



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

Scéimeanna Marcála
Laidin

Scrúduithe Ardeistiméireachta, 2007
Gnáthleibhéal

Marking Scheme
Latin

Leaving Certificate Examination, 2007
Ordinary Level



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

**SCÉIMEANNA MARCÁIL
MARKING SCHEME**

**SCRÚDÚ ARDTEISTIMÉIREACHTA, 2007
LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2007**

**LÁIDIN
LATIN**

**GNÁTHLEIBHÉAL
ORDINARY LEVEL**

1. A.

[75]

Marks: 5 sentences @ 15 marks each.

Penalty system applies as follows:

Major error = -3.

i.e. for omission of verb, wrong construction or mood but only one block penalty to be applied per construction.

Lesser error = -2.

i.e. wrong voice, tense, number case, omission of noun, adjective, pronoun, "ut", "ne", "se", etc.

Minor error = -1

i.e. incorrect gender, degree of adjective or adverb, misspelling, or vocabulary error.

or

1.B.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| (i) At dawn / first light | = | (6) |
| (ii) A man of great bravery = 7. / very = 2 brave = 5. | = | (7) |
| (iii) Praised the = 5 + dismissed them = 3. / 3+5. | = | (8) |
| (iv) Wanted to dismiss (many) of them | = | (6) |
| (v) They did not wish to abandon the king | = | (7) |
| (vi) When they saw the enemy approach | = | (7) |
| (vii) That they had great forces(5) That they had no hope (3) / (3+5) | = | (8) |
| (viii) Many hours | = | (6) |
| (ix) All were killed / they were killed to a man /all but one | = | (6) |
| (x) That it was possible to attack the Lacedaemonians (5)+ from behind (3)=(8). | = | (8) |
| (xi) He was the last person to die. | = | (6) |

Q.2.

[130]

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

Section A

(i) Cicero (65)

Segesta.....erat = 15 / Itaque.....cognitione=10 / se.....putabant =6 /
Olim.....eas = 7 / omnia.....sunt =10 / Fuit.....perfecta =10 / Hanc...ceperunt = 7.

(ii) Caesar (65)

Prima.....committit = **8** / Caesar...iubet = **6** / simul.....iubet = **10** /
Quibus.....constituunt = **8** / nostris....accedunt = **5** / et.....coiciunt = **5** /
Ac.....inciperent = **10** / Tum.....exiit = **13**.

Section B

(i) Virgil (65)

Postera.....dies = **12** / socios...Aeneas = **11** / tumulique.....fatur..... = **6** /
Dardanidae.....divum = **10** / annuus.....orbis = **8** / ex....aras = **18**.

(ii) Ovid (65)

Limen...intravit = **4** / luctus...plena = **5** / iam....erat..... = **9** /
matre....vocatur = **6** / iungere....suo = **8** / pallor...abit = **2** /
subitasque..... =vires = **7** / tantus.... vigor = **8** / tota...est = **4** /
hoc...nataque = **6** / tres...domus = **6**.

Q.3

[90]

Section A

(i) (60)

De....putetis = **11** / Maiores....gesserunt = **8** / vos....debetis = **9** /
Legati....voluerunt = **8** / vos.....necavit = **11** / illi....tulerunt = **4** /
Vos...neglegetis = **2** / ius....sunt = **4** / vos.....relinquetis = **3**.

(ii) 3 ex 5 @ 10 marks each (30)

- (a)** Two points **(5+5)**
- (b)** Two points **(5+5)**
- (c)** Two points on each **(3+2)** and **(3+2)**
- (d)** Impression ex **10**.
- (e)** Two points **(5+5)**

Notes:

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

- (a) Cicero compares the flight of Mithridates from Pontus to the way Medea is also said to have fled from the same place. In her flight, Medea scattered the limbs of her brother when she knew her father would follow so that his pursuit would be delayed by having to collect the remains. In the same way Mithridates left his vast store of gold so that the Roman soldiers were preoccupied with the gold and allowed Mithridates escape.
- (b) From the *Lex Gabina* Pompey had power for three years over all the Mediterranean and island up to fifty miles inland. Driving them from west to east, Pompey exterminated the pirates in eighty nine days.
- (c) **Manilius**: tribune of the plebs in 66BC when he carried his proposal (*Lex Manilia*) transferring the command against the pirates to Pompey. **Lucullus**: served as quaestor under Sulla; as consul in 74BC he was commander against Mithridates; failed to crush Mithridates and was replaced in 66 BC. On his return to Rome, he devoted himself to a life of luxury. **Hortensius**: an outstanding orator; supporter of Sulla; consul in 69BC; opposed Lex Manilia; frequently opposed Cicero as he did in prosecution of Verres.
- (d) *Pro Lege Manilia* provides clear evidence of Cicero's unquestioning support for Pompey; he was loyal to the allies of Rome; he was realistic in wanting to establish peace in Asia to secure Roman wealth; he was outstanding at constructing a speech; he was loyal to Roman ideals; his construction of the refutation shows his intelligence.
- (e) He considered that the Roman generals fought against Mithridates in a manner designed to bring home the spoils rather than win a victory; he considered that Sulla and Murena triumphed over Mithridates in that they allowed him to reign although he was conquered; however, he considers both generals should be praised for what they achieved; generals and armies were overcome by avarice; generals had been unable to control their armies.

Section B

(i)

(60)

Dixit.....refulsit = 6 / ambrosiaeque.....spiravere = 6 / pedes...imos = 4 /
 et...dea = 4 / ille....secutus = 7 / quid.....imaginibus = 7 / cur.....voces = 8 /
 talibus...tendit = 6 / at.....saepsit = 6 / et....amictu = 6.

(ii)

(30)

- (a) Two points (5+5)
- (b) Two points each (3+2) and (3+2)
- (c) Two points (5+5)
- (d) Two points (5+5)
- (e) Impression ex 10.

Notes:

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

- (a) Because Aeneas wants Venus to appear to him as herself and not in disguise – he had failed to recognise her. He wants the opportunity to have an open discussion with her.
- (b) **Neptune:** When Neptune discovered that Aeolus had let the winds loose upon the Trojan fleet, he summoned the winds, reprimanded them for their behaviour and sent them back to Aeolus. He then calmed the seas and helped to launch the stranded ships. **Aeolus:** Kept the winds imprisoned in a cavern in Aeolia; was persuaded by Juno to set the winds free upon the Trojan fleet; in return, Juno promised Aeolus the nymph Deiopea in marriage; he was reprimanded for this by Jupiter and warned that he should confine his power over the winds to his cave. **Mercury:** son of Maia; sent by Jupiter to make sure that Aeneas would be welcomed in Carthage; flew to the Libyan shore and Dido became well disposed towards the Trojans.
- (c) The judgement of Paris in which he awarded the golden apple to Venus – this decision was regarded by Juno as a slight to her own beauty. Rivalry between Rome and Carthage.
- (d) Dido was moving towards the temple accompanied by a troop of young men; seated before the temple she administered justice; she was then approached by a group of Aeneas' followers.
- (e) Because her husband was murdered by her brother Pygmalion; because her husband's ghost appeared to Dido in a dream and revealed what had happened to him and also warned her to flee and tells her of treasures she can use.

Q.4

- (i) 4 x 2 marks each = 8
- (ii) (2+1+1) for three verbs
- (iii) Each correct foot merits 2 marks to a maximum of 10.

Section A

- (i) Three points (9+8+8) or if information is undeveloped (5+5+5+5+5).
- (ii) Three points (9+8+8) or if information not developed (5+5+5+5+5).
- (iii) (7+6) and (6+6) / or (4+3+3+3) and (3+3+3+3) if in brief points.

Notes:

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

- (i) In 23 BC Augustus marked out his nephew Marcellus as his successor but, unfortunately, Marcellus died later that year. Augustus then turned towards his friend Agrippa. Some years later, when Agrippa and Julia had sons Gaius and Lucius, Augustus hoped that one of these would succeed him. In 12BC Agrippa died and Augustus turned to his eldest stepson Tiberius. Soon, Tiberius' brother Drusus was killed in Germany and Augustus gave Tiberius proconsular power. However, when Gaius assumed the toga virilis and Lucius did likewise four years later, Augustus clearly indicated that he considered the boys as likely successors. Lucius died in AD2 and Gaius in AD4. Augustus now had to turn to Tiberius. In AD4 he adopted Tiberius as his son and gave him tribunician power.
- (ii) Manner of Claudius accession to power; his bribery of the Praetorians; his treatment of the senate campaign in Britain – leadership of Vespasian – capture of Caratacus. His expansionist frontier policy. The reorganisation of the civil service; his relationship with Messalina and Agrippina; the circumstances of his death.
- (iii) **Nero:** His accession to power; the relatively good first five years of the reign; his relationship with Seneca and Burrus; the death of Agrippina; the great fire in Rome; the excesses of the later reign; the conspiracy of Piso; his tour of Greece; the revolt of Vindex and Galba; his foreign policy; his death.
Sejanus: As Prefect of the Praetorian Guard; his role in the death of Drusus, son of Tiberius; his part in the persecution of the friends and family of Germanicus; his increase of the power of the Praetorian Guard; his reign of terror when Tiberius was in Capri; his imprisonment and death.
Trajan's wars in Dacia: First Dacian War – his defeat of Decebalus and establishment of peace with the Dacians. Second Dacian War – defeat at hands of Dacians at Danube; his march into Transylvania, capture of capital city and conquest of Dacia; his settlement of the province of Dacia.
The Year of the Four Emperors: **Galba** – acceptance by the Senate; arrival in Romae; attempts to control public finances; his personal faults such as cruelty, his adoption of Piso; revolt by Otho. **Otho** – threat presented by Vitellius; personal vices; the battle of Bedriacum; suicide. **Vitellius** – recognition by the Senate; failure to control his soldiers; his

personal laziness and brutality; threat presented by the rise of Vespasian; battle of Cremona; desertion of the officers; his decision to retire; killed on December 20th. **Vespasian** – victory of his supporters in the battle of Cremona; recognised as emperor by the Senate on December 22nd; the support provided by Mucianus until Vespasian reached Rome.

Section B

- (i) Life (7+6) or (4+3+3+3) if in brief points; Works (6+6) or (3+3+3+3) if in brief points.
- (ii) Note (6+6+4). Describe (5+4)
- (iii) (7+6+6+6) or (5+5+5+5+5).

- (i) **Catullus – Life:** Born in Verona; came to Rome to pursue career in law and politics; came from a wealthy family; love affair with Clodia; death of his brother; falling out with Clodia; work in Asia with Gaius Memmius; visit to his brother's tomb; final two years of his life. **Works:** His writing style; type of vocabulary he used; personal style; inspired by Sappho; failed to be taken seriously; types of poetry – elegiac, epithalamia; the epyllion on Peleus and Thetis; his influence on later writers.

Caesar – Life: 102 – 44 BC; connected to Marian party; married to Cornelia; capture by the pirates; quaestor, aedile, pontifex maximus; First Triumvirate; consulship; campaigns in Gaul; civil war; dictator; death. **Works:** Minor works in poetry; De Bello Gallico – any details from campaigns; Commentarii Belli Civilis – any details; any aspect of his style; language; influence.

- (ii) **Roman wall paintings:** Most popular form of painting; many examples found in Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum; plaster and stucco were laid on walls, large pictures were often formed in panels; impression of looking out onto a garden; used to brighten up a room; themes used – landscape, still life, architectural.
Description of any painting eg Garden of Livia; painting of Trojan War from Pompeii; offerings to Dionysius from Herculaneum.
- (iii) **Roman Theatre:** Semicircular auditorium, position of stage, orchestra, *scaenae frons* – adorned back wall of the stage; permanent scenery; entrance and exit of actors; shape of the seating; positions held by magistrates and women; use of awnings, aisles.

