

MANUSCRIPT

EXTRACT Sample Answers

Guide to sample edits

- Edits to the sample extract are shown with changes tracked and 'All Markup' displayed.
- Each individual edit is worth 0.225%, and 160 sound edits will gain the maximum mark of 32% for edits of the extract.
- Note that this is *one version* of an overall edit of the extract, since there may be more than one way to resolve any particular editing issue.
- Edits that do not follow the style choices made in MANUSCRIPT Style Sheet are not considered sound. That is, a style choice must be applied consistently in the MANUSCRIPT Extract and recorded in the MANUSCRIPT Style Sheet.

For example, the style choice in this edit is an unspaced em rule for dashes and that is recorded in the style sheet sample answer. A spaced en rule could be the style choice instead, but this would then need to be applied consistently in the MANUSCRIPT Extract and also recorded in the style sheet.

Guide to author queries

Author queries have been added as comments, shown in balloons in the right margin. This sample shows more than 10 queries, but candidates are instructed to raise at least 10 queries in the exam. Each author query is worth 0.4%, and 10 sound queries will gain the maximum mark of 4% for author queries.

Queries other than those shown here may be possible. Matters for valid queries include:

- factual inconsistencies within the manuscript
- ambiguities
- exaggerated or illogical conclusions from evidence presented
- missing items, missing parts of sentences
- inconsistencies between, for example, text and table information.

The sample edits to the extract start on the next page.

<A>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~~of 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~~;~~. Aand just ~~00~~kmskilometres (00 miles) ~~;~~ south of the capital the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 AD preserved forever the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum~~.~~. The remains of the first~~st~~ century AD

Comment [A1]: What is the distance to Vesuvius, etc?
And/or: do we need conversions, as Australian publication only is expected and this audience is familiar with metric rather than imperial measures.

Comment [A2]: Unfinished sentence—is something missing?

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* (~~singular~~~~;~~ insula)~~;~~ which were crammed together~~;~~ with six to eight~~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~~six storeys of dwellings. Some of these buildings offered~~ed~~ spacious apartments for better~~;~~-off families~~;~~ but others ~~are~~were little more than tene~~am~~ents. Running water and sewer~~age~~ were~~n't~~ supplied—water was collected from local fountains and everyone visited public bathhouses and latrines.

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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 a building collapse or ~~a~~-fire. In the upper store~~ey~~ies, rooms were much cheaper and much more cramped. The poet~~;~~ Martial~~;~~ commented~~;~~.

Comment [A3]: When was Martial writing? // What were his life dates?

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

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Comment [A4]: Should this be 'know' (not known)? Please check this quote.

Comment [A5]: Please provide a source for this quote.

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

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Fresh water in lead pipes

Comment [A6]: Lead pipes are not mentioned in the story. Can you add something?

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

Comment [A7]: Is there a table 1 preceding this that has been accidentally omitted?

Comment [A8]: Table title is Six great aqueducts, but only five are listed. Is one missing? (Or should we change title?)

Comment [A9]: Table stands a little oddly in the text and is very detailed (and seems to cover more than the period of the text). It’s also hard for people to imagine what the quantities of water really mean. Could some of the content be converted to text, with some interesting points about aqueducts added to the text or captions, focusing on such points as the use of the water from the Aqua Virgo in the Trevi Fountain, the different quality of water or the cost (with an indication of values of the time)? Could some content also go to captions?

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Comment [A10]: What are the units for length and capacity?

Comment [A11]: What is the title for the last column? Is my suggestion OK?

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Comment [A12]: Can you supply the names of builders of the other aqueducts?

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Comment [A13]: Aqueducts listed in alphabetical order— consider changing to chronological order?

Comment [A14]: OK to round lengths to 2 decimal figures. (Or can we round to whole numbers for this audience?).

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Comment [A15]: Sesterces is an unfamiliar currency unit— could you please explain (say by noting how much an average worker might earn at the time) or convert to something people will more readily understand?

<T>Table 2-1: Six Five great aqueducts of Rome

Aqueduct	Year built	Builder	Length	Capacity	Notes
Aqua Appia	312 BC	Appius Claudius	16.56	73,000	First aqueduct built in Rome.
Aqua Claudia	AD38—52 AD		68.68	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	19 BC		20.693	100,160	Ran underground for most of it's length.

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~~metres~~ (18 feet) across and over 30 metres (100 feet) high. Aqueducts brought water to Rome from springs and lakes far from the city, which ~~were~~ was fed into settling tanks and then distributed ~~via~~ through smaller tanks to public fountains, bath houses, industry and even some private users. The aqueducts are extraordinary testimony to the engineering skills of the ancient Romans. They were ~~It was~~ so well-built that parts of the network continue to supply modern Rome.

<I> **Illustration 1:** Trevi Fountain in Rome: its water comes from the Aqua Virgo.

 Rome burns:

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After the infamous fire of ~~AD~~ 64 AD, only four of the fourteen districts of Rome survived. Three were levelled ~~to the ground~~ and the other seven left ~~ruinous~~ in ruins. Nero planned ~~Planning~~ the restoration of the city carefully, and his ~~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 structurally separate from its neighbours and ~~Buildings~~ had to have a flat-roofed portico, from which the fire brigade ~~(vigiles) could fight~~ fires ~~could be fought by the fire brigade, (the vigiles).~~ House-holders also had to keep fire-fighting equipment in an accessible place.

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~~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 emperor's ~~G~~Golden ~~H~~ouse did nothing to all~~ay~~ their suspicions.

Nero's Golden House

—At the opposite extrem~~city of to~~ the tenement~~s~~ of the working poor was Nero's ~~astounding~~ ~~amazing~~ Domus Aurea, or Golden House. The ~~e~~Emperor took advantage of the destruction of property in ~~the~~ fire to create a vast palace and gardens stretching across ~~three~~3 of Rome's ~~s~~Seven ~~h~~Hills. ~~Astonishingly, m~~Many rooms of the ~~p~~Palace can still be visited today, beneath modern Rome. It's estimated ~~that~~ the complex covered between ~~00 and 00 hectares~~ (125–370 acres).

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Concrete~~s~~—lined with marble or other precious materials, ~~were~~ ~~was~~ used brilliantly to support ~~astounding~~ ~~extraordinary~~ constructions in the palace, including an octagonal room surmounted by dome with a sky-light at the centre. The main dining room was circular~~ous~~ and its roof revolved continu~~ously~~ally to reflect the movement of the stars. Sulphur water from the springs at Tivoli and sea water ~~was~~ ~~were~~ piped into the ~~domus aurea's~~Golden House's bath-rooms.

Comment [A16]: Where did the sea water come from?

[Box]:<M>Vesuvius blows it's top

On the morning of ~~24~~ August~~24~~, 79 ~~AD~~ the volcano of Vesuvius ~~exploded~~erupted, and within ~~twenty-four~~24 hours the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum had been buried. Buildings shook with tremor~~s~~, and a plume of hot gas and pumice exploded from the volcano. The top of~~f~~ the volcano was blown off~~f~~ and burning rock and pumice, and ash ~~reined~~ ~~rained~~ down on the town of Pompeii. The town was buried in ash, but not

destroyed. Herculaneum⁷ was buried in a river of hot volcanic mud made up of ash, pumice and soil up to 00 metres (85 ~~fee~~~~oot~~) deep.

<I>**Illustration 2:** ~~19th~~ Nineteenth century painting, *The Last Days of Pompeii*.

Villas of the wealthy

<I>**Illustration 3** ~~image:~~ Mosaic in the entry hall of the House of the Tragic Poet, Pompeii, showing a house mastiff and the ~~label:~~ *cave canem*, ‘bBeware of the dog’.

The ~~g~~Golden ~~h~~House drew on the traditions of the villas of the nobility⁸ on their country estates, in spa towns like Baiae or ~~on~~ at the seaside. Some of the largest and finest villas ~~at~~ in Pompeii 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~~², or ‘countryside in the city’¹ to re~~create~~ a sense of the closeness of nature and the rural life they enjoyed outside Rome.

Comment [A17]: Who was the artist for the painting *The Last Days of Pompeii*?

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Comment [A18]: Is a ‘house mastiff’ a breed of dog, or just a description of a guard dog? Can you clarify please?

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End of extract