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91394



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Level 3 Classical Studies, 2016

91394 Analyse ideas and values of the classical world

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 22 November 2016
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse ideas and values of the classical world.	Analyse, in depth, ideas and values of the classical world.	Analyse, with perception, ideas and values of the classical world.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ONE question in this booklet.

If you need more room for your answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Merit

TOTAL

5

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below, **with reference to a named classical literary text**.

Make sure the question you choose suits a classical text that you have studied.

You must answer using extended paragraphs, and may support your answer with bullet points, diagrams and/or annotated sketches.

You must support your answer with relevant evidence from the named classical literary text.

Space for planning has been provided on page 3. Begin your answer on page 4.

Note: *'Characters' in classical literary texts may be mythical, fictional, or historical.*

***EITHER:* QUESTION ONE**

Discuss the extent to which a relationship(s) between characters in a classical text is positively and/or negatively affected by the actions of others.

***OR:* QUESTION TWO**

Discuss the extent to which the identity* of a character(s) in a classical text changes over time.

** Identity may refer to the social, political, religious, environmental, philosophical, and/or military characteristics of the character, and includes how he/she view themselves and are viewed by others.*

***OR:* QUESTION THREE**

Discuss the extent to which the beliefs and/or viewpoints of a character(s) in a classical text restrict his or her actions.

***OR:* QUESTION FOUR**

Discuss the extent to which the actions of a character(s) in a classical text are controlled by external forces*.

** E.g. the socio-political context, religious /supernatural beliefs, other characters, etc.*

Remember you must support your answer with relevant evidence from the named classical literary text.

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Question number: 1

Classical literary text: The Illiad written by Homer

Begin your answer here:

The Illiad is a homeric poem written by Homer. It consists of several historical events of Greek, Roman mythology, and the significance of historic individuals. The poem carries out very detailed and specific information as if Homer witnessed it himself, as some historians may argue that it could be unreliable. Ignoring this it follows several key events in the homeric society which had a huge impact on groups, cities, and individuals. An example is the war ~~against the Trojans~~ between the Trojans and Achaeans which both carry two significant figures in their history as they fought each other to death but the outcome was already decided by fate. These two figures being Hector of prince of the Trojans and Achilles the best fighter in the army of Achaeans. These two individuals carried many values and described by Homer they both learn many things, as they also are both heavily favoured by gods and receive divine intervention.

Hector as described ~~in the~~ by Homer is a noble individual who carried good morals as he fought for his kingdom. As he was regarded as the best warrior of all Trojans and prince of the Trojans as well. As he was one of the many ^{children} ~~princes~~ that the Trojans including, Paris. But Paris was described as a coward. Hector was born under King Priam and Queen

Hecuba. Hector had a huge impact on society as he was said that he was able to rival against the mighty Achilles, who is said to have unrivalled power and people who stand against him will perish by his hands. Hector was also favoured by gods, examples being Apollo who looked after the city of Troy and Athena who was said to disguised herself to tell Hector's fate which was to die to Achilles hand. He didn't exactly receive divine intervention as many of his battles weren't influenced by gods whatsoever and was still recognised as a heroic figure after the collapse of Troy.

Achilles as described by Homer is the mightiest warrior of all, he possesses carries godlike strength, unrivalled power, and brings no mercy to his enemies. Achilles was an iconic figure, especially in the Iliad as it seemed that Homer showed bias towards him, but really that was not the case.

Because of the events he's been successfully been through, especially the the Fall of Rome where he took part in as he refused to aid Agamemnon because his prize was stolen from him and created a grudge. This being also where divine intervention was seen where Athena prevents Achilles ~~from~~ ^{from} killing Agamemnon by pulling his hair. ~~down~~ Achilles at first refused to fight for the Achaeans but was provoked by the death of his friend, Patroclus this causing him to be enraged and furious and demanded to see King Priam for reason but denied.

He then puts all the blame towards Hector and ends up killing him as a result //

The battle of Hector and Achilles already decided what by fate. Hector was well aware of this and was scared and nervous. Even knowing he still went up against him because he was aware that you can't escape fate especially after it's been decided. Achilles standing in the front gate by himself yelling Hector's name demanding for a duel proceed. The battle carried out and Hector proved his rivalry but was stabbed and defeated by the mighty Achilles. ~~At~~ King Priam, including the queen and wife swept at sorrow and devastated as Hector fell down onto the ground. Achilles then tied his body to his chariot and dragged it for 12 straight days and finally decided to return his body to be buried properly which then lead to the fall of Troy //

In conclusion the battle was ~~even~~ decided even before it started. In the Illiad Homer describes fate is something you can't escape or avoid because you will either receive good or a negative outcome. There were two outcomes for this event a positive one for the Achaeans as they achieved victory on defeating Hector and taking over Troy and as for Troy they lost their best warrior and lead to the fall of Troy. The battle caused major conflict but in the end fate is something you can't escape //

because its been decided by the gods. This however
affecting both societies, which are the people down on
earth and the gods themselves //

MS

Merit exemplar 2016

Subject:	Classical Studies	Standard:	91394	Total score:	5
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
1	5	<p>This is an M5 as the candidate's analysis of the ideas and values relating to the relationships between characters is informed. The discuss the positive and negative aspects of the relationship between Hector and Achilles and how these were in affected by the actions of deities. The candidate has used primary evidence of specific relevance to support points made; passages from the epic poem are discussed well. A conclusion is drawn connecting the inevitability of the outcomes of the war and the relationship between Hector and Achilles.</p> <p>For M6, the candidate would have needed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop this response in greater depth (it is very brief)• Broaden the focus beyond the actions of the deities to include others who positively and/or negatively affected the relationship (such as other rulers, their armies)			