



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission

**LEAVING CERTIFICATE 2011**

**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 (1/2) to two marks (2).*

1 1 ½ 2 2 ½ 1 ½ 1  
At the end of the summer, Caesar decided to march against the Morini. Although peace  
2 ½ ½ 1 1 2 ½ 1 ½ 2 1 2  
had been made in the rest of Gaul, the Morini had remained in arms and intended to attack  
1 1 1 ½ 2 2 1 ½ 1 ½  
Caesar as soon as possible. Caesar began to construct a camp near the woods where the  
1 2 ½ 1 2 ½ ½ ½ ½ 2 1  
Morini were hiding and the soldiers were working so hard that they did not hear the Gauls  
2 ½ ½ 2 1 2 1 1 2 1  
approaching. When Caesar saw the enemy, he ordered our men to seize their arms so  
½ 2 1 ½ ½ 1 ½ 1 2 ½  
that they could drive the enemy back into the woods. If the Gauls had not resisted so  
½ 1 ½ 2 ½ 1 ½ 1  
fiercely, our men would not have returned to the camp before nightfall.

or

- (i) To occupy the area around Tempe (6)
- (ii) To camp under/close to the temple (4): not to destroy anything in the holy place (4)
- (iii) Not a large city; adorned by public places and statues; it was very well fortified (3+3+2)
- (iv) That there was not some trick behind their leaving (8)
- (v) He spent a day there (3) in order to explore everything (3)
- (vi) A supply of corn (6)
- (vii) The people surrendered to him (6); he won over the hearts of the Macedonians. (3)
- (viii) He was leaving the city to them (3); they would be exempt from tax (3) they would be able to live under their own laws (3)
- (ix) One day's journey (6)
- (x) That the greater the shortage of supplies became (8)
- (xi) He returned to Dium (4)

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

[130]

A.

(i) Virgil [65]

Sic.....addit 6/ aspice.....omnes 14/ hic.....eques 8/ sternet.....rebellem 5/  
tertiaque.....Quirino 6/ atque.....armis 13/ sed.....vultu 6/ quis.....euntem 7.

(ii) Catullus [65]

Tempore.....est 7/ iucundum.....ageret 6/ multa.....nostri 7/ quae.....amaritiam 6/  
sed.....abstulit 8/ o misero.....mihi 5/tu.....frater 7/ tecum.....domus 6/ omnia.....nostra  
7/ quae.....amor 6.

B.

(i) Cicero [65]

Quae.....terras 8/ et.....mandare 7/ Refer.....exilium 10/ obtemperatum.....dici 3/  
Non.....sentiant 10/ Egredere.....proficiscere 10/ Quid.....silentium 7/  
Patiuntur.....perspicis 10.

(ii) Caesar [65]

Eo.....continent 7/ Galli.....expectabant 8/ Caesar.....contenderet 10/ si id.....transiret 9/  
Prima.....committit 10/ Caesar.....iubet 6/ simul.....obstrui 6/ atque.....iubet 9.

3. A. (i)

Itaque.....intuentur 8/ nunc.....continentia 7/ quod.....videbatur 7/ nunc.....coepit 4/  
nunc.....maluisse 10/ iam.....dicuntur 7/ ut.....videatur 6/ iam.....valeat 5/ in  
quo.....cognovistis 6.

(ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. (They carry ten marks each):-

(30)

- (a) 5+5
- (b) 4+3.+3
- (c) 5+5
- (d) 5+5
- (e) 5+5

3. B. (i)

Hic.....divae 8/ aerea.....aenis 8/ hoc.....leniit 5/ hic.....rebus 7/ namque.....opperiens 6/  
dum.....miratur 7/ videt.....orbem 7/ Atridas.....Achillem 4/ constitit.....laboris 8.

(ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions

- (a) 5+5
- (b) 5+5
- (c) 5+5
- (d) 4+3. +3

(e) 5+5

4. (i) 4+3+3

(ii) (2+1+1) or (2+2) where relevant to maximum of 10 marks.

(iii) 2 marks for naming metre. - 2 marks for each incorrect quantity excluding final syllable.

5. A

(i) Arrangements for succession (7+6+6); effect on successor 6

(ii) Reign (7+6+6). Example of cowardice 6.

(iii) On any two (7+6)+(6+6).

B.

(i) Life (4+3+3) Writings (4+3+3) Importance 5.

(ii) Structure (5+5) Use (5+5) Reference to example 5

(iii) (a) Features (5+4); Use 4  
(b) Identify 4; main artistic features 4; significance 4  
(c) Social importance (3+3); architectural importance (3+3)

Indicative Notes—Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below

3. A. (ii)

(a) War against Mithridates: tax-paying subjects of Rome were being attacked; Mithridates believes he has the opportunity of capturing Asia; tax collections were well down; villages in Bithynia were being burned.

(b) Sertorius; commanded the forces of Marius in Spain; after fighting for eight years he was murdered by one of his lieutenants, Perpenna.

(c) Lucullus; defeated Mithridates by land and sea; destroyed Greek cities; invaded Armenia; when recalled by the senate he left Mithridates still in charge.

(d) Equites; they arranged for the collection of taxes in Roman provinces; many of them amassed great private fortunes from this work.

(e) Cicero the politician: 75 BC quaestor in Sicily; supporter of Pompey; aedile in 69 AD; consul in 63 BC; opponent of Julius Caesar; banished in 58 BC for putting Roman citizens to death without trial.

3. B. (ii)

(a) Reaction of Aeneas: this line displays Virgil's sympathy with human suffering; it also shows that Aeneas feels that human suffering also arouses sympathy in foreign lands.

(b) Juno; judgement of Paris; prophecy that her beloved Carthage will be destroyed by descendants of Trojans; role of Ganymede

- (c) Character of Aeneas: ,he showed fear during the storm when he wished that he had died in siege of Troy; brave-sets out to explore Libya; insecure-seeks guidance from his mother
- (d) Activity; huts, paved roads, gates, great deal of noise. Virgil compares it to bees working in a hive, leading out their young and driving away the drones.
- (e) Virgil's description: great pace to the action-clouds blot out the light; air flickers with frequent flashes. Vivid-winds are compared to army rushing over the land.

## 5. A.

- (i) **Augustus**-choice of Marcellus; then Agrippina and his young sons Gaius and Lucius (grandsons of Augustus); interest shown towards Augustus' stepsons Drusus and Tiberius; final adoption of Tiberius following the deaths of all the others. **Effect** on Tiberius-being favoured and then out of favour so many times; effect on his confidence; may have contributed towards his morose, diffident manner and tendency to avoid responsibility; when adopted as heir was forced to adopt Germanicus as his own heir.
- (ii) **Nero**-manner of his succession; relationship with his mother; murder of Agrippina and Britannicus; role of Burrus and Seneca; interest in performing for others; great fire; self indulgence; revolts; manner of his death. **Cowardice**-neglect of matters of state for pure self indulgence; manner of his murders of family and rivals; blaming of others such as the Christians for the fire in Rome; way he failed to commit suicide.
- (iii) **Vitellius**: born in 15 AD; appointed governor of Lower Germany in 68 AD and was appointed emperor by his troops in 69 AD; appointed himself consul for life and Pontifex Maximus; very soon lost support of the troops who began to favour Vespasian; suffered a violent death and his body was thrown into the Tiber. **Wars of Vespasian**: 43 AD he took part in the invasion of Britain and achieved great success; 66 AD suppressed great Jewish revolt; year of four emperors-69 AD; sent Agricola to Britain later in his reign. **Germanicus**: adopted as son by Tiberius; consul at 27 ; led Roman armies against tribes along the Rhine; very successfully quashed the rebellion; returned to Rome as a hero; died mysteriously two years later; Livia and Tiberius suspected of murdering him. **Accession of Nerva**: after death of Domitian there was no heir; the assassins of Domitian had however already selected an heir-Nerva; he was distantly related to Julio-Claudians; he was a senate appointment; he promised never to execute a senator; the troops were very reluctant to accept him but he won them over with bribes.

## 5. B.

- (i) **Livy**-born in Padua in 59 BC; spent most of his life in Rome; had at least two children; returned to Padua late in life; died in 17 AD. **Horace**-his education; time as a soldier; confiscation of his lands; worked as a clerk; relationship with Augustus and Maecenas; life on Sabine farm. **Importance today**-both writers provide us with information on the times-farming methods, military affairs; Livy shows us that history can have a truly moral dimension; Horace shows us that words can be used to create images more beautiful than we can ever imagine.
- (ii) **Roman Baths:Structure**-similar in structure to basilicae and other public buildings; lavish scale; mesh of interlinked rooms; lack of symmetry in design of some; designs became more symmetrical by the time of Hadrian; use of the vault; arch especially in windows; different rooms; heating systems. **Use**-crowds; entrance fee; use of slaves; sequence of bathing; different experiences throughout sequence; social aspect; exercise area; library. Reference to any one example such as Hadrian's Baths at Leptis Magna.
- (iii) (a) **Basilica**; any features shape; colonnaded aisles; rooms within; pillars; arch; dome. Business-buying and selling; money lending; courts.

**(b) Amphitheatre:** incident showing riots/fighting in and around the amphitheatre in Pompeii; landscape in foreground is Greek in character; great detail in the painting; use of shading; Significance; providing details on the structure of the amphitheatre; number of arches; stairways; awnings etc

