NSW Education Standards Authority

NSW GOVERNMENT

2018 HSC Latin Extension Marking Guidelines

Section I — Prescribed Text

Question 1 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Translates the extract into fluent and coherent English • Consistently and accurately interprets the relationships between the words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the author's meaning	3
• Translates most of the extract into coherent English • Accurately interprets the relationships between most words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a sound understanding of the author's meaning	2
• Translates some of the extract into coherent English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract	1

Sample answer:

All the incentives of victory are on our side: there are no wives to fire up the Romans; no parents who will reproach their flight; many have no fatherland or another elsewhere. Few in number, trembling in their ignorance, the very sky and sea and forests, everything around them which they look at unknown to them, hemmed in as it were and bound the gods have handed them over to you.

Question 1 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Translates the extract into fluent and coherent English • Consistently and accurately interprets the relationships between the words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the author's meaning	5
• Translates most of the extract into fluent and coherent English • Accurately interprets the relationships between most words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a sound understanding of the author's meaning	3–4
• Translates some of the extract into coherent English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates some understanding of the author's meaning	2
• Translates parts of the extract into English • Demonstrates a limited understanding of the relationships between the words and structures of the extract	1

Sample answer:

At daybreak, as the soldiers were summoned by sound of trumpet to a council in the presence of the tribunes, when the due rewards for both good – and – bad conduct would be awarded, first Manlius was praised for his bravery, and presented with gifts not only by the tribunes of the soldiers, but also by general agreement of the military; for every man brought to him at his quarters, which were in the Citadel, half a pound of meal and a quarter of a pint of wine – this does not sound much, but the scarcity had made it a strong proof of the affection felt for him, since each one, depriving himself of his own food, was contributing to the honour of – one man a portion subtracted from his own essential personal needs.

Question 2 (a) (i)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies an example of anaphora in the extract	1

Sample answer:

Sic patris, sic mariti

Question 2 (a) (ii)

Criteria	Marks
• Explains the comparison that Tacitus makes between outward form and character	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Tacitus states that a person's outward form, like the physical materials used to make their memorialising statues, is ephemeral, and therefore the veneration of a person's character provides a more lasting memorial to the individual.

Question 2 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides an explanation of how Tacitus makes this an effective introduction to the *hortatio* • Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract	4
• Provides some explanation of how Tacitus makes this an effective introduction to the *hortatio* • Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract	3
• Makes general statements about how Tacitus creates an effective introduction to the *hortatio* • Makes some reference to the extract	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Tacitus begins Calgacus' speech with the unifying idea of their shared difficulties (*necessitatem nostram*). Calgacus then uses the 'this day' topos in *hodiernum diem* to focus his force's energies into this final decisive battle.

By reminding his audience that they are at the furthest reaches of the island with the strong negatives *nullae* and *ne … quidem,* Tacitus is able to underscore the dire nature of the Caledonians' situation, and the desperate need to commit all their efforts to this battle. Finally, the comparison between the brave (*fortibus*) and cowardly (*ignauis*) provides a strong challenge to rise to the occasion.

Answers could include:

- Use of a *captatio benevolentiae* as Calgacus expresses confidence in his men (*magnus mihi… fore*)
- Diction implying unity: *necessitatem nostram, consensumque vestrum, universi coistis, nobis*
- Foreshadowing of key themes of the speech:
  - *causas belli* / *necessitatem nostram*: Roman oppression
  - *consensumque vestrum*: contrast between Roman disunity and British unity
  - *initium libertatis*: slavery versus freedom

Question 2 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides an explanation of how Livy depicts the desperation on both sides of the siege • Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract	5
• Provides some explanation of how Livy depicts the desperation on both sides of the siege • Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract	3–4
• Makes general statements about how Livy depicts the desperation on both sides of the siege • Makes some reference to the extract	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Livy uses a long periodic sentence, punctuated with a series of time phrases (*interim… cum… diem de die… postremo… cum… cum…*) to draw out his description of the many and varied sufferings on the Roman side, underscoring the hopelessness of their situation. He contrasts the overcoming of all human evils with the one factor, the famine, which could not be surmounted, showing the pathetic bravery of the Romans. The repetition and alliteration in *diem de die* emphasise the continual hope and despair that the Romans felt as they looked in vain for the arrival of Camillus. Livy continues to highlight both their psychological and physical plight: they lack both hope and food, and are almost crushed by their armour (*prope obruentibus … armis*), they have barely any strength left to fulfil their duties as sentries, let alone fight.

The two litotes *non obscure* and *haud magna* emphasise the unmistakeable nature of the Gauls' hints of abandoning the siege and their willingness to accept a modest payment, indicating that they - too were desperate to end hostilities.

Answers could include:

• *vel dedi vel redimi se quacumque pactione possent iussit*: indicates desperation in that the Romans can no longer afford to negotiate, and either shameful option (surrender or ransom) has become acceptable (underscored by use of the passive voice)
• Also acceptable to mention (but not necessary) other sections of the text: for example, the Gauls dying of the plague.

Question 3

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a perceptive analysis of how Livy and Tacitus present particular individuals in these extracts as models to be imitated • Supports the analysis with detailed reference to the extracts • Composes a logical and cohesive response	9–10
• Explains how Livy and Tacitus present particular individuals in these extracts as models to be imitated • Supports the explanation with appropriate reference to the extracts • Composes a cohesive response	7–8
• Provides some explanation of how Livy and Tacitus present particular individuals in these extracts as models to be imitated • Supports the answer with some reference to the extracts • Demonstrates an ability to structure ideas and information	5–6
• Makes general statements about how Livy and Tacitus present particular individuals in these extracts as models to be imitated • Makes some reference to the extracts • Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information	3–4
• Provides some relevant information • Demonstrates limited ability to structure ideas and information	1–2

Answers could include:

Livy

- In writing a history of early Rome, Livy intends to attribute Rome's greatness to moral excellence, and so focuses his characterisation of Camillus on the qualities that make him a Roman exemplar, e.g. as a man of *pietas*, *virtus*, *ratio* and *concordia*.

- Camillus is shown to be a man of military skill and success, as well as a strong leader. Livy attributes the Romans' success against the Gauls on the Gabine Way directly to Camillus and his leadership and auspices (*eiusdem ductu auspicioque vincuntur*), indicating that these aspects of his character should be imitated.

- The decisiveness of Camillus' victory is highlighted though the three short clauses (*ibi caedes omnia obtinuit; castra capiuntur et ne nuntius quidem cladis*). This reference also shows the complete about-turn of Rome's fortunes since the arrival of Camillus, after they themselves were defeated so completely at the battle of the Allia.

- Camillus' military success is reflected by his triumph (*triumphans in urbem redit*), at which soldiers show their affection for him by making jokes (*interque iocos militares quos inconditos iaciunt*). He is also hailed by a tricolon of honorific titles using polysyndeton (*Romulus ac parens patriae conditorque alter urbis*), indicating his prowess as a leader. The reference to Camillus as a 'Romulus' and second founder of Rome holds particular significance.

- The litote (*haud vanis laudibus*) underscores how deserving Camillus is of these titles.

- The superlative *diligentissimus* highlights how Camillus is a model of religious devotion, further emphasised by the fact that his very first proposal (*omnium primum*) pertained to the gods (*quae ad deos immortales pertinebant*).

- Camillus is portrayed as a saviour of the city and one who has saved Rome both in war and peace (*servatam…servavit*). This is highlighted by chiasmus and polyptoton. Livy leaves no uncertainty that this is the case (*haud dubie*).

- Camillus' generalship is what caused him to be hailed as the second founder of the city, but Livy believes that it was his subsequent prevention of Rome being moved to Veii that was truly worthy of emulation, as this was founded in Camillus' belief that Rome's greatness was due to its religious piety and worship of the gods at the sacred sites.

- Camillus' resolve in refusing to leave Rome is highlighted (*prohibuit migrari Veios*) and contrasted with the agitation of the tribunes advocating for a move (*et tribunis intentius agentibus*).

Tacitus

- Tacitus' biography eulogises his father-in-law and establishes a contrast with Domitian to elevate Agricola as a model for imitation.

- Rather than a model for his outstanding character and actions, Tacitus depicts Agricola as a virtuous and modest man with sterling qualities, who should be emulated for his ability to succeed under a tyrannical emperor.

- Tacitus uses a tricolon to describe Agricola's favourable appearance and temperament (*decentior quam sublimior fuit; nihil impetus in vultu: gratia oris superat*). He is not overbearing in appearance or expression, and this description links with the belief of physiognomy in which one's physical appearance is linked with one's moral character.

- The parallel phrases (*bonum virum facile crederes, magnum libenter*), with the use of 2nd person subjunctive, invite the reader to agree with the comparison that Tacitus draws between the goodness and greatness of Agricola's appearance and character.

- The Stoic idea of deeds founded in virtues (*vera bona quae in virtutibus sita sunt*) is mentioned alongside Agricola's political and military achievements (*et consulari ac triumphalibus*), showing Agricola's great success in all aspects of life.

- In a rhetorical question, Tacitus asks what more Agricola could have achieved (*quid aliud adstruere fortuna poterat?*), indicating both the extent of his accomplishments, and also that he was restrained to some degree by the rule of Domitian.

- In the description of Agricola on his death bed, Tacitus highlights his bravery, resolve and calmness (*constans et libens fatum excepisti*) right up until the last moments (*novissimis sermonibus tuis*).

- Agricola is described as absolving Domitian of any guilt (*tamquam…innocentiam principi donares*), either another sign of Agricola's acceptance of his fate and of his position in Domitian's reign, or perhaps endorsing the rumour that Domitian was involved in Agricola's death.

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

Question 4 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Translates the extract into fluent and coherent English • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the relationships between most words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the overall sense of the extract	9–10
• Translates most of the extract into coherent English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between most words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates understanding of the overall sense of the extract	7–8
• Translates some of the extract into English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates understanding of some of the extract	5–6
• Translates parts of the extract into coherent English • Demonstrates a basic understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract	3–4
• Translates some phrases and individual words into English	1–2

Sample answer:

'Though they purchase pictures, statues, embossed plate, though they tear down new buildings, – erect others, in short squander and abuse their wealth in every possible way, yet they cannot, with the utmost extravagance, exhaust their riches. But for us there is poverty at home, debt abroad; our present circumstances are bad, our prospects much worse; and what, in the end, have we left, but a miserable existence?'

'Why not, then, awake to action? Behold that liberty, that liberty for which you have so often wished, moreover wealth, honour, and glory, are set before your eyes; fortune has placed all these prizes before the victorious.'

Question 4 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies a stylistic feature uses in the phrase *mala res, spes … asperior*	1

Sample answer:

• Chiasmus

Answers could include:

• Antithesis

• Assonance

Question 4 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides an explanation of how the extract is similar to other works of Roman historiography • Supports the response with appropriate references to the extract	4
• Provides some explanation of how the extract is similar to other works of Roman historiography • Supports the response with some reference to the extract	3
• Makes general statements about the way in which the extract is similar to other works of Roman historiography	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

Sample answer:

Just as Livy and Tacitus fabricate speeches to characterise individuals, Sallust has done so in this extract, by characterising Catiline as a desperate yet heroic leader inspiring his co-conspirators. As with Tacitus in his speech for Calgacus, Sallust has created a *hortatio* for Catiline to address his co-conspirators, stir their outrage (*Cum tabulas … nequeunt*) and gird them to action (*Quin … posuit*).

Sallust uses a variety of rhetorical devices   in order to do this, as do other writers of historiography, eg parallel/balanced structure (*domi inopia, foris aes alienum*), asyndeton (*Cum tabulas … vexant*), rhetorical questions (*denique … expergiscimini*), tricolon (*tabulas … toreumata*). – Sallust also typically provides a very negative portrayal of the opposition (eg. the Romans' rapacious greed), whilst using the dire situation of his own men as a rallying, unifying point.

Question 5 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Translates the extract into fluent and coherent English • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the relationships between most words and structures • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the overall sense of the extract	5
• Translates most of the extract into coherent English • Demonstrates understanding of the relationships between most words and structures • Demonstrates understanding of the overall sense of the extract	3–4
• Translates some of the extract into coherent English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures • Demonstrates understanding of some of the extract	2
• Translates some phrases and individual words into English	1

Sample answer:

He was preparing to surround the city with a stone wall too, when the Sabine War interrupted his undertakings. And that affair was so sudden that the enemy crossed the River Anio before the Roman army could meet them and prevent them.

Question 5 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Translates the passage into grammatically accurate Latin • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the relationships between most words and structures	5
• Translates most of the passage into grammatically accurate Latin • Demonstrates understanding of the relationships between most words and structures	3–4
• Translates some of the passage into grammatically accurate Latin • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures	2
• Translates some of the passage into Latin • Demonstrates a basic understanding of the relationships between words and structures	1

Sample answer:

Tertio anno, bello iam in Britannia confecto, nuntii Roma ad Agricolam venerunt qui ei imperarent ut eo statim rediret. Quid ageret? Causa periculi non erat ullum crimen sed victoria ipsa.

2018 HSC Latin Extension Mapping Grid

Section I — Prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1 (a)	3	Tacitus, *Agricola*	H1.2, H1.3
1 (b)	5	Livy, V	H1.2, H1.3
2 (a) (i)	1	Tacitus, *Agricola*	H1.3, H2.3
2 (a) (ii)	2	Tacitus, *Agricola*	H2.1
2 (b)	4	Tacitus, *Agricola*	H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4
2 (c)	5	Livy, V	H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4
3	10	Tacitus, *Agricola*, Livy, V	H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4, H2.5

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
4 (a)	10	Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 20	H1.1, H1.2, H3.1
4 (b)	1	Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 20	H1.1, H1.3, H3.1
4 (c)	4	Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae* 20	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H3.1
5 (a)	5	Livy, I	H1.1, H1.2, H3.1
5 (b)	5	Prose composition	H3.1