



B O A R D O F S T U D I E S
NEW SOUTH WALES

2012 HSC Classical Greek Extension 'Sample Answers'

When examination committees develop questions for the examination, they may write 'sample answers' or, in the case of some questions, 'answers could include'. The committees do this to ensure that the questions will effectively assess students' knowledge and skills.

This material is also provided to the Supervisor of Marking, to give some guidance about the nature and scope of the responses the committee expected students would produce. How sample answers are used at marking centres varies. Sample answers may be used extensively and even modified at the marking centre OR they may be considered only briefly at the beginning of marking. In a few cases, the sample answers may not be used at all at marking.

The Board publishes this information to assist in understanding how the marking guidelines were implemented.

The 'sample answers' or similar advice contained in this document are not intended to be exemplary or even complete answers or responses. As they are part of the examination committee's 'working document', they may contain typographical errors, omissions, or only some of the possible correct answers.

Section I — Prescribed Text

Question 1

Sample answer:

NA

Question 2 (a) (i)

Sample answer:

When Priam is eager to return to Troy with Hector's body Achilles wishes to persuade him to wait and partake of hospitality.

Question 2 (a) (ii)

Answers could include:

- Niobe is a well-known example of inconsolable grief arising from the death of all her children
- Priam has lost most of his 50 sons in the war, and Hector in particular (lines 495–501)
- Niobe's children lay unburied (line 610) as does Hector
- The gods intervened to bury them (line 612) as the gods have intervened to bring about the return of Hector's body for burial
- Niobe, despite her grief, remembered to eat (line 613). Achilles wishes to persuade Priam, who has not eaten since Hector died, to eat now.

Question 2 (b)

Answers could include:

- Priam's response to Hecuba (first extract) demonstrates his determination to comply with Zeus' instructions, conveyed by Iris, to go and retrieve the body of Hector from Achilles.
- The appearance of the goddess in person persuades him that the message is genuine, whereas he might have rejected the same message from a human source (lines 220–24)
- In the second extract, Hermes, in disguise, is also participating directly. He tells Priam how the gods are protecting Hector's body because of their concern for him (lines 422–23)
- The gods, in *Iliad* XXIV, not only direct the action (lines 23–76) but also participate directly, eg Thetis to Achilles (lines 126–40), Iris to Priam (lines 140–87) and Hermes with Priam (lines 339–467).

Question 3

Answer could include:

- Achilles in XXII appears in line with Hecabe's assessment in lines 207–8:
 - Rejection of Hector's appeal XXII 345–54
 - Treatment of Hector's body XXII 395–405
- Throughout XXII he is presented as the relentless avenger without pity:
 - 312 – full of θυμός
 - 331–6 – exults over Hector
- In XXIV Apollo's description (40–54) presents Achilles as he was in XXII, without pity or shame, and as ἄφρων in not considering the consequences of maltreating the body of Hector.
- When Achilles himself appears (123ff) he is deep in grief for Patroclus but agrees to do Zeus' bidding.
- The encounter between Priam and Achilles, (471–670) presents Achilles more in line with Zeus' description as conveyed to Priam by Iris (186–7) and in contrast to Hecabe's assessment
 - Sharing of grief (507ff)
 - Achilles is moved to pity (516) and urges acceptance of the human lot (520–70)
 - Achilles is holding his anger in check (560–70), restrained by respect for the gods
 - He persuades Priam to share food, and they agree upon a truce for the funeral of Hector (635–70)

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

Question 4 (a) (i)

Answers could include:

One of the following: μυρομένω, τώ, δειλώ, σφῶι, ἐστὸν, ἀγήρω, ἀθανάτω, ἔχητον, σαώσετον, βαλόντε

Question 4 (a) (ii)

Sample answer:

Subjunctive

Question 4 (a) (iii)

Sample answer:

ὅσσα

Question 4 (a) (iv)

Sample answer:

NA

Question 4 (a) (v)

Sample answer:

Zeus pities the immortal horses who grieve for the death of mortal Patroclus, and is not prepared to let Hector capture them since he already has the armour taken from Patroclus. Zeus ensures that the horses remove Automedon to safety. Battle is for mortals, but no one man is entitled to more than his share of glory.

Question 4 (b) (i)

Sample answer:

NA

Question 4 (b) (ii)

Sample answer:

NA