

2019 HSC Classical Greek Extension Marking Guidelines

Section I — Prescribed Text

Question 1

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	8
<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	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translates some of the extract into fluent English• Demonstrates understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of some of the extract• Demonstrates some understanding of the author's meaning	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translates parts of the extract into fluent English• Demonstrates basic understanding of the author's meaning	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translates isolated words and/or phrases into English• Demonstrates a limited understanding of the author's meaning	1

Question 2 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough explanation of how the dramatic effect of the scene is achieved Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear explanation of how the dramatic effect of the scene is achieved Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some explanation of how the dramatic effect of the scene is achieved Supports the answer with some reference to the extract 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes some aspects of the drama of the scene Makes limited reference to the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

The dramatic effect of this scene is achieved by vivid description of the actions of Polyphemus and the reaction of Odysseus and his men, supplemented by gruesome imagery.

287–90: Reference to the silence and pitiless heart of Polyphemus sets a tone of foreboding, followed by the shock of his sudden action (ἀναΐξας) and the killing of two men. The use of ugly guttural sounds suggests the hideousness of the deed, while the short simile (ὥς τε σκύλακας) emphasises the helplessness of the men. The emphatically placed κόπτ' is followed by disgusting detail of the spattered brains.

291–93: Description of the preparation and consumption of the cannibalistic meal adds further disgust, reinforced by another simile which compares Polyphemus to a savage lion (ὥς τε λέων ὄρεσίτροφος).

294–95: The horror of the situation is reinforced by the helplessness of Odysseus and his men (ἀμηχανίη δ' ἔχε θυμόν).

296–98: Polyphemus, replete after his meal, sprawls out in a way which emphasises his size and lack of concern for his visitors.

Question 2 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a thorough assessment of how consistent the characterisation of Polyphemus in this extract is with his presentation in the rest of Book IX Supports the answer with detailed references to the extract 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear assessment of how consistent the characterisation of Polyphemus in this extract is with his presentation in the rest of Book IX Supports the answer with appropriate references to the extract 	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some assessment of how consistent the characterisation of Polyphemus in this extract is with his presentation in the rest of Book IX Supports the answer with some reference to the extract 	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes some aspects of the character of Polyphemus Makes limited reference to the extract 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1

Sample answer:

The characterisation of Polyphemus in this extract contrasts his affection for his favourite ram with his anger at Odysseus. Up to this point in Book IX Polyphemus has been portrayed as wild and uncivilised even amongst the uncivilised tribe of Cyclopes. He shows no concern for the laws of hospitality or respect for the gods and even goes so far as to eat his guests. Despite his size and savagery, he is no match for the wiles of Odysseus, who talked him into drinking the wine and fooled him with a false name.

In this extract Polyphemus addresses his favourite ram in words which express affection not evident previously, showing he is capable of sympathy, if only with an animal, and concern about the ram's change in behaviour. He imagines this to be due to concern for him, completely unaware that it is the weight of Odysseus which is slowing the ram down. Here too he is no match for the wiles of Odysseus. His angry outburst at his blinding and his wish for revenge hark back to his earlier characterisation; his pathetic appeal to the ram to help him locate Odysseus is ironic, since Odysseus is right there.

The speech has some consistency with the earlier presentation, but adds the new element of his capacity for affection, thus arousing pathos in the audience.

Question 3

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a perceptive assessment of how well Odysseus manages the challenges he faces throughout <i>Odyssey IX and X</i> Argues convincingly and substantiates points with specific reference to <i>Odyssey IX and X</i> Composes a logical and cohesive response 	9–10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear assessment of how well Odysseus manages the challenges he faces throughout <i>Odyssey IX and X</i> Constructs a good argument and supports the answer with appropriate reference to <i>Odyssey IX and X</i> Composes a cohesive response 	7–8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some assessment of how well Odysseus manages the challenges he faces throughout <i>Odyssey IX and X</i> Provides some argument and supports the answer with some appropriate reference to <i>Odyssey IX and X</i> Demonstrates some ability to structure ideas and information with clarity 	5–6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes some aspects of the challenges Odysseus faces throughout <i>Odyssey IX and X</i> Makes limited reference to <i>Odyssey IX and X</i> 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:

- Odyssey IX and X* deal with the first stages of Odysseus's return to Ithaca, which is the overall challenge of the *Odyssey*. The situations which he encounters, provide a variety of challenges to his leadership and resourcefulness, and he displays a range of personal qualities in meeting these challenges.

Book IX

- Cicones: the hero of the Trojan War successfully leads his men to sack and loot, but the refusal of his men to leave immediately allows the Cicones to prepare a counterattack which results in the loss of seventy-two men, though all his ships are saved. Odysseus does not show leadership strong enough to overcome the disobedience of his men.
- Lotus eaters: when three men sent to reconnoitre fail to return, Odysseus goes to find them and forces them back to the ship and they leave with no loss. He could not have anticipated this problem, but he did act decisively to resolve it.
- Cyclopes: This was a challenge that Odysseus did not have to face. His curiosity got the better of him and he went exploring, leaving eleven ships at Goat Island and then taking only twelve of his men to the Cyclops's cave. Again, he need not have stayed; disregarding his men's apprehensions, Odysseus stubbornly insisted on satisfying his curiosity and ended up shut in the cave with Polyphemus. Odysseus displays remarkable perspicacity and resourcefulness in engineering their escape from the Cyclops's cave, though with the loss of six men.

Book X

- Aeolus readily offers help to assist with the homeward journey, but when the crew's curiosity and envy drive them to open the bag (of winds not gold) Odysseus can do nothing to rectify the situation. He appealed in vain to Aeolus after they were driven back

to his island. Odysseus himself put this situation down to their own foolishness (ie that of himself and that of his crew). If Odysseus had been open with his men on the contents of the bag, he would not have been put in this situation.

- Laestrygonians: Odysseus remained outside the harbour in which the Laestrygonians destroyed eleven of his ships. He was powerless to help them and could only flee to save his own ship. This was a lucky escape on his part.
- Circe: Faced with the challenge of hearing that half of his men had disappeared, Odysseus resolutely set out to investigate. He encountered Hermes who instructed him on how to proceed. By closely following these instructions, Odysseus succeeded in recovering his men. After enjoying Circe's hospitality for a year, Odysseus yielded to his men's desire to leave for home in which he was assisted by Circe's instructions. The successful outcome of this episode is due to divine assistance rather than Odysseus' own qualities.
- In meeting these challenges, Odysseus did not always demonstrate strong leadership qualities. More often he was motivated by curiosity and stubbornness, leading to serious problems for him and his men. Although he himself is a survivor, he could have done more to ensure the survival of his men, with the consequence that he reached Circe's island with only one of the original twelve ships and without a complete crew. The episode with the Cyclops demonstrates both his curiosity and his stubbornness as well as his innate resourcefulness in outwitting Polyphemus. His boastful taunt of Polyphemus, however, allows the Cyclops to call down the wrath of Poseidon and shows a disregard for possible consequences.

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

Question 4 (a) (i)

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

Sample answer:

Depending on ψυχῆ

Question 4 (a) (ii)

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

Sample answer:

μήτηρ

Question 4 (a) (iii)

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

Sample answer:

In a conditional clause

Question 4 (a) (iv)

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

Question 4 (a) (v)

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

Sample answer:

Odysseus' mother asks how he has come to the house of Hades while he is still alive, and whether he has been home to Ithaca.

Question 4 (b) (i)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates the extract into fluent and coherent English, selecting vocabulary most appropriate to the extract • 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 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates most of the extract into coherent English • Demonstrates a good understanding of the relationship between most words and structures • Demonstrates an understanding of the overall sense of the extract 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates parts of the extract into English • Demonstrates a basic understanding of the relationship between words and structures 	1–2

Question 4 (b) (ii)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates the passage into coherent and accurate Classical Greek • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the relationship between the words and structures of the extract 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates most of the passage into coherent and accurate Classical Greek • Demonstrates a good understanding of the relationship between most words and structures 	3–4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates some structures into Classical Greek • Demonstrates a basic understanding of the relationship between words and structures 	1–2

2019 HSC Classical Greek Extension Mapping Grid

Section I — Prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	8	Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> IX 166–566, X 208-345	H1.2, H1.3
2 (a)	6	Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> IX 166–566, X 208-345	H1.2, H2.3
2 (b)	6	Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> IX 166–566, X 208-345	H1.2, H2.1, H2.3, H2.5
3	10	Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> IX 166–566, X 208-345	H1.2, H2.1, H2.3, H2.4

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
4 (a) (i)	1	Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> XI	H1.3
4 (a) (ii)	1	Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> XI	H1.3
4 (a) (iii)	1	Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> XI	H1.3
4 (a) (iv)	10	Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> XI	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H3.1
4 (a) (v)	2	Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> XI	H1.2, H2.1
4 (b) (i)	5	Homer, <i>Odyssey</i> XI	H1.1, H1.2, H1.3, H3.1
4 (b) (ii)	5	English text for translation	H1.3, H3.1