



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

**2003**

**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 *Odyssey* XIX

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.

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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
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Marks

Question 1 (25 marks)

(a) Translate the following extract into ENGLISH.

15

Ἦμος δ' ἠριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως,  
βάν ῥ' ἴμεν ἐς θήρην, ἡμὲν κύνες ἠδὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ  
υἰέες Αὐτολύκου· μετὰ τοῖσι δὲ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς  
ἦἴεν· αἰπὺ δ' ὄρος προσέβαν καταειμένον ὕλη  
Παρνησοῦ, τάχα δ' ἴκανον πτύχας ἠνεμοέσσας.  
Ἥελιος μὲν ἔπειτα νέον προσέβαλλεν ἀρούρας  
ἐξ ἀκαλαρρείταιο βαθυρρόου Ὠκεανοῖο,  
οἱ δ' ἐς βῆσσαν ἴκανον ἐπακτῆρες· πρὸ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῶν  
ἴχνη ἔρευωντες κύνες ἦἴσαν, αὐτὰρ ὄπισθεν  
υἰέες Αὐτολύκου· μετὰ τοῖσι δὲ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς  
ἦἴεν ἄγχι κυνῶν, κραδάων δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.  
ἔνθα δ' ἄρ' ἐν λόχμῃ πυκινῇ κατέκειτο μέγας σῦς·  
τὴν μὲν ἄρ' οὐτ' ἀνέμων διάη μένος ὑγρὸν ἀέντων,  
οὔτε μιν Ἥελιος φάεθων ἀκτίσιν ἔβαλλεν,  
οὔτ' ὄμβρος περάσκει διαμπερές· ὥς ἄρα πυκνὴ  
ἦεν, ἀτὰρ φύλλων ἐνέην χύσις ἦλιθα πολλή.  
τὸν δ' ἀνδρῶν τε κυνῶν τε περὶ κτύπος ἦλθε ποδοῖϊν,  
ὡς ἐπάγοντες ἐπῆσαν· ὁ δ' ἀντίος ἐκ ξυλόχοιο,  
φρίξας εὖ λοφιήν, πῦρ δ' ὀφθαλμοῖσι δεδορκώς,  
στῆ ῥ' αὐτῶν σχεδόθεν·

Question 1 continues on page 3

## Question 1 (continued)

- (b) Read the extract, then, without translating, answer the questions that follow.

“τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ πρὸς δώματ’ ἄγων ἐϋ ἐξείνισσα,  
 ἐνδυκέως φιλέων, πολλῶν κατὰ οἶκον ἐόντων·  
 καὶ οἱ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐτάροις, οἱ ἅμ’ αὐτῷ ἔποντο,  
 δημόθεν ἄλφιστα δῶκα καὶ αἴθοπα οἶνον ἀγείρας  
 καὶ βοῦς ἱρεύσασθαι, ἵνα πλησαίαιτο θυμόν.  
 ἔνθα δυώδεκα μὲν μένον ἤματα διῷ Ἀχαιοί·  
 εἴλει γὰρ Βορέης ἄνεμος μέγας οὐδ’ ἐπὶ γαίῃ  
 εἶα ἴστασθαι, χαλεπὸς δέ τις ὄρορε δαίμων·  
 τῇ τρισκαιδεκάτῃ δ’ ἄνεμος πέσε, τοὶ δ’ ἀνάγοντο.”  
 Ἴσκε ψεύδεα πολλὰ λέγων ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα·

- (i) Explain the context of this extract. 2
- (ii) Discuss the significance for *Odyssey* XIX of 3  
 Ἴσκε ψεύδεα πολλὰ λέγων ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα·
- (iii) τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ πρὸς δώματ’ ἄγων ἐϋ ἐξείνισσα, 5  
 ἐνδυκέως φιλέων, πολλῶν κατὰ οἶκον ἐόντων·

What do we learn from *Odyssey* XIX about the practice of hospitality in Homeric times?

**End of Question 1**

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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
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**Marks**

**Question 2** (10 marks)

Write an essay on ONE of the following topics.

- (a) Contrast elements of oral composition with aspects of deliberate literary artistry in *Odyssey* XIX. **10**

**OR**

- (b) Analyse the ways in which the relationship between Odysseus and Penelope is revealed in *Odyssey* XIX. **10**

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**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.

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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 the appropriate Greek style
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### Question 3 (15 marks)

Translate the following extract into ENGLISH.

*When Odysseus has finished bathing, Athene further enhances his appearance.*

αὐτὰρ ἐπειδὴ πάντα λοέσσατο καὶ λίπ' ἄλειψεν,  
ἀμφὶ δὲ εἵματα ἔσσαθ' ἃ οἱ πόρε παρθένος ἀδμῆς·  
τὸν μὲν Ἀθηναίη θῆκεν, Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα,  
μεῖζονά τ' εἰσιδέειν καὶ πάσσονα, καὶ δὲ κάρητος  
οὔλας ἦκε κόμας, ὑακινθίνῳ ἄνθει ὁμοίας.  
ὥς δ' ὅτε τις χρυσὸν περιχεύεται ἀργύρῳ ἀνὴρ  
ἴδρις, ὃν Ἥφαιστος δέδαεν καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη  
τέχνην παντοίην, χαρίεντα δὲ ἔργα τελείει,  
ὣς ἄρα τῷ κατέχευε χάριν κεφαλῇ τε καὶ ὤμοις.  
ἔζετ' ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε κιὼν ἐπὶ θίνα θαλάσσης,  
κάλλει καὶ χάρισι στίλβων· θηεῖτο δὲ κούρη.

HOMER, *Odyssey* VI, 227–237

ἔσσατο	<i>put on</i>
ἀδμῆς	<i>unwed</i>
πάσσονα	<i>sturdier</i>
ἴδρις	<i>skilful</i>
δέδαεν	<i>instructed</i>
στίλβων	<i>shining</i>

OR

**Question 4** (15 marks)

Translate the passage into CLASSICAL GREEK.

When Cleisthenes had appointed a day for the marriage of his daughter, Agariste, he entertained the assembled suitors with music and dancing. Hippocleides danced on the table, and when he was told that he had danced away his marriage, he replied that he did not care. Cleisthenes addressed those present as follows, ‘If I had more daughters, I would be willing to have you all as sons-in-law. As it is, I will give to each of you a talent of silver. Since I have only one child, I betroth her, according to the laws of Athens, to Megacles.’

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