

## 2014 HSC Latin Continuers Marking Guidelines

### Section I — Prescribed Text – Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, Book 5

#### Question 1 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates the extract into fluent and coherent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a perceptive understanding of the relationships between the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates a sensitivity to the author’s intended meaning</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates most of the extract into coherent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between most of the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an understanding of the author’s intended meaning</li> </ul>	2
<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 of the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an awareness of the author’s intended meaning</li> </ul>	1

**Question 1 (b)**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates the extract into fluent and coherent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a perceptive understanding of the relationships between the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates a sensitivity to the author's intended meaning</li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates most of the extract into coherent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between most of the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an understanding of the author's intended meaning</li> </ul>	4
<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 of the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an awareness of the author's intended meaning</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates parts of the extract into English</li> <li>• Demonstrates some awareness of the relationships between words and structures</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates parts of the extract into English</li> </ul>	1

**Question 2****Multiple-choice Answer Key**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>
(a)	D	1
(b)	A	1
(c)	C	1
(d)	B	1
(e)	C	1
(f)	B	1
(g)	C	1

**Question 3 (a) (i)**

Criteria	Marks
• States what was agreed at the meeting between Q. Sulpicius and Brennus	1

**Sample answer:**

That the Roman people would pay a thousand weight of gold to the Gauls.

**Question 3 (a) (ii)**

Criteria	Marks
• Gives the FOUR Latin words with which Livy foreshadows the Romans' coming supremacy	1

**Sample answer:**

*populi gentibus mox imperaturi*

**Question 3 (a) (iii)**

Criteria	Marks
• Accounts in detail for how the Gauls offended the Romans, in addition to the terms of the agreement	3
• States some reasons for how the Gauls offended the Romans, in addition to the terms of the agreement	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

(1) By using false weights

(2) By Brennus throwing his sword on the pile to increase the weight

(3) By reminding the Romans that as the conquered they had no choice but to accept the conditions even if they were unjust

**Question 3 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a perceptive explanation of how Livy emphasises the dignity of the senators in the extract</li> <li>Supports the explanation with relevant detail from the extract</li> <li>Focuses primarily on relevant points</li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a satisfactory explanation of how Livy emphasises the dignity of the senators in the extract</li> <li>Supports the explanation with mostly relevant detail from the extract</li> <li>Focuses mostly on relevant points</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes how Livy emphasises the dignity of the senators in the extract</li> <li>Supports the description with some relevant detail from the extract</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes how Livy portrays the senators in the extract</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Answers could include:**

- the adjective *venerabundi* describing the Gauls as they look at the senators offers an audience within the text, impressed by their dignity just like worshippers at a temple.
- humano augustiorem* used to describe the senators elevates them above the mortal plane.
- the hyperbole at the end of the extract – *simillimos dis* – further emphasises their near-divinity.
- by attributing *maiestas* to the senators, Livy ascribes to them a shining quality of the Roman people.
- the hesitation of the Gauls to enter the senators’ open houses adds to their majesty.

**Question 4**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explains how Livy portrays the <i>plebs</i> throughout Book V, and draws out implications</li> <li>Supports the analysis with relevant detail from the extracts and other parts of Book V</li> <li>Constructs an analysis, focusing primarily on relevant points</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explains how Livy portrays the <i>plebs</i> throughout Book V</li> <li>Makes appropriate reference to the extracts and other parts of Book V</li> <li>Constructs an explanation, focusing mostly on relevant points</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides characteristics and features of how Livy portrays the <i>plebs</i> throughout Book V</li> <li>Offers some support from the extracts and other parts of Book V</li> <li>Constructs a description, focusing mostly on relevant points</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies characteristics or features of how Livy portrays the <i>plebs</i> in Book V</li> <li>Makes reference to the extracts, and may refer to other parts of Book V</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1–2

**Answers could include:**

- These extracts indicate two aspects of Livy’s portrayal of the plebs: in the first extract, they are a leaderless *turba*, fleeing Rome which can no longer support them, forced to rely on their own resources, while in the second extract, their locked houses are contrasted with the open houses of the *principes*.
- From the beginning of Book V, the *plebs* are positioned in opposition to the Senate and patricians and are incited by their tribunes to hostility towards the government.
- The struggle for control of Rome between the patricians and the *populares* continues to the end of the Book, where we find Camillus’s position as Dictator extended for the express purpose of defeating the proposal by the tribunes of the plebs (supported by the people of their own inclination) that the Roman people should relocate to Veii (49.8–9).
- The struggle for supremacy between the two groups threatens Rome’s stability and survival, as Livy clearly states a number of times. For example, the proposal to move to Veii is presented as being as great a threat to Rome as the Gauls (49.8).
- Similarly, we see that the people’s hostility to the senate and to individual leaders does not always have proper, rational cause: it is not infrequently suggested that they are motivated by monetary concerns, rather than patriotism. Their enmity towards Camillus is stressed, for example, at 22.1–2 and 23.11, and Livy insinuates that it is due to their belief that he acted out of greed rather than concern to do the right thing when he consulted the Senate about what to do with the spoils of Veii. In this, as in other regards (see further below), they are depicted as similar to the barbarian Gauls who attack Rome motivated by greed for plunder.
- A negative attitude to the *plebs* is also suggested in their description in the first extract as a *turba*, with no leader or common goal (*sine ullo duce aut consensu*), going off in various directions from the Janiculum (*pars ... pars ...*) with markedly similar lack of unity to that shown in the second extract by the Gauls roaming through Rome in search of booty (*pars ... pars ...*).

- At the same time, however, the *plebs* are presented as being capable of acting patriotically, putting the needs of their country above their own. For example, news of reverses at Veii incites first the *equites* and then the *plebs* to volunteer their services for the war effort (7.5ff). Concord is possible between the classes and when it occurs, Rome is an unstoppable force.
- Even in the first extract, where their disunity is stressed so strongly, they move together to the Janiculum, almost in military formation (*ex urbe effusa velut agmine iam uno petiit Ianiculum*) and it is thus made clear that they have the potential to be a unified fighting force.
- They can also be brought to a sense of shame by the example of the Senate, as when the leading senators present themselves to the mob and quell potential riot over the question of relocation to Veii by the force of their age and rank (25.2–3). This too suggests common ground between the *plebs* and patricians, though in this they are also like the Gauls who are cowed by the venerable appearance of the senators sitting in state in their homes during the sack of Rome (41.8), perhaps suggesting a similar inferiority to Rome’s noble leaders and underlining their need for strong guidance.
- It should also be noted that Book V is not without plebeian heroes or sympathy for the plebs.
- Individual members of the *plebs* are capable of acting in a proper Roman fashion. L. Albinus is a sterling example of this: in the confused retreat from Rome he shows proper respect for the gods by conveying the Vestals and their sacred objects to safety in Caere (40.5–6). The fact that he does this of his own accord suggests that at heart the Roman people retain the values that made Rome great and gives hope that all is not lost.
- Finally, there is sufficient stress on the suffering of the *plebs* throughout the book to suggest that Livy’s readers should not dismiss them as a rabble vehemently and groundlessly opposed to the will of the Senate. Not only do they suffer financial hardship thanks to stringent taxation to support the war effort, but they also lose family members in war and finally their houses and lives in the sack of Rome. Some pity for their plight is implicit in the statement that they cannot be protected on the Capitol (*quam nec capere tam exiguus collis nec alere in tanta inopia frumenti poterat*), and if they lock their houses before they flee the Gauls’ sack of Rome, it is because they have very little in the first place.
- Livy’s *plebs* are a considerable political force in the city, easily (and dangerously) swayed by manipulative tribunes. They have a tendency to privilege immediate personal gain over the good of Rome, and are presented as being in need of firm guidance by their betters. However, they are also the backbone of the Roman army, pitiable victims of Rome’s wars, and show innate piety as well as greed.

## Section II — Prescribed Text – Virgil, *Aeneid XII*

### Question 5

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates the extract into fluent and coherent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a perceptive understanding of the relationships between the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates a sensitivity to the author's intended meaning</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates most of the extract into coherent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates an understanding of the relationships between most of the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an understanding of the author's intended 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 of the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an awareness of the author's intended meaning</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates parts of the extract into English</li> </ul>	1–2

### Question 6

#### Multiple-choice Answer Key

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	C	1
(b)	A	1
(c)	B	1
(d)	A	1
(e)	C	1
(f)	D	1
(g)	B	1

**Question 7 (a)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies what Aeneas is doing when he hears the name of Turnus	1

**Sample answer:**

Besieging Latinus's city.

**Question 7 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
• Scans lines 705–6 correctly in each foot	2
• Marks the position of the main caesura in each line	
• Scans lines 705–6, dividing each line into six feet and marking the last two feet correctly	1

**Sample answer:**

cōnvertē(re) ōcūlōs || Itālī, quīque) altā tēnēbant<sup>x</sup>  
 moeniā | quīque) imōs || pulsābant | arietē | muros<sup>x</sup>

Alternative foot divisions are acceptable, eg

cōnvertē(re)

**Question 7 (c)**

Criteria	Marks
• Briefly describes the effect of the repetitions in lines 698–99	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Answers could include:**

- The repetitions make clear Aeneas's single-minded determination to meet Turnus, in his willingness to abandon these operations (*deserit et ... et ... deserit*, l. 698).
- They shed light on Aeneas's state of mind at this point in the epic.
- They stress the vast scale of what he has done to draw Turnus back into battle (*omnis ... omnia*, l. 699), besieging Latinus's city.



**Question 7 (d)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a perceptive explanation of how Virgil characterises Aeneas in this extract</li> <li>Supports the explanation with relevant detail from the extract</li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a satisfactory explanation of how Virgil characterises Aeneas in this extract</li> <li>Makes appropriate reference to the extract</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes how Virgil characterises Aeneas in this extract</li> <li>Makes reference to the extract</li> <li>Constructs a satisfactory description, focusing mostly on relevant points</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies features of how Virgil characterises Aeneas in this extract</li> <li>Offers some support from the extract</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Answers could include:**

- Aeneas is called *pater* (l. 697), an epithet repeated in the simile (*pater Appenninus*, l. 703), which stresses his role as leader of the Trojans and as ancestor of the future Roman race.
- His burning desire to meet Turnus is underlined by the description of his exulting delight (*laetitia exsultans*, l. 700) as it seems that finally the meeting may happen.
- He is a terrifying and majestic figure as he turns towards this final confrontation:
  - he thunders horribly (*horrendum intonat*, l. 700) – and the noise is echoed in the simile (*fremet*, 702) – sounding like Jupiter, king of the gods and thunderer in the sky
  - the simile compares him to three vast mountains, stressing his enormity, a detail underlined in Latinus’s awed (*stupet*, l. 707) response to the magnitude (*ingentis*, l. 708) of the heroes
  - his awesome appearance brings the bitter battle to a standstill (ll. 704–7)
- The description of the Appenninus reaching up to the breezes (*ad auras*, l. 703) may also hint at Aeneas’s future apotheosis, suggesting his almost godlike status.

**Question 8**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Referring to the themes and plot explains how the extract acts as a conclusion to Book XII, and draws out implications</li> <li>Supports the analysis with relevant detail from the extract and other parts of Book XII</li> <li>Constructs an analysis, focusing primarily on relevant points</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Referring to the themes and plot, explains how the extract acts as a conclusion to Book XII</li> <li>Makes appropriate reference to the extract and other parts of Book XII</li> <li>Constructs a satisfactory explanation, focusing mostly on relevant points</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Referring to the themes and/or plot describes how the extract acts as a conclusion to Book XII</li> <li>Makes reference to the extract and other parts of Book XII</li> <li>Constructs a satisfactory description, focusing mostly on relevant points</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies features of how the extract acts as a conclusion to Book XII</li> <li>Offers some support from the extract, and may refer to other parts of Book XII</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1–2

**Answers could include:****PLOT**

- Turnus's death has been foreshadowed and delayed throughout Book XII. That he finally dies here at Aeneas's hands brings a basic sense of closure and also removes the final obstacle to Aeneas's marriage with Lavinia.
- However, what we are not given is what comes next (Aeneas's marriage with Lavinia, peaceful settlement between the Trojans and Latins, etc), all of which has also been looked forward to (and promised by Jupiter), so the reader is left hanging.
- Perhaps surprisingly, the final thing readers focus on is Turnus, rather than the epic's hero Aeneas. This is a resolution to Book XII, which also starts with Turnus (*Turnus* is the first word of the book). However, in deflecting attention from Aeneas it turns the plot of the *Aeneid* into a story that does not focus directly on the hero but his victims.

## THEMES

- Aeneas here on the one hand appears *pius*, as he has been presented throughout much of the *Aeneid* (including Book XII): he is swayed by Turnus's appeals, and he acts – allegedly – because of his duty to Evander. His anger could be seen as righteous and justified.
- On the other hand, it can also be argued that it is a problem that he is motivated by *ira* and *furor* (l. 946), which calls his *pietas* and self-control into question.
- Turnus here appears as a pitiable victim, which is in conflict with the burning rage that has characterised him through much of Book XII.
- We are also reminded, however, of his shameful treatment of Pallas, whom he despoiled in Book X – his death could be seen as an inevitable result of his *hubris*.
- When Turnus' death does come (*vitaque...fugit indignata sub umbras*), its inevitability is accompanied by extreme pathos, in contrast to his confidence at the beginning of Book XII.

### Section III — Unseen Texts

#### Question 9 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the tense of <i>mandarat</i>	1

*Sample answer:*

Pluperfect

#### Question 9 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies a word with which <i>alendum</i> agrees	1

*Sample answer:*

Either *hunc* or *Polydorum*

#### Question 9 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the form of the verb <i>cingi</i>	1

*Sample answer:*

(passive) infinitive

#### Question 9 (d)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the type of clause of <i>ut ... Fortuna recessit</i>	1

*Sample answer:*

Temporal

**Question 9 (e)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies the case of <i>fames</i></li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Vocative

**Question 9 (f)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Translates the extract into clear and fluent English</li> <li>Shows a clear understanding of the relationships between most words and structures of the extract</li> <li>Uses vocabulary most appropriate to the context</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 fluent English</li> <li>Shows understanding of the relationships between most words and structures of the extract</li> <li>Uses vocabulary appropriate to the context</li> <li>Conveys 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 understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract</li> <li>Conveys understanding of some of the content of the extract</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Translates some individual words and phrases into English</li> <li>Conveys 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 10 (a)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the case of <i>feroci</i>	1

**Sample answer:**

Dative

**Question 10 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the mood of <i>abi</i>	1

**Sample answer:**

Imperative

**Question 10 (c)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies an appropriate understood word with which <i>oblita</i> agrees	1

**Sample answer:**EITHER *puella* OR *soror* OR *Horatia* OR *tu***Question 10 (d)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the type of principal clause in which <i>eat</i> appears	1

**Sample answer:**

Command

**Question 10 (e)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies the verb of which <i>facinus</i> is the subject</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

*visum (est)*

**Question 10 (f)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Translates the extract into clear and fluent English</li> <li>Shows a clear understanding of the relationships between most words and structures of the extract</li> <li>Uses vocabulary most appropriate to the context</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 fluent English</li> <li>Shows understanding of the relationships between most words and structures of the extract</li> <li>Uses vocabulary appropriate to the context</li> <li>Conveys 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 understanding of the relationships between some words and structures of the extract</li> <li>Conveys understanding of some of the content of the extract</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Translates some individual words and phrases into English</li> <li>Conveys 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

# Latin Continuers

## 2014 HSC Examination Mapping Grid

### Section I — Prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1 (a)	3	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3
1 (b)	5	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3
2 (a)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H1.1, H2.1
2 (b)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H1.1, H2.1
2 (c)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H1.1, H2.1
2 (d)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H1.1, H2.1
2 (e)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H1.1, H2.1
2 (f)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H2.2
2 (g)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H1.1, H2.1
3 (a) (i)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H2.4
3 (a) (ii)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H1.1, H2.1
3 (a) (iii)	3	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H2.4, H2.5
3 (b)	5	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H2.4, H2.5, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3
4	10	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , Book 5	H2.4, H2.5, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3

### Section II — Prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
5	8	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3
6 (a)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H1.1, H2.1
6 (b)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H1.1, H2.1
6 (c)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H1.1, H2.1
6 (d)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H1.1, H2.1
6 (e)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H1.1, H2.1
6 (f)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H1.1, H2.1
6 (g)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H1.1, H2.1
7 (a)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H1.1, H2.4
7 (b)	2	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H2.3
7 (c)	2	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H2.2
7 (d)	5	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H2.2, H2.4, H2.5, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3
8	10	Virgil, <i>Aeneid XII</i>	H2.2, H2.4, H2.5, H3.1, H3.2, H3.3



**Section III — Unseen Texts**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Syllabus outcomes</b>
9 (a)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid III</i>	H1.1
9 (b)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid III</i>	H1.1, H1.2
9 (c)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid III</i>	H1.1
9 (d)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid III</i>	H1.1, H2.1
9 (e)	1	Virgil, <i>Aeneid III</i>	H1.1, H1.2
9 (f)	10	Virgil, <i>Aeneid III</i>	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3
10 (a)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , 1	H1.1
10 (b)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , 1	H1.1
10 (c)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , 1	H1.1
10 (d)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , 1	H1.1, H1.2, H2.1
10 (e)	1	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , 1	H1.1, H1.2, H2.1
10 (f)	10	Livy, <i>Ab Urbe Condita</i> , 1	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3