

2019 HSC Classical Greek Continuers Marking Guidelines

Section I — Prescribed Text

Question 1 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translates the extract into fluent and idiomatic English• Demonstrates a clear and consistent understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract• Demonstrates a clear understanding of the author's meaning	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translates most of the extract into fluent and idiomatic English• Demonstrates a good understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract• Demonstrates a good understanding of the author's meaning	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translates some of the extract into fluent English• Demonstrates some understanding of the author's meaning	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translates some structures into accurate English• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the author's meaning	1

Question 1 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates the extract into fluent and idiomatic English • Demonstrates a clear and consistent understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the author's meaning 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates most of the extract into fluent and idiomatic English • Demonstrates a good understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract • Demonstrates a good understanding of the author's meaning 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some of the extract into fluent English • Demonstrates some understanding of the author's meaning 	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some structures into accurate English • Demonstrates a limited understanding of the author's meaning 	1

Question 2 (a) (i)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies αὐτὸν 	1

Sample answer:

Eratosthenes

Question 2 (a) (ii)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear explanation of how Lysias aims to gain the support of the jurors in this extract Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract 	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of how Lysias aims to gain the support of the jurors in this extract Supports the answer with some appropriate references to the extract 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts to explain how Lysias aims to gain the support of the jurors in this extract Makes some reference to the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Lysias aims to gain the support of the jurors by appealing to their memory of disastrous recent experiences. He implies that Eratosthenes will not be able to contradict their own recollection of citizens killed, ships surrendered and fortifications destroyed by the Thirty. The series of direct questions addressed to the jurors includes exaggeration and economy with the truth, being aimed at arousing their anger against the Thirty.

Question 2 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear explanation of how Lysias' language enhances the characterisation of Theramenes Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of how Lysias' language enhances the characterisation of Theramenes Supports the answer with some appropriate references to the extract 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes some general statements relating to the question Makes some reference to the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Lysias' choice of vocabulary expressing moral judgement highlights his view of Theramenes as being concerned with his own reputation to the exclusion of all else. The opening statement of this extract (καὶ ἕως μὲν ἐπιμᾶτο, πιστὸν ἑαυτὸν τῇ πόλει παρείχεν) links his high reputation to his loyalty. When he saw others gain favour, his jealousy (φθόνον) of them and fear (δέος) of the people caused him to change loyalties; the emotive impact of the statement is intensified by the use of parallelism and contrast. In an attempt to regain the favour of the people (βουλόμενος δὲ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ πλήθει δοκεῖν πιστὸς εἶναι) he accused and put to death his best friends (φιλιτάτους); the use of the superlative conveys a sense of outrage at such a callous action. The climax of this extract neatly emphasises through strong emotive language his villainy (εἰς τοσοῦτον δὲ κακίας ἦλθεν) and the lengths to which his concern for his reputation led him: enslaving the people (ὑμᾶς κατεδουλώσατο) and destroying his friends (τοὺς φίλους ἀπώλεσε).

Question 2 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear explanation of how rhetorical devices reinforce Lysias' argument in this extract Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of how rhetorical devices reinforce Lysias' argument in this extract Supports the answer with some appropriate references to the extract 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes some general statements relating to the question Makes some reference to the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Lysias' argument in this extract is that the Athenians should seize the opportunity they now have to condemn Eratosthenes and those who ruled with him. Extended use of contrast, balance and repetition reinforces the points he makes.

First a series of clauses depending on δεῖ urges the jurors not to be merciful but to punish, and not to replace strength in victory with weakness in voting. Further he warns against gratitude for promises rather than anger at deeds done, rescinding condemnation of the Thirty and spurning the opportunity for punishment provided by Fortune.

Lysias' points are strongly reinforced by repeated μὲν ... δὲ with balanced participles (μαχομένους <μὲν> ... ψηφίζομένους δὲ, ἀποῦσι μὲν ... παρόντας δ') and contrasting comparatives (κρείττους ... ἥτιους). Most notable is the constant repetition of μή / μηδὲ (δεῖ ... μὴ εἶναι, μηδὲ ... εἶναι, then with imperatives μηδ' ... ἴστε, μηδ' ... ἐπιβουλεύετε, μηδὲ ... βοηθήσητε). These rhetorical devices produce a series of forceful injunctions to the effect of "**Don't** do this, **but** do that!"

Question 3

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of how the presentation of Lysias' case is affected by his personal experiences and political views Substantiates points with detailed references to the extracts and to the rest of the speech Composes a well-organised and coherent response 	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear explanation of how the presentation of Lysias' case is affected by his personal experiences and political views Substantiates points with appropriate references to the extracts and to the rest of the speech Composes a structured response 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of how the presentation of Lysias' case is affected by his personal experiences and political views Provides some support with references to the extracts and to the rest of the speech Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information with clarity 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes some aspects of the presentation of Lysias' case Includes some general statements relating to the question Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies some isolated relevant information relating to the question Demonstrates a limited ability to structure ideas and information 	1–2

Answers could include:

- The first extract refers to Lysias's personal experience, an encounter with members of the Thirty who came to his house to arrest him as one of ten targets (ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς δέκα συλλαβεῖν). The subsequent arrest and murder of his brother Polemarchus is the trigger for Lysias's prosecution of Eratosthenes.
- Lysias makes it very clear from the beginning of the speech (Section 1) that his target is not Eratosthenes alone, but all of the Thirty and their monstrous deeds for which all Athenians have grounds for anger against them.
- Thus it is clear that Lysias presents his case in a political context concerning what should happen to the surviving members of the Thirty.
- Continuing from the first extract, Lysias recounts in some detail the sequence of events leading to the murder of Polemarchus. The vivid narrative indicates the deep personal effect on Lysias and the intense animosity that he feels towards Eratosthenes who could have allowed his brother to escape (Section 26). This is the strongest personal motive for his prosecution of Eratosthenes, though there appears to be little evidence to link Eratosthenes with the actual murder.
- Lysias proceeds to examine Eratosthenes's whole career, linking him with opponents of the democracy. The focus is now clearly political rather than personal.
- Lysias counters a possible argument that Eratosthenes was an associate of the moderate Theramenes by attacking the character of Theramenes, providing an opportunity to emphasise the sufferings of all Athenians under the oligarchs.
- The final section of the speech, illustrated by the second extract, concentrates on persuading the jurors to take revenge for all the wrongs that they have suffered by condemning Eratosthenes. The rhetorical flourishes of this extract indicate how Lysias's personal passion has been directed against the Thirty as a whole (eg τοῦτων πονηροτάτων ὄντων).

Section II — Prescribed Text

Question 4 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates the extract into fluent and idiomatic English • Demonstrates a clear and consistent understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the author's meaning 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates most of the extract into fluent and idiomatic English • Demonstrates a good understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract • Demonstrates a good understanding of the author's meaning 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some of the extract into fluent English • Demonstrates some understanding of the author's meaning 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some structures into accurate English • Demonstrates a limited understanding of the author's meaning 	1

Question 4 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates the extract into fluent and idiomatic English • Demonstrates a clear and consistent understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the author's meaning 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates most of the extract into fluent and idiomatic English • Demonstrates a good understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract • Demonstrates a good understanding of the author's meaning 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some of the extract into fluent English • Demonstrates some understanding of the author's meaning 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some structures into accurate English • Demonstrates a limited understanding of the author's meaning 	1

Question 5 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly identifies what this extract conveys about the character of Orestes Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some description of what this extract conveys about the character of Orestes Supports the answer with some reference to the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

This extract conveys the caution of Orestes and his readiness to resort to duplicity. He conceals his identity from Electra (274, 282, 284) and he carefully, yet persistently questions her to determine her readiness to support him (276, 278, 280).

Question 5 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear explanation of the dramatic effect of the lines Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of the dramatic effect of the lines Supports the answer with some appropriate references to the extract 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes some general statements about dramatic effect Makes some reference to the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

The principal dramatic effect of this extract lies in the use of dramatic irony and in the humour Euripides introduces into what ought to be a serious recognition scene. Electra, in response to the old man's evidence from Agamemnon's tomb, makes short shrift of his suggestions, ironically claiming that they are unworthy of a wise man. Her rational viewpoint, expressed through a series of questions, rejects the implication that the lock of hair (527–531) and footprint (534–537) left at the tomb could possibly be Orestes'. There is also inherent dramatic irony, in that the audience knows that these tokens are indeed those of Orestes.

Question 5 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough assessment of the effectiveness of Clytemnestra's argument Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract 	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear assessment of the effectiveness of Clytemnestra's argument Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some assessment of the effectiveness of Clytemnestra's argument Supports the answer with some references to the extract 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes some general statements relating to the question Makes some reference to the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

Clytemnestra employs two arguments, one concerning the sacrifice of Iphigenia and the other Agamemnon's infidelity. She claims that the sacrifice of Iphigenia might have been forgivable had it been for the sake of benefit to the city or her own family (1024–26), but not for saving the unfaithful Helen (1027–29). Yet she could have overlooked the sacrifice had Agamemnon not returned with Cassandra (1030–34). She admits women are foolish (1035), but argues her infidelity is no worse than Agamemnon's, despite the more severe censure a woman attracts (1036–40). She extends this line of reasoning with a rhetorical role-reversal argument, which suggests Agamemnon would have killed her if she had sacrificed Orestes (1041–45). Clytemnestra concludes by admitting she killed Agamemnon with the only help she could find, namely his enemies (1046–48).

Clytemnestra's arguments appear effective at first hearing, but there are unsettling implications which undermine her case. Even though she claims she could have overlooked the sacrifice, the role-reversal argument indicates how significant Iphigenia's death is in determining her actions. When it comes to Agamemnon's infidelity, the implication that her own infidelity was a response to his does not accord with the fact that she took up with Aegisthus well before Agamemnon's return. This strongly suggests that her real and longstanding motivation for killing him was revenge for the sacrifice of Iphigenia.

Question 6

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough assessment of the extent to which Electra's desire for revenge is motivated by the attitude towards Aegisthus expressed in the extract Substantiates points with specific examples drawn from the extract and the rest of the text Composes a well-organised and coherent response 	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear assessment of the extent to which Electra's desire for revenge is motivated by the attitude towards Aegisthus expressed in the extract Substantiates points with appropriate examples drawn from the extract and the rest of the text Composes a structured response 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a basic assessment of the extent to which Electra's desire for revenge is motivated by the attitude towards Aegisthus expressed in the extract Supports points with some references to the extract and the rest of the text Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information with clarity 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes some aspects of Electra's desire for revenge Provides limited support from the text Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies some isolated relevant information Demonstrates a limited ability to structure ideas and information 	1–2

Answers could include:

- In this extract, Electra blames Aegisthus first for her own reduced circumstances, then for depriving Orestes and herself of her father without just cause, then for his adulterous union with Clytemnestra and for killing Agamemnon hero of Troy, implying that Aegisthus himself was a coward because he himself did not go on the expedition.
- This extract suggests that Electra's reduced circumstances are uppermost in her mind.
- This is consistent with her statements earlier in the play (eg 57–8, 120–4), where it is clear that she links the death of her father with her misery and, at times, clearly names Aegisthus as the murderer (319, 769, 869, 885).
- As a result of the murder of Agamemnon and his adulterous union with Clytemnestra, Aegisthus delights in his power and insults the memory of Agamemnon (318–331). Electra has been deprived of her home and married off by Aegisthus to a man of low status (266–69).
- These are all strong motives for Electra to seek revenge on Aegisthus, but another important factor is her attitude towards her mother, Clytemnestra. Electra's resentment toward her mother is obvious (60–3), with Electra even going so far as to suggest that she would join Orestes in murdering Clytemnestra (278–9), thereby implying that the mother is equally responsible for all her and Orestes' woes. Clytemnestra is benefiting from Agamemnon's expedition to Troy in the form of the Asian slave girls who wait upon her and other precious items taken as booty (314–318).
- Electra counters Clytemnestra's self-justification for her actions, spelling out her attitude in some detail that her mother's behaviour has been disgraceful (1060–86) (eg in concern for her own beauty 1069–1075) and the fact that she could have behaved better than

Helen did (1083–1085). She goes so far as to say that Clytemnestra deserves to be killed (1086–1096).

- Consideration of Electra's words and actions throughout the play shows that her desire for revenge is closely linked to her condemnation of Aegisthus in the extract. Her strong desire to take vengeance on Clytemnestra as well, despite Orestes' hesitation (967–978), reveals the extent to which Electra is driven primarily by her deep resentment at her reduced circumstances.

Section III — Unseen Texts

Question 7 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains the use of the genitive case 	1

Sample answer:

Depending on τίς

Question 7 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the word 	1

Sample answer:

γάμος

Question 7 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the mood 	1

Sample answer:

Optative

Question 7 (d)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates the extract into clear and fluent English • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the overall sense of the extract 	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates most of the extract into clear and fluent English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract • Demonstrates an understanding of the overall sense of the extract 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some of the extract into fluent English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of some of the extract • Demonstrates some understanding of the content of the extract 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates parts of the extract into fluent English • Demonstrates basic understanding of the content of the extract 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates isolated words and phrases into English • Demonstrates a limited understanding of the content of the extract 	1–2

Question 7 (e)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies TWO appropriate Greek words or phrases 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1

Answers could include:

Two of: ἀπέπτυσ' μῦθον
 ὦ τάλαιν' ἐγώ
 μεμηνῶς ἄρα τυγχάνει πόσις
 ἦκεις ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ

Question 8 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Explains the use of the genitive case	1

Sample answer:

Depending on ὑπὲρ

Question 8 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Explains the use of the infinitive	1

Sample answer:

Used in indirect statement

Question 8 (c)

Criteria	Marks
• Identifies the noun	1

Sample answer:

συνδίκους

Question 8 (d)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates the extract into clear and fluent English • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the overall sense of the extract 	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates most of the extract into clear and fluent English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of most of the extract • Demonstrates an understanding of the overall sense of the extract 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some of the extract into fluent English • Demonstrates an understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of some of the extract • Demonstrates some understanding of the content of the extract 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates parts of the extract into fluent English • Demonstrates basic understanding of the content of the extract 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates isolated words and phrases into English • Demonstrates a limited understanding of the content of the extract 	1–2

Question 8 (e)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies two grounds for sympathy 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides some relevant information 	1

Answers could include:

TWO of the following:

- There is no-one to speak for him or them
- Some kinsmen have died in the war
- Others were executed by the Thirty
- The need to show gratitude to the children of those who died.

2019 HSC Classical Greek Continuers Mapping Grid

Section I — Prescribed Text

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

Section II — Prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
4 (a)	5	Euripides <i>Electra</i>	H1.1, H1.3
4 (b)	5	Euripides <i>Electra</i>	H1.1, H1.3
5 (a)	3	Euripides <i>Electra</i>	H1.1, H2.3
5 (b)	5	Euripides <i>Electra</i>	H1.1, H2.2
5 (c)	7	Euripides <i>Electra</i>	H1.1, H3.1, H3.2
6	10	Euripides <i>Electra</i>	H1.1, H2.2, H2.3, H3.1, H3.2

Section III — Unseen Texts

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
7 (a)	1	Euripides	H1.1, H2.1
7 (b)	1	Euripides	H1.1, H2.1
7 (c)	1	Euripides	H1.1, H2.1
7 (d)	10	Euripides	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3
7 (e)	2	Euripides	H1.1, H2.2
8 (a)	1	Lysias	H1.1, H2.1
8 (b)	1	Lysias	H1.1, H2.1
8 (c)	1	Lysias	H1.1, H2.1
8 (d)	10	Lysias	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3
8 (e)	2	Lysias	H1.1, H3.1