



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2015

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 2015 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) That the Romans had taken up a position/camped (7)
- (ii) He was in charge of the elephants (5); and part of the forces of the king (3)
- (iii) He led his men to level ground (5); he advanced to the Roman camp (3)
- (iv) A great cloud of dust (7)
- (v) That the dry earth (4) was being blown (by the wind) (3)
- (vi) They seized arms (5); they took up a position in front of the camp (3)
- (vii) They ran together (clashed) (8)
- (viii) As long as they thought that the elephants (4) would help them (4)
- (ix) They retreated safely (7) (to the hill)
- (x) Four/Some were captured (4); (all) the rest were killed (3)

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

A. Sulmo....undis **10**/ milia....decem **9**/ editus....noris **10**/ cum....pari **9**/
nec....creatus /qui.....erat **9**/ at....placebant **9**.

B. vela....aequor **10**/ postquam....terrae **12**/ caelum....pontus **6**/ tum....imber **9**/
noctem....tenebris **10**/ continuo....aequora **10**/ dispersi....vasto **8**.

- C. Treveri....parabant **6**/ iamque....aberant **8**/ cum....cognoscunt **8**/Treveri....constituunt **7**/ Labienus....cognovisset **5**/ sperans....esse **11**/ contra....communit **10**/ erat....transitu **10**.
- D. P. Sestius....severo **12**/ ille....factus est **12**/ reliquos....videri **8**/ Patre....Albini **11**/ Sestius....viris **7**/ ut....esset **8**/ Clara....grata **7**.

3. [90]

A. (i) [60] Translate into English

Utinam....haberetis **7**/ ut....putaretis **9**/ nunc....superarit **12**/ quae....possit **6**/ ego....oportere **7**/ scientiam....felicitatem **5**/ quis....debit **5**/ qui....est **9**.

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

- (a) who **5**; what **5**
- (b) **4+3+3** (list the wars)
- (c) **5+5**
- (d) **(3+2)+(3+2)**
- (e) who **4**; career **3+3**

3 A (ii) Indicative Notes

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

- (a) Manilius was tribune of the plebs in 66 B.C. He proposed that Pompey should be given command against Mithridates.
- (b) Wars in Africa, Spain, and Transalpine Gaul; the slave war, the naval war; many different types of wars against different enemies.
- (c) Mithridates, king of Pontus, began to overrun some neighbouring countries on the Crimea peninsula and the Bosphorous; Sulla was asked by the senate to intervene; he expelled the nominee of Mithridates from Cappadocia and appointed a Roman supporter; many states began to complain the behaviour of Mithridates to Rome; after Mithridates ignored Roman warnings, war began.
- (d) **Tigranes**: king of Armenia; married the daughter of Mithridates: ; in support of Mithridates, he overran Cappadocia; he later betrayed Mithridates and became a supporter of Rome. **Publicani**: individuals who collected tax for the Roman state throughout the provinces: due to the actions of Mithridates, they were unable to collect taxes in the region where he held sway; Cicero claimed they should be protected by Rome and allowed carry out their work. **Lucullus**: served as quaestor with Sulla; became consul in 74 BC; fought against Mithridates; was replaced as commander; retired to live a life of luxury. **Medea**: daughter of Aeetes; famous for her magic; fell in love with Jason; was betrayed by him; in revenge she killed her own children.

- (e) **Sertorius** was a Roman general; fought in Spain with supporters of Marius; organised a revolt against Rome; was murdered by his lieutenant Marcus Perpenna Vento.

3 B

(i) [60] Translate into English:

Extemplo....membra **6**/ ingemit....refert **8**/ O....beati **3**/quis....oppetere **8**/ O....Tydide **5**/
mene....potuisse **6**/ tuaque....dextra **5**/ saevus....Sarpedon **7**/ ubi....volvit **12**.

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

- (a) **5+5**
- (b) **4+3+3** (Each character to be mentioned)
- (c) **5+5**
- (d) who **5**; what reason **5**
- (e) **(3+2) +(3+2)**

3 B (ii) Indicative Notes

Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below

- (a) Aeneas is resourceful—when he kills the stags to feed his men; strong leadership qualities-when he encourages his men to be brave although they are in severe difficulties; can be unsure at times-when he begs Venus to come to his aid.
- (b) Dido was married to Sychaeus; her brother Pygmalion was king of Tyre and he killed Sychaeus but hid the act from his sister; Dido learned of the murder through a dream; she fled with supporters who hated Pygmalion.
- (c) Hector was the Trojan hero during the Trojan war; he was killed by Achilles; his feet were pierced by Achilles before he died and he was dragged behind a chariot.
- (d) **Tydide** was Diomedes; fought against Hector; also fought in single combat against Aeneas.
- (e) **Priam**: king of Troy during the Trojan war; married to Hecuba; had fifty sons and fifty daughters; was killed by Pyrrhus. **Aeolus**: king of the winds; portrayed as holding a sceptre; controlled the winds by keeping them in caves; was asked by Juno to calm the storm. **Triton**; a sea god; son of Neptune; trumpeter of Neptune; represented as blowing a conch shell. **Achilles**: son of Peleus and Thetis; hero on Greek side during the Trojan war; believed to be very fierce; killed Hector.

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.

A.

- (i) **Second Triumvirate:** Octavian, Anthony and Lepidus met on an island in the river Po met to arrange the triumvirate; an official motion confirming the arrangement was passed in the comitia; Anthony and Octavian were to campaign against Brutus and Cassius; Cicero was among those killed in the proscriptions; the murderers of Caesar were defeated at Philippi; Lepidus was given Africa, Anthony took control in the east, Octavian remained in the west; Anthony met and fell in love with Cleopatra; Octavian and Lepidus defeated Sextus Pompeius; Lepidus tried to seize Sicily for himself and was formally removed from the triumvirate.
- (ii) **Reign of Claudius:** manner of his accession to power; reluctant; his considerable learning; he revived the haruspices; undertook public works including the harbour at Ostia; developed a civil service with freedmen in charge of departments; extended the franchise; founded colonies; personal life- Messalina/Agrippina; manner of his death.
- (iii) **Caligula:** brought up in the Rhineland by his father Germanicus; was supported by Macro; rule began very well; power went to his head; imagined himself to be a god; conducted farsical military campaigns to Germany and Britain; made his horse consul; murdered.. **Praetorian Guard**-established to guard the emperor; based in the city of Rome; played a very active role in electing and getting rid of emperors; appointed Claudius when their own future was threatened; assassinated Caligula; Prefects of the guard could become very powerful; Macro; Sejanus. **Titus**-succeeded his father Vespasian; very charming and handsome;

made lavish use of resources; completed the colosseum; took little interest in governing; Rome was destroyed by a great fire during his reign; Pompeii was destroyed by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius; died at the age of forty one. **Trajan-** was chosen as emperor by his predecessor Nerva: enjoyed good relations with the senate and the aristocracy ;his defeat of Decebalus in first war; establishment of peace; victory by Dacians in second war; conquest of Dacia; settlement of Dacia; great statesman; built a new forum and several other monuments; died in 117 AD.

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+6)** or **(4+3+3+3+3+3)**; Description of an example **(6)** or **(3+3)**

(iii) Any two: **(7+6)** or **(4+3+3+3)**; **(6+6)** or **(3+3+3+3)**

Notes:

B.

(i) **Caesar: life-**member of Marian party, married to Cornelia (first), captured by pirates; First Triumvirate, campaigns in Gaul; civil war with Pompey; as dictator; manner of his death.

Works-Gallic Wars; Civil War

Horace: life-born in 65BC; educated at Rome; fought with the republicans at the battle of Philippi; returned to find his lands had been confiscated; appointed clerk in the treasury; met Maecenas and was given a gift of the Sabine farm; became poet to the emperor Augustus. **Works-**Odes; Epodes; Carmen Saeculare; Epistles; style; language.

(ii) **Mosaics:** any of the different techniques such as opus sectile; any example such as the Battle of Isis or Cave Canem mosaic.

(iii) **Ara Pacis:** commissioned by the senate in 13BC; Altar with high enclosed walls; honoured the return to Rome of Augustus; erected in honour of the peace Augustus brought to the empire; style of sculpture; scenes from the panels; and well known figures shown-Augustus, Julia.

Trajan's Column: built to commemorate Trajan's Dacian campaigns; in Trajan's forum; shows soldiers constructing fortifications; fighting against the Dacians; ships; catapults and siege equipment; statue of Trajan was on top.

Aqueducts: served over one million people; used natural gradient; used ceramic pipes; waterproof linings ;examples such as Pont du Gard.

Theatres: exterior design; use of the arch; seating; stage; backdrop; awning; any example.

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