



National Certificate of Educational Achievement  
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

## **Exemplar for Internal Achievement Standard Latin Level 2**

This exemplar supports assessment against:

**Achievement Standard 91197**

**Interpret a Roman viewpoint**

An annotated exemplar is an extract of student evidence, with a commentary, to explain key aspects of the standard. It assists teachers to make assessment judgements at the grade boundaries.

New Zealand Qualifications Authority

To support internal assessment

	Grade Boundary: Low Excellence
1.	<p>For Excellence, the student needs to interpret thoroughly, a Roman viewpoint.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fully expanding on particular selected points</li> <li>• giving evidence using appropriate and unambiguous Latin references and/or quotations from resources and/or previously studied material to support answers</li> <li>• providing an English explanation for any Latin reference and/or quotation.</li> </ul> <p>The student has fully expanded on the particular selected points that loyalty and duty were wifely attributes valued by Roman men. Lucretia's loyalty is emphasised by describing the contrast between her behaviour (1) and the unacceptable behaviour of the king's daughters-in-law (2). Her devotion to him (3) and fidelity (4) are further evidence of her loyalty.</p> <p>The expectation that it was a Roman wife's duty to look after the children's interests is fully expanded on (5) (6). An additional duty, being a good housewife, is expanded on (7).</p> <p>Evidence has been given by using appropriate and unambiguous Latin quotations with an English explanation (1) (2) (5) to support the answers.</p> <p>For a more secure Excellence, the student could expand further on Terentia's role as a housewife (7). The student should also provide the Latin quotations for the English translations about the wifely virtues of worry (3), fidelity (4) and duty (7).</p>

### Student 1: Low Excellence

Lucretia shows her loyalty to Collatinus as his wife by spinning at home *nebat* (Ovid, *Fasti* 2, 741) "she was spinning" (1) while the wife of Sextus Tarquinius, the king's son, was lying drunk in the palace with her sisters-in-law, having obviously been partying. *Ecce nurus regis fuis per colla coronis inveniunt posito pervigilare mero.* (*Fasti* 2. 739-740) "Look! They found the king's daughters-in-law with garlands askew around their necks whiling the night away with wine put down beside them." (2) This was not acceptable behaviour for a good Roman wife and their actions contrasted greatly with the loyalty of Lucretia, almost similar to juxtaposition. She was extremely worried about her husband while he was at the siege of Ardea and her worry was so great that she felt "a freezing cold take hold of her heart." (3) Lucretia was thinking about Collatinus more than any other matter so that in itself shows that he was the most important thing in her life. Lucretia's loyalty is also showcased when Tarquinius was attempting to rape her. "For the first time her breasts were touched by a hand other than her husband's." (4). This shows her fidelity and loyalty to her husband, values expected by Roman men.

While Cicero was in exile his wife Terentia showed her duty by looking after the children and house. In one of his earlier letters Cicero references his children, Tullia and Marcus. *Quid Tulliola mea fiet?* "What will become of my little Tullia?" *Cicero meus, quid aget?* "What will my Cicero do?" While primarily these questions showcase Cicero's concern for his children they also imply that Terentia herself is supporting them and caring for them, otherwise why would Cicero be asking her specifically? This shows that Terentia is doing her duties as a mother. (5) When Cicero worries about Tullia's marriage and reputation it is clear that he trusts Terentia to find a solution. (6) Later in the events following Cicero's exile he sent her a message to prepare the house asking her to "see to it that there is enough food and everything is clean." (7) She also showed her duty by sending on letters from Caesar, a fact which Cicero appreciated. This is a clear indication of the expectation that a Roman wife will look after the children and the house and keep her husband's interests foremost in her mind.

	Grade Boundary: High Merit
2.	<p>For Merit, the student needs to interpret clearly, a Roman viewpoint</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expanding on selected particular points</li> <li>• communicating them unambiguously in English.</li> </ul> <p>The student has selected the particular points of the value placed by the Romans on the virtues of a Roman wife. These include a good reputation (1), duty and responsibility (5), and beauty (7). The importance to Lucretia of keeping her virtuous reputation is expanded on (3) as are her duties and responsibilities (4), (5).</p> <p>The value placed on physical beauty in Ovid's poem is expanded on (6) and a reference is made to Tibullus' comment on maintaining beauty (7).</p> <p>The selected point is communicated unambiguously through a clear description of Lucretia's beauty that is related to Roman values and its effect on Sextus (6).</p> <p>To reach Excellence, the student could provide English translations for quotations in Latin (1) (2) (5) (8). By doing so, the student could also provide a more thorough interpretation, expanding more fully on the threats made by Sextus Tarquinius, explaining the relevance to the previous comments of the quote '<i>mittenda est domino (nunc, nunc properate, puellae), quam primum nostra facta lacerna manu</i>', and expanding on Delia's beauty.</p>

## Student 2: High Merit

Roman men staked a high value on a woman's good reputation. Ovid has the ideal Roman wife Lucretia give up fighting her rapist after her reputation is threatened. He shows us through the quote

*"You can do nothing. I will take away your honour and your life"* (Ovid Fasti 2 807) (1) said as a last effort to make her give in by Sextus Tarquinius the king's son.

Exactly how important her reputation as a good and chaste wife is to her is underlined by the fact that she had kept fighting him even when he tried other means.

*Instat amans hostis precibus pretioque minisque* (Ovid Fasti 2 805). (2)

It is only when he threatens her good reputation that she yields which shows clearly how much value she put on it. She can hardly bring herself to tell her husband and father. Eventually Lucretia commits suicide despite that fact that her husband and father pardon her for the forced rape. Lucretia also wants to set an example for other Roman women. (3)

Ovid's Lucretia has some duties and responsibilities that relate to her role as the perfect Roman wife. All these duties revolve around her husband and her devotion to having and maintaining a good home for him and to be a good wife to him. Her devotion to this role is symbolised by spinning wool. Lucretia's first appearance talks of her spinning by a dim light which shows her immediately to be the perfect wife, devoted to her husband and frugal, not using more oil for creating a brighter light than was absolutely necessary. Frugality was regarded by Romans as important. Ovid is creating an image of a wife completely devoted to her household and husband. (4) This idea is further reinforced by the lines

*"mittenda est domino (nunc, nunc properate, puellae), quam primum nostra facta lacerna manu."* (745-746). (5)

When Sextus Tarquinius first sees Lucretia he is overcome with lust for her. One of the reasons for this is her physical appearance. There are certain traits which Ovid points out as beautiful by Roman standards. These are white skin, fair hair and that their beauty is only natural. This shows that the Romans not only valued morals in their women but physical beauty too. Lucretia's beauty was part of inspiring Sextus's lust, a powerful emotion so it must be of great importance to Roman men. (6)

Ovid gives us a Roman man's opinion on the duties and responsibilities of a Roman woman – they are first and foremost to her husband and his care. The Roman attitude is that a woman's only duty is to her husband, and she must be utterly and completely devoted to him.

Tibullus too values beauty as he asks Delia not to destroy her looks when he is dead. (7)

*tu manes ne laedes meos, sed parce solutis*

*crinibus et teneris, Delia, parce genis.* (Tibullus 1.1 67-68)(8)

	Grade Boundary: Low Merit
3.	<p>For Merit, the student needs to interpret clearly, a Roman viewpoint</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expanding on selected particular points</li> <li>• communicating them unambiguously in English.</li> </ul> <p>The student has expanded on the behaviour expected of a Roman wife (1). The student has expanded on selected particular points of fidelity and loyalty (2) (3) beauty (4) (5), daring (6), bravery (7) and virtue (8). These points have been communicated unambiguously in English.</p> <p>For a more secure Merit, the student could expand on why Lucretia's suicide (6) would have been viewed as courageous by the Romans. The fact that Lucretia's virtue (8) inflamed Tarquinius' lust even more could be mentioned to explain his attack.</p> <p>The point about Lucretia's appearance (4) could be expanded to note that that fair hair was unusual in Rome and therefore even more prized.</p>

### Student 3: Low Merit

As a *nupta pudica* (Ovid, *Fasti* 2 794) “good and faithful wife” Roman women were expected to behave in certain ways. They had to be faithful to their husbands, loyal to their families and promote their husband’s interests. The ideal woman expected to look after household affairs and organise the slaves. She would educate her children until it was time for her to select some form of higher education for them and when they came of age she would select a husband or wife that would be an asset to the family. (1) From Ovid we learn of this ideal woman, from his writings on Lucretia. Lucretia was seen by society as the perfect woman. She was what all women strived to be and what all men longed for. What made Lucretia special was her death: after being raped she committed suicide because she had lost her chastity and did not want to shame her husband. (2) *Tum quoque iam moriens ne non procumbit honeste respicit.* (Ovid, *Fasti* 2 833-834). She made sure she collapsed in a seemly fashion, while dying she took this care.” This was an important quality for Roman wives to have. An honest and sincere personality, to be loyal and dignified to the end and faithful to their husbands. (3)

Lucretia was perfect in another way. She was very attractive by Roman standards. *Forma placet niveusque color flavique capilli quique aderat nulla factus ab arte decor.* (*Fasti* 2, 763-764). Her appearance pleased him and her white skin and fair hair and the beauty which she possessed which came from no art.” (4) Tibullus says to Delia “Simple as you are with long hair dishevelled and with bare feet.” We can deduce that Roman society or at least Roman men valued natural beauty. (5) It is thanks to accounts like this that we are able to understand what was considered attractive.

Being “*fortem castumque*” (*Fasti* 2. 765) also showed men that you had courage which was an important quality for Roman women to have. Our model of the ideal Roman woman is Lucretia after she committed suicide to keep her virtue. (6) Tibullus also wants Delia to be brave. “You must do and dare, for Venus helps the brave.” (7) Roman society put many things down to the gods so if being brave got the gods on your side then it must be a good quality for Roman women to have.

Virtue was imperative for a Roman woman no matter her social status. Tibullus wrote about Delia bringing up her daughter “Teach her at least to be chaste even if a ribbon does not tie and hold back her hair nor a long dress restrict her feet.” Ovid says *et quod corrumpere non est* (*Fasti* 2 841) “and because she could not be seduced”. (8) Even though women might not be perfect examples of chastity it was still important for them to be seen as such.

	Grade Boundary: High Achieved
4.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to interpret a Roman viewpoint.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applying linguistic and socio-cultural knowledge to establish meaning or significance of information, ideas and Latin references from resources and/or previously studied material</li> <li>• using oral or written English which may be supported by other media and developed with the use of resources.</li> </ul> <p>The student has applied linguistic and socio-cultural knowledge to establish in written English the meaning of information, ideas and Latin references (6) (7). The duties of a Roman wife are outlined (1) (2) (5). The loyalty of both Lucretia (3) (4) and Terentia (7) is described.</p> <p>To reach Merit, the student could expand on Lucretia's loyalty (3) by quoting from Ovid. Her reasons for committing suicide (4) could also be expanded on with reference to Ovid's poem.</p> <p>A specific example of Terentia's loyalty could also be given to supplement the points made (7).</p>



## Student 4: High Achieved

A Roman woman had many duties to being a good wife: Lucretia would be a great example for this. While Collatinus was away she still did everything to keep her honour and her husband's. She was still a dedicated wife even though he wasn't at home. Lucretia spun the wool with her slave girls making Collatinus's cloak. "The cloak made by our hands must be sent to our master as soon as possible." This shows that even though he was away she still felt it was her duty to make his cloak and get it to him as soon as possible (1). "By a dim light the slave girls were working through their allotted stints." This shows that Lucretia and her slave girls were working late into the night to get the spinning done (2). She was a hard worker and never gave up. She showed it in many ways from looking after the household when he was away to making his clothes, like a good Roman housewife.

Lucretia had a lot of loyalty concerning her husband. Lucretia was never touched by another man (3). This shows she was very loyal to her husband and had never slept with anyone but him. This was ripped away from her after Sextus Tarquinius raped her. Lucretia was protective of her husband's reputation and that is why she was so faithful and she wasn't looking out for herself, she was looking out for Collatinus because she truly loved him and it would crush her to see his reputation tossed away by something so selfish. After Sextus raped her she was distraught. Lucretia was focused on protecting her husband's reputation which she forgot to look after herself. In the end she committed suicide. Those days in Rome it was quite honourable to kill yourself (4).

Terentia would also be a very good example of what a good Roman wife should be. She had duties like every other wife and she stood by them. When Cicero went to Italy he had sent a letter back to her saying that she shouldn't meet him because he was concerned for her health. Terentia stayed home: she listened to her husband as a wife should (5). In another letter Cicero entrusted his wife to get the villa ready for some guests that were visiting. *Labrum si in balineo non est, ut sit*, "See to it that there is a basin in the bathroom." (6) This was more like a master talking to a slave. Terentia still looked after her children even when Cicero was away. This shows that Cicero trusted his wife to look after the children's interests.

Terentia was a very loyal wife. She stayed loyal when Cicero was exiled for ten years. He calls her *fidissima atque optima uxor* (7). This was expected of a Roman wife and she looked after the home and children until he returned.

	Grade Boundary: Low Achieved
5.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to interpret a Roman viewpoint</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applying linguistic and socio-cultural knowledge to establish meaning or significance of information, ideas and Latin references from resources and/or previously studied material</li> <li>• using oral or written English which may be supported by other media and developed with the use of resources.</li> </ul> <p>The student has applied some linguistic and socio-cultural knowledge to establish the meaning of information, ideas and Latin references (1) (3) (4) (5). The significance of Lucretia's golden hair (3) is established, as is the importance to Roman men of beauty (2), duty (4) and loyalty (6).</p> <p>Written English has been used to interpret the Roman viewpoint.</p> <p>For a more secure Achieved, the student could supply an English translation for '<i>Forma placet niveusque color flavique capilli quique aderat nulla factus ab arte décor</i>' (2), so that it links to the previous statement.</p> <p>The poem referred to (7) should be specifically identified, and more detailed information of its content given.</p>

## Student 5: Low Achieved

Lucretia was written about as the perfect wife from a Roman point of view, no taint, nothing sullied.

She was not viewed as the perfect wife for naught. *Inde cito passu petitur Lucretia. Nebat: ante torum calathi lanaque mollis erat.* “At a swift pace, Lucretia was sought.” (1) She was spinning. Before the bed were baskets of soft wool.” While some of the other wives, the king’s daughters-in-law, were drinking the night away she was in her chambers spinning, making sure the slave-girls got through “their allotted stints” of wool and urged them on. She is doing what was expected of a good wife – getting the chores done and also making a cloak for her husband and all by a low light, no wasting of oil.

Beauty was an expected attribute. *Forma placet niveusque color flavique capilli quique aderat nulla factus ab arte decor.* (2) Sextus Tarquinius was so attracted by her beauty and goodness that he raped her and was the cause of her suicide. Her golden hair “flavi capilli” would have been unusual. (3)

In short Lucretia was very loyal. She was and she was expected to be as everyone assumes you have to be in a marriage. She was loyal of body along with loyal of mind.

Terentia was a real wife. Not ideal but real, mishaps, mistakes and all. Although the marriage slipped in some of the later years leading to the divorce she still did her wifely duties. (4) Cicero writes to tell her to put a tub in the bathroom *labrum si in balineo non est, ut sit.* (5)

Terentia’s loyalty was shown in the way that she stuck with Cicero and stayed supportive in his exile which equalled about 10 years. (6)

Clodia was not the ideal wife, nor the wife people would wish for in any capacity. She was pretty but also had a lot of partners on the side among them Catullus. We know she was not loyal to her husband and apparently not to Catullus either.

In one of his poems Catullus compares her beauty to another woman’s. Catullus is drawn in by her beauty. (7) This shows that beauty was important to Roman men.

	Grade Boundary: High Not Achieved
6.	<p>For Achieved, the student needs to interpret a Roman viewpoint</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applying linguistic and socio-cultural knowledge to establish meaning or significance of information, ideas and Latin references from resources and/or previously studied material</li> <li>• using oral or written English which may be supported by other media and developed with the use of resources.</li> </ul> <p>The student is beginning to apply linguistic and socio-cultural knowledge to establish the meaning of information and ideas (1), (4), (8). Written English has been used to interpret a Roman viewpoint. An example of Lucretia's loyalty has been supplied (9).</p> <p>To reach Achieved, the student could supply Latin references (1) (4) (8). The woman referred to as 'she' (2) should be named, as should Cicero's wife (3).</p> <p>The student could clearly explain that Cicero was exiled, not travelling (5). It could also be clarified that to the Romans '<i>dying in an embrace</i>' (4) was not equivalent to giving somebody a hug (6).</p> <p>The word '<i>civil</i>' (7) should be replaced by '<i>faithful</i>', for example, to establish more clearly the meaning and significance of the Latin quotation (8).</p>

## Student 6: High Not Achieved

Sextus Tarquinius' viewpoint on love is that he thought he could just take advantage of love and do whatever he wants to whoever he wants no matter if they are in love with someone else or are married to someone else. An example of this is 'he burnt and spurred on by an unjust love he plotted a threat of violence against the undeserving matron.' (1) This shows that Tarquinius did not care that women were married and slept with them anyways. He knew that she (2) was married but decided he would rape her because it was what he wanted and he did not believe in such a thing as loyalty or dignity.

Cicero's viewpoint on love and marriage is that he loves his wife (3) and children very much. For example in his letter he says 'I want to see you as soon as possible my darling and die in your embrace.' (4) This showed that he loved his wife and that he wanted to get back from his travels (5) so he could see her and give her a hug.(6)

Ovid shows that he expects their wives to be civil (7) while they are away. (Fasti 2. 721-730) 'While stubborn Ardea detains us in a lengthy war and we are not allowed to bring our weapons back to the gods of our fathers, are our wives being faithful? And do they love us as much as we love them?' (8)

Cicero's wife looks after the family and house while he is away. Cicero wrote to her "most faithful and best of wives and my dearest little daughter and our remaining hope Cicero."

Lucretia shows loyalty to her husband when she is worried about him being away. She worries about his health. (9) She also is loyal by not doing anything wrong.