friend 3.
- (xi) They sailed to Cyprus 4; and sent forth the fleet of Antiochus 3.

2. One passage from Section A and one from Section B.

[130]

**Section A.**

(i) Cicero (65)

Sed.....quaestionis 8 / videntur.....improbis 10 / et.....possitis 10 /  
Negant.....fateatur 7 / In.....disputant 4 / Nempe.....viri 8 / qui.....liberatus  
est 6 / cum.....fateretur 5 / An.....quaeratur 7 .

or

(ii) Livy (65)

In Hispania..... habebat 6 / Eo.....erat 7 / venerunt.....misisset 10 /  
tria.....mansuros 7 / Ad.....dicere 7 / sed.....possit 12 / Legati.....deserat  
11 / quo.....ituros 5.

**Section B.**

(i) Horace (65)

Divis.....diu 11 / maturum.....redi 10 / lucem....patriae 6 / instar....populo 8  
/ gratior....nitent 8 / tutus.....perambulat 6 / nutrit.... Faustitas 6 /  
pacatum.....fides 10.

or

(ii) Virgil (65)

Dum.....ludis 6 / Irim.....eunti 11 / multa....dolorem 7 / Illa.....virgo 11 /  
conspicit.....relictam 12 / at.....flebant 11 / cunctaeque.....flentes 7.

3. A. Prescribed text

[90]

(i)

(60)

Non.....instruebat 5 / sed.....turbarent 8 / Laelium.....utebatur 7 /  
cum.....opposuit 7 / Vias.....complevit 8 / dato..... ordines 7 / aut.....darent  
10 / Hannibal....instruxit 8.

**(ii) 3 ex 5 @ 10 marks each.**

**(30)**

- (a) Two points 5+5.
- (b) How 5 ; Who 5.
- (c) How 5 ; What 5.
- (d) Two points 5+5.
- (e) Two points 5+5.

(a) A meeting of senate was called; three proposals were debated: (i) send envoys, to treat for peace, (ii) recall Hannibal (iii) replace losses to their army and Syphax not to abandon his efforts in the coming struggle. Adopted last option.

(b) He sent warships to rear behind transport ships; all tied together with ropes and planks between boats; small boats were able to run underneath them. Carthaginians claimed victory and towed off sixty transport boats.

(c) Took poison which was sent to her by Masinissa who was enamoured of her and unable by any other means to save her from captivity at Rome. She was proud, self interested, calm, in face of death.

(d) He groaned and gnashed his teeth and could hardly refrain from tears. Felt betrayed by his own people as they would not send reinforcements. Felt let down by Carthaginian senate.

(e) He answers that they do not deserve peace. That he had forced Hannibal to look for peace. Looks for compensation for ships and cargo. Negotiations failed.

### **Section B.**

**(i)**

**(60)**

Tunc.....Teucris 8 / nos....urbem 8 / vertitur....nox 4 / involvens.....dolos 5 / fusi.....conticuere 3 / sopor....artus 3 / et.... Tenedo 4 / tacitae....petens 5 / flammas.....extulerat 4 / fatisque....Sinon 10 / illos....promunt 6.

**(ii) 3 ex 5 @ 10 marks each.**

**(30)**

- (a) Two points 5+5.
- (b) Two points 5+5.
- (c) Description 5; Why like it 5.

- (d) Two points on each of two (3+2) and (3+2).
- (e) Two points-opinion 5; evidence from text 5.

**Q. 3 B (ii) Indicative notes. N.B. Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below.**

- (a) **Pyrrhus** led the Greeks in breaking into Priam's palace. He kills Priam's son and then slaughters Priam on his own altar.
- (b) **Sinon** - a Greek youth left behind. He explains to the Trojans that he was a deserter and that the horse was an offering to Minerva and that if brought within the city walls the city would be indestructible. They brought it in and at nightfall Sinon opened the belly of the horse releasing the Greeks.
- (c) Description of any vivid passage and why like it, eg the bringing in of the wooden horse or the assault on the palace.
- (d) **Laocoon** – A Trojan priest of Apollo ; warned the Trojans about the wooden horse; the gods had two huge serpents emerge from the ocean and they tore Laocoon and his sons apart.  
**Coroebus** – Son of Mygdon, from Phrygia, came to aid of Troy out of love for Cassandra to whom he was betrothed, but didn't heed her warnings and was killed by Peneleus.  
**Vesta** – goddess of the hearth, worshipped in Roman households,; sacred fire of the state kept burning in temple of Vesta which was tended by the Vestals.
- (e) **Aeneas** – imposing virtue, fated by the gods, loyal, brave, faithful son....using examples from text to support answer.

4. [30]

- (i) (a) / (b) ( 4+3+3)
- (ii) (2+1+1) for each of three verbs to a max. of 10 marks ; (2+2) for *nascor*.
- (iii) Name metre 2 marks. -2 for each incorrect quantity.

5. [75]

A.

- (i) 7+6+6+6; both *maintained* and *used* must be addressed.
- (ii) Three points on reign (7+6+6) and one point why considered least successful (6).
- (iii) Two points on each of two. (7+6) and (6+6).

**5A. Indicative Notes: N.B. Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below.**

(i) Title “Augustus” no echoes of monarchy; settlement of 27 B.C., entrusting government to senate; settlement of 23 BC resigned the consulate, got “maius imperium” over the provinces; “tribunica potestas”; his powers meant he had control of legislation, revenue, army etc. Used his power to create peace and stability; attempts to restore ancient morality, religion; encourage marriage through social legislation; make peaceful settlements e.g Parthia; strong frontier in west; arrangements for his succession.

(ii) **Domitian** Succeeded Titus, title Germanicus after victory over the Chatti; campaign against the Dacians; defeated Decebalus and treaty signed; Agricola invaded Britain during his reign; banished informers. Wasted money on spectacles and feasts thus wasting the finances that Vespasian had restored; persecuted Christians, nobles and senate turned against him which led him to be a suspicious tyrant leading to a period of terror and was murdered; had been kept in background by Vespasian and became intent upon winning renown for himself, no heir.

(iii) **Praetorian guard** Emperor’s bodyguard; size of their cohorts varied e.g. Augustus nine cohorts 1,000 strong; were paid; term of service twelve years extended to sixteen; proclaimed emperors- Claudius, Nero, Tiberius; concentrated by Sejanus on outskirts of Rome.

**Claudius’ reforms of civil administration** Created a new centralised administration with new departments run by freedmen led to greater efficiency; cut back on state expenditure; interest in jurisdiction where he aimed at greater efficiency also; public works e.g. harbour works at Ostia, new roads, chose good servants, freedmen and generals; followed Augustus’ policy of co- operation with senate.

**Accession of Nero** Nero was adopted by his great grand uncle Claudius to become heir to the throne having been persuaded by his mother Agrippina (married to Claudius) who may have poisoned her husband to allow Nero rule; Burrus presented Nero to his troops to secure their allegiance; Nero expelled her from the imperial palace within a year, and later had her murdered.

**Caligula** Tiberius had left Caius (nicknamed Caligula) and Gemellus as joint heirs; Caius favoured by legions and by Praetorian Prefect Macro. Respected senate and army, restored power to elect chief magistrates to the comitia; recalled banished citizens; building works e.g. Aqua Claudia; attempted invasion of Britain; subject to fits of madness; became suspicious and murdered many; murdered by two of his tribunes.



5.

B.

- (i) Three points on life and three on works (4+3+3) and(4+3+3).Outside influences one point 5. (May be interwoven into works).
- (ii) Four points –at least one point each on describe/discuss (7+6+6+6).
- (iii) (a) Three points (5/4 +4+4).  
(b) Three points (5/4 +4+4).  
(c) Where - one point (4/3 ), describe how made - two points (4+4).

**Indicative notes. N.B. Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below.**

(i) **Livy – Life** (59BC-17 AD)- Born in Padua, most of his life in Rome, returned to Padua before his death; had at least two children. Writings - Ab Urbe Condita, 142 books; a romantic evocation of Rome; dates wrong; speeches to make history more alive and dramatic; character sketches; graphic descriptions. **Outside influences-** Patronage of Augustus; encouraged by Maecenas; imitation of Thucydides putting speeches in mouths of characters.

**Virgil – Life** - Born near Mantua, 70 B.C.; educated at Cremona, Milan and Rome. Lands confiscated but returned to him. Eclogues/ Bucolics , pastoral poems I a Sicilian setting. Georgics, poems to encourage a return to the land. Aeneid, epic in 12 books heroic background to Roman Empire. **Outside influences** – admired and imitated Lucretius, influence of Augustus e.g. Georgics written in support of Octavian’s campaign to encourage a return to the land.

(ii) eg. **Ara Pacis Augustae** – significance of the structure; characters/scenes depicted; reliefs in procession, high and low; group composition; perspective. eg. **Arch of Titus** –details of scenes/figures; historical significance; processional style, movement, figures looking back.

(iii) (a) **Circus Maximus** Activities – description of chariot racing; spina, meta, factio, biga, triga, quadriga; driven by aurigae; dangerous; charioteers became idols; betting; teams.

(b) Architectural features of **theatre** – orchestra in front of semi-circular stage; columns; stage; tiered seating; entrances/exits; roof.

(c) **Mosaics** Found in floors, walls and pavements as a durable form of decoration in houses, baths etc. Several techniques used in making – Opus sectile , thin layers cut into patterns; Opus tessellatum; cubes; tesserae of coloured stone, glass, marble.





