



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2013

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 2013 Ordinary Level Marking Scheme and Notes

1. A. [75]

Five sentences @ 15 marks each

A 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, 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. [75]

- (i) In Delphi (7)
- (ii) Titus (4); Arruns (3)
- (iii) Iunius Brutius (7)
- (iv) The son of his sister **or** his nephew (7)
- (v) Carried out the orders (6) of the king (2)
- (vi) Who would get (3) the Roman kingdom (rule) (5)
- (vii) He will have the greatest power (4) who kisses his mother first (4)
- (viii) By lot (8)
- (ix) He kissed the earth (ground) (7)
- (x) Because the earth is the mother of all (8)

2. B. [130] Translate any two of passages A,B,C,D

- A. inde....Arion 13/ atque....opes 13/ forsitan....timebas 13/ at....erat 13/ namque....ense 13.
- B. iamque....fugatis 10/ cum....videmus 11/ Italiam....Achates 10/ Italiam....salutant 11/ tum....induit 13/ implevitque....vocavit 10.
- C. Postero....constituit 6/ erat....magnus 6/ itaque....agebant 10/ ne....vellet 6/ haec....venerunt 9/ qui....dicerent 9/ nuntiuabantur....Curioni 6/ sed....posset 13.
- D. Tum....habet 15/ procedat....melior 12/ diu....fuit 6/ cum....nollent 10/ tum....dictatorem 6/ iussu....pugnabo 10/ certam....videbo 6.

3. [90]

A. (i) [60] Translate into English

Romam....est 6/ cuius....esset 10/ aut....res 10/ per....traiecissent 11/
ducenta....posuerunt 7/ hominibus....reverterentur 10/ mentio....sentire 6.

(ii) [30] Answer any three of the following:

- (a) 5+5
- (b) Who 5: How 5.
- (c) 5+5
- (d) 5+5
- (e) 5+5

3 A (ii) Indicative Notes

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

(a) Scipio brought warships closer to the shore; he tied transports in front of them to serve as a wall against attack; he put masts and yard arms from ship to ship and tied them down; he put planks on top of these making bridges to allow boats to shelter and then attack; he put soldiers and weapons on board the transports.

(b) Sophonista was the wife of Syphax; daughter of Hasdrubal. Massinissa defeated Syphax and married Sophonista; he later poisoned her rather than allow her be taken to Rome as prisoner.

(c) Hannibal groaned; almost cried; he lamented that he was now openly being dragged home; he said he has been beaten by the Carthaginian senate not the Romans

(d) Almost in sight of Africa his fleet was scattered by a storm; the rowers worked hard to reach a promontory; transports were carried onto a nearby island; other were carried within sight of Carthage; Hasdrubal picked up the remains of these transports

(e) Gisgo protested against the proposals for peace; Hannibal seized him and dragged him off the rostrum; Hannibal pointed out that he was most qualified in the art of war.

3 B

(i) [60] Translate into English:

heu....divis 5/ ecce....Minervae 11/ ad....frustra 5/ lumina....palmas 6/ non....agmen 11/
consequimur....armis 5/ hic....caeded 11/ armorum....iubarum 6.

(ii) [30] Answer three of the following:

- (a) Tenedos 5; part in fall 5
- (b) 5+5
- (c) 5+5
- (d) Who 5; what 5
- (e) Who 5; what 5.

3 B (ii) Indicative Notes

Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below

- (a) Island off the shore of Troy; Place behind which Greeks hid when they pretended to have left; place from which serpent which killed Laocoon came.
- (b) Let himself be captured by the Trojans; pretended to be wretched to win sympathy; pretended to be a Greek who had angered Ulysses and was chosen to be sacrificed to the gods to ensure a safe return home for the Greeks; he broke free before he could be killed
- (c) The Trojans breached the walls to reveal the city; boys and girls sang hymns and touched the horse; horse crawled on slowly and rested in the middle of the city
- (d) Hector. He told Aeneas to flee the city; the enemy were in control; Troy is doomed; take your comrades and the Penates; seek a new city in a foreign land.
- (e) Pyrrhus was the son of Achilles; grandson of Peleus; summoned to Troy after father's death. Attacked palace of Priam; made a hole in the door of the palace;

4. [30]

- (i) Four nouns @ 2 marks each=total 8
- (ii) (2+1+1) or (2+2) for three verbs=total 12
- (iii) Each correct foot merits 2 marks to a maximum of 10.

5. [75] Three questions must be attempted. One must be chosen from each section and a third from either section.

A.

- (i) Three points (9+8+8) or if in brief points (5+5+5+5+5)
- (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.

(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

(ii) **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

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

Sejanus: Prefect of the Praetorian Guard; involved in death of Drusus, son of Tiberius; persecuted family and friends of Germanicus; conducted a reign of terror while Tiberius was in exile; was killed by being thrown off the Tarpeian rock.

The Great Fire of Rome in AD 64: ; started in some shops in the area on the circus maximus; houses were mostly made of timber and sited on very narrow streets; fire raged for nine days; large portion of city destroyed; Nero blamed fire on Christians.

Titus: popularity—shows, bestowing of gifts; disasters during reign—eruption of Vesuvius, fire in Rome; no executions during reign; building programme; lavish spending.

B.

(i) Life **(7+6)** or if in brief points **(4+3+3)**; writings **(6+6)** or if in brief points. **(3+3+3+3)**

(ii) Description **(7+6)** or **(4+3+3+3)**; Part played. **(6+6)** or **(3+3+3+3)**

(iii) Description **(7+6)** or **(4+3+3+3)**; Painting. **(6+6)** or **(3+3+3+3)**

Notes:

(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.

(ii) **Baths;** various rooms/sections-tepidarium, caldarium etc.; under floor furnaces to heat water; gymnasia; libraries; gardens; decorated with mosaics etc. Roman life—social centre; open to all; provided exercise.

(iii) **Frescoes:** Description: types of colours used; raw materials used to get colours; preparation of the surface; application of the design and colours; sealing. Painting: any reasons why painting appealed—scene; colours; tones etc.

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