BOARD OF STUDIES

NEW SOUTH WALES

2013

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION**

Classical Greek Extension

Total marks – 50

Section I) Pages 2–5

30 marks
- Attempt Questions 1–3
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

Section II) Pages 6–7

20 marks
- Attempt Question 4
- Allow about 50 minutes for this section

General Instructions
- Reading time – 10 minutes
- Working time – 1 hour and 50 minutes
- Write using black or blue pen Black pen is preferred

Section I — Prescribed Text – Homer, *Iliad* XXII and XXIV

30 marks
Attempt Questions 1–3
Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Question 1 (8 marks)

Translate the following extract into ENGLISH. **8**

     ὣς φάτο, τῷ δ᾽ ἄρα πατρὸς ὑφ᾽ ἵμερον ὦρσε γόοιο·
ἁψάμενος δ᾽ ἄρα χειρὸς ἀπώσατο ἦκα γέροντα.
τὼ δὲ μνησαμένω ὁ μὲν Ἕκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο
κλαῖ᾽ ἀδινά, προπάροιθε ποδῶν Ἀχιλῆος ἐλυσθείς,   510
αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς κλαῖεν ἑὸν πατέρ᾽, ἄλλοτε δ᾽ αὖτε
Πάτροκλον· τῶν δὲ στοναχὴ κατὰ δώματ᾽ ὀρώρει.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥα γόοιο τετάρπετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
καί οἱ ἀπὸ πραπίδων ἦλθ᾽ ἵμερος ἠδ᾽ ἀπὸ γυίων,
αὐτίκ᾽ ἀπὸ θρόνου ὦρτο, γέροντα δὲ χειρὸς ἀνίστη,   515
οἰκτείρων πολιόν τε κάρη πολιόν τε γένειον,
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"ἆ δείλ᾽, ἦ δὴ πολλὰ κάκ᾽ ἄνσχεο σὸν κατὰ θυμόν.
πῶς ἔτλης ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἐλθέμεν οἶος,
ἀνδρὸς ἐς ὀφθαλμούς, ὅς τοι πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς   520
υἱέας ἐξενάριξα; σιδήρειόν νύ τοι ἦτορ.
ἀλλ᾽ ἄγε δὴ κατ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἕζευ ἐπὶ θρόνου, ἄλγεα δ᾽ ἔμπης
ἐν θυμῷ κατακεῖσθαι ἐάσομεν ἀχνύμενοί περ·
οὐ γάρ τις πρῆξις πέλεται κρυεροῖο γόοιο.
ὣς γὰρ ἐπεκλώσαντο θεοὶ δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι,   525
ζώειν ἀχνυμένοις· αὐτοὶ δε τ᾽ ἀκηδέες εἰσί.

HOMER *Iliad* XXIV 507–526

Question 2 (12 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

Read the extracts, then answer the questions that follow. Use the extracts and your knowedge of the text in your answers.

(a)
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ὣς φάτο, κώκυσεν δὲ γυνὴ καὶ ἀμείβετο μύθῳ·   200
"ὤ μοι, πῇ δή τοι φρένες οἴχονθ᾽, ᾗς τὸ πάρος περ
ἔκλε᾽ ἐπ᾽ ἀνθρώπους ξείνους ἠδ᾽ οἷσιν ἀνάσσεις;
πῶς ἐθέλεις ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἐλθέμεν οἶος,
ἀνδρὸς ἐς ὀφθαλμούς, ὅς τοι πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς
υἱέας ἐξενάριξε; σιδήρειόν νύ τοι ἦτορ.   205
εἰ γάρ σ᾽ αἱρήσει καὶ ἐσόψεται ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,
ὠμηστὴς καὶ ἄπιστος ἀνὴρ ὅ γε, οὔ σ᾽ ἐλεήσει
οὐδέ τί σ᾽ αἰδέσεται. νῦν δὲ κλαίωμεν ἄνευθεν
ἥμενοι ἐν μεγάρῳ· τῷ δ᾽ ὥς ποθι μοῖρα κραταιὴ
γεινομένῳ ἐπένησε λίνῳ, ὅτε μιν τέκον αὐτή,   210
ἀργίποδας κύνας ἆσαι, ἑῶν ἀπάνευθε τοκήων,
ἀνδρὶ πάρα κρατερῷ, τοῦ ἐγὼ μέσον ἧπαρ ἔχοιμι
ἐσθέμεναι προσφῦσα· τότ᾽ ἄντιτα ἔργα γένοιτο
παιδὸς ἐμοῦ· ἐπεὶ οὔ ἑ κακιζόμενόν γε κατέκτα,
ἀλλὰ πρὸ Τρώων καὶ Τρωιάδων βαθυκόλπων   215
ἑσταότ᾽, οὔτε φόβου μεμνημένον οὔτ᾽ ἀλεωρῆς."

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HOMER *Iliad* XXIV 200–216

  (i)   Outline the context of this extract.   **2**

 (ii)   Explain how the intensity of the speaker's emotions is revealed in this extract.   **4**

Question 2 continues on page 4

Question 2 (continued)

(b)
    οἱ δ᾽ ἐπεὶ οὖν μέγα σῆμα παρὲξ Ἴλοιο ἔλασσαν,
    στῆσαν ἄρ᾽ ἡμιόνους τε καὶ ἵππους, ὄφρα πίοιεν,   350
    ἐν ποταμῷ· δὴ γὰρ καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἤλυθε γαῖαν.
    τὸν δ᾽ ἐξ ἀγχιμόλοιο ἰδὼν ἐφράσσατο κῆρυξ
    Ἑρμείαν, ποτὶ δὲ Πρίαμον φάτο φώνησέν τε·
    "φράζεο, Δαρδανίδη· φραδέος νόου ἔργα τέτυκται.
    ἄνδρ᾽ ὁρόω, τάχα δ᾽ ἄμμε διαρραίσεσθαι ὀίω.   355
    ἀλλ᾽ ἄγε δὴ φεύγωμεν ἐφ᾽ ἵππων, ἤ μιν ἔπειτα
    γούνων ἁψάμενοι λιτανεύσομεν, αἴ κ᾽ ἐλεήσῃ."
     ὣς φάτο, σὺν δὲ γέροντι νόος χύτο, δείδιε δ᾽ αἰνῶς,
    ὀρθαὶ δὲ τρίχες ἔσταν ἐνὶ γναμπτοῖσι μέλεσσι,
    στῆ δὲ ταφών.   360

HOMER *Iliad* XXIV 349–360

 (i) Describe Hermes as he appears at this point.   **2**

 (ii) Explain how the language of this extract contributes to the dramatic **4**
    effect of this encounter.

End of Question 2

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:
- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the prescribed text relevant to the question
- present a logical and cohesive response to the question, supported by references to the text

Question 3 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

In what ways do the events of *Iliad* Book XXII anticipate those of Book XXIV?   **10**

Please turn over

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

20 marks
Attempt Question 4
Allow about 50 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

In your translations you will be assessed on how well you:
■ demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between English and Homeric or Classical Greek with regard to language structure
■ convey meaning accurately and idiomatically
■ demonstrate your understanding of the appropriate Greek style

Question 4 (20 marks) Use a SEPARATE writing booklet.

(a) Read the extract, then answer the questions that follow.

Hera urges Zeus not to rescue his son Sarpedon, who is fighting Patroclus

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HOMER *Iliad* XVI 441–458

Question 4 continues on page 7

πεπρωμένος	*doomed, fated*
δυσηχής	*ill-sounding*
ἔρδω	*to do, act*
ὑσμίνη ἡ	*combat, conflict*
κότος ὁ	*anger, resentment*
Μενοιτιάδης	*son of Menoitius*
δαμάζω (aor pass ἐδάμην)	*to overpower, conquer*
πέμπειν (line 454)	= *infinitive for imperative*
ἥδυμος	*sweet, pleasant*
Λυκίη ἡ	*Lycia (a region in Asia Minor)*
ταρχύω	*to bury*
ἔτης ὁ	*kinsman, friend*
στήλη ἡ	*gravestone*
γέρας τό	*honour, privilege, reward*

(i)   Why is πέμψῃς (line 445) in the subjunctive mood?   **1**

(ii)   With which word does πολλοὶ (line 448) agree?   **1**

(iii)   What form of the verb is ἔασον (line 451)?   **1**

(iv)   Translate into ENGLISH lines 441–452 of the extract (ἄνδρα... δαμῆναι).   **10**

(v)   How, according to Hera, would Zeus set a precedent by rescuing Sarpedon?   **2**

(b)   Answer EITHER part (i) OR part (ii).

(i)   Translate into ENGLISH lines 453–458 of the extract (αὐτὰρ... θεῶν τε).   **5**

OR

(ii)   Translate the following passage into CLASSICAL GREEK.   **5**

When day came, the Syracusans and their allies realised that the Athenians had departed unnoticed and blamed Gylippus for allowing them to escape. Pursuing them quickly, they soon caught up with them and attacked them so strongly that they overcame many. Then the Syracusans sent the cavalry to capture those who had fled in confusion.

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