

## 2014 HSC Classical Greek Continuers Marking Guidelines

### Section I — Prescribed Text

#### Question 1 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates the extract into fluent and idiomatic English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a consistent and perceptive understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates a sensitivity to the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates most of the extract into fluent and idiomatic English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a good understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an awareness of the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates some of the extract into fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates some understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates isolated words and phrases into English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	1

**Question 1 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates the extract into fluent and idiomatic English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a consistent and perceptive understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates a sensitivity to the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates most of the extract into fluent and idiomatic English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a good understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an awareness of the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates some of the extract into fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates some understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates isolated words and phrases into English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	1

**Question 2 (a) (i)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a clear description of Socrates' state of mind supported by appropriate references to the extract</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a description of Socrates' state of mind supported by some reference to the extract</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Socrates appears to Crito to be calm and unconcerned: ὡς ἠδέως καθεύδεις, ὡς ῥαδίως αὐτὴν καὶ πρῶως φέρεις. He maintains the same happy disposition that Crito has always seen in him: καὶ πολλάκις . . . τοῦ τρόπου, and expresses no alarm at the prospect of death: πλημμελὲς εἶη ἀγανάκτειν . . . τελευτῶν.

**Question 2 (a) (ii)**

Criteria	Marks
• Explains the significance of the ἀγγελία	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

Crito brings news (ἀγγελία) that the ship from Delos is on the point of arriving in Athens. Socrates' death is scheduled to occur on the day after its arrival.

**Question 2 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a thorough analysis of the argument that Crito uses in this extract • Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract	5
• Provides some analysis of the argument that Crito uses in this extract • Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract	3–4
• Attempts to explain the argument that Crito uses in this extract • Makes some reference to the extract	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

Crito emphasises Socrates' betrayal: of himself, of his sons, and of his own long-professed values.

He uses the conventional Greek view that one should do good to one's friends and harm to one's enemies, in that his death is just what his enemies want.

He extends the argument to include Socrates' sons, dwelling on how they will be affected by Socrates' death, which he categorises as abandonment, and accusing Socrates of not caring what will happen to them.

Crito accuses Socrates of failing to maintain his own values, using against him terms he has long emphasised: eg δίκαιόν, ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ ἀνδρεῖος, ἀρετῆς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι.

**Question 2 (c) (i)**

Criteria	Marks
• Explains the nature of ταύτην τὴν ὁμολογίαν	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

The agreement (ταύτην τὴν ὁμολογίαν) is that a citizen who is aware of the laws and elects to stay in Athens thereby agrees to obey the laws.

**Question 2 (c) (ii)**

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a good explanation of how in this extract Socrates is said to be different from other Athenians • Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract	3
• Provides some explanation of how in this extract Socrates is said to be different from other Athenians • Supports the answer with some reference to the extract	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

Socrates has shown less inclination to leave Athens than all other Athenians. He has left Athens only on military service, apart from one visit to the Isthmian Games. He has shown no interest, as others have done, in sightseeing or in acquainting himself with other cities and their laws.

**Question 3**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a perceptive analysis of Plato's use of dialogue throughout the <i>Crito</i></li> <li>Substantiates points clearly with specific references to the text</li> <li>Composes a well-organised and coherent response</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a good analysis of Plato's use of dialogue throughout the <i>Crito</i></li> <li>Supports points with appropriate references to the text</li> <li>Composes a structured response</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some analysis of Plato's use of dialogue throughout the <i>Crito</i></li> <li>Provides some support with reference to the text</li> <li>Demonstrates ability to structure ideas and information with clarity</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some description of Plato's use of dialogue throughout the <i>Crito</i></li> <li>Includes some general statements relating to the question</li> <li>Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies some isolated relevant information relating to the question</li> <li>Demonstrates a limited ability to structure ideas and information</li> </ul>	1–2

**Answers could include:**

- The *Crito* begins with a conversation, which sets the scene and establishes the characters. Dialogue enhances the dramatic impact of the situation (43a1–44b4)
- Crito attempts to persuade Socrates to escape from prison. Crito is taking the initiative in a discussion based on what people will think of him if he fails (44b5–46a8)
- Socrates responds to Crito in a manner familiar from other Socratic dialogues, questioning Crito as to whether public opinion should determine one's actions. Crito cannot be persuaded (46b1–50a5)
- Socrates changes tack in an attempt to persuade Crito in another way, reporting an imaginary dialogue between himself and the Laws of Athens. This dialogue follows the familiar Socratic pattern of question and answer, but now the Laws are putting the questions and Socrates is answering. At the same time, Socrates calls for occasional comment from Crito, so there are parallel dialogues taking place (50a6–54d1)
- In conclusion (54d2–54e2), Socrates states his conviction, but offers Crito the opportunity to continue the dialogue. Crito declines, leaving Socrates determined to die.

## Section II — Prescribed Text

### Question 4 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates the extract into fluent and idiomatic English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a consistent and perceptive understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates a sensitivity to the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates most of the extract into fluent and idiomatic English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a good understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an awareness of the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates some of the extract into fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates some understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates isolated words and phrases into English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	1

### Question 4 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates the extract into fluent and idiomatic English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a consistent and perceptive understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates a sensitivity to the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates most of the extract into fluent and idiomatic English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a good understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an awareness of the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates some of the extract into fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates some understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates isolated words and phrases into English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	1

**Question 5 (a) (i)**

Criteria	Marks
• Explains the reference to Sisyphus	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

Sisyphus, the ancestor of Jason's bride, was known as the founder of Corinth and a byword for treachery.

**Question 5 (a) (ii)**

Criteria	Marks
• Clearly explains how the language of the extract reveals the character of the speaker	3
• Provides some explanation of how the language of the extract reveals the character of the speaker	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Answers could include:**

- Medea presents herself in terms typical of male Homeric heroes:
  - she addresses herself as though to steel herself for battle (401, 403)
  - her contemptuous reference to Jason's new marriage (405) illustrates her concern not to be mocked (404) especially given her distinguished ancestry (406)
- Medea acknowledges the limits placed upon women, which exclude them from noble heroic actions (408) and drive them to evil deeds (409). She herself is well aware of her own capacity in this regard (402).

**Question 5 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a perceptive explanation of how Euripides enhances the dramatic effect in this extract</li> <li>Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract</li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a good explanation of how Euripides enhances the dramatic effect in this extract</li> <li>Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some explanation of how Euripides enhances the dramatic effect in this extract</li> <li>Supports the answer with some reference to the extract</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some description of the dramatic effect</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Answers could include:**

Euripides enhances the dramatic effect in this extract by the use of emotive language eg line 1167, vivid descriptions, focusing on colour, (lines 1168, 1174) actions (1169–1170) and sounds (1173, 1176–1177), with the inclusion of gruesome details, eg lines 1173–1175.

**Question 5 (c)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a thorough explanation of how this extract contributes to our understanding of Jason's character</li> <li>Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract</li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a good explanation of how this extract contributes to our understanding of Jason's character</li> <li>Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some explanation of how this extract contributes to our understanding of Jason's character</li> <li>Supports the answer with some reference to the extract</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some description of Jason's character</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Answers could include:**

- Medea's actions have confirmed Jason's belief in the superiority of Greeks over foreigners (1339–1340) which accords with views expressed earlier (536–542)
- He expresses contempt for her, comparing her to a lioness or Scylla, emphasising her savage nature, her brazenness and her wickedness (1342–1346)
- Jason's principal concern here, as throughout the play, is for himself and the impact Medea's actions have on him (1341, 1347–1350)



**Question 6**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a thorough assessment of the extent to which the male characters are responsible for the tragic outcome of the play</li> <li>Substantiates points with specific reference to the extracts and to the rest of the play</li> <li>Composes a well-organised and coherent response</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a good assessment of the extent to which the male characters are responsible for the tragic outcome of the play</li> <li>Substantiates points with appropriate reference to the extracts and to the rest of the play</li> <li>Composes a structured response</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some assessment of the extent to which the male characters are responsible for the tragic outcome of the play</li> <li>Supports points with reference to the extracts and to the rest of the play</li> <li>Demonstrates ability to structure ideas and information with clarity</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes some reference to the male characters and/or the tragic outcome of the play</li> <li>Includes some general statements relating to the question</li> <li>Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies some isolated relevant information relating to the question</li> <li>Demonstrates a limited ability to structure ideas and information</li> </ul>	1–2

**Answers could include:**

- Each of the male characters referred to in these extracts bears some responsibility for the tragic outcome of the play
- In the first extract (316–318) Creon, in response to Medea’s request to stay in Corinth, expresses his fear that she may be plotting some evil and is not inclined to trust her. His resolve is weakened by a further appeal from Medea, and he allows her to stay one more day.  
If Creon had stayed firm in his decision to banish Medea at once, she would not have had the opportunity to undertake any kind of revenge.
- In the second extract (455–458) Jason puts the blame for Medea’s banishment onto herself because of her intemperate words.  
Jason’s brusqueness is indicative of his condescending attitude and concern for himself, which prevents him appreciating the effect of his actions on Medea. This attitude of Jason provokes Medea to embark on a course of action which leads to the tragic outcome of the play.
- In the third extract (768–769) Medea refers to her success in obtaining an agreement from Aegeus to receive her in Athens when she leaves Corinth. Aegeus provides Medea with the confidence to reveal to the Chorus the full detail of the plan she has in mind, namely to kill the princess, then her own children: this indicates the significance for Medea of securing a safe haven after the event.
- These three male characters all underestimate Medea, who consistently displays characteristics of a male epic hero rather than a stereotypically submissive woman. Jason’s attitude drives Medea to seek the worst possible vengeance upon him, while Creon and Aegeus, each in his own way, provide Medea with the opportunity to carry out her scheme.

**Section III — Unseen Texts****Question 7 (a)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the word	1

*Sample answer:*

προσθεις (line 628)

**Question 7 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the word	1

*Sample answer:*

ἀγάλματι (line 631)

**Question 7 (c)**

Criteria	Marks
• Explains the mood	1

*Sample answer:*

Expressing a wish

**Question 7 (d)**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates the extract into clear and fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a consistent and perceptive understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates a sensitivity to the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates most of the extract into clear and fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates an understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an awareness of the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates some of the extract into fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates an understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of some of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates some understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates parts of the extract into fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates basic understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates isolated words and phrases into English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	1–2

**Question 7 (e)**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explains for whom and why Hippolytus expresses sympathy</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some information relevant to the question</li> </ul>	1

***Sample answer:***

Hippolytus expresses sympathy (δύστηνος, line 632) for the man who takes a woman home (line 630), ie marries, because in decking out his bride in jewellery and fancy clothing, the husband will use up all his wealth (line 633).

**Question 8 (a)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the mood	1

*Sample answer:*

Indicative

**Question 8 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
• Explains the use of the genitive case	1

*Sample answer:*

Comparison

**Question 8 (c)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the form	1

*Sample answer:*

Imperative

**Question 8 (d)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates the extract into clear and fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a consistent and perceptive understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates a sensitivity to the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates most of the extract into clear and fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates an understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates an awareness of the meaning and tone of the author</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates some of the extract into fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates an understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of some of the extract</li> <li>• Demonstrates some understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates parts of the extract into fluent English</li> <li>• Demonstrates basic understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translates isolated words and phrases into English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	1–2

**Question 8 (e)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies two Greek words or phrases which enhance the persuasiveness of Socrates' argument</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies one appropriate word or phrase</li> </ul>	1

**Answers could include:**

Any two of the following:

- ἀμείνους τῶν ενθάδε
- εὖ ἴστε (repeated)
- δισχυρισαίμην (repeated)
- ὥσπερ γε καὶ πάλαι λέγεται
- πολὺ ἄμεινον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἢ τοῖς κακοῖς

# Classical Greek Continuers

## 2014 HSC Examination Mapping Grid

### Section I — Prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1 (a)	4	Plato <i>Crito</i>	H1.1, H1.3
1 (b)	6	Plato <i>Crito</i>	H1.1, H1.3
2 (a) (i)	3	Plato <i>Crito</i>	H1.1, H2.2
2 (a) (ii)	2	Plato <i>Crito</i>	H1.1, H2.3
2 (b)	5	Plato <i>Crito</i>	H1.1, H3.1
2 (c) (i)	2	Plato <i>Crito</i>	H1.1, H3.1
2 (c) (ii)	3	Plato <i>Crito</i>	H1.1, H2.3
3	10	Plato <i>Crito</i>	H1.1, H2.2, H3.1

### Section II — Prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
4 (a)	4	Euripides <i>Medea</i>	H1.1, H1.3
4 (b)	6	Euripides <i>Medea</i>	H1.1, H1.3
5 (a) (i)	2	Euripides <i>Medea</i>	H1.1, H2.3
5 (a) (ii)	3	Euripides <i>Medea</i>	H1.1, H2.2
5 (b)	5	Euripides <i>Medea</i>	H1.1, H2.2, H3.2
5 (c)	5	Euripides <i>Medea</i>	H1.1, H2.2, H3.2
6	10	Euripides <i>Medea</i>	H1.1, H2.2, H2.3, H3.1, H3.2

### Section III — Unseen Texts

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
7 (a)	1	Euripides <i>Hippolytus</i> 627-33, 640-44	H1.1, H2.1
7 (b)	1	Euripides <i>Hippolytus</i> 627-33, 640-44	H1.1, H2.1
7 (c)	1	Euripides <i>Hippolytus</i> 627-33, 640-44	H1.1, H2.1
7 (d)	10	Euripides <i>Hippolytus</i> 627-33, 640-44	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3
7 (e)	2	Euripides <i>Hippolytus</i> 627-33, 640-44	H1.1, H3.1
8 (a)	1	Plato <i>Phaedo</i> 63a4-c9	H1.1, H2.1
8 (b)	1	Plato <i>Phaedo</i> 63a4-c9	H1.1, H2.1
8 (c)	1	Plato <i>Phaedo</i> 63a4-c9	H1.1, H2.1
8 (d)	10	Plato <i>Phaedo</i> 63a4-c9	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3
8 (e)	2	Plato <i>Phaedo</i> 63a4-c9	H1.1, H2.2