MANUSCRIPT

MANUSCRIPT is worth 40% of the exam total, allocated as follows:   
32% for the edit of the extract; 4% for the author queries; 4% for the style sheet.

EXTRACT (worth 36% in total)

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Instructions for MANUSCRIPT

* Enter your candidate number in the box above.
* Use Save As to save this document using your 5-digit candidate number (not your name) in the filename.

Example:

If your candidate number is 12345, save the document as: 2020\_MANUSCRIPT\_Extract\_12345.docx

* Turn on Track Changes. Track Changes is set by default to show all changes in the body of the text (not in balloons). Do not attempt to alter this.
* Now open the document 2020\_Manuscript\_Stylesheet\_sample.docx and follow the instructions there for entering your candidate number and saving the document.

Instructions for Extract – edit

* Read the publisher’s brief on the next page, then edit and mark up the extract which follows, using Track Changes.
* Each individual edit is worth 0.225%, and 160 sound edits will gain the maximum mark of 32% for edits of the extract.
* Indicate appropriate heading levels in the extract by marking the grade of heading in angle brackets (e.g. <A>, <B>, <C>, etc.; or <H1>, <H2>, <H3>), or whatever your preferred method is. Do not attempt to apply Word Styles.
* Check the placement of the artwork and edit captions if necessary.
* You are not expected to check or correct errors of fact.

Instructions for Extract – author queries

* Write at least 10 sound queries for the author, using the Comments function in Track Changes to do this.
* Each author query is worth 0.4%, and 10 sound queries will gain the maximum mark of 4% for author queries.

General instructions

* Remember to complete the style sheet for your edit, using the template provided. The style sheet is worth 4%.
* Be sure to save your work regularly. It is your responsibility to save the documents sufficiently often that you reduce the risk of losing your work if there is a technical problem.
* Refer to the brief below for guidance on style decisions and level of editing.

Publisher’s brief

* The extract is from a book entitled How they lived, a title in a series of one-volume illustrated reference books for the Australian and New Zealand market. How they lived will cover daily life from ancient times to the middle of the twentieth century. The extract is a part of the 4,000-word chapter on ancient Rome.
* Format: Large-format hardback, approximately 80,000 words in 400 pages, printed on high-quality paper. It will include colour photos from archaeological sites, historic homes and museums, maps of towns, plans of houses and illustrations showing people in context to give readers a real sense of where people lived, from cottages to palaces, and what their lives were like.
* Market: Families—buyers are mostly women aged in their thirties to forties, who see the books as a great resource for their children.
* Complete a thorough copyedit to ensure the text is error-free, consistent and easy to read. Do not rewrite.
* A major structural edit is not required, but mark any structural issues, and raise a query for the author where you believe a problem occurs.
* Indicate any sections you think should be cut, but still edit them.

The extract starts on the next page.

ANCIENT ROME: A LIFE OF LUXURY

We know an astonishing amount about the way the ancient Romans lived not only in the capital city of Rome and the country towns in Italy but also across the empire. In Rome the habit of filling, old buildings with rubble and building on top of them has preserved houses from the most lowly dwelling to the most glorious palaces and just 00kms (00 miles) south of the capital the eruption of Vesuvius in 79AD preserved forever the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum.. The remains of the 1st century AD

An insula life

People flocking to the capital throughout the period of the empire, wanted cheap housing close to the city centre and employment opportunities. Most of them lived in multi storey apartment buildings known as *insulae* *(sing. insula)* which were crammed together with 6-8 filling a building block.The walls of the lowest floors could be up to 2 metres (6 feet thick) to support up to 6 storeys of dwellings.

Some of these buildings offer spacious apartments for better off families but others are little more than tenaments. Running water and sewage were n’t supplied—water was collected from local fountains and everyone visited public bathhouses and latrines.

The best apartment was on the first floor – one benefit was said to be that residents could easily jump from the windows to the street in the all too common event of building collapse or a fire. In the upper stories, rooms were much cheaper and much more cramped. The poet, Martial, commented:

‘Here in my attic I sleep with pigeons, chilled by the rain sifting through the rafters, and the last to known the building is on fire.

The insulae could be death traps. Built on a timber framework filled with rough stone, the buildings sometimes collapsed and also burned in Romes’ many city fire. While individual houses had their own kitchens, but even ovens were banned from insulae; already firetraps without the added risk of cooking facilties. Most Romans brought their meals from snack bars occupying shopfronts at streets level of the insulae. In fact, even the wealthiest homeowner might rent out a front room to a shopkeeper of some description.

Fresh water – in led pipes

One thing every Roman could be sure of was plentiful fresh water, supplied by more than 500 kms (300 miles ) of aqueducts. These engineering marvels carried water in channells supported by lines, of great stone arches that could be up to six metres

Table 2 Six great aqueducts of Rome

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Aqueduct** | **Year built** | **Builder** | **length** | **Capacity** |  |
| Aqua Appia | 312 BC | Appius Claudius | 16.56 | 73,000 | First aqueduct built in Rome. |
| Aqua Claudia | AD38 – 52 |  | 68.681 | 184,280 |  |
| Aqua Marcia | 144-140 BC |  | 91.42 | 187,600 | Cost 180 million sesterces; the best water in Rome. |
| Aqua Tepula | 125 BC |  | 17.74 | 17,800 | Delivered tepid water of poor quality |
| Aqua Virgo | 19BC |  | 20.693 | 100,160 | Ran underground for most of it’s length. |

metres across and over 100ft high. Aqueducts bought water to Rome from springs and lakes far from the city, which were fed into settling tanks and then distributed via smaller tanks to public fountains, bath houses, industry and even some private uses. The aqueducts are extraordinary testimony to the engineering skills of the ancient Romans. It was so well-built that parts of the network continue to supply modem Rome.

**Illustration** Trevi Fountain in Rome: its water comes from the Aqua Virgo.

*Rome burns*.

After the infamous fire of AD 64, only four of the fourteen districts of Rome survived. Three were levelled to the ground and the other 7 left ruinous. Planning the restoration of the city carefully, Nero’s new regulations were designed to prevent future disasters. Narrow alley ways at the centre of the city were replaced by broad streets. Every building had to be structually seperate from its neighbours. Buildings had to have a flat-roof portico, from which fires could be fought by the fire brigade, (the vigiles). House holders had to keep fire fighting equipment in an accessable place.

It is interesting to note that Nero blamed the Christians for the fire. But most Romans blamed …Nero—even though he had provided shelter for those made homeless by the fire, Romans believed he was to blame for the fire. The construction of the emperors’ golden house did nothing to alley their suspicions.

Nero’s Golden House

At the opposite extremity of the tenement of the working poor was Nero’s astonishing *Domus Aurea,* or Golden House. The Emperor took advantage of the destruction of property in fire to create a vast palace and gardens stretching across 3 of Rome’s Seven Hills. Astonishingly, many rooms of the Palace can still be visited today, beneath modern Rome. It’s estimated the complex covered between 125-370 acres.

Concrete – lined with marble or other precious materials, were used brilliantly to support astonishing constructions in the palace, including an octagonal room surmounted by dome with a sky light at the centre. The main dining room was circulous and it’s roof revolved continually to reflect the movement of the stars. Sulphur water from the springs at Tivoli and sea water was piped into the domus aurea’s bath rooms.

**Box: Vesuvious blows it’s top**

On the morning of Augut 24, 79 the volcano of Vesuvius exploded, and within 24 hours the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum had been buried. Buildings shook with tremours, and a plume of hot gas and pumice exploded from the volcano. The top off the volcano was blown of and burning rock and pumice, and ash reined down on the town of Pompeii. The town was buried in ash, but not destroyed. Herculaneum, was buried in a river of hot volcanic mud made up of ash, pumice and soil up to 85 foot deep. **Illustration:** 19th century painting, The Last Days of Pompeii.

*Villa of the wealthy*

**Image:** Mosaic in the entry hall of the House of the Tragic Poet, Pompeii, showing a house mastiff and the ‘label’ *cave canem*, Beware of the dog.

The golden house drew on the traditions of the villas of the nobility : on their country estates, in spa towns like Baiae or on the seaside. Some of the largest and finest villas at Pomeii and Herculaneum give a hint of what the homes of the wealthy in Rome might have looked like. The wealthy sought the affect of ‘rus in urbe’, or ‘countryside in the city’ to recreate a sense of the closeness of nature and the rural life they enjoyed outside Rome.

End of extract

End of MANUSCRIPT

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