

2024 HSC Latin Extension Marking Guidelines

Section I — Prescribed Text

Question 1 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	3
<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 some understanding of the author's meaning	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translates part of the extract into English• Demonstrates limited understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract	1

Question 1 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	3
<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 some understanding of the author's meaning 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates part of the extract into English • Demonstrates limited understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract 	1

Question 2 (a) (i)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an explanation of how Juvenal uses this mythological reference in Umbricius' criticism of the Greeks in Rome 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of how Juvenal uses this mythological reference in Umbricius' criticism of the Greeks in Rome 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Juvenal notes that the Stoic Egnatius, educated where Pegasus' feather fell, accused his aristocratic Roman friend and student Barea of conspiring against the emperor Nero. Juvenal uses this reference to a violent Greek myth to highlight the violent nature of Greeks or Greek-educated Stoics in Rome. The elevated epic periphrasis to describe Pegasus (and Medusa) ironically reveals Umbricius' own Greek learning, undercutting the criticism of Greeks in Rome.

Answers could include:

- Umbricius undermines his learned Greek allusion with the colloquial *caballus*, (a term which is usually used for rundown nags).
- Umbricius disparages his Greek education by suggesting Pegasus was a mere nag.
- Umbricius denigrates the superior use of Greek mythological references in educated circles in Rome.

Question 2 (a) (ii)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines TWO comments Juvenal makes concerning the negative impact of the Greeks on patron-client relationships in Rome 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines ONE comment Juvenal makes concerning the negative impact of the Greeks on patron-client relationships in Rome 	1

Sample answer:

Juvenal states that Greeks never share a friend, so they monopolise their patron.

They also poison the mind of the patron against their Roman clients regardless of how long-standing their relationship.

Answers could include:

- Juvenal states that Greeks overrun Rome, leaving no room for Romans.
- The Greeks displace the Romans from the threshold of their patron.

Question 2 (b) (i)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of how this statement reflects the boor's attitude towards social advancement 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

The boor believes that every sort of social advancement can be attained with effort, which is demonstrated in his willingness to accost a stranger on the streets, hound him with conversation, and endure hardship, ridicule and rejection.

Question 2 (b) (ii)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly explains THREE ways in which Horace's use of language conveys the persona's relationship with Fuscus Supports the response with specific reference to the extract 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains at least TWO ways in which Horace's use of language conveys the persona's relationship with Fuscus Supports the response with appropriate reference to the extract 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of at least TWO ways in which Horace's use of language conveys the persona's relationship with Fuscus Makes reference to the extract 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts to explain at least ONE way in which Horace's use of language conveys the persona's relationship with Fuscus <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies at least TWO ways in which Horace's use of language conveys the persona's relationship with Fuscus 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Rogat et respondet: the alliteration and simple present tense indicate the easy flow of conversation between him and Fuscus to show their reciprocal friendship, in contrast to the strained conversation he has had with the boor throughout the poem.

Horace lists the physical contact and gestures which the persona uses to communicate his frustration at being ensnared in the boor's company; the close contact displays intimacy and authentic friendship with Fuscus, and presents a physical separation from the boor.

Horace's reference to his burning liver (*meum... bilis*) indicates distress at his friend's betrayal in this social situation, and realisation of the limitations of friendship with Fuscus; he prefers to indulge his wicked sense of humour (*male salsus*) than rescue a friend.

Answers could include:

- mihi carus*: indicates the persona's immediate characterisation of his relationship with Fuscus who is a close friend.
- The brevity and inclusivity of *consistimus*: the persona is quick to stop and converse with his friend.
- Male salsus ridens dissimulare*: the persona shows grim awareness of Fuscus' wicked sense of humour, and calls into question his understanding of the nature of their friendship.

Question 3

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a perceptive comparison of the poets' satirical presentation of undesirable social encounters in these extracts Supports the comparison clearly with specific reference to the extracts Constructs a well-organised and coherent response 	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a comparison of the poets' satirical presentation of undesirable social encounters in these extracts Supports the comparison with appropriate reference to the extracts Constructs a cohesive response 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a limited comparison of the poets' satirical presentation of undesirable social encounters in these extracts Makes relevant reference to the extracts Demonstrates an ability to structure ideas and information 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides general statements about the poets' satirical presentation of undesirable social encounters in these extracts Makes some reference to the text 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:

- The poets explore the different forms of danger on the streets of Rome; in these extracts two kinds of bullies behave aggressively:
 - Horace explores social dangers, stemming from association with parasites, specifically an interloper into his literary circle.
 - Juvenal describes a random act of physical violence from someone of a different social standing and different walk of life; he hyperbolically describes how he would beg to escape with just a few of his teeth (*paucis cum dentibus*).
- Both poets give voice to the person they encounter:
 - Horace presents a dialogue, but the persona lacks power and is bullied by the boor. In the persona's reply to the boor's attempt to be introduced to Maecenas, Horace satirises the persona as gatekeeper to his erudite circle, defending Maecenas with a lofty tone when he baldly states that each person has his place (*est locus... suus*). He can't be overly aggressive but needs to put the boor in his place.
 - Juvenal's encounter is one-sided, as only the aggressor is given speech, similar to the diatribe that Umbricius himself is giving; Umbricius doesn't give himself a voice in this encounter, indicative of the overall powerlessness he feels.
- In both cases, the victim has limited options:
 - Horace's persona is powerless when dealing with his aggressor; he attempts to appear civil, but can't shake the boor, eg on asking whether he has family concerned for him, the brevity of the boor's reply, saying no, he has buried them all, shuts him down (*haud mihi quisquam: omnes composui*).
 - Juvenal's victim is unable to escape his aggressor, shown in the contrast of *tu pulsas, ego vapulo*. When ordered to stop, he says he has no choice but to obey (*parere necesse est*).

- The undesirable encounters explore tensions arising from differing perceptions of how people attain social status, and desired behaviour with respect to others' social position:
 - Horace's boor desires social mobility, but requires patronage to be introduced to the right person, Maecenas. The boor tries to ingratiate himself with the persona by comparing himself favourably to Viscus and Varius, literary friends of Horace, and describing his poetic prowess (*Si bene me... versus*). Horace draws attention to the brazenness required to gain patronage and entry into another social group when the boor directly asks the persona about his friendship with Maecenas (*Maecenas quomodo tecum*). The persona takes offence at the framing of the social transaction.
 - Juvenal writes from Umbricius' perspective, who has failed to gain social success in Rome. He creates a scenario where he is accosted by a thug who recognises the former's low social standing.
 He mentions that he keeps the company of shoemakers (*sutor*), people of the lower classes. He refers to food as a signifier of his lower class (*aceto... conche, sectile porrum, elixi vervecis labra*). He insults him by referring to him as a Jew (*proseucha*), whom Juvenal has characterised as foreign and unsavoury.

- The poets' different satiric styles influence the tone and seriousness of their complaints:
 - Horace uses wry humour, eg the exclamation *felices* to describe how the boor's deceased relatives are fortunate as they can escape his chatter and social advances.
 - Juvenal: Umbricius attempts to indicate his erudition, with the poetic description of the moon escorting him (*luna solet deducere*), elevated language of *prohoemia* juxtaposed with the vernacular *rixae* and direct questions of the thug accosting him, depicting him as ill-mannered (*unde venis... proseucha*). Despite Umbricius' learning, he doesn't get a chance to display this, nor does it offer him any protection.

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

Question 4 (a)

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

Question 4 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains how Horace uses ONE poetic technique to enhance his message 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Horace uses rhetorical questions in lines 102–105 to criticise the rich man’s misuse of wealth, casting him as *impius* for neglecting his fellow citizen, gods and country.

Answers could include:

- The persona echoes the sibilant alliteration of the wealthy man boasting of his wealth (*divitias... regibus*) to pose the question of how he might better spend this wealth (*superat... possis*).
- The contrast between the person who has a lot (*pluribus*) and habituates his mind and body in the present to this luxurious treatment (*adsuerit*) and the person who is content with little (*contentus parvo*) and prepares for his future (*futuri*) emphasises his point about the shortsightedness of the wealthy man who only looks after himself.

Question 4 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear comparison between the treatment of the theme of wealth in this extract to either of the prescribed texts 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a comparison between the treatment of the theme of wealth in this extract to either of the prescribed texts 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

In Juvenal's *Satire 3*, the poor man is a laughing-stock to his fellow Roman, whereas in this extract Horace highlights a positive point to poverty, that the poor man will be better prepared for adversity than a wealthy man.

Answers could include:

- In this extract, Horace states that some people have so much wealth that they rival multiple kings. Similarly, Juvenal describes how the rich live with great security in their country estates while the commoners in Rome are so impoverished that they fear for their safety in their own homes.
- Horace suggests that some people have an abundance of wealth and don't use it to benefit their country or gods, and similarly in Juvenal's *Satire 3*, he states that even poor people in Rome use their money selfishly to put on a pretentious display of wealth.

Question 5 (a)

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

Question 5 (b)

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

Sample answer:

Cur Roma digredior? Mentiri non possum de illis quae in visceribus ranarum vidi. Licet alii homini haec legere – adsunt satis barbarorum doctorum.

2024 HSC Latin Extension Mapping Grid

Section I — Prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1 (a)	4	Juvenal, <i>Satire</i> 3	H1.2, H1.3
1 (b)	4	Juvenal, <i>Satire</i> 3	H1.2, H1.3
2 (a) (i)	3	Juvenal, <i>Satire</i> 3	H2.1, H2.3, H2.4
2 (a) (ii)	2	Juvenal, <i>Satire</i> 3	H1.2, H2.1, H2.4
2 (b) (i)	2	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 1.9	H1.2, H2.1, H2.4
2 (b) (ii)	5	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 1.9	H1.2, H2.1, H2.3
3	10	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 1.9; Juvenal, <i>Satire</i> 3	H2.1, H2.2, H2.3, H2.4

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
4 (a)	10	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 2.2 (unseen)	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H3.1
4 (b)	2	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 2.2 (unseen)	H1.3, H2.3
4 (c)	3	Horace, <i>Satire</i> 2.2 (unseen)	H1.2, H2.1, H2.4
5 (a)	5	Juvenal, <i>Satire</i> 10 (unseen)	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H3.1
5 (b)	5	Prose Composition	H1.3, H3.1