

## 2023 HSC Latin Extension Marking Guidelines

### Section I — Prescribed Text

#### Question 1

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Translates the extract into fluent and coherent English</li><li>• Consistently and accurately interprets the relationships between the words and structures of the extract</li><li>• Demonstrates a clear understanding of the author's meaning</li></ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Translates most of the extract into coherent English</li><li>• Accurately interprets the relationships between most words and structures of the extract</li><li>• Demonstrates a sound understanding of the author's meaning</li></ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Translates some of the extract into coherent English</li><li>• Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract</li><li>• Demonstrates some understanding of the author's meaning</li></ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Translates part of the extract into English</li><li>• Demonstrates limited understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract</li></ul>	1–2

### Question 2 (a) (i)

Criteria	Marks
• Explains an example of sarcasm in the extract	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

*Pluris hoc mihi eris:* in response to the Boor's claim that he is educated and cultured. Horace suggests that he will esteem him more because of that. We know this is sarcastic because Horace writes in the next sentence that he is desperately eager to get away.

### Question 2 (a) (ii)

Criteria	Marks
• Demonstrates an understanding of why the Boor describes himself as ' <i>docti sumus</i> '	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

He claims that he is cultured or learned to gain admission to a cultured circle of friends.

**Answers could include:**

He claims that he is cultured or learned in an attempt to liken himself to Horace as a scholar or poet and gain his favour.

### Question 2 (a) (iii)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies THREE ways that Horace tries to get out of the conversation with the boor • Supports the response with specific reference to the extract	3
• Identifies TWO ways in which Horace tries to get out of the conversation with the boor • Supports the response with appropriate reference to the extract	2
• Identifies ONE way in which Horace tries to get out of the conversation with the boor	1

**Sample answer:**

He walks more quickly; he stands stock still occasionally, he speaks quietly into the ear of his slave.

### Question 2 b (i)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies what the phrase <i>'fatigatas ubi Daedalus exiit alas'</i> refers to</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

The town of Cumae

**Answers could include:**

Cumae is where Daedalus is said to have landed after his flight from Crete.

### Question 2 b (ii)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a clear description of how Umbricius characterises himself in this extract</li> <li>Supports the answer with specific reference to the extract</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some description of how Umbricius characterises himself in this extract</li> <li>Supports the answer with appropriate reference to the extract</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes general statements about how Umbricius characterises himself in this extract</li> <li>Makes some reference to the extract</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Umbricius intentionally characterises himself as a man of respectable skills and hard work (21–2). He implies this by saying there is no room for these qualities in Rome anymore: he is leaving. He characterises himself as poor and getting poorer (22–3), and as a man of early old age: his white hair is 'new' and his old age is 'fresh' and he is still physically healthy and mobile (26–8).

### Question 3

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a perceptive analysis of how each poet satirises Roman values in these extracts</li> <li>Supports the analysis clearly with specific reference to the extracts</li> <li>Constructs a well organised and coherent response</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides an analysis of how each poet satirises Roman values in these extracts</li> <li>Supports the analysis with appropriate reference to the extracts</li> <li>Constructs a cohesive response</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attempts to analyse how each poet satirises Roman values in these extracts</li> <li>Makes relevant reference to the extracts</li> <li>Demonstrates an ability to structure idea and information</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides general statements about satire and Roman values</li> <li>Makes some reference to the text</li> <li>Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> <li>Demonstrates limited ability to structure ideas and information</li> </ul>	1–2

**Answers could include:**

Horace

- Horace satirises the subversion of the traditional values of *amicitia* (friendship) *virtus* (excellence, moral virtue) and *labor* or *industria* (hardwork, conscientiousness).
- By asking Horace about his relationship with Maecenas (*Maecenas quomodo tecum*) and by asking to be included in his circle of friends, the Boor reveals that he is not interested in a personal friendship with Horace himself but views him as a means to gain access Maecenas.
- Characterisation accentuates the satire. In the extract the Boor is repeatedly portrayed as enthusiastic and single-minded in the pursuit of his goal. He displays an exuberant self-confidence, describing himself as a potential great supporter of Horace (*magnum adiutorem*), boasting that he would clear a path for him (*dispeream ni summoses omnes*). The Boor dismisses Horace’s concerns as a tall tale (*Magnum narras, vix credibile*) and ironically becomes even more excited about pursuing the friendship as result of Horace’s reprimand (*Accendis, quare...esse*). The repeated use of the future tense and the listing of the questionable ways in which he plans to gain access to Maecenas reflects his determination (*dero, corrumpam, desistam, quaeram, occurram, deducam*). Horace, in contrast, replies in a very stern, self-righteous manner, indicating his disapproval: Maecenas is a man of integrity and what the Boor suggests is against protocol. The contrast between the characters also creates satirical humour. Horace leaves this interaction open to interpretation: the Boor is either deliberately pretending that he is clueless or he is truly oblivious to the nuances of social interaction and social hierarchy.

- Horace plays with the multiple meanings of *virtus* (moral virtue and valour on the battlefield) to satirise the Boor's perversion of this value. He sarcastically tells the Boor that his moral virtue will earn inclusion in Maecenas' circle; the Boor then shows he has no moral virtue when he plans to bribe the slave of Maecenas for access to him. He exploits the military associations of *virtus* in a metaphor, likening the Boor to a general taking the enemy by storm (*expugnabis, vinci*).
- The Boor's closing maxim about life granting nothing to mortals without great effort (*Nil sine...mortalibus*) is also satirical, since his plan of accessing Maecenas involves shortcuts, for example, ambushing Maecenas in the street (*occurram in triviis*) and bribing slaves (*servis corrumpam*). The Boor portrays himself as hardworking and persevering, perverting the values of labor (or *industria*).

### Juvenal

- Juvenal satirises the downgraded values of *honestas* (being honourable), *pietas* (religious observance, general dutifulness, integrity), labor or *industria* (hard work, conscientiousness).
- Umbricius says he leaving Rome because, he strongly implies, there is no room for honourable men like him. The deliberative question *quid Romae faciam?* Expresses his alienation.
- He offers a lengthy catalogue of contemporary skills that he does not share. These function as anti-values. The use of asyndeton and the concise nature of each statement reflects his sense of worthlessness, as well as his righteous indignation.
- The first statement marks him as a man of integrity: he cannot lie (*mentiri nescio*).
- The references to astrology and divination exemplify prejudices of the day against these practices. Predicting the death of a relative suggest a lack of *pietas*. In saying that Umbricius has never practised the art of divination, he substitutes the entrails of frogs for more conventional sacrificial animals. This satirical element reinforces the subversion of *pietas* as sacrifices were usually meant to secure the gods' favour and a sign of dutifulness, not to derive a selfish advantage to oneself.
- He refuses to relay messages between lovers, as others do, in return for favours. The juxtaposition of *alii: me*, closely followed by *nemo*, making the end of one exemplum and the beginning of the next, reflects Umbricius' isolation. Promoting his own *honestas*, he is not like others and so he useful to no one.
- Layered images convey Umbricius' rejection of theft and corruption: he proclaims himself useless to thieves and provincial governors (the latter well know for their corruption), using the simile of a body with a crippled white hand, meaning that he cannot accept bribes. The description uses demeaning terminology (*mancus et extinctae, corpus non utile, dextrae*) to bring out the sense of worthlessness.
- Umbricius claims his sense of honour means he cannot advance his career, and he is disadvantaged more generally, because the only men who inspire affection at Rome are accomplices and those who have knowledge of other men's secrets. The latter are described with the metaphor of a mind boiling or seething with secret thoughts (*fervens aestuat occultis... tacendis*), rendered more vivid by the juxtaposition of ideas. Juvenal defines secrets in this context as dishonest ones (*nil... honesti*) and, in support, presents the infamously corrupt governor Verres as a stereotype for an individual who is likely to cherish the person who knows all his dark secrets. Labor and *industria* have been supplemented by blackmail.

- Juvenal outlines the consequences of a life spent on acquiring wealth through nefarious activities: sleeplessness, short-term rewards and a patron who always fears you. The choice of the lofty sounding periphrasis (the golden deposits of the river Tagus) to symbolise wealth conveys a warning tone.

## Section II — Non-prescribed Text

### Question 4 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates the extract into fluent English</li> <li>• Shows a clear understanding of the relationships between most words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Conveys a clear understanding of the overall sense of the extract</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates most of the extract into English</li> <li>• Shows an understanding of the relationships between most words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Conveys an understanding of the overall sense of the extract</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates some of the extract into English</li> <li>• Shows an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Conveys understanding of some of the extract</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates parts of the extract into coherent English</li> <li>• Conveys a basic understanding of some of the content of the extract</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates some individual words and phrases into English</li> </ul>	1–2

### Question 4 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explains the phrase '<i>naturae finis</i>'</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

'*Naturae finis*' refers to not having more than you need.

**Answers could include:**

Living with just the basics.

### Question 4 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Outlines THREE ways in which the extract is typical of satire	3
• Outlines TWO ways in which the extract is typical of satire	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

Its moralising message, especially about wealth and happiness; its emphasis upon adequate sufficiency as opposed to excess; its comparisons and illustrations from everyday life.

**Answers could include:**

- Personal notes or questions to the audience
- Strong didactic tone
- Humorous exaggeration.

### Question 5 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates the extract into fluent English</li> <li>• Shows a clear understanding of the relationships between most words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Conveys a clear understanding of the overall sense of the extract</li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates most of the extract into English</li> <li>• Shows an understanding of the relationships between most words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Conveys an understanding of the overall sense of the extract</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates some of the extract into English</li> <li>• Shows an understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Conveys understanding of some of the extract</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates parts of the extract into coherent English</li> <li>• Conveys a basic understanding of some of the content of the extract</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates some individual words and phrases into English</li> </ul>	1

### Question 5 (b)

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

**Sample answer:**

*cum in foro ambularem, quidam ad me accessit et rogavit quis essem et quo irem. Antequam responderem, Fuscus arrepta manu me abduxit.*

# 2023 HSC Latin Extension Mapping Grid

## Section I — Prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	8	Juvenal, <i>Satire</i> 3	H1.2, H1.3
2 (a) (i)	2	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 1.9	H2.1
2 (a) (ii)	2	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 1.9	H2.3
2 (a) (iii)	3	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 1.9	H2.1
2 (b) (i)	1	Juvenal, <i>Satire</i> 3	H2.1
2 (b) (ii)	4	Juvenal, <i>Satire</i> 3	H2.1
3	10	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 1.9; Juvenal, <i>Satire</i> 3	H1.2, H2.1, H2.4

## Section II — Non-prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
4 (a)	10	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 1.1 (unseen)	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H3.1
4 (b)	2	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 1.1 (unseen)	H1.3, H3.1
4 (c)	3	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 1.4 (unseen)	H1.2, H1.3, H3.1
5 (a)	5	Juvenal, <i>Satire</i> 12 (unseen)	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H3.1
5 (b)	5	Prose composition	H3.1