



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit**  
**State Examinations Commission**

**Leaving Certificate 2016**

**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 2016 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) Athletics (5)
- (ii) The 62<sup>nd</sup>/ Olympiad 4+2.
- (iii) Wretched / wondrous 4+2.
- (iv) Wooded area (2) in/of Italy (4)
- (v) An oak tree (6)
- (vi) He put them into the tree (8)
- (vii) To break it (4) and tear it apart (4)
- (viii) He split open (4) and tore apart the middle (5)
- (ix) He loosened his grip (6)
- (x) Returned to its natural shape/held on to his hands/sprung back (9)
- (xi) He was torn apart (6) (by wild animals)

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

**A. Virgil**

respicit....muro **20**/ quae....amnis **10**/ Tartareus....saxa **8**/ porta....columnae **12**/  
vis....valeant **15**.

**B. Ovid**

iam....plumas **10**/ inficit....comas **10**/ iam....aetas **12**/ iamque....est **12**/  
nunc....vivere **13**/ me....metu **8**.

**C. Caesar**

quod....poterat **12**/ utrosque....excitabant **8**/ cum....pugnaretur **10**/  
Germani....propulerunt **12**/ quibus....sunt **8**/ item....dederunt **15**.

**D. Livy**

eo....fuit **8**/ dum....multorum **14**/ plurimo....sunt **14**/ et cum....portabat **10**/  
ab....erat **5**/ cum....surrexit **14** .

3. [90]

**A.**

**(i) [60] Translate into English**

P. Cornelius....movit **7**/ quadrato.... facturus **7**/ ceterum....videt **7**/  
ad....occurusurus **8**/ne....erat **7**/ Cn. Scipionem....misit **7**/ non.... Hasdrubalem **9**/  
ipse.....defensusus **8**.

**(ii) [30] Answer any three of the following: 3 ex 5 @10 marks each**

- (a) Imp ex **10**
- (b) **5+5**
- (c) **5+5**
- (d) **5+5**
- (e) **(3+2) + (3+2)**

**3 A (ii) Indicative Notes**

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

### 3 B

#### (i) [60] Translate into English:

sed....castra 12/ non....Teucros 9/ addant....socios 6/ tenebras....arcis 9/ ne....alvo 6/  
luce....muros 6/ haud....animum 12.

#### (ii) [30] Answer three of the following: 3 ex 5 @10 marks each.

- (a) 5+5
- (b) Imp ex 10
- (c) 5+5
- (d) (3+2) + (3+2)
- (e) 5+5

### 3 B (ii) Indicative Notes

Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below:

- (a) **Nisus**- loyal, brave strong.
- (b) **Aeneas** was in the city of Pallanteum seeking the help of its king Evander in his struggle against Turnus
- (c) **Turnus/Aeneas enmity**- was the primary suitor of Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, King of the Latin people. When Aeneas arrives Aeneas Lavinia is promised to the Trojan prince. Juno, determined to prolong the suffering of the Trojans, prompts Turnus to demand a war with the new arrivals.
- (d) **Turnus**- king of the Rutuli, warrior, fiercely opposes invasion of the Trojans and the proposed marriage of Lavinia to Aeneas. Obidient to the gods, brave in battle. Fiery warrior, spirited character, courageous. Killed by Aeneas.

**Euryalus**- relationship with Nisus, companion of Aeneas, killed in a sortie from the Trojan camp.

**Latinus** – King of Latium, father of Lavinia whom Aeneas married.

**Genetrix Berecynthia**- Cybele, mother goddess, goddess of the powers of nature, temple on the Palatine, asks her son Jupiter to protect the Trojan ships.

- (e) **Virgil's similes** contained a complete picture, provided vividness for the story and stirred the imagination of the reader. The simile comparing Turnus to a hungry wolf

captures Virgil's love of animals and nature along with displaying his pity for the famished wolf and the lambs which were under attack. The death of Euryalus is very effectively compared to a drooping flower. Virgil conjures up for the reader images of the delicate, dying flower by comparing the freshness of the flowers to the youthfulness of Euryalus.

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) **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) **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.
- (iii) **Year of four Emperors:** Galba - proclaimed emperor by his army, legions revolted in Germany, Otho - commander in Lusitania, his army beaten, Vitellius - commander of legions on Rhine, battle near Po, Otho routed, Vespasian - commander in east, proclaimed emperor by legions.

**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.

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

**Vespasian-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.

## 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) Understand by relief sculpture (7+6) or (4+3+3+3); Examples (3+3) description of one (6) or (3+3)
- (iii) Any two (7+6) or (4+3+3+3); (6+6) or (3+3+3+3)

## Notes:

- (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) **Historical relief sculpture** used to decorate triumphal arches, columns- to adorn flat surfaces with relief, high and low relief, procession, perspective Examples e.g. on Ara Pacis- men walking in procession. Trajan's Column-reliefs representing Trajan's Dacian campaigns contains 2,500 human figures in relief.
- (iii) **Colosseum** - Amphitheatre, built mostly by Vespasian, vaulted substructures (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.

**Roman Theatres:** Semicircular auditorium, position of stage, orchestra, scaenae frons – adorned back wall of the stage; permanent scenery; entrance and exit of actors; shape of the seating; positions held by magistrates and women; use of awnings, aisles.

**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.

**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.



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