



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2013

Marking Scheme

Latin

Higher Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

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

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:-

1 3 ½ 1 ½ 1 1 2 ½
 The Romans were informed by their scouts where the people of the city were hiding and to
 ½ 2 1 ½ 1 ½ 2 1 ½ 2
 where they had sent the women and children. They therefore changed their route and hastened
 ½ 1 1 1 2 2 2 ½ ½ 1 ½
 into the territory of Capua, with Titus in command. He decided to go first to the coast because
 2 1 2 1 1 2 ½ 1 ½ ½ 2
 he hoped that he would find that the army had not yet left their camp. So quickly did he march
 ½ 2 ½ 1 ½ 1 2 1 2 ½ 2 1 1 ½
 that he came to the sea before the enemy knew that he was coming. After leaving two cohorts on
 1 ½ 2 2 1 ½ 1 ½ 2
 the hill so that they could attack the enemy on the following day, he himself proceeded
 ½ ½ 1
 immediately to the city.

Or

B.

- (i) To restore Greece(4) into his power(3)= (7)
- (ii) He prepared a fleet(2) of 500 ships(2) he transported his forces(2) to Europe(1)=(7)
- (iii) They sent those(3) they had captured(2) to Asia(2)= (7)
- (iv) To Attica(4) into the plain(2) of Marathon(1)= (7)
- (v) About(2) 10 miles(2) from Athens(3)= (7)
- (vi) They sent(2) Phidippus(2) a messenger(2)to Sparta(2)= (8)
- (vii) He said they needed(3) help(3) as quickly as possible (2)=(8)
- (viii) Placed 10 praetors(2) in charge of the army(3) Miltiades was among them (3)=(8)
- (ix) To lead out their forces(3) from the city(1); to go to meet the enemy(2) in the plain of Marathon(2)= (8)
- (x) Because never before had such a small band of men(3) overthrown(3) such great military power(2)= (8)

Q2. A (130) Translate any two passages:

- (i) huc.....videmus 13/ caprigenumque.....herbas 6/ inruimus.....Iovem 10/ tum.....opimis 10/ at.....alas 13/ diripiuntque.....immundo 7/ tum.....odorem 6
- (ii) Teucer.....fugeret 7/ tamen.....corona 10/ sic.....amicos 5/ quo.....parente 7/ ibimus.....comitesque 5/ nil.....Teucro 7/ certus.....futuram 12/ O.....curas 12.

B.

- (i) Milo.....venit 8/ calceos.....moratus est 8/ Dein.....potuisset 10/ Fit.....paraverat 5/ ante.....post 5/ Illi.....adorirentur 10/ partim.....erant 9/ ex quibus.....prohiberentur 10.
- (ii) Duae.....longior 8/ altera.....natus est 6/ saltus.....iuncti 8/ Inter.....iter est 12/ sed.....campum 6/ intrandae.....aut 6/ si.....necesse est 6/ In eum.....demiserunt 5/ sed....perrexerunt 4/ arborum.....invenerunt 4.

Q3 A. (i) (60) Translate

Iam....Hannibal 2/ unde.....contemndit 14/ Zama.....abest 3/ Inde.....essent 7/ traditos.....iussit 8/ percentatusque.....dimisit 8/ Hannibal.....nuntiabantur 3/ nam.....adferebant 7 /laeto.....percussus 8/.

(ii) (30) Answer any three questions

- (a) 5+5-two actions
(b) 5+5-two reactions
(c) 5+5-two reasons
(d) 5+5-two reactions
(e) 5+5-any two points

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

- (a) Syphax gathered an army; battle began with the cavalry; then he sent large numbers of infantry forward; after initial success for Syphax, the Roman light infantry steadied the line; Syphax was captured and his army routed.
- (b) Scipio was distressed; he felt Massinissa had acted too quickly in marrying her the first day he saw her; he was shocked as he himself had never been moved in such a way by any girl.
- (c) Mago did so because of the commands of the senate and the dangers which threatened his country; there was also the risk of an attack from the Romans if he delayed; also the Ligurians would desert and go over to the Romans.
- (d) He groaned and gnashed his teeth; could hardly refrain from tears; felt betrayed by his own people; felt let down by the senate and it would not send reinforcements.
- (e) Any two points on Scipio from set text.

3B. (i) (60) Translate

qualis.....pastus 4/ frigida.....tegebat 4/ nunc.....iuventa 4/ lubrica.....trisulcis 8/ una.....Automedon 6/ una.....iactant 6/ ipse.....perrumpit 6/ postesque.....aeratos 3/ iamque.....fenestram 7/ apparet.....patescunt 4/ apparent.....primo 8/.

(ii) (30) Answer any three questions

- (a) Pyrrhus 3. Impression 4+3
(b) Punishment 4+3. Why 3
(c) Capture 3. Results 4+3
(d) Describe 4+3. Message 3
(e) 5+5-any two points.

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

- (a) Pyrrhus. He was a dangerous, deadly enemy; very eager for action; cunning and sly; very strong; arrogant in manner.
- (b) Laocoon was sacrificing a bull; a pair of serpents came from Tenedos; their heads were aloft and they crossed the sea in huge coils; serpents entwined and devoured the bodies of his two sons; they then seize Laocoon who tries to resist to no avail. Why---because he had advised against bringing the horse into the city and damaged the sacred wood of the horse with his spear.
- (c) Cassandra was dragged with her hair streaming from the sanctuary of Minerva's temple; she raised her eyes to heaven; her hands were tied. Results-- Coroebus could not stand to look at what was happening to Cassandra; he rushed in headlong to the battle; the Trojans follow him and are attacked by their own men because they wore helmets which identified them as Greeks; then they were rushed and overwhelmed by the Greeks; Coroebus is killed; Aeneas escapes.
- (d) Hector. Appeared saddest of all; weeping; torn by the chariot; black with bloody feet; feet swollen and pierced by thongs; beard ragged; hair matted with blood. Told Aeneas to flee; Troy is in hands of the Greeks; told him to take his Penates as companions; to found a great city over the seas.
- (e) Aeneas - loyal; brave; faithful to gods; imposing virtue---examples from the text.

- Q4.** (i) 4+3+3. (10)
(ii) (2+1+1) to max of 10. (2+2 for audeo/orior) (10)
(iii) Metre 2 marks. -2 for any wrong syllables (10)

Q5. (75) Answer three questions—at least one question from each section

A.

- (i) Government (7+6+6); Golden Age (6)
- (ii) (7+6+6+6). At least one point on success/failure; must refer to two of the Flavians
- (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. What attitude? 5
- (ii) 7+6+6 and reference to two examples at least for 3+3
- (iii) (a) What 2/3; Two scenes 4+4; Significance 2.
(b) What 2/3; Where 2; Main features 4+4.
(c) What monument 2/3; Occasion erected 2; Main features 4+4.

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

A.

(i) Augustus: legislation introduced; building programme; social reforms; religious reforms; foreign policy; management of the army; manner of dealing with the senate; handling of the succession; encouragement of writers and the arts in general. Golden Age—any valid reason as long as supported by reason eg. Reign established peace.

(ii) Flavian Dynasty: restoration of discipline in the army under Vespasian; control of the provinces; adoption of Titus as co-regent; humanity displayed by Titus; extensive building programme; foreign policies; restoration of peace; control of the finances.

(iii) Nerva: nominee of the senate; implemented the alimenta scheme; encouraged delatores; several plots against him; adopted Trajan; relationship with the senate.

Seneca: born in Cordoba; trained in Rhetoric in Rome; suffered from very poor health; banished to Corsica by Claudius; was recalled by Agrippina to act as Nero's tutor; advised Nero along with Burrus; was caught up in the Pisonian conspiracy to kill Nero; was forced to commit suicide by Nero; may have been innocent.

Burrus: appointed sole Prefect of the Praetorian Guard; originally submitted to the will of Agrippina but later helped to remove her; kept the praetorian Guard loyal after the murder of Agrippina; gradually lost influence over Nero; died in 62 AD; may have been poisoned on instructions of Nero.

Messalina: born in 20 AD; granddaughter of Octavian sister of Augustus; married her cousin Claudius in AD 39; bore him two children, Octavia and Britannicus; had several affairs under the eyes of her husband; she even went through a mock marriage with Silius; committed suicide when the freedman Narcissus turned against her.

Caligula: left as joint heir along with Gemellus by Tiberius; was favoured by the legions and Praetorian Prefect Macro; earlier reign—respected senate and army, restored power to elect magistrates to the comitia; recalled banished citizens; building works; subject to fits of madness; attempted invasion of Britain; became suspicious and murdered many; was murdered by two of his tribunes.

B.

(i) **Livy**—Life (BC59-AD17) born in Padua; spent most of his life in Rome; returned to Padua before his death; had at least two children. Writings---Ab Urbe Condita; in 142 books; a romantic evocation of Rome; dates inaccurate; speeches to make history colourful; character sketches; graphic descriptions.

Virgil--Life Born near Mantua in 70 BC.; educated at Cremona, Milan and Rome; had his lands confiscated but returned; died near Naples. Works---Eclogues; Georgics; Aeneid—any points on these works.

Attitude towards Rome---Rome the hero; glorified by both authors.

(ii) **Theatres: Aesthetically pleasing and practical**—exterior design; arches etc.; seating; stage; backdrop; covering; entrances; reference to any two theatres for any of the points made.

(iii) (a) **Trajan's Column**; any two scenes such as—soldiers constructing fortifications; soldiers fighting against the Dacians; ships; catapults. Significance: as a commemoration of Trajan's Dacian victories; any comment on architectural significance; any comment on significance in establishing peace in the region.

(b) **Maison Carree**; located in Nimes in south of France; two main features of this or any rectangular temple—portico; columns; frieze; style.

(c) **Ara Pacis**; commissioned by the senate in 13 BC to honour the return to Rome of Augustus from Spain and Gaul.; erected in honour of the peace brought to the Roman empire by the victories of Augustus; Features---style of sculpture; costumes of those shown; scenes on any of the panels; identity of any of the figures - Julia, Augustus.

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