



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2012

Marking Scheme

Latin

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 or 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) They marched (5) and were approaching the mountains (2).
- (ii) In order to flee from the cavalry of Caesar (7).
- (iii) Tired (7).
- (iv) Postponed things (7).
- (v) On a nearby hill (6).
- (vi) To find water (7).
- (vii) That he would lead out his forces (7).
- (viii) To set out (7).
- (ix) He heard the noise (5) and shouting (2).
- (x) He kept his forces in the camp (7).
- (xi) So as not to be forced to fight (4) by night (2).

2.

[130].

Any 2 of the passages A, B, C, D.

A.

di.....potentes 10/ ferte.....secundi 9/ crebrescunt.....proprior 10/ templumque.....Minervae 8/
vela.....torquent 9/ portus.....arcum 9/ obiectae.....cautes 10.

B.

Urbs.....pedem 22/ cuncta.....semper 11/ saepe.....habe 11/ et.....orbe 11/ omnia.....tuis 10.

C.

Erant.....filii 11/ qui.....obtinuerat 6/ Fratres..... homines 5/ quorum.....erat 10/ His.....mandaverat
10/ agrosque.....fecerat 10/ Hi.....erant 7/ sed.....habebantur 6.

D.

Scipio.....subiit 8/ silentio.....pugnari 10/ Itaque.....sit 5/ ego.....deos 10/ qui.....conservandam 12/
Vos.....habeatis 10/ Ab.....sunt 10.

3.

[90]

Section A.

(i) Livy

(60)

Et.....navibus 10/ praetor.....Rhodani 9 / pluribus.....decurrit 4/ castra.....montes 5 /
Quem.....animadvertit 7/ incertus.....occurreret 3/ necdum.....militibus 4/ trecentos.....praemittit
11/ Hannibal.....validae 7.

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

(a) 5+5.

(b) 5+5

(c) 5+5

(d) Relate =6 and Reasons=4.

(e) 3+2 and 3+2.

3 A. (ii) Indicative notes.

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

- (a) The legates of the Volciani said that the Romans should be ashamed for asking them to prefer their friendship to that of the Carthaginians despite the fact that the Romans had betrayed the people of Saguntum, their own allies. They stated that the ruins of Saguntum are clear proof that the Romans are not to be trusted.
- (b) Hannibal saw in his sleep a youth of godlike aspect who said he was sent by Jupiter to lead him into Italy. Hannibal was terrified at first but then saw a huge serpent which he was told was the destruction of Italy and that he should go forward and accept the fates.
- (c) At first the Gauls resisted Hannibal's crossing of the Rhone but when they were attacked from the rear by Hanno they fled. Hannibal then crossed with ease. The elephants either swam across or were ferried on rafts.
- (d) Any event such as the crossing of the Rhone or the speech of Hannibal before ascending the Alps
- (e) **Volciani**: tribe of N.E. Spain and information in (a) above. **Allobroges**: Hannibal settled a dispute which had arisen between two brothers in the Gallic tribe. Their capital was modern day Vienne. Some members of the tribe were involved in stopping the Catiline conspiracy. **Lucius Manlius** : sent into Gaul; was a praetor; in 207 BC was first to be sent to Rome about the defeat of Hasdrubal; conquered the Ausetani and the Ilergetes; was prevented from getting an oratio by the tribune **P. Cornelius Scipio**: appointed in Spain in first year of second Punic war; tried to stop Hannibal at the Rhone and was defeated by Hannibal at the Ticinus; died in 211BC.

Section B

(i) **Virgil**

(60)

Statione.....requirunt 7/ cetera.....laborum 11/ ductores.....habebant 11/
quid.....esset 5/ stant.....medio 9/ tum.....orant 7/ rem.....fore 4/ primus.....iussit
6.

(ii) 3 ex 5 @ 10 marks each

(30)

(a) 5+5

(b) Where=5 and Why =5.

(c) 5+5.

(d) 5+5

(e) Mention=6 and Virgil's views=4.

3 B (ii) Indicative notes.

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

- (a) That they be allowed to seek a way through the enemy lines to bring the news to Aeneas who was away.
- (b) In Pallanteum. Seeking the help of Evander
- (c) They dived into the river and emerged as nymphs
- (d) She was spinning when winged Rumour came to her ; she became cold, cast away her work and cried aloud
- (e) Death of Euryalus compared to a flower dying or poppies weighed down by rain. Displays his sympathy for the destruction caused by war.

4.

[30]

(i) 4 nouns @ 2 marks each – total 8.

(ii) (2+1+1) for three verbs – total 12.

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

5.

[75]

Three questions to be attempted @ 25 marks each. One must be chosen from each section and a third from either section.

Section A.

- (i) Three points (9+8+8) or if in brief points (5+5+5+5+5)- at least one point to include general aim.
- (ii) Three points (9+8+8) or if in brief points (5+5+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.

A. (i) Augustus' foreign campaigns: campaign in eastern provinces of Armenia, Parthia and Arabia Petraea; campaign to secure province of Egypt against threats from neighbouring countries; his efforts to subdue the many warring tribes in Spain; The Rhine frontier-Varian disaster; Danube frontier. **General Aim:** to secure the frontiers of the Roman empire from attacks; to establish peace for the Roman citizens living in frontier areas

(ii) **Claudius:** his own background and time in royal household; manner of his accession to power; relationship with the senate; civil service and use of freedmen; delatores; foreign campaigns; personal life; manner of his death

(iii) **Titus:** 79-81 AD; Flavian emperor; son of Vespasian; served in Judea; destroyed city of Jerusalem and got a triumph; arch in memory of destruction of city; completed colosseum; reign was marked by eruption of Vesuvius in 79AD and a great fire in 80 AD. **Praetorian Guard:** personal army for the emperor; did not originate for this purpose; murdered Caligula; put Claudius on the throne; served with Otho during 69 AD ; famous Prefects include Seianus and Burrus. **Julia :** daughter of Caesar and Scribonia; became wife of Marcus Claudius Marcellus and later Agrippa; had three children. **Caligula :**37-41 AD; Gaius, son of Germanicus and Agrippina the elder; his reign began well; became depraved in last two years; built luxurious houses for himself; built the Aqua Claudia; murdered by Praetorian Guard.

Section B.

- (i) Life (7+6) or if in brief points (4+3+3+3); Work (6+6) or if in brief points (3+3+3+3).
- (ii) Description (7+6+6) or if in brief points (4+3+3+3+3+3). Remarkable (6) or if brief (3+3).
- (iii) Description (7+6+6) Or if in brief points (4+3+3+3+3+3). Historical importance (6) or if brief (3+3).

B. (i) **Cicero-life** : born in Arpinum ; studied in Rome and Athens ; held several offices including consul in 63 BC when he was involved in quelling the Catiline conspiracy ; wonderful lawyer and orator ; died at the hands of Anthony's men ; speeches ; **Works** – philosophy- de re publica, rhetoric –De oratore, Brutus; Speeches-Pro lege Manilia ; Letters- to Atticus ; style ; language; **Horace-life** : born at Venusia in 65BC ; educated at Rome ; fought on republican side in battle of Philippi ; returned home to find his father dead and his lands confiscated ; became a clerk at the treasury ; introduced to Maecenas ; was granted Sabine farm ; devoted his life to writing. **Works** any category of work such as Odes, Epodes, Satires, Epistles; style ; influence ; language.:

(ii) **Pantheon** : temple to all the gods ; commissioned by Agrippa and rebuilt by Hadrian ; circular dome with a portico with Corinthian columns ; dome is concrete with a central opening ; it is still the world's largest dome ; there are sunken panels in the dome which decrease towards the centre ; alcoves were decorated with statues. **Remarkable** : the sheer size of the dome and the engineering involved to construct it.

(iii) **Trajan's Column** : completed in AD113 to commemorate Trajan's victory in the Dacian wars ; a triumphal column topped by an eagle first and later statue of himself ; it is 125 feet high and the frieze is 625 feet long as it winds around the column ; interior staircase ; reliefs representing Dacian campaigns. **Historical Importance** : Outstanding example of the military campaigns fought by Trajan against the Dacians ; shows fighting and siege equipment in great detail and provides a unique snapshot of the times.

