Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2025

Marking Scheme

Latin

Higher Level

1. Answer Section A **or** Section B in this question:- **[75]**

A positive marking scheme will be applied. Candidates will be awarded marks for each word correctly translated. The marks allocated will range from a half (1/2) to three marks (2).

A. Translate into Latin:-

½ ½ 2 1 1 1 ½ 2 1 2 1
When <u>Porsenna</u> was besieging Rome, a young man called Mucius promised that he would kill the king.

½ 2 1 ½ 1 ½ 2 1 1 ½ 2
Mucius hid a sword beneath his toga, and entered the camp of the enemy <u>in secret</u>. He saw a

½ ½ 2 1 1 ½ ½ 2 ½ ½ 2
<u>secretary</u>, who was giving money to the soldiers, and, because he believed that this <u>secretary</u> was the

1 2 1 ½ 1 2 ½ ½ 2 1 ½ ½ 1 ½
king, killed him at once. The guards captured Mucius and dragged him to the true king. <u>Porsenna</u>

2 1 ½ 2 ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 2 1 ½ 1 1
ordered the guards to punish Mucius. Mucius, however, without fear, put his hand into the king's fire

½ 2 1 ½ 2 ½ ½ ½ 2 1 1
in order to show his courage. <u>Porsenna</u> was so astonished that he sent the young man back to Rome.

Or

B.

    (i)   A maiden **(3)** and one of the hostages **(3)**

    (ii)   Not far from **(3)** the Tiber **(2)**

    (iii)   She swam across the Tiber **(4)** led a column of maidens across **(4)** in the midst of the

    enemies' weapons **(4)** brought everyone to Rome unharmed **(4)----any three for full twelve**

    marks

    (iv)   Angry / incensed with anger **(4)**

    (v)   He sent orators **(3)** to Rome **(2)**

    (vi)   In order to demand (**3**) the return of Cloelia **(3)**

    (vii)   He started to admire Cloelia **(6)**

    (viii) He would consider the peace treaty to be broken **(6)**

    (ix)   He would send her back **(3)** unharmed **(3)**

    (x)   He praised the maiden **(4)** and said that he would give Cloelia back **(4)** with part of the

    hostages **(4)**

    (xi)   With an equestrian statue of her **(3)** which was placed on the Via Sacra **(3)**

Q2. Translate one passage from Section A and one passage from Section B   (130)

A.

Virgil   (i)

> Aeneas primique duces et pulcher Iulus/6
> corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altae,/6
> instituuntque dapes et adorea liba per herbam
> subiciunt epulis/9 (sic Iuppiter ipse monebat)/3
> 'heus, etiam mensas consumimus?' inquit Iulus,/6
> nec plura, adludens./3 ea vox audita laborum
> prima tulit finem/6, primamque loquentis ab ore
> eripuit pater/6 ac stupefactus numine pressit./3
> continuo 'salve fatis mihi debita tellus/6
> vosque' ait 'o fidi Troiae salvete penates:/6
> hic domus, haec patria est./5

Catullus   (ii)

> Marrucine Asini, manu sinistra
> non belle uteris:/10 in ioco atque vino
> tollis lintea neglegentiorum./10
> hoc salsum esse putas? fugit te, inepte:/7
> quamvis sordida res et invenusta est./7
> non credis mihi?/3
> quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos
> exspecta,/8 aut mihi linteum remitte,/6
> quod me non movet aestimatione,/7
> verum est mnemosynum mei sodalis./7

B.

(i) Cicero

Illo tempore Segestanis maxima cum cura haec Diana redditur/6; reportatur Segestam;/2 in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium reponitur/7. Haec erat posita excelsa in basi,/3 in qua magnis litteris P. Africani nomen erat incisum /5eumque Carthagine capta Dianam restituisse scriptum./5

Colebatur a civibus, ab omnibus advenis videbatur;/5 cum quaestor essem, nihil mihi ab illis est demonstratum prius./7 Erat ampla et excelsa statua cum stola;/4 sagittae pendebant ab umero, sinistra manu retinebat arcum, dextra ardentem facem praeferebat./9 Hanc cum iste religionum hostis praedoque vidisset,/5 quasi illa ipsa face percussus esset/4, ita ardere cupiditate coepit./3

(ii) Livy

Pacuvius Calavius Capuae erat nobilis ac popularis homo./5 Senatum convocavit et dixit,/2 "claudam in curia vos et viam saluti vestrae inveniam./5" Fide data, egressus est et claudi curiam iubet/4 praesidiumque in vestibulo relinquit ne quis adire curiam neve egredi possit./8

Tum vocato ad contionem populo,/3 "quod saepe" inquit, "optavistis, Campani/4: clausos omnes senatores in curia accipite, solos, inermes./5 De capite singulorum vobis ius sententiae dicendae dabo /4 ut quisque poenas, quas meruit, pendat/3. Quamquam, ut opinor, odistis senatores, nullum senatum habere non vultis/7. Itaque duae res simul agendae vobis sunt/3. Citari singulos senatores iubebo/3 de quorum capite vos consulam sed, priusquam supplicium sumatur/6, in eius locum novum senatorem cooptabitis"/3.

Q3 A. (i) (60) Translate

Postero die, ut a praesenti motu averteret animum eius, in tribunal escendit et contionem advocari iussit/9. Ibi Masinissam, primum regem adpellatum eximiisque ornatum laudibus, aurea corona, aurea patera/9, sella curuli et scipione eburno, toga picta et palmata tunica donat/6. Addit verbis honorem/2: neque magnificentius quicquam triumpho apud Romanos neque triumphantibus ampliorem eo ornatum esse/9, quo unum omnium externorum dignum Masinissam populus Romanus ducat/6. Laelium deinde et ipsum collaudatum aurea corona donat/4. Et alii militares viri, prout a quoque navata opera erat, donati/5. His honoribus mollitus regis animus, erectusque in spem propinquam sublato Syphace omnis Numidiae potiundae./10

(ii)(30) Answer any three questions

     (a)   4 + 3 (+ 3) for one reason.
     (b)   5 +5
     (c)   5+5
     (d)   5 +5 for two examples
     (e)   (3+2) + (3+2) for any two

Indicative Notes—Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below

3A.

(a) How Scipio defended - any two points – Scipio sent his warships to the rear and arranged his transport ships in front of the walls of Utica to receive the attack. He lashed the transport ships together with ropes to form a consolidated line of defence and planks were laid from one ship to the other to allow his defenders to pass along this line. Small gaps were left between the transport ships to allow light assault craft to mount rapid attacks in the intervening spaces. 1,000 men were drafted to fight on the transport ships and weapons were amassed to head off the Carthaginian attack.
 How successful he was – Owing to the height of the Roman transport ships, the Carthaginians struggled to hit them with their missiles. However, many of the light Roman assault craft were sunk and others got in the way of the Roman transports and warships and prevented them firing on the Carthaginians. The Carthaginians towed some 60 Roman warships out of formation, and the planks joining the Roman ships splintered and were torn apart. The Roman fleet was almost destroyed but was saved both by the Carthaginians' delay in starting the assault and by the arrival of Scipio.

(b) Examples of Masinissa as impulsive and emotional – His decision to marry Sophonisba on the very day that he took her prisoner without first consulting either Laelius or Scipio; His decision to poison Sophonisba to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Romans again without first consulting Scipio.

(c) Hannibal – He was bitterly disappointed, groaned and gnashed his teeth. He protested that he had been conquered not by Rome but by Hanno and the Carthaginian senate which had been trying to thwart him by denying him funds and reinforcements for years. As he sailed away from Italy, he berated himself for not having attacked Rome when he had the opportunity earlier in the war.
Mago – Left Italy much more willingly. He was afraid of reports of Scipio's forces amassing in Africa and wanted to confront them. He was also suffering from a wound (received at the battle of Insubria) and believed that travel by sea would afford him a chance to recuperate as well as better opportunities for treatmen

(d) Any two examples of drama – Use of speeches and dramatic dialogues, for example between Sophonisba and Masinissa or when Scipio rebukes Masinissa; dramatic descriptions of battle scenes, for example the naval battle in Utica with detail of the Carthaginians' movements and use of the hooked poles to rip apart the Roman naval formation. Use of dramatic irony as Livy tells the reader that the Carthaginian peace delegation aimed at nothing more than buying time to prepare for further conflict. Juxtaposition of Scipio's self-control and Masinissa's impulsiveness. Syphax's characterisation of Sophonisba as a temptress and a Fury / the visual imagery of their nuptial torches setting his palace ablaze with treason etc.

(e) **Laelius** – A Roman general and friend of Scipio. He defeated and took Syphax prisoner and conquered the town of Cirta and the rest of Numidia. He later travels to Rome along with Syphax as his prisoner and updates the senate.

Syphax – Syphax was the king of the Masaesyli tribe in western Numidia. He had previously been allied with Rome but changed sides in the war and started fighting alongside the Carthaginians after he married Sophonisba, the daughter of the Carthaginian general Hasdrubal Gisco. He was defeated and taken prisoner by Laelius. Prior to his capture, he showed bravery by riding to the front of the battle to rally his troops; however, was overcome after his horse was badly injured. Syphax was taken to Rome as a prisoner by Laelius on Scipio's orders.

Scipio – Scipio had been consul in the year 205 and was the leader of the Roman forces in Book XXX. He won victories on the Great Plain; saved the Roman fleet from complete destruction at Utica; sent Laelius to defeat Syphax; rebuked Masinissa for marrying Sophonisba but also rewarded him for his loyalty to Rome by presenting him with gifts such as golden wreath, a golden bowl and ivory staff; he also presented Carthage with peace conditions for ending the war

The treaty of Gaius Lutatius – The treaty between Rome and Carthage which concluded the First Punic War in 241BCE. The Carthaginian peace delegation which arrives in Rome in Book XXX purport to be seeking a renewal of this treaty; however, when questioned about the details of the treaty, they reply that they were too young to recall them. This raises Rome's suspicions that Carthaginian delegation has not been sent in good faith.

3B. (i) (60) Translate

> dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis/4.
> accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum
> subiciunt lapsus/6 et stuppea vincula collo
> intendunt/3. scandit fatalis machina muros,
> feta armis./4 pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
> sacra canunt/4 funemque manu contingere gaudent;/4
> illa subit mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi/4.
> o patria, o divom domus Ilium et incluta bello
> moenia Dardanidum/6! quater ipso in limine portae
> substitit/4, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere/4:
> instamus tamen immemores caecique furore/4
> et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce./4
> tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
> ora/5, dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris/4.

(ii)(30)Answer any three questions

     (a)   5+5 for two examples
     (b)   5+5 two points
     (c)   5+5 two points
     (d)   5+5 two examples from text
     (e)   (3+2) (3+2)

Indicative Notes—Candidates may make valid points other than those listed below

(a)   Any two points – Panthus' speech to Aeneas in which he claims that Jupiter has transferred favour to Argos; the twin sea serpents killing Laocoon and seeking refuge beneath the feet of the statue of Pallas Athena; Aeneas' continued reference to fate i.e. when he attributes Thymoetes' advice (to bring the horse into the city) to fate; the descriptions of the horse as *fatalis*; Aeneas' claim that if the gods and fates had not been ill-disposed towards Troy, Laocoon would have persuaded the Trojans to desecrate the Greeks' hiding place; Cassandra's ability to foresee the fated destruction of Troy.

(b)   Any two points explaining Thymoetes' advice and Laocoon's or Capys' advice
Thymoetes counselled that the horse be brought within the city walls and set up at the citadel. Capys and Laocoon counselled that it could not be trusted. Capys recommended throwing it into the sea, setting it on fire and probing its hollow recesses with weapons. Laocoon similarly counselled against trusting the horse, arguing that it was an engine of war built to use against the walls of Troy or to spy on the Trojans and advising his countrymen not to trust it.

(c)   Any two points
Trust – He claims to have been friends with Palamedes and thus to hold Ulysses as an enemy in common with the Trojans. He does not deny that he is Greek and therefore wins trust by telling partial truths. He claims that he is entitled to break the oaths of the Greeks and that he is no longer bound by Greek laws.
Sympathy – He claims to have been abandoned by the Greeks in the land of his enemy and to have no refuge. He feigns fear in his speech and weeps as he speaks. He recounts his grief on learning of the death of his friend Palamedes. He claims to have been selected for human sacrifice by the Greek seer Calchas and to have escaped by hiding in a swamp. He claims that as a result his sons and father will be killed to take his place, and that he will never be able to return to his homeland.

(d)   Any two points –
Similes from nature - When Laocoon is crushed to death by the sea serpents, his bellowing is likened to that of a wounded bull who has fled the sacrificial altar and has managed to shake the ill-aimed axe from its neck. When Aeneas is awoken from a dream in his father's house and climbs to the rooftop to look out over the city, Virgil compares him to a shepherd, who stands on the top of a high rock listening to the roar as either flames, driven by the South Wind, fall upon the crops or a deluge from a mountain stream flattens the fields and uproots whole forests in its path.
Images from nature – Virgil paces his narrative with evocative descriptions from nature, depicting animals and the change of night and day, e.g. "the dewy night rushes down from the sky and the setting stars urge sleep," "meanwhile heaven turns and the night rushes on from the ocean engulfing both the land and sky," the passage of the Greek fleet from Tenedos through the kindly moonlight, sleep depicted like a serpent coiling around suffering mortals and granting them respite

(e)   **Calchas** – The chief prophet of the Greeks at Troy. At the start of the Trojan war, Calchas prophesied that the Greeks would have to sacrifice Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, to secure safe passage to Troy. According to Sinon's story, Calchas condemned Sinon to be sacrificed so that the Greeks could secure a safe journey back home. Sinon also claims that Calchas ordered the wooden horse to be built up so high that it could not be brought through the gates of Troy nor protect the Trojans under the ancient religion.

    Cassandra – A daughter of Priam and Hecuba and a priestess of Apollo. She was endowed with prophetic powers and continually proclaimed the destruction of Troy; however, she was cursed to be believed by no one. When the Trojans lead the wooden horse into the city, she reveals the ill-fated consequences of this action but is not believed by the Trojans. She was engaged to Coroebus, the son of Mygdon, from Phrygia.

    Dido – The queen of Carthage who hosts Aeneas and his followers after their fleet has been ship-wrecked off the coast of Libya. Dido welcomes Aeneas and his men by throwing a banquet at which she asks Aeneas to tell her his story. Book II of the *Aeneid* starts as Aeneas takes up this invitation.

    Panthus – The son of Othrys and a Trojan priest of Apollo, who escaped from the Greeks in order to tell Aeneas that the city had been overrun by the Greeks who were pouring out of the wooden horse and had also overpowered the guards at the gate. Panthus comments that Jupiter has transferred his power to Greece.

Q4.   (i) **4+3+3**. (10)
patriae=dative meaning 'for'; **defendi**=pres infin passive after possent; **possen**t=imperf sub in conditional clause.
iacerent=imperf subj after 'cum'; **Uticam**= acc of motion towards/object of 'petens; **petens**=present partic.

(ii)**(2+1 to+1)** max of 10. (**2+2** for loquor) (10)

(iii)Metre **2 marks. -2 for any wrong syllables** (10)—Alcaic line

Q5. (75)Answer three questions-at least one question from each section
A.
(i)   Three factors on administration bringing peace and prosperity (**7+6+6**); Strict and inflexible policies **(6)**.   Or **(7+6)** on peace and prosperity **+(6+6)** on strict policies.
(ii)   Administration at home / relationship with senate and people **(7+6+6).** Successes in the provinces **(6)**.   Or **(7+6)** for at home and **(6+6)** for foreign policies.

(iii)   **(7+6) + (6+6) for any two.**

(iv)   Life **4+3+3**. Works **4+3+3**. Relationship between politics and writing **5**.

(v)   Examples of strength, use and beauty in any **two** (or more) structures **(7+6) + (6+6)**

(vi)
    (a)   **(4/5 + 4)**-description **+(4)** significance
      (b) **(2/3)** –Roman engineering **;** **(5+5)** how Roman roads were built
      (c) **(4/5+4)** function; **+(4)** for two examples

5A.

> **Administration bringing about peace and prosperity:** Pacified Roman world, conquering the Astures & Cantabri in Spain and used geographical features to defend borders; Negotiated return of standards from the Parthians; Regenerated Rome, building temples such as temple of Apollo and encouraged generals such as Agrippa to fund building works (e.g. the Pantheon); Held census and reformed tax collection; Yearly balance sheets published and left a solvent treasury on his death; Pax Romana allowed trade to flourish in the provinces which in turn reduced brigandage on the road networks; Founded a number of colonies in the provinces, e.g., Nemausus, Baracino, Caesaraugusta, etc. Reformed civil service, appointing curatores aquarum/curatores viarum; Limited the size of the senate, introduced fines for non-attendance and published agenda; Patron of the arts, commissioning Virgil, Livy & Horace.
> **Strict & Inflexible–** Introduced *Leges Juliae* encouraging marriage and childbearing, and outlawing adultery. Exiled his own daughter, Julia, to Pandataria for breaking these laws. Similarly exiled Ovid to Tomi for the licentious content of his poetry and possibly failing to report Julia's adultery. Introduced strict penalties for corrupt tax collectors and (as above) strict fines for absentee senators.

(ii) **Failures at home –** Disliked by the people for failing to commission any substantial new buildings, for limiting gladiatorial shows and for expelling actors. His absences from Rome on Capri compounded this lack of popularity. Disliked by senators for strict and arbitrary use of the law of maiestas / treason trials; again, this was compounded by his absence from Rome when Sejanus exploited treason trials to further his own ends. The emperor's absence from Rome also prevented him from attending meetings of the senate in person and delayed correspondence between them. **Successes in the provinces –** Taxation was well managed and there were no major wars / the Augustan peace was maintained. Local uprisings were quelled in Gaul (Julius Florus and Julius Sacrovir) and in Africa (Tacfarinas). Drusus successfully put down a mutiny in Pannonia, and Germanicus quelled one in Germany in addition to recovering standards lost in the Teutoburg forest and later adding Cappadocia and Commagene as new provinces to the empire.

(iii) **Mark Antony –** Consul in 44BCE along with Julius Caesar; Seized Caesar's will and gave speech at Caesar's funeral; Initially refused to recognise Octavian as inheritor of Caesar's fortune; Fought and lost against Octavian and consular armies at Forum Gallorum and Mutina; Formed 2nd Triumvirate with Octavian; Fought and defeated Brutus and Cassius at Battle of Philippi; Controlled provinces of eastern empire during 2nd triumvirate; extended the 2nd triumvirate at the treaty of Brundisium and married Octavia, sister of Octavian. Committed bigamy by marrying Cleopatra under Egyptian or Macedonian law; sided with Cleopatra against Octavian in the Battle of Actium and lost; took his own life in Egypt.

Claudius' use of freedmen – Had been isolated as a young man due to physical disabilities as a result had befriended many liberti; later he relied heavily on these freedmen to run the empire. This angered the senate as they lost power and influence and a new class of freedmen civil servants emerged who were became hugely wealthy. Examples of freedmen in Claudius close circle include Narcissus (chief secretary), Pallas (Financial secretary), Callistus (Secretary) Polybius (Librarian and Secretary).

Agrippina (mother of Nero) – Born in 15CE, the eldest daughter of Germanicus and Vipsania Agrippina; had one son, Lucius Ahenobarbus, who later became emperor Nero; was banished during the reign of her brother Gaius for being involved in a conspiracy; she was recalled by her uncle Claudius who later married her; with the help of Burrus and Seneca she persuaded Claudius to adopt Nero and to appoint him as princeps iuventutis; with the help of Locusta she isbelieved to have poisoned Claudius. During the quinnquenium Neronis she tried to rule through her son Nero; she was rejected by Nero and was beaten to death on Nero's instructions, having escaped drowning in a collapsible boat on the Lucrine lake which had been designed to kill her.

Galba – Governor of Hispania Tarraconensis; supported revolt of Vindex against Nero; declared emperor by the senate; travelled to Rome; was said to be ungenerous and austere, refusing to pay debts to Praetorian guard or to reward German soldiers who had stayed loyal to Nero; adopted Lucius Calpurnius Piso as heir rather than his ally Otho; was murdered by Otho.

Domitian's Building Projects – Prolific building in Rome, including extending the imperial palace and constructing his own private hippodrome; building a number of temples e.g. to Castor & Pollux, to Janus and a temple to his deified father and brother; construction of a stadium and odeon on the site of the modern Piazza Navona; restored the senate house; completed the Arch of Titus; built roads such as the Via Domitiana; extension to the Flavian Amphitheatre.

(iv)   **Life of Sallust –** Born 86BCE in Amiternum to a plebian family accounting for his support of the populare; served as quaestor and tribune; supported the prosecution of Milo and may have had an affair with Milo's wife; dismissed from senate for misconduct; reinstated by Julius Caesar and given governorship of Africa Nova; accused of embezzlement in Africa but pardoned by Caesar; retired to a villa near the Quirinal Hill where he wrote two historical monographs **Works** – Wrote a long work entitled the Histories which now only exists in fragments. It covered the period from the death of Sulla 78BCE to 68BCE. Wrote *De Coniuratione Catilinae* about Catiline's failed conspiracy This work exaggerates the role played by Julius Caesar in uncovering the conspiracy. Wrote *Bellum Jugurthinum* about the Roman war against Jugurtha. This work praises Marius's involvement in the war. **Relationship between politics and writing** – Sallust was twice pardoned by Julius Caesar and was free to write because of Caesar's clemency. Sallust's writings on Catiline and the Jugurthine war exaggerate the achievements of Caesar and Marius respectively and reveal the author's political allegiances.

Life of Horace – Born 65BCE in Venusia; his father was a freedman and worked variously as an auctioneer, fish-seller and tax collector. Was educated in the school of Orbilius in Rome before competing studies in Athens. Fought for the republic at the battle of Philippi but deserted. Employed as a clerk of the treasury and was subsequently introduced by Virgil to Maecenas. Gifted the Sabine farm and an income by Maecenas. Declined offer of secretaryship to Augustus. Wrote the *Carmen Saeculare* for Augustus' secular games. Died 8CE. **Works –** 17 Epodes comprising lampoons, political satires and love poems; *Sermones*/Satires on a variety of topics (e.g. a meeting with Maecenas and Virgil on the road to Brundisium / a retelling of the story of the country mouse and city mouse); Odes, four books of poetry addressed to different people such as Maecenas, Augustus and Lalage or to places or things, such as the Bandusian spring on Horace's Sabine farm; the *Carmen Saeculare* to celebrate Augusus's secular games; Epistles to friends; the Ars Poetica, a treatise on imitating Greek poetry. **Relationship between politics and writing** – Was funded by Augustus' literary agent Maecenas; wrote the *Carmen Saeculare* for Augustus' secular games; wrote several odes about Augustus. After Virgil's death, became an unofficial poet laureate of the Augustan era.

(v) **Strength –** Use of the arch in building or of structures depending on the arch such as barrel vaults, groin vaults or the dome. Discussion of the mechanics of the arch in using voussoirs to transmit thrust to supporting abutments, providing stability for structures. Use of trabeated/ post-and-lintel architecture and columns supporting weight in buildings.

Use – Accurate and detailed description of the use(s) of a building, including their political uses as a means of promoting Roman culture and exhibiting the power and wealth of the Roman empire.

Beautiful – References to features of architecture with aesthetic appeal, such as acanthus leaves on the capital of Corinthian columns, coffering on ceilings, symmetry of arches, barrel vaults, domes etc.

(vi) (a) Photograph B – Depicts the Romans carrying the plunder from the Temple in Jerusalem in a triumph. The menorah, silver trumpets and table for shewbread / showbread are all clearly visible. This is a visual record of a Roman triumph and primary historical source for the conquest of Judea by the Romans in 70CE.

Photograph B – Depicts Titus being drawn in a four-horse chariot at the Roman triumph to commemorate his conquest of Judea. This is a primary historical source for the conquest of Judea. It also shows the political importance of Roman triumphs as a means for emperors to promote their conquests and also to signal their chosen successors.

(b) Describe building of roads – Roman roads were built by digging out a foundation at least two feet deep, laying down a first layer of large heavy stones, then laying smaller stones and gravel on top of this, and then covering this with coarse mortar and sloping the surface to form a camber before laying large paving slabs or rammed gravel on top. Kerbs were installed at the sides of the roads to prevent collapse. **Engineering features –** Roads were sloped for drainage; drainage ditches were dug at either side of roads to allow run-off surface water flow away from the road. Roads followed the shortest straight distance between two points but avoided floodplains and valleys prone to landslides. Distances between points on roads were indicated by milestones. Bridges were used to carry roads across river valleys.

(c) Functions of Roman mosaics – Mosaics were used as a durable form of decoration on floors and walls in the baths as well as in private houses. They could be used as a form of narrative art to assist in the retelling of events from history or mythology. They may also have been used in the setting of the triclinium as conversation pieces for hosts to test their guests' knowledge. Some Mosaics contained elements of visual signage, for example the "*cave canem*" and "*salve lucrum*" mosaics. Illusionist mosaics such as the "unswept floor" formed a kind of *trompe-l'oeil*. Any relevant examples of mosaics used.