



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit**  
**State Examinations Commission**

**Leaving Certificate 2012**

**Marking Scheme**

**Latin**

**Higher Level**



1. Answer Section A or Section B in this question:-

[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).*

A. Translate into Latin:-

$\frac{1}{2}$  2  $\frac{1}{2}$  1  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  1  $\frac{1}{2}$  2  $\frac{1}{2}$  1  
When he had spent many days in this camp, Galba was informed by his scouts that  
1 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  1  $\frac{1}{2}$  2  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   
the Gauls had retreated during the night and had advanced into the nearby  
1  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  2 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  2 1  $\frac{1}{2}$   
mountains. Therefore Caesar ordered his cavalry to prepare their arms and to set  
2  $\frac{1}{2}$  1  $\frac{1}{2}$  2  $\frac{1}{2}$  1 2  
out at midday in order to find out where the enemy had taken up a position. He  
2 2 1 1 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  1 1 1 2  
wished to attack them so that they would not reach the river. Galba's infantry had  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  1  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  1 2 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  2 2  
no boats. And so if the enemy crossed the river, they would not be able to pursue  
1  $\frac{1}{2}$  1 2  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  1  $\frac{1}{2}$  2  
them. However, the Gauls had advanced so quickly that the cavalry were unable  
2 1  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   
to find them that day.

OR

1. B.

- (i) Everything to protect the citadel (6); elders went home (3)
- (ii) Determined (obstinate minds) (4); until death (2)
- (iii) Robes of their former success (5) on ivory seats in middle of house (3+2)
- (iv) Because they had fought in an undemanding battle or night calmed them (6)
- (v) Without anger (4) and passion (2)
- (vi) Men sitting in halls/dressed in august garments/very like gods/showing dignity on their faces (4+3+3)
- (vii) Because he had stroked his beard (6)
- (viii) He became angry (3) slaughter began (3)
- (ix) They were killed where they sat (5)
- (x) No one was spared/buildings destroyed/fires set (4+4)
- (xi) Detailed descriptions/sense of drama (3+3)

**Q2. A****[130]**

- (i) haud.....Palinurus 5/ et.....captat 7/ sidera.....caelo 6/ armatumque.....Oriona 6/  
postquam.....sereno 6/ dat.....signum 3/ nos.....alas 9/ iamque.....fugatis 6/ cum.....Italiam  
7/ Italiam.....Achates 5/ Italiam.....salutant 5/.
- (ii) mons.....rari 6/ hinc.....aquis 6/ ascendo.....meo 11/ inde.....Noto 12/ aut.....putarem 6/  
frigidior.....fui 6/ nec.....dolor 5/ excitor.....voco 7/ quo.....Theseu 6/.

**B.**

- (i) Ipse.....absumpsit 10/ primo.....decurrerunt 7/ secundo.....sunt 6/ tertio.....iaculati sunt 10/  
quarto.....data 3/ quinto.....est 4/ hunc.....servaverunt 8/ classici.....evecti 4/  
agilitatem.....experiebantur 5/ haec.....acuebant 8/.
- (ii) Hanc.....fideles 8/ sed.....civitate 6/ Chrysas.....fluit 5/ is.....colitur 5/ fanum.....Hennam 6/  
in.....marmore 5/ id.....ausus est 8/ Tlepolemo.....negotium 3/ illi frangunt 6/  
aeditumi.....sentiant 4/ signum.....datur 4/ homines.....Tlepolemus 5/.

**Q3 A. (i) (60)**

Eos.....transgressos 6/ ne.....transmisit 13/ militia.....esse 8/ Saguntum.....esse 6/  
Romam.....moretur 8/ cepisse.....desperet 6/ proinde.....victae 6/ aut.....Romanis 7/.

**(ii) (30)**

- (a) Imp ex 10  
(b) Imp ex 10  
(c) 5+5  
(d) Crossing 2. Reasons 4+4  
(e) 5+5

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

- (a) There was fear over the threat of the Carthaginians who were crossing the Ebro and attracting numerous Spanish people to them. The senate felt they would have to fight the whole world in Italy under the walls of Rome.
- (b) When he was envoy to Carthage with an ultimatum from the Romans and was responding to the Carthaginian challenge to war.
- (c) Hannibal settled a dispute between two brothers who were contending the sovereignty. He restored power to the elder brother, Brancus, in accordance with the sentiments of the senate and chiefs. He received supplies in return for his intervention.
- (d) Yes or no. Success — won four major battles/brought Rome and the senate to their knees. No — failed to conquer Rome/achieved nothing for his native country.
- (e) Any two examples. His use of vivid descriptive passages e.g. Hannibal crossing the Rhone/ His use of speeches to enliven the work —any example

**3B. (i) (60)**

Audite.....ferimus 8/ Rutuli.....conticuere 3/ locum.....ponto 7/ interrupti.....erigitur 4/  
si.....Pallantea 7/ mox.....cernetis 5/ nec.....euntes 3/ vidimus.....amnem 7/ hic.....Aletes 4/  
di.....est 4/ non.....paratis 4/ cum.....pectora 4/.

**(ii) (30)**

- (a) Imp ex 10.5+5
- (b) Yes/no 2. 4+4
- (c) Imp ex 10
- (d) 5+5

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

- (a) Nisus and Euryalus are addressing Ascanius and the elders about their plans to break through the enemy lines to summon Aeneas
- (b) Aeneas was in the city of Pallanteum seeking the help of its king Evander in his struggle against Turnus
- (c) Yes/no. The grief felt by the mother of Euryalus at the news of his death; Virgil's description of the slaughter refers to the extent of the carnage in a disapproving way.
- (d) Aeneas had built the ships from pine from Cybele's grove. Cybele wanted the ships to be safe from storms and wreckage but fate would not allow this. Jupiter allows the ships that reached Italy be changed into sea nymphs having dived into the river.
- (e) Turnus is obedient to the gods (line 21)/ brave in the middle of his men in the battle line /savage in the way he set fire to the Trojan ships.

**Q4. (i) 4+3+3.**

- (ii) (2+1+1) to max. of 10. (2+2 for soleo/nascor)
- (iii) Metre 2 marks. -2 for any wrong syllables

**Q5.**

**[75]**

**A.**

- (i) Causes and Importance (5+5+5+5+5) At least two points from causes and results
- (ii) Account 7+6+6. Agree/Disagree 2. Reason 4
- (iii) 7+6 (4+3 and 3+3) and 6+6 (3+3 and 3+3)

**B.**

- (i) Life 4+3+3. Works 4+3+3. Which 2. Why 3
- (ii) 7+6+6+6 (two examples at least)
- (iii) (a) Features 5+4. Typically Roman 4  
(b) Skill. Another mosaic (4+4+4) At least one point on skill and other mosaic  
(c) Identify 2. Two aspects 5+5

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

- A. (i) **Actium**-Anthony fell under the charms of Cleopatra; and paraded himself as an eastern despot relations between Anthony and Octavian were becoming strained; once Lepidus was removed from his position the strain between the two main characters grew; Anthony married Cleopatra even before divorcing Octavia which was a clear affront to Octavian; municipalities in Italy declared an oath of allegiance to Octavian personally; the senate

finally declared was on Anthony . Importance - Octavian was left unopposed as ruler of the Roman world; dynasty of the Ptolemies was destroyed and Egypt became a Roman province.

(ii)**Vespasian**: restored discipline after chaos of 69AD; revolt of Civilis; increase in role of provincials; assisted in spread of Latin language; established schools; roads and public works; restricted expenditure. Most important Flavian - brought calm and peace after years of war; building campaign; increased wealth of empire through taxes

(iii)**Sejanus**: Prefect of Praetorian Guard, involved in death of Drusus, son of Tiberius; persecuted family and friends of Germanicus; conducted a reign of terror while Tiberius in Capri; was killed by being thrown off Tarpeian rock. **Agrippina**: daughter of Germanicus; wife and niece of Claudius; mother of Nero; may have killed Britannicus; tried to rule through Nero; was battered to death on Nero's instructions; **Great Fire in Rome**; occurred in 64AD; started in some shops in the area on the circus maximus; houses were mostly made of timber and sited on very narrow streets; fire raged for nine days; large portion of city destroyed; Nero blamed fire on Christians. **Germanicus**: son of Drusus; was a great general and favourite with the troops; fought in Rhine area and remained loyal to Tiberius; was recalled by Tiberius and given a triumph; Tiberius asked Piso to keep an eye on Germanicus who mysteriously died in Syria and may have been poisoned by Piso.

**B.** (i) **Ovid** - life: born in 43 BC; studied law and rhetoric; father wanted him to work as a clerk but he dedicated himself to poetry; married three times; had one daughter; was banished to Tomi by Augustus; died there in 17AD. Works: any of the categories of poetry such as the Metamorphoses or the Heroides; individual poem; language; style, influence.

**Cicero** - life: born in Arpinum; made his way as a novus homo; studied in Rome and Athens; married Terentia; held various offices including consul in 63 BC; his role in Catiline conspiracy; death at hands of Anthony. Works; speeches; works on rhetoric; letters; works on philosophy; language, style. Prefer - any valid reason.

(ii)**Pantheon**: lighting through wall recesses; structure of dome; panels becoming smaller towards apex; feeling of floating in space; alcoves with statues; floor; use of marble; thickness of the walls

(iii)(a) **Portrait sculpture**: gravitas; dignitas; attention to detail. Typically Roman - realism showing people with wrinkles etc  
(b) Skill of artist - attention to detail; ability to generate feeling of life. Details of any other Roman mosaic  
(c) **Colosseum**. Vaults under structure; use of arches; columns; seating; awning



