

## 2017 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>	5
<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>	3–4
<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 some structures into accurate English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	1

**Question 1 (b)**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<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>	5
<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>	3–4
<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 some structures into accurate English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	1

**Question 2 (a)**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a clear explanation of the significance that Herodotus assigns to the event referred to in this extract</li> <li>• Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some explanation of the significance that Herodotus assigns to the event referred to in this extract</li> <li>• Supports the answer with some reference to the extract</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

The significance of the earthquake on Delos, referred to in this extract, is that it foretold the ills that followed for the Greeks, arising from both the Persians and internal dissensions.

**Question 2 (b) (i)**

Criteria	Marks
• Describes the background and role of Datis	2
• Provides some relevant information about the background and/or the role of Datis	1

*Sample answer:*

Datis is a Mede appointed by Darius to replace Mardonius in command of the expedition against Greece.

**Question 2 (b) (ii)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearly identifies what this extract adds to Herodotus' portrayal of Datis</li> <li>Supports the answer with appropriate references drawn from the extract and elsewhere in the text</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies aspects of what this extract adds to Herodotus' portrayal of Datis</li> <li>Supports the answer with some references drawn from the extract and elsewhere in the text</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes some aspects of Herodotus' portrayal of Datis</li> <li>Makes some reference to the extract</li> </ul>	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

*Sample answer:*

In Chapter 97 Herodotus showed Datis as someone who respects the sanctity of Delos and its gods, both of his own accord and by the king's command. Here in Chapter 118 Datis, while sailing homewards, responded to a vision and had his ships searched. Having located a plundered statue of Apollo, he sailed back in his own ship to Delos in order to return the statue. In this way Chapter 118 reinforces the portrayal of Datis as a man of reverence towards the gods. In addition he responds to what he believes is a divine message and takes positive action.

**Question 2 (c)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a thorough explanation of how Herodotus makes this episode entertaining</li> <li>Supports the answer with specific references to the extract</li> </ul>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a clear explanation of how Herodotus makes this episode entertaining</li> <li>Supports the answer with some appropriate references to the extract</li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some explanation of how Herodotus makes this episode entertaining</li> <li>Supports the answer with some references to the extract</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes some general statements about why the episode is entertaining</li> <li>Makes some reference to the extract</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Answers could include:**

- Beginning with conventional after-dinner activities (μουσικῆ καὶ τῷ λεγομένῳ ἐς τὸ μέσον), Herodotus focuses on the drinking (προϊούσης δὲ τῆς πόσιος) that prompts Hippocleides to make an exhibition of himself as a dancer (ὠρχήσατο).
- The detail Herodotus gives about Hippocleides shows him as self-absorbed and oblivious to expectations of decorum (ἑωυτῷ μὲν ἀρεστῶς ὠρχέετο), confirmed by Cleisthenes' reaction (ὄλον τὸ πρῆγμα ὑπώπτευε).
- Hippocleides' behaviour becomes progressively more outlandish as he dances on a table (πρῶτα μὲν ἐπ' αὐτῆς ὠρχήσατο Λακωνικὰ σχημάτια, μετὰ δὲ ἄλλα Ἀττικά, τὸ τρίτον δὲ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐρείσας ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν τοῖσι σκέλεσι ἐχειρονόμησε).
- Cleisthenes' reactions at significant moments contribute to the anticipation of a climax – at first showing restraint (Κλεισθένης δὲ τὰ μὲν πρῶτα καὶ τὰ δεύτερα ὀρχεομένου ἀποστυγέων γαμβρὸν ἄν οἱ ἔτι γενέσθαι Ἴπποκλείδην διὰ τὴν τε ὄρχησιν καὶ τὴν ἀναιδείην κατεῖχε ἑωυτὸν), but finally losing control.
- The concluding exchange resolves the tension in bathos (“ὦ παῖ Τισάνδρου, ἀπωρχήσαό γε μὴν τὸν γάμον”. ὁ δὲ Ἴπποκλείδης ὑπολαβὼν εἶπε· “Ὁὐ φροντὶς Ἴπποκλείδῃ”).
- Herodotus' description, without including excessive detail, creates a clear image for the reader of the spectacle created by Hippocleides.
- Herodotus fosters anticipation around how far Hippocleides will go, exploiting the contrast between his character and Cleisthenes'.

### Question 3

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a perceptive assessment of the extent to which Herodotus' account of the battle of Marathon serves as a climax to the narrative of Book VI</li> <li>Substantiates points clearly with specific references drawn from Book VI</li> <li>Composes a well-organised and coherent response</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a clear assessment of the extent to which Herodotus' account of the battle of Marathon serves as a climax to the narrative of Book VI</li> <li>Substantiates points with appropriate references drawn from Book VI</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 Herodotus' account of the battle of Marathon serves as a climax to the narrative of Book VI</li> <li>Provides some support with references drawn from Book VI</li> <li>Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information with clarity</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attempts to explain the place of the battle of Marathon in Book VI</li> <li>Provides limited support drawn from Book VI</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 defeat of the Persians at Marathon is the high point in a narrative strand which begins in Book VI with the Persian suppression of the Ionian revolt, the consolidation of their position in Ionia, and their eventual expeditions first against Eretria and Athens, and finally against the Greek forces at Marathon. The Persian onslaught is presented not only as an act of expansionist policy, but also as one of retaliation for the Greek cities' refusal to give Darius earth and water. The battle serves as a climax in the clash between East and West, freedom and slavery, democracy and tyranny.
- The battle represents the climactic triumph of Athens after its gradual rise to significance in Greek political and military affairs. Dissension among the generals was resolved by Miltiades, leading to victory. It was the Athenians who sent an army to Marathon to meet the Persians. The swift return of the army to Athens prevented the Persians from landing and caused them to sail back to Asia. The victory at Marathon is a strategic triumph, as well as one of unity over disunity.
- Although the actual account of the battle is not very detailed, the narration or description of events leading up to it is used by Herodotus to highlight its significance: for example, the inclusion of supernatural elements.
- The battle is also the high point in the narrative strand which traces the career of Miltiades, from his family background via his pivotal role at Marathon and his disgrace and death in 489. Book VI concludes with an earlier exploit of Miltiades, thus rounding off the account of the leading figure at Marathon on a more positive note.

## 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 some structures into accurate 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 some structures into accurate English</li> <li>• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the intent of the author</li> </ul>	1

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

Criteria	Marks
• Outlines the context of the extract	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

Teiresias has refused to respond to Oedipus' request for information.

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

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies relevant features of the language of each speaker</li> <li>• Clearly explains what these features indicate about the speaker's state of mind</li> <li>• Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies some features of the language of each speaker</li> <li>• Provides some explanation of what these features indicate about the speaker's state of mind</li> <li>• Supports the answer with some references to the extract</li> </ul>	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Answers could include:**

- Speakers' state of mind:  
Oedipus' address to Teiresias (lines 334–336) indicates his frustration, as do 339–340, and 342 conveys his impatience. Teiresias' language in 341 and 343 conveys his determination to remain silent despite Oedipus' provocation (343–344).
- Relevant features of language:
  - lines 334–336: use of insults, hyperbole, polyptoton (ὦ κακῶν κάκιστε), figurative language (πέτρον φύσιν σύ γ' ὀργάνειας)
  - lines 339–340: rhetorical question
  - lines 341 and 343: resolute tone of Teiresias' pronouncements
  - lines 343–344: Teiresias' dismissive injunction to Oedipus, underscored by the use of the conditional clause, imperative θυμοῦ and superlative ἀγριωτάτη
  - throughout the extract: repetition of diction relating to anger.

**Question 5 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a thorough explanation of what is learned from this extract about the relationship between Oedipus and his destiny</li> <li>Supports the answer with specific references to the extract</li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some explanation of what is learned from this extract about the relationship between Oedipus and his destiny</li> <li>Supports the answer with some appropriate references to the extract</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes some general statements relating to the question</li> <li>Makes some reference to the extract</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Answers could include:**

- Oedipus was told at Delphi that he was destined to kill his father and marry his mother.
- At this point, he suspects that he was the one who killed Laius, and hence is subject to the curse of banishment that he himself invoked upon the murderer of Laius.
- He fears banishment because he cannot return to Corinth (825–827), where he believes his parents are living.
- Oedipus thinks that he can avoid his destiny by avoiding Corinth (830–833).
- What he does not yet know is his true parentage, and therefore his destiny has already been fulfilled.

**Question 5 (c)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a thorough explanation of what this interaction reveals about the character of each of the speakers</li> <li>Supports the answer with specific references to the extract</li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some explanation of what this interaction reveals about the character of each of the speakers</li> <li>Supports the answer with some appropriate references to the extract</li> </ul>	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes some general statements relating to the question</li> <li>Makes some reference to the extract</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Answers could include:**

- This interaction contrasts the determination of Oedipus to find out the truth with the desperation of Jocasta to prevent him from doing so.
- Oedipus, now that he feels he is close to finding the truth, is more determined than ever not to be deflected (1058–1059).
- Jocasta, who now knows the truth, repeatedly implores Oedipus not to proceed.
- Oedipus remains unmoved (1065), fixated as he is on discovering the truth of his birth.

### Question 6

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a perceptive explanation of how the extracts lay the foundations for dramatic tension in <i>Oedipus Tyrannus</i></li> <li>Substantiates points with specific examples drawn from the whole text</li> <li>Composes a well-organised and coherent response</li> </ul>	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a clear explanation of how the extracts lay the foundations for dramatic tension in <i>Oedipus Tyrannus</i></li> <li>Substantiates points with some appropriate examples drawn from the whole text</li> <li>Composes a structured response</li> </ul>	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a basic explanation of how the extracts lay the foundations for dramatic tension in <i>Oedipus Tyrannus</i></li> <li>Supports points with some examples drawn from the whole text</li> <li>Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information with clarity</li> </ul>	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Makes some general statements relating to dramatic tension in <i>Oedipus Tyrannus</i></li> <li>Provides limited support from the text</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</li> <li>Demonstrates a limited ability to structure ideas and information</li> </ul>	1–2

**Answers could include:**

- In the first extract, Creon, having returned from Delphi, reports Apollo’s command to drive the pollution from the city. This prompts Oedipus to seek Laius’ murderer, on whom he lays a curse.
- In the second extract, Oedipus expresses his determination to carry out this task.
- In the third extract, Teiresias tells Oedipus directly that he is blind to the truth.
- The dramatic tension in *Oedipus Tyrannus* arises from the development of these themes, as Oedipus’ single-minded determination leads him at last to discover the truth about himself and confront his inevitable destiny.
- The dramatic tension also arises from Oedipus’ journey of self-discovery because the audience already knows the story, but is engrossed in his awakening to the truth.
- As the play proceeds, the more persistent Oedipus becomes in his quest to uncover the truth, the more obstinate he becomes and unwilling to accept advice. Tension arises from this dramatic irony.
- Dramatic tension arises as the characters grapple with the question of what is truth and what are its benefits. Seeking the identity of Laius’ murderer is meant to produce a positive outcome such as healing of the land. In Oedipus’ case, however, the search for truth leads to physical and emotional harm: Iocasta kills herself, Oedipus’ self-discovery leads to physical blindness, and a bleak future is anticipated for their children.

### Section III — Unseen Texts

#### Question 7 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the mood	1

*Sample answer:*

Imperative

#### Question 7 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the word	1

*Sample answer:*

με

#### Question 7 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the word	1

*Sample answer:*

ὄν

**Question 7 (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 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)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies the grounds on which Oedipus claims he is being forced to leave</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Oedipus claims that the Chorus is afraid of him because they know what happened to his father and mother.

**Question 8 (a)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the subject	1

*Sample answer:*

ὄσα

**Question 8 (b)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the mood	1

*Sample answer:*

Optative

**Question 8 (c)**

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the word	1

*Sample answer:*

συνεβούλευσε

**Question 8 (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 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)**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies TWO appropriate features</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

***Answers could include:***

- Inclusion of vivid detail
- Focus on a particular individual
- Use of a punchline.

# 2017 HSC Classical Greek Continuers Mapping Grid

## Section I — Prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1 (a)	5	Herodotus VI	H1.1, H1.3
1 (b)	5	Herodotus VI	H1.1, H1.3
2 (a)	3	Herodotus VI	H1.1, H2.3
2 (b) (i)	2	Herodotus VI	H1.1, H2.3
2 (b) (ii)	4	Herodotus VI	H1.1, H2.3
2 (c)	6	Herodotus VI	H1.1, H2.2, H2.3
3	10	Herodotus VI	H1.1, H2.3, H3.1, H3.2

## Section II — Prescribed Text

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

## Section III — Unseen Texts

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
7 (a)	1	Sophocles <i>Oedipus at Colonus</i>	H1.1, H2.1
7 (b)	1	Sophocles <i>Oedipus at Colonus</i>	H1.1, H2.1
7 (c)	1	Sophocles <i>Oedipus at Colonus</i>	H1.1, H2.1
7 (d)	10	Sophocles <i>Oedipus at Colonus</i>	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3
7 (e)	2	Sophocles <i>Oedipus at Colonus</i>	H1.1, H3.1
8 (a)	1	Herodotus VII	H1.1, H2.1
8 (b)	1	Herodotus VII	H1.1, H2.1
8 (c)	1	Herodotus VII	H1.1, H2.1
8 (d)	10	Herodotus VII	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3
8 (e)	2	Herodotus VII	H1.1, H2.2