



**B O A R D O F S T U D I E S**  
NEW SOUTH WALES

**2002**

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATION**

# Classical Greek Extension

## General Instructions

- Reading time – 10 minutes
- Working time – 1 hour and 50 minutes
- Write using black or blue pen

**Total marks – 50**

**Section I** Pages 2–4

**35 marks**

- Attempt Questions 1–2
- Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

**Section II** Pages 6–7

**15 marks**

- Attempt either Question 3 or Question 4
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

## Section I — Prescribed Text – Homer, *Iliad* XXIV

35 marks

Attempt Questions 1–2

Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

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

---

In Question 1 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the text by translating into idiomatic and fluent English
  - interpret the relationship between words and structures
  - analyse language and/or contextual features of the prescribed extract
- 

**Marks**

**Question 1** (25 marks)

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

παῖδες μὲν πατέρ' ἀμφὶ καθήμενοι ἔνδοθεν ἀύλης  
δάκρυσιν εἶματ' ἔφυρον, ὃ δ' ἐν μέσσοισι γεραιὸς  
ἐντυπὰς ἐν χλαίνῃ κεκαλυμμένος· ἀμφὶ δὲ πολλὴ  
κόπρος ἔην κεφαλῇ τε καὶ ἀύχενι τοῖο γέροντος,  
τὴν ῥα κυλινδόμενος καταμήσατο χερσὶν ἐῆσι.  
θυγατέρες δ' ἀνὰ δάματ' ἰδὲ νυοὶ ὠδύροντο,  
τῶν μιμησκόμεναι, οἳ δὴ πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ  
χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀργείων κέατο ψυχὰς ὀλέσαντες.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| (i) Translate the extract into ENGLISH.                          | <b>5</b> |
| (ii) Identify <i>παῖδες</i> and <i>πατέρ'</i> in the first line. | <b>1</b> |
| (iii) How does Homer portray a picture of grief in this extract? | <b>3</b> |

**Question 1 continues on page 3**

## Question 1 (continued)

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

"μηκέτι νῦν μ' ἐρέθιζε, γέρον· νοέω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς  
 Ἴκτορά τοι λῦσαι· Διόθεν δέ μοι ἄγγελος ἦλθε  
 μήτηρ, ἣ μ' ἔτεκεν, θυγάτηρ ἀλίιοιο γέροντος·  
 καὶ δὲ σὲ γινώσκω, Πρίαμε, φρεσίν, οὐδέ με λήθεις,  
 ὅττι θεῶν τίς σ' ἦγε θεὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.  
 οὐ γάρ κε τλαίη βροτὸς ἐλθέμεν, οὐδέ μάλ' ἠβῶν,  
 ἐς στρατόν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν φυλακοὺς λάθοι, οὐδέ κ'  
 ὄχηα  
 ῥεῖα μετοχλίσσειε θυράων ἡμετεράων.  
 τῶ νῦν μή μοι μᾶλλον ἐν ἄλγεσι θυμὸν ὀρίνης,  
 μή σε, γέρον, οὐδ' αὐτὸν ἐνὶ κλισίησιν ἐάσω  
 καὶ ἰκέτην περ ἐόντα, Διὸς δ' ἀλίτωμαι ἐφετμάς."

- |       |  |           |
|-------|--|-----------|
| (i)   | Translate the extract into ENGLISH.                                | <b>10</b> |
| (ii)  | Account for Achilles' sudden change of mood at this point.         | <b>2</b>  |
| (iii) | Discuss the significance of ἰκέτην in the context of this extract. | <b>4</b>  |

**End of Question 1**

---

In Question 2 you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate an understanding of the prescribed text
  - present an argument supported by references to the text
- 

**Marks**

**Question 2** (10 marks)

Write an essay on ONE of the following topics

- (a) ‘The gods are, in general, part of Homer’s mechanism for preparing future events.’ (K. J. Dover) **10**

Discuss this statement in relation to Book XXIV of Homer’s *Iliad*.

**OR**

- (b) Few people who have read Homer’s *Iliad* can have failed to notice the frequent use of ‘stock’ epithets. **10**

Discuss Homer’s use of epithets in *Iliad* XXIV.

BLANK PAGE

**Please turn over**

## Section II — Non-prescribed Text

15 marks

Attempt either Question 3 or Question 4

Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet.

---

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate your understanding of the relationship between Classical Greek and English in language structure
  - convey meaning accurately and idiomatically
  - demonstrate your understanding of Homer's style (Applies to Question 3 only)
- 

### Question 3 (15 marks)

Translate the following extract into ENGLISH.

*Phoenix recalls the babyhood of Achilles — the child he never had.*

καί σε τοσοῦτον ἔθηκα, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,  
ἐκ θυμοῦ φιλέων, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεσκες ἅμ' ἄλλω  
οὔτ' ἐς δαῖτ' ἰέναι οὔτ' ἐν μεγάροισι πάσασθαι,  
πρίν γ' ὅτε δῆ σ' ἐπ' ἐμοῖσιν ἐγὼ γούνεσσι καθίσσας  
ὄψου τ' ἄσαιμι προταμῶν καὶ οἶνον ἐπισχῶν.  
πολλάκι μοι κατέδευσας ἐπὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα  
οἴνου ἀποβλύζων ἐν νηπιέῃ ἀλεγεινῇ.  
ὥς ἐπὶ σοὶ μάλα πολλ' ἔπαθον καὶ πολλ' ἐμόγησα,  
τὰ φρονέων, ὃ μοι οὔ τι θεοὶ γόνον ἐξετέλειον  
ἐξ ἐμεῦ· ἀλλὰ σὲ παῖδα, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ  
ποιεύμην, ἵνα μοί ποτ' ἀεικέα λαιγὸν ἀμύνης.

HOMER, *Iliad* IX, 485–495

πάσασθαι	<i>to taste food</i>
ἄσαιμι	<i>I filled (you) up</i>
κατέδευσας	<i>you soaked</i>
ἀποβλύζων	<i>dribbling forth</i>
ἀεικέα	<i>shameful</i>

**OR**

**Question 4** (15 marks)

Translate the passage into CLASSICAL GREEK.

Pheidippides had been sent on a mission by the Athenian commanders to deliver a message to the Spartans. He reached Sparta on the very next day and told the Spartans that the Athenians wanted them to come and help at Marathon, and they should not just stand by and do nothing while such a great city was being crushed by foreigners. He added that Eretria had already been enslaved and Greece was the weaker from the loss.

**End of paper**

BLANK PAGE