



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE 2009

MARKING SCHEME

LATIN

ORDINARY LEVEL



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1. Section 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, degree of adjective or adverb, misspelling or vocabulary error.

OR

1. Section B.

- (i) Around the forum/ In the vicinity of the Forum. (6)
- (ii) Shops / Private buildings (6)
- (iii) Ten (2) slaves (6).
- (iv) Night and day (4+4).
- (v) Human (2) treachery (6).
- (vi) Because they began in several places (3) at one time (5).
- (vii) Money to a freedman (4) and freedom to a slave (4).
- (viii) Masters (4) and nobles (4).
- (ix) They were condemned to death (8).
- (x) Mannus was given his freedom. (7).

2.

[130]

Any **two** of the passages **A, B, C, D**

A.

Extemplo.....Acesten **9** / et.....edocet **10** / et.....constet **9** / haud.....Acestes **10** /
transcribunt.....deponunt **10** / animos.....egentes **8** / interea.....aratro **9**.

Virgil (65)

B.

Roma.....ruinis **4** / duplicator.....numerus **3**/ Caelius.....habitaretur **7** /
eam.....habitavit **6** / Tullus.....legit **11** / Ordini.....est **15** / Et.....legit **14** /
Legiones.....explevit **5**.

Livy (65)

C.

Etrogando **11**/ propositumque..... iter **11** / et.....capillis **10** / cum.....rates **11**/
quo.....tecum **11** / quanta aquas **11**.

Ovid (65)

D.

Quos.....conspexit **7** / nova.....instruit **8** / Caesar.....obiciat **8** / rursus.....moratur **6**/
illi.....ponunt **7** / suberant.....excipiebant **13**/ hos.....Caesaris **9** /
praesidiisque.....prohiberent **7**.

Caesar (65)

3. [90]

Section A.

(i) (60)

Multis.....venit 5 / quaeque....spe 8 / Consulti....venirent 8 / Supplicatio....est 3
/P. Aelius....escendit 6 / Ibi....peragratam 10 / tacitum....significarent 8 /
Itaque....aperirent 6 / circumeundi....fieret 6.

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

(a) (3+2) and (3+2)

(b) Who (4), part (6)

(c) Two points (5+5)

(d) Two points (5+5)

(e) How (5), successful (5)

Q3A (ii) Indicative Notes. NB Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below.

(a) **Laelius** - a consul, friend of Scipio's, soldier in 3rd Punic war, an orator, gives an accounts of events in the senate.

Sophonisba - Daughter of Hasdrubal, married Syphax king of Numidia, she drew him away from his alliance with Rome during 2nd Punic war, Syphax captured by Masinissa, Scipio fearing her influence (as Masinissa became enamoured of her) made her a captive to be sent to Rome, took poison to avoid captivity.

Masinissa - a Numidian prince , an ally of Rome, captured Syphax, fell in love with Sophonisba, when she was declared a captive to be sent to Rome he sent her poison.

(b) **Syphax** – king of Numidia, married Sophonisba, Masinissa captured him, under the influence of his wife he drew from his alliance with Rome during 2nd Punic war. Had contact with Scipio-according to Livy this was via messengers-re peace negotiations, but Scipio's men were spying all the while, and talk of peace led Syphax to neglect precautions in event of attack, Scipio

told him that peace terms included his abandoning support of Carthage, Scipio ordered camp of Syphax to be set on fire, Hasdrubal and Syphax joined forces, much fighting, Syphax was taken prisoner.

- (c) Stopped work on building a rampart and all sent to prepare, sent the warships to the rear, drew up the transport ships in front of town wall, masts and yards lay from one ship to the other, ropes, planks on top, small ships could go underneath, weapons amassed, 1,000 men.
- (d) He admits to fighting for what was not theirs and now is fighting to hold on to his own. Admits that the Romans have strength in negotiations. Says negotiations should be with a calm and rational temper. He seeks peace rather than the chances of war. Urges Scipio to do the same.
- (e) Scipio did not mass his cohorts in the usual way, he formed his line leaving gaps between them to allow the elephants to pass through without breaking up the formation. It was successful as the elephants did not trample them to death and in hurling their spears from right and left driving the elephants out.

Section B.

(60)

- (i) Venit..... Dardaniae **6** / fuimus.....Teucrorum **6**/ ferus.....transtulit **6** / incensa.....urbe **5** / arduus.....equus **7** / victorque..... insultans **6** / portis.....Mycenis **11** / obsedere.....oppositis **6** / stat.....neci **7** /.

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

(30)

- (a) Two points (5+5)
- (b) Two points (5+5)
- (c) Who (3) part (4+3)
- (d) Two points on each (3+2) + (3+2).
- (e) Two points (5+5)

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

- (a) He is driven by flames and weapons, his comrades gather to him and seeing them eager for battle he then addresses them and says that if they are fixed upon

following him in this final venture pointing out that the gods have deserted them and believes that they were about to die and Aeneas believes they have no hope.

- (b) They placed wheels under its feet, they put bands of hemp around its neck, boys and girls chanted around it, and they glided it into the city- it halted 4 times.
- (c) **Sinon** - A Greek who pretended to the Trojans that he was a deserter, said that horse was an offering and that city would be safe if brought inside.
- (d) **Thymoetes**- urged the Trojans to bring the wooden horse inside the walls.

Penates- household gods/ State gods, Aeneas brought them to Italy from Troy.

Priam – King of Troy at time of Trojan war, father of 50 sons and many daughters including Hector and Cassandra, begged Achilles for Hector’s body.

Menelaus- king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon, married to Helen.

- (e) Line 355- wolves in black mist, line 496 - foaming river bursting its banks, etc.

Q. 4.

[30]

(i) **4 x 2 = 8 marks.**

(ii) **(2+1+1) for three verbs = 12 marks.**

(iii) **Each correct foot merits 2 marks to a maximum of 10.**

Q.5.

[75]

Section A.

- (i) Three points **(9+8+8)** or if information is undeveloped **(5+5+5+5+5)**
- (ii) How- two points **(5+5)** and main features 3 points **(5+5+5)**.
- (iii) **(7+6)** and **(6+6)** or if in brief points **(4+3+3+3)** and **(3+3+3+3)**.

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

- (i) The frontier extended to mouth of Rhine, and the Danube along the south east. The German tribes still attacked the empire, Drusus stepson of Augustus, was a brilliant officer went to subdue them, then replaced by Tiberius and all was

well for some years but going into Dalmatia proved a bad move, sent Varus and Romans were crucified in the Teutoberg pass, after than Rome settled for the Danube / Rhine frontier.

- (ii) How Vespasian became emperor -Vitellius marched on Rome as the new emperor but the troops in Syria and Palestine, where Vespasian was commander, proclaimed Vespasian as emperor. Mucianus supported him, routed Vitellius and marched on Rome where the senate proclaimed Vespasian as emperor.

Main features of his reign- conducted a census of resources, restored finances of the state and cut down on extravagances, restored peace in Palestine, established schools, built baths, began work on the Colosseum.

- (iii) **Agrippina** - mother of Nero, daughter of Germanicus, married three times, Nero was her son with L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, married Claudius and she persuaded him to adopt Nero, tried to manipulate Nero so that she would have a huge influence in his rule but he rejected her and he eventually had her killed.

Nerva – Elected by the senate and remained obedient to them, recalled many from exile, restored treasury from taxes from conquered countries, passed Agrarian law and Alimentary law.He adopted Trajan as his successor .

Sejanus - Prefect of the Praetorian Guard, had the trust of Tiberius and when Tiberius went into exile in Capri had a position of power and influence. Plot against Tiberius and his family discovered and Sejanus was put to death.

Tiberius – Adopted son of Augustus, mutinies on Rhine sorted by his nephew Germanicus, devoted time to domestic matters, increased power of senate, gathered praetorian guard in one camp with Sejanus as prefect, later put him to death for plotting against him, extended law of Maiestas, informers increased, retired to Capri and died there.

Section B.

- (i) Life (7+6) or if in brief points (4+3+3+3); Writings (6+6) or if in brief points (3+3+3+3).
- (ii) Description (7+6) or if brief points (4+3+3+3). Events (6+6) or if in brief points (3+3+3+3)
- (iii) (7+6 / 4+3+3+3) and (6+6 / 3+3+3+3).

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

- (i) **Virgil: Life** - born near Mantua 70 B.C. Educated at Cremona, Milan and Rome, after Philippi lands confiscated but later returned to Virgil, Maecenas as patron. Died in Brundisium 19 B.C.

Writings - Eclogues / Bucolics- 10 poems in hexameter, pastoral scenes in a Sicilian setting on the lives and loves of shepherds. Georgics- 4 books of hexameters, to revive a love of the land, farming a demanding and honourable way of life. The Aeneid – an epic in 12 books, the origin and growth of the Roman empire, historical triumphs of Rome and Augustus.

Livy: Life - Born Padua 59 B.C. spent most of life in Rome, patronage of Augustus, noble family.

Writings – Ab Urbe Condita, a history of Rome in 142 books (35 survived), not a scientific historian therefore dates wrong etc, gave life to stories, invented speeches, restore public morals and pride in the achievements of the past.

- (ii) **Colosseum** - Amphitheatre, built mostly by Vespasian, vaulted sub-structures (naumachia) dens for animals, 4 stories, Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns, podium, accommodate 50,000 people. Types of events - gladiatorial combats (prisoners of war, criminals, slaves, free men enticed by rewards). Different weapons, retarius, secutor. Venationes, beast fights. Naumachiae, naval battles. Gladiators could be spared by emperor if fought bravely.

- (iii) **Trajan's Column** - Built 113 A.D. in Trajan's forum. Interior spiral staircase, reliefs on shaft of column representing Trajan's campaigns in Dacia, 2,500 human figures.

Pantheon – Round temple, temple of all the gods, built by Agrippa in Campus Martius, portico of Corinthian columns, massive dome with panels, interior decorated with marble.

The Circus Maximus – Built between Palatine and Aventine hills, spina running up centre with columns with ova or dolphins which were used to count laps (7), extended by various emperors, pulvinar for emperor, 3 tiers of seats, arcades outside, accommodate 250,000 spectators, chariot races, 2, 3 or 4 horses team colours, charioteers became idols.

