Latin Extension

Stage 6 Syllabus
## Contents

1. The Higher School Certificate Program of Study ............................................5
2. Rationale for Latin Extension in the Stage 6 Curriculum .................................6
3. Continuum of Learning for Latin Stage 6 Students .........................................7
4. Aim ...............................................................................................................9
5. Objectives .....................................................................................................9
6. Course Structure ..........................................................................................10
7. Objectives and Outcomes .............................................................................11
   7.1 Table of Objectives and Outcomes ...........................................................11
8. Content .......................................................................................................12
   8.1 Canon .....................................................................................................13
   8.2 Rotation of Texts ....................................................................................14
   8.3 Vocabulary .............................................................................................14
   8.4 Dictionaries ...........................................................................................14
   8.5 Grammar ...............................................................................................15
9. Course Requirements ....................................................................................16
10. Post-school Opportunities ..........................................................................17
11. Assessment and Reporting .........................................................................18
1 The Higher School Certificate Program of Study

The purpose of the Higher School Certificate program of study is to:

- provide a curriculum structure which encourages students to complete secondary education;
- foster the intellectual, social and moral development of students, in particular developing their:
  - knowledge, skills, understanding and attitudes in the fields of study they choose
  - capacity to manage their own learning
  - desire to continue learning in formal or informal settings after school
  - capacity to work together with others
  - respect for the cultural diversity of Australian society;
- provide a flexible structure within which students can prepare for:
  - further education and training
  - employment
  - full and active participation as citizens;
- provide formal assessment and certification of students’ achievements;
- provide a context within which schools also have the opportunity to foster students’ physical and spiritual development.
2 Rationale for Latin Extension in the Stage 6 Curriculum

The Latin Extension course aims to build on the knowledge and skills acquired in the Continuers course in Latin.

Whereas the study of Latin at Continuers level develops a variety of skills, and enhances the understanding of culture and language, the Extension course provides the opportunity for a wider exploration of Latin literature, with a greater emphasis on the analysis and appreciation of Latin text.

The development of enhanced analytical skills is essential in the further study of a classical language and its literature. In addition, such enhanced analytical skills are relevant to the study of other languages and literature, society and culture, history, political science, law, economics and communications, and to those areas of the world of work that involve the reading and writing of documents.

The Extension course leads students into an area of classical literature that is not explored in the Continuers course. In the study of Latin, students are introduced to genres such as lyric, satire, elegy and philosophy. The reading of more sophisticated Latin literature and its analysis in greater depth enable students to extend their linguistic skills in order to approach further readings of Latin literature independently. The linguistic training gained through the study of Latin involves the processes of analysis and synthesis, contributes to the clarity and precision of language use, and encourages in students the development of accuracy, thoroughness and sensitivity.

The study of Latin literature is a continuous intellectual process through which students acquire a variety of learning strategies that are transferable across the curriculum. The intellectual process encourages the development of independence, imagination, lateral thinking, logic, communication and problem-solving skills, all of which are valued by employers in all areas of work.
3 Continuum of Learning for Latin Stage 6 Students

**Stages 1–3**
Human Society and Its Environment

**Stages 4–5**
Languages (mandatory 100 hours)

**Stage 5**
Languages elective courses including Latin

**Stage 6**
Latin Continuers
Preliminary
HSC
Latin Extension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workplace</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>TAFE</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


The New South Wales curriculum provides opportunities for students to study a language or languages from Early Stage 1 through to Stage 6.

In the K–6 (Stages 1–3) Human Society and Its Environment key learning area, students develop an awareness of languages and may learn about the world through the study of a language, such as Latin.

In Years 7–10, a language is a mandatory component of the School Certificate, with students being required to complete 100 hours of language study. Elective study in Stages 4–5 in Latin builds upon the mandatory study.

Stage 6 offers students the opportunity to continue the study of Latin at Continuers level with the option of an Extension course. The Extension course builds upon the Latin Continuers course.
4 Aim

The aim of this syllabus is to increase students' enjoyment and knowledge of classical literature, to develop students' linguistic competence, to extend their analytical skills and to refine their ability to respond critically to literature.

5 Objectives

Students will achieve the following objectives:

Objective 1 — read and demonstrate understanding of original Latin texts
Objective 2 — demonstrate understanding of the historical, social and literary context in which the prescribed Latin text was written
Objective 3 — analyse, comprehend and translate text using linguistic skills.
6 Course Structure

The structure for Latin Extension will be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Extension Course</th>
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<tr>
<td>(60 indicative hours)</td>
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</table>

Through the study of text in the original Latin, students develop skills in translating and analysing text. Students will develop knowledge and understanding of Latin of a particular period and genre, and develop appreciation of the linguistic, literary and cultural features of the text.

Prescribed text

Text will be read for intensive study in Latin and may also include further study of the text in translation. This will involve:

- demonstrating comprehension of extracts
- evaluating text in its context
- evaluating text as a work of literature.

Non-prescribed text

Study of non-prescribed text will involve either:

- analysis, comprehension and translation of extracts of the same genre to those prescribed
  and/or
- translation into Latin prose of an English passage similar in content to the prescribed text.
7 Objectives and Outcomes

The outcomes for the Latin Extension course, given below, build on the outcomes for the Latin Continuers course. It is implicit in the outcomes of the Latin Extension course that the students have achieved the outcomes of the Preliminary Latin Continuers course.

7.1 Table of Objectives and Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The student will:</td>
<td>The student:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 read and demonstrate understanding of original Latin texts</td>
<td>1.1 infers meaning of unfamiliar words or phrases from common patterns of word formation and from context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 demonstrates understanding of the content of Latin texts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 demonstrates understanding of the linguistic features of Latin texts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 demonstrate understanding of the historical, social and literary context in which the prescribed Latin text was written</td>
<td>2.1 evaluates the ideas, values, attitudes and arguments presented in the prescribed text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 identifies and evaluates the structure of the prescribed text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.3 identifies and evaluates the literary features of the prescribed text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.4 discusses significant cultural and historical issues presented in the text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 discusses the relationship between the prescribed extract and the text as a whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 analyse, comprehend and translate text using linguistic skills</td>
<td>3.1 analyses, comprehends and translates text not previously studied, using vocabulary and style appropriate to the context</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 Content

Prescribed texts provide the focus of the Extension course. The texts have been selected as representative of a major genre of Latin literature not studied in the Continuers course. Students will observe the characteristics of a genre exemplified in the texts prescribed.

Texts by two or three authors exemplifying the specified genre will be prescribed for study. The length of the prescribed texts will be not less than 350 and not more than 400 lines.

Texts by more than one author are prescribed to enable students to observe common characteristics of the genre, and to compare the different styles and approaches of the authors.

Students will translate, analyse and evaluate the texts with respect to linguistic, stylistic and structural features. They will also study the context, the themes, and the cultural and historical allusions, ideas, attitudes and assumptions found in the text.

Students will also translate and analyse independently a number of extracts of non-prescribed text chosen from the same genre as that prescribed.

The genres of Latin literature to be studied are lyric, satire, elegy and philosophy. They will be studied on a two-yearly rotational basis (after the first year).

Lyric

Students will be expected to demonstrate awareness of the conventions of the genre in general, such as the intensity of personal feeling and the strong musical quality. In addition, they will be expected to recognise and identify features specific to Catullus, such as his metrical variety, the economy of his expression and the sense of immediacy of his language. They will also be asked to consider the variety of Horace’s themes, the simplicity and precision of his language, and the subtlety of his word order.

Satire

Students will be expected to recognise the means by which Horace and Juvenal extend the boundaries of the genre, from simple criticism of social mores to a more complex art form. They will be expected to distinguish between the raillery of Horace and the declamation of Juvenal, and to identify the techniques used by each writer such as the euphemism and understatement of Horace and the exaggerated rhetoric of Juvenal.
Elegy

While the term relates to the particular metrical combination of the dactylic hexameter and pentameter in a couplet, the elegy is the vehicle for personal feelings or reflections of any kind. Students will be expected to identify the different approach to the theme of love and greater elegiac freedom encountered in the work of Catullus as opposed to the Augustan poets.

Philosophy

Philosophy is here represented by the Epicurean school (Lucretius) and the Stoic (Cicero). Students will be expected to have a clear understanding of what each writer sets out to do and the differing points of view presented. The rhetoric and style of didactic poetry and philosophical prose will need to be studied, along with the scientific and philosophical terms used by the two authors in their specific contexts.

8.1 Canon

Lyric

Horace  
Odes I.5, I.9, I.11, I.21, I.22, II.6, II.14, III.8, III.9, III.13, III.26, III.30, IV.7  
(from Horace in His Odes, ed Harrison, JA, BCP, 1992.)

Catullus  
Poems 1, 5, 11, 13, 30, 34, 45, 51  
(from The Student’s Catullus, ed Garrison, DH, Routledge, 1992, 2nd ed, 1996.)

Satire

Juvenal  
Satire 3  
(from Satires I, III, X, ed Rudd, N and Courtney, E, BCP, 1997.)

Horace  
Satire I.9  

Elegy

Ovid  
Amores I.2, I.3, I.7, I.9, I.13, I.15  
(from Amores I, ed Barsby, J, BCP, 1991.)

Propertius  
Poem 3.2  
(included in Barsby’s Ovid, as above.)

Catullus  
Poems 72, 76, 85, 87, 107  
(from The Student’s Catullus, ed, Garrison, DH, Routledge, 1992, 2nd ed, 1996.)
Philosophy

Lucretius and Cicero on the soul

(from de rerum natura 3, ed Brown PM, Aris and Phillips, 1998)

Cicero de divinatione I, 63–64
de divinatione II, 148–150
de natura deorum II, 153–154
de legibus I, 60–62
disputationes Tusculanae V, 5
(from The Thought of Cicero, ed Wilson, S, BCP, 1986.)

8.2 Rotation of Texts

One genre will be prescribed for two consecutive years after the first year. The following schema shows the sequence that will be followed:

1. Lyric
2. Satire
3. Satire
4. Elegy
5. Elegy
6. Philosophy
7. Philosophy

From 2008 one genre will be prescribed for three consecutive years. The following schema shows the sequence that will be followed:

8. Lyric
9. Lyric
10. Lyric
11. Satire
12. Satire
13. Satire

8.3 Vocabulary

The vocabulary in the Continuers course is assumed knowledge. There is no prescribed vocabulary list for the Extension course. It is expected that students will be familiar with the vocabulary used in the prescribed text.

8.4 Dictionaries

Students should be encouraged to use dictionaries in class and for private preparation. For external examinations, dictionaries will not be permitted.

Suitable editions are listed in the Continuers Resources on the Board of Studies website (http://www.boardofstudies.nsw.edu.au).
8.5 Grammar

Students are expected to be familiar with the extensive range of grammatical features used in the prescribed texts.

For prose composition, students should be able to use the grammatical features specified in the *Latin Continuers Stage 6 Syllabus*. Students will be expected to demonstrate a knowledge and appreciation of Latin word order, sentence connection, sentence structure, syntax and vocabulary in rendering an English passage into Latin.
9 Course Requirements

For the Extension course:

- the Preliminary course is a prerequisite
- the Continuers course is a co-requisite
- 60 indicative hours are required to complete the course.
10 Post-school Opportunities

The study of Latin provides students with knowledge, understanding and skills that form a valuable foundation for a range of courses at university and other tertiary institutions.

In addition, the study of Latin assists students to prepare for employment, and full and active participation as citizens.
11 Assessment and Reporting

Advice on appropriate assessment practice in relation to the Latin Extension syllabus is contained in *Assessment and Reporting in Latin Extension Stage 6*. That document provides general advice on assessment in Stage 6 as well as the specific requirements for the HSC course. The document contains:

- mandatory components and weightings for the internal assessment of the HSC course
- the HSC examination specifications, which describe the format of the external HSC examination.

The document and other resources and advice related to assessment in Stage 6 Latin Extension are available on the Board’s website at [www.boardofstudies.nsw.edu.au/syllabus_hsc](http://www.boardofstudies.nsw.edu.au/syllabus_hsc)