

2017 HSC Latin Extension Marking Guidelines

Section I — Prescribed Text

Question 1

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates the extract into fluent and idiomatic English • Consistently and accurately interprets the relationships between the words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates an understanding of the genre of historiography and of the intention and style of the author 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates most of the extract into fluent and idiomatic English • Accurately interprets the relationships between most words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates an awareness of the genre of historiography and of the intention and style of the author 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some of the extract into coherent English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a general grasp of the genre of historiography and of the content and style of the author 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates parts of the extract into English • Demonstrates a limited understanding of the relationships between the words and structures of the extract 	1–2

Sample answer:

On the edge of the land and of freedom as we are, the very seclusion of our enclave has protected us from report until today; now the boundary of Britain lies open, and every unknown represents an achievement; but now there is no tribe beyond us, nothing except waves and rocks, and the yet more hostile Romans, whose arrogance you may try in vain to escape through compliance and modesty.

Robbers of the world, after they have exhausted the land by laying waste to everything, they rifle the sea. If the enemy be rich, they are rapacious; if he be poor, they lust for dominion; neither the east nor the west has been able to satisfy them. Alone among men they covet with equal eagerness poverty and riches. To robbery, slaughter, plunder, they give the lying name of empire; they make a desolation and call it peace.

Nature has willed that every man's children and kindred should be his dearest objects. Yet these are torn from us by conscriptions to be slaves elsewhere. Our wives and sisters, even though they may escape – the enemy's lust, are defiled under the name of friendship and hospitality.

Question 2 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of how Livy contrasts Romans and Gauls in the extract Supports answer with relevant detail from the extract 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of how Livy contrasts Romans and Gauls in this extract Supports answer with appropriate reference to the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Answers could include:

- Gauls are characterised as ethnic others, acting on emotion, not reason (*consilium*), in contrast to the Romans.
- Fortune is influential in steering Roman destiny.
- The Romans enjoy the favour of the gods.
- Humana consilia*: reminds us that the Romans benefit from Camillus' guidance in the battle.
- The undisciplined Gauls are routed in the first charge by the disciplined Roman army.
- The Gauls are characterised in the last sentence as being as easy to defeat at this point as the Romans were previously (at the Allia).
- Students may also identify some literary techniques that contrast the Romans and Gauls.

Question 2 (b) (i)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States how Camillus presents himself as a religious man 	1

Sample answer:

Camillus says to fail his country would be disgraceful to others, but would be *nefas* (something forbidden in the eyes of heaven) to him.

Question 2 (b) (ii)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an explanation of the use of antithesis in this extract • Supports the answer with relevant detail from the extract 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some explanation of the use of antithesis in this extract • Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

In this extract antithesis is used to highlight Camillus' selfless devotion to his homeland and people:

- *mea voluntas ~vestra fortuna* contrasts Camillus' inclination to return to his farm versus the fortune of the Roman people that compels him to remain in public service.
- *ut in sua sede maneret patria ... non ut ego utique in patria essem.* Camillus explains that the real issue was not that he should return to his homeland, but that the homeland should remain firm and safe
- The contrast *turpe ~ nefas* highlights Camillus' religious devotion to the fatherland.

Question 2 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a perceptive explanation of how Tacitus uses language to convey the horror of Rome's recent past Supports the answer with relevant detail from the extract 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of how Tacitus uses language to convey the horror of Rome's recent past Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts to explain how Tacitus uses language to convey the horror of Rome's recent past Supports the answer with some reference to the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Answers could include:

- The figurative language *obsessam* (besieged) used of the senate; the emotional term *caedes* (slaughter).
- The superlative *nobilissimarum feminarum exilia et fugas* to increase pity: even noble women were driven out.
- Anaphora *tot ... tot ...* adds emphasis and draws the reader's attention to the sheer scale of the horrific acts.
- The informer Mettius Carus is given 'triumphs' for informing against senators; the opinion of the informer Messalinus is described as a harsh sound (*strepebat*).
- Repetition of *nostrae ... nos ... nos* underscores senatorial complicity in Domitian's crimes and signals the collective guilt that was felt by that body
- The shocking imagery of Senecio doused in innocent blood (*innocenti sanguine ... perfudit*).

Question 3

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a perceptive analysis of the theme of freedom and slavery in the <i>Agricola</i> Supports the analysis with detailed evidence from the <i>Agricola</i> Composes a logical and cohesive response 	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a sound analysis of the theme of freedom and slavery in the <i>Agricola</i> Supports the analysis with appropriate references to the <i>Agricola</i> Composes a cohesive response 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of the theme of freedom and slavery in the <i>Agricola</i> Supports the answer with some reference to the <i>Agricola</i> Demonstrates ability to structure ideas and information with clarity 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes the theme of freedom and slavery in the <i>Agricola</i> Supports the description with some reference to the <i>Agricola</i> Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information Demonstrates limited ability to structure ideas and information 	1–2

Answers could include:

- Various types of slavery: literal, metaphorical (allegorical), physical slavery; imperialism as slavery.
- Various types of freedom: freedom to be fought for, independence, sovereignty, individual freedom, senatorial freedom, freedom through death.
- Calgacus says that freedom for all Britain lies in fighting well against the Romans (30); those who lie outside Rome’s influence are called ‘free from slavery’. Distance from Rome is equated with degree of liberty: the farther away from the centre of Roman power one is, the freer one is.
- By giving tribute to and working manually for the Romans, the Britons are buying their own slavery (31). Since Britain has so few resources, the Romans will want to plunder: the Britons will be destroyed to create glory for Roman generals (31). Fear of slavery to the Romans will unite the tribes of Britain in resistance to the Roman army (32), so too hatred of them.
- There is the slavery of Romans living under an emperor like Domitian. This can be seen most clearly in sections 43–6. Agricola’s death appears to have been hastened by the emperor in jealousy of his renown and fear of his power (43). Domitian’s tyrannical rule reduces the senators’ freedom, leaving them in a state of fear, especially being under constant vigilance.
- The extracts juxtapose two aspects of freedom. Calgacus represents freedoms and values which are denied the senators. Agricola is the agent responsible for suppressing the freedom of the Britons, while he himself suffers under the tyrant Domitian who deprives senators of their personal liberty. Ironically, Agricola finds a freedom and peace in a timely death (44), before the senatorial class suffered the worst excesses.

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

Question 4 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates the extract into fluent English, selecting vocabulary most appropriate to the extract • Demonstrates a consistent understanding of the relationships between the words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a sensitivity to the genre of historiography and to the intention and style of the author 	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates most of the extract into fluent English, selecting vocabulary appropriate to the extract • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between most words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates an awareness of the genre of historiography and of the intention and style of the author 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some of the extract into fluent English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a general grasp of the genre of historiography and of the content and style of the author 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates parts of the extract into coherent English • Demonstrates a basic understanding of the relationships between words and structures of the extract 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some phrases and individual words into English 	1–2

Sample answer:

Camillus came back into the city in triumph, the victor of three wars at once. He led before his chariot very many captives from the Etruscans; after these had been sold at auction, so much money was raised that, after the price for their gold was repaid to the matrons, three golden bowls were made from that which remained, which it was agreed were to be placed, with a label of Camillus' name, in the temple of Jupiter, at Juno's feet.

Question 4 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear explanation of the past event referred to by the phrase <i>pretio pro auro matronis persoluto</i> 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about the past event referred to by the phrase <i>pretio pro auro matronis persoluto</i> 	1

Sample answer:

The Roman matrons had donated their own gold to help pay the ransom to the Gauls.

Answers could include:

- The gold was needed because there was not enough in the treasury
- The matrons donated the gold so that treasure need not be removed from the temples

Question 4 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies features that are typical of Livy’s historiography Identifies examples of those features in the extract 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies some features that are typical of Livy’s historiography Identifies some examples of these features in the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Answers could include:

- Relatively lengthy periodic sentence
- The attention to religious scruple in repaying the matrons and dedicating the golden bowls in the temple of Jupiter
- Use of Camillus as an exemplar
- Rome’s ever-increasing dominance over the peoples of Italy.

Question 5 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates the extract into fluent English, selecting vocabulary most appropriate to the extract • Demonstrates a consistent understanding of the relationships between the words and structures • Demonstrates a sensitivity to the intention and style of the author 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates most of the extract into fluent English, selecting vocabulary appropriate to the extract • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between most words and structures • Demonstrates an awareness of the intention and style of the author 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some of the extract into fluent English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures • Demonstrates a general grasp of the content and style of the author 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some phrases and individual words into English 	1

Sample answer:

In the same year Caesar sought from the senate a statue for Gnaeus Domitius, his father, and consular insignia for Asconius Labeo, whom he had used as a tutor; for himself he forbade statues of either solid silver or gold, opposing those who were offering these.

Question 5 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates the passage into grammatically accurate Latin • Selects vocabulary most appropriate to the context • Demonstrates a consistent and perceptive understanding of the relationships between words and structures 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates most of the passage into grammatically accurate Latin • Selects vocabulary appropriate to the context • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between most words and structures 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some of the passage into grammatically accurate Latin • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some of the passage into Latin • Demonstrates a basic understanding of the relationships between words and structures 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some phrases and individual words into Latin 	1

Sample answer:

His auditis, Agricola milites ad castra Calgaci misit qui ei dicerent Agricolam venisse non ut bellum gereret sed ut pacem faceret; Calgacus igitur exercitum suum abducat. Deinde ad Eboracum hiemavit.

2017 HSC Latin Extension Mapping Grid

Section I — Prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	8	Tacitus, <i>Agricola</i> 30.3–31.1	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3
2 (a)	3	Livy, V.49.5	H2.1, H2.3
2 (b) (i)	1	Livy, V.51.2	H2.1, H2.3, H2.4
2 (b) (ii)	3	Livy, V.51.2	H2.1, H2.3, H2.3, H2.4
2 (c)	5	Tacitus, <i>Agricola</i> 45.1	H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4
3	10	Tacitus, <i>Agricola</i> 31.2–3, 45.2–3	H3.1

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
4 (a)	10	Livy, VI.4	H3.1
4 (b)	2	Livy, VI.4	H3.1
4 (c)	3	Livy, VI.4	H3.1
5 (a)	5	Tacitus, <i>Annals</i> XIII.10.1	H3.1
5 (b)	5	Prose composition	H3.1