



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2011

Marking Scheme

Latin

Ordinary 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.

Leaving Certificate Latin—Ordinary Level—2011---Marking Scheme and Notes

1. A [75] Marks : Five sentences @ fifteen marks each

Penalty system applies as follows :

Major error = -3. i.e. omission of verb, wrong construction, mood; only one penalty per construction.

Lesser Error = -2. i.e. wrong voice, tense, number, case; omission of noun, pronoun, ut or ne etc.

Minor error = -1 i.e. incorrect gender, degree, misspelling or vocabulary error.

1. B. [75]

- (i) How he started (4) to write (3)
- (ii) A serious man (7)
- (iii) Fourteen years of age (7)
- (iv) As he was returning (4) from military service (3)
- (v) He wrote (4) Latin poetry (2) about the sea (2)
- (vi) They approved (7)
- (vii) When he had free time (4) on his journey (4)
- (viii) That they please (6) a lot of people (2)
- (ix) Read it (4) recite it (4) sing it (4) (Any two)
- (x) Yes/no (2) Good reason (6)

2. [130] Two passages from A,B,C,D

A. **Virgil** (65) Interea.....silvae /18 Lethaeumque.....amnem /10 hunc.....volabant 9/
ac.....serena /9 floribus.....funduntur 11/ strepit.....campus/ 8.

B. **Ovid** (65) Quocumque.....sonabant /12 forma.....erat 10/ femina.....maerent 12/
inque.....habet /10 si.....uti /10 haec.....erat/ 11.

C. **Cicero** (65) Dico.....domum /8 convenisse.....socios /8 Num.....negas /8 video.....fuerunt
/8 O di.....sumus /7 quam.....vivimus / 7 Hic.....consilio /14 qui.....cogitent /5.

D. **Caesar** (65) Hac.....decreverat /11 noctu.....reducit /6 Caesar.....hiberna /6 ipse.....et
/10 quod.....decrevit /10 Nam.....consultabant /10 nuntios.....habebant /12.

3. A (i) (60)

Testes.....nationes /7 denique.....portus /9 Quis.....lateret /13 Quis.....committeret /7 cum.....navigaret /5 Hoc.....arbitraretur /10 aut.....posse /9

(ii) (30)

- (a) 5+5
- (b) 5+5
- (c) 5+5
- (d) 5+5
- (e) (2)+4+4

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

- (a) Any point referring to Pompey's powers to complete the task; the military strategy he employed; the battles fought; the arrangements made to settle the survivors.
- (b) Pompey had been a soldier since boyhood; he was very experienced; had tasted success against the pirates; had courage and integrity; strict with his men; had always been fortunate.
- (c) Medea scattered the limbs of her brother along the route by which her father would follow in order to distract him in his pursuit. Likewise, Mithridates left his treasures behind him in Pontus to distract the Roman soldiers and thereby enable his men to escape.
- (d) Catullus opposed the appointment of Pompey; he advised the senate not to stake all their hopes on Pompey; if Pompey failed, what would the senate do?
- (e) Yes/No. Any points acceptable as long as relevant eg. He points out that Pompey's name was so famous that on his appointment the price of corn dropped in anticipation of an early resolution to the pirate problem.

3.B.(i) (60)

Et.....iacentes 11/ litoraque.....regnis /11 atque.....Venus 13/ o qui.....terres 9/ quid.....tantum 5/ quid.....orbis 11.

(ii) (30)

- (a) 5+5
- (b) 5+5
- (c) 5+5
- (d) 5+5
- (e) 5+5

Notes : Examples of points which may be used :

- (a) The feasting and drinking of the Trojans was coming to an end; they had been discussing the fate of their absent friends.
- (b) Judgement of Paris ; promise of the fates that her beloved Carthage will be destroyed by a race descended from the Trojans; appointment of Ganymede as cup bearer to Jupiter.
- (c) Because she deceived him by appearing disguised as a huntress and she did not reveal her true identity until just before she left him.
- (d) Description of any of the three similes; type of language used; references to nature
- (e) He was impressed by the size of the structure; by the paved roads, the gates and the high level of activity.

4.

(i) 4x2=8 marks

(ii) (2+1+1) or (2+2) for three verbs to maximum of 12 marks

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

5.A (i) Three points (9+8+8) or if information undeveloped (5+5+5+5+5).

(ii) Yes or No (2) Reasons (8+8) or (4+4+4+4) if brief. Sejanus (9) or (5+4)

(iii) (7+6) and (7+6) or (4+3+3+3) and (4+3+3+3)

Notes : The following points are examples of information which may be used :

- (i) **Augustus** : his efforts to line up any of the potential successors from Marcellus to Tiberius ; what happened to his chosen ones ; the way he treated Tiberius in this process; role of his mother.
- (ii) **Yes** - he tried hard but was disillusioned before he was appointed; good frontier policy; way he finally dealt with Sejanus. **No** - morose, distant character; never wanted to rule; treason trials; not accorded divine honours on his death. Sejanus-Prefect of Praetorian Guard; friendship with Tiberius; naked ambition; murders he committed; discovery and death.
- (iii) **Otho**: claimed to be heir of Julii; failed to take the initiative on his appointment; many personal vices; battle of Bedriacum; suicide; **Messalina**: was married to Claudius at time of his accession; had two children by him; had very lax moral standards; went through a public marriage ceremony with Silius while still married to Claudius; was put to death on orders of Claudius. **Trajan's Wars**: First Dacian war in which he defeated Decebalus and the Dacians; Second Dacian war in 105 AD; his conquest of Arabia Petraea; war against the Parthians. **Domitian**: before succession he was mainly kept in the background; autocratic manner; his management of the finances; the rebellion of Saturninus; the reign of terror towards the end.

5.B (i) Life (7+6) or if in brief points-(4+3+3+3); Writings (6+6) or (3+3+3+3)

(ii) Describe building: (7+6+6) or (4+3+3+3+3+3); Explain (6) or (3+3)

(iii) Explain methods of decoration (7+6+6) or (4+3+3+3+3+3); Describe painting or mosaic (6) or (3+3)

Notes : The following points are examples of information which may be used :

- (i) **Life of Horace**: birth; early life; fought on Republican side at Phillippi; lost his lands; worked as a clerk; began to write poetry; found a patron in Maecenas; Sabine farm. **Poetry**: any of his works-Odes, Satires , Epodes etc. ;style ; influence on later writers. **Life of Livy**: born in Padua; early life in Rome; was under patronage of Maecenas; had two children; died in Padua. **Writing**: poetry; Ab Urbe Condita; themes, language, style; use of speeches; Livy as a moral historian; use of sources.
- (ii) **Description of a building**; eg Colosseum: built by Vespasian, Titus and Domitian; use of arch and column; material used; vaults and tunnels; seats; floor; flooding of the arena; covering. **How it was used**: activities-different types of gladiatorial contests; naumachiae ; role of spectators; emperor's position.
- (iii) **Decoration**: use of mosaics on floor and/or walls; frescos and murals; statues; impluvium; fountains; urns and vases. **Any well known mosaic or painting**-eg the mosaic of the Battle of Isus or the painting of the amphitheatre in Pompeii.

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