

BOARD OF STUDIES
NEW SOUTH WALES

2012

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
Black pen is preferred

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

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.

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τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδῆς·
"τίς δὲ σύ ἐσσι, φέριστε, τέων δ' ἔξεσσι τοκήων;
ἄς μοι καλὰ τὸν οἶτον ἀπότυμου παιδὸς ἔνισπες·"

τὸν δ' αὐτὲ προσέειπε διάκτορος ἀργεῖφόντης·
"πειρᾶ ἐμεῖο, γεραιέ, καὶ εἴρεαι "Εκτορα δίον·
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ μάλα πολλὰ μάχῃ ἔνι κυδιανείρη
όφθαλμοῖσιν ὅπωπα, καὶ εὗτ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἐλάσσας·
Ἄργείους κτείνεσκε δαΐζων ὁξεί χαλκῷ,
ἡμεῖς δ' ἐσταότες θαυμάζομεν· οὐ γὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
εἴα μάρνασθαι, κεχολωμένος Ἀτρεῖων·

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τοῦ γάρ ἐγὼ θεράπων, μία δ' ἥγαγε νηῦς ἐνεργής·
Μυρμιδόνων δ' ἔξειμι, πατὴρ δέ μοι ἐστι Πολύκτος
ἀφνειὸς μὲν ὅ γ' ἐστί, γέρων δὲ δὴ ώς σύ περ ὀδε.
ἔξ δέ οἱ υῖες ἔασιν, ἐγὼ δέ οἱ ἔβδομός εἰμι·
τῶν μέτα παλλόμενος κλήρῳ λάχον ἐνθάδ' ἔπεσθοι
νῦν δ' ἡλθον πεδίονδ' ἀπὸ νηῶν· ἡώθεν γάρ
θήσονται περὶ ἄστυ μάχην ἐλίκωπες Ἀχαιοί.
ἀσχαλόωσι γάρ οἱ γε καθήμενοι, οὐδὲ δύνανται
ἴσγειν ἐσδυμένους πολέμου βασιλῆς Ἀγαιῶν."

HOMER *Iliad* XXIV 386–404

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

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

(a)

νῦν δὲ μνησώμεθα δόρπου.
καὶ γὰρ τ' ἡγάπομος Νιόβη ἐμνήσατο σίτου,
τῇ περ δώδεκα παῖδες ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ὅλοντο,
ἔξ μὲν θυγατέρες, ἔξ δ' υἱέες ἡβώντες.
τοὺς μὲν Ἀπόλλων πέφνεν ἀπ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο 605
χωόμενος Νιόβῃ, τὰς δ' Ἀρτεμις ιοχέαιρα,
οὕνεκ' ἄρα Λητοῖ ισάσκετο καλλιπαρήῳ·
φῆ δοιὼ τεκέειν, ἡ δ' αὐτὴ γείνατο πολλούς·
τὸ δ' ἄρα, καὶ δοιὼ περ ἐόντ', ἀπὸ πὰντας ὅλεσσαν.
οἵ μὲν ἄρ' ἐννῆμαρ κέατ' ἐν φόνῳ, οὐδέ τις ἥεν 610
κατθάψαι, λαοὺς δὲ λίθους ποίησε Κρονίων·
τοὺς δ' ἄρα τῇ δεκάτῃ θάψαν θεοὶ Οὐρανίωνες.
ἡ δ' ἄρα σίτου μνήσατ', ἐπεὶ κάμε δάκρυ χέουσα.
νῦν δέ που ἐν πέτρῃσιν, ἐν οὔρεσιν οἰοπόλοισιν,
ἐν Σιπύλῳ, ὅθι φασὶ θεάων ἔμμεναι εὐնάς 615
νυμφάων, ἃι τ' ἀμφ' Ἀχελώιον ἐρρώσαντο,
ἐνθα λίθος περ ἐοῦσα θεῶν ἐκ κήδεα πέσσει.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ κοὶ νῷι μεδώμεθα, δῖε γεραιέ,
σίτου·

HOMER *Iliad* XXIV 601–619

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|---|
| (i) Outline the context of this extract. 2 |
| (ii) In what ways is the reference to Niobe relevant to Priam's situation at this point? 4 |

Question 2 continues on page 4

Question 2 (continued)

- (b) "μὴ μ' ἐθέλοντ' ιέναι κατερύκανε, μηδέ μοι αὐτὴ
ὅρνις ἐνὶ μεγάροισι κακὸς πέλευ· οὐδέ με πείσεις.
εἰ μὲν γάρ τίς μ' ἄλλος ἐπιχθονίων ἐκέλευεν,220
ἢ οἳ μάντιές εἰσι θυοσκόοι ἢ ιερῆες,
ψεῦδός κεν φοῖμεν καὶ νοσφιζοίμεθα μᾶλλον·
νῦν δ' αὐτὸς γὰρ ἄκουσα θεοῦ καὶ ἐσέδρακον ἄντην,
εἴμι, καὶ οὐχ ἄλιον ἔπος ἔσσεται. εἰ δέ μοι αἷσα
τεθνάμεναι παρὰ νησὶν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,225
βούλομαι· αὐτίκα γάρ με κατακτείνειν Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἀγκὰς ἐλόντ' ἐμὸν νίόν, ἐπὴν γόου ἐξ ἔρον εῖην."

HOMER *Iliad* XXIV 218–227

ἢ μέν μιν περὶ σῆμα ἔον ἐτάροιο φίλοιο
ἔλκει ἀκηδέστως, ἡώς ὅτε δῆια φανήῃ,
οὐδέ μιν αἰσχύνει· θηοῖο κεν αὐτὸς ἐπελθών,
οἶον ἐερσήεις κεῖται, περὶ δ' αἷμα νένιπται,
οὐδέ ποθι μιαρός· σὺν δ' ἔλκεα πάντα μέμυκεν,420
ὅσσ' ἐτύπη· πολέες γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ χαλκὸν ἔλασσαν.
ὣς τοι κήδονται μάκαρες θεοὶ νῖος ἑοῖο
καὶ νέκυος περ ἐόντος, ἐπεί σφι φίλος περὶ κῆρι.

HOMER *Iliad* XXIV 416–423

How do these extracts contribute to an understanding of the role of the gods
in *Iliad* XXIV?

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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.

ούτε γάρ ἔστ' ἄφρων οὔτ' ἄσκοπος οὔτ' ἀλιτήμων,
ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἐνδυκέως ἵκέτεω πεφιδήσεται ἀνδρός.

HOMER *Iliad* XXIV 186–187

ώμηστὴς καὶ ἅπιστος ἀνὴρ ὁ γε, οὐ σ' ἐλεήσει
οὐδέ τί σ' αἰδέσεται.

HOMER *Iliad* XXIV 207–208

How well do these assessments of Achilles reflect his portrayal throughout *Iliad* XXII **10**
and XXIV?

Please turn over

Section II — Non-prescribed Text

20 marks

Attempt Question 4

Allow about 50 minutes for this section

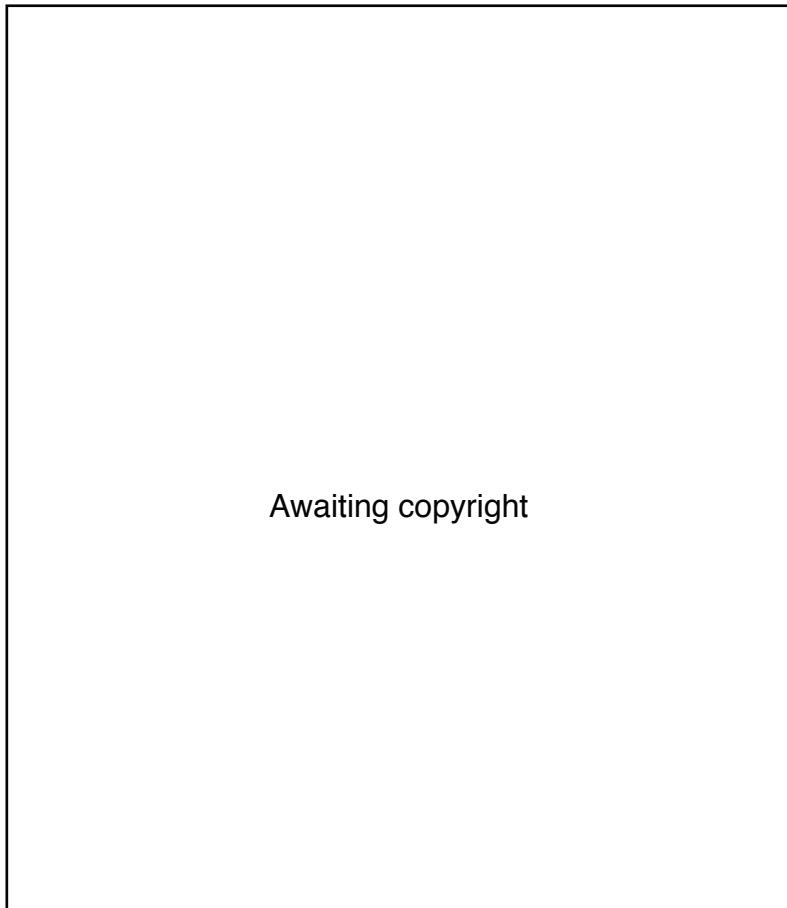
Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

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.



Awaiting copyright

445

450

455

HOMER *Iliad* XXIV 386–404

Question 4 continues on page 7

Question 4 (continued)

μύρομαι	<i>shed tears, lament</i>
ἀγήρως	<i>ageless</i>
ὸιζυρός	<i>wretched, woeful, miserable</i>
δαιδάλεος	<i>skilfully wrought</i>
ἐποχέομαι	<i>be carried upon, ride upon</i>
σαόω	= σφίζω
γλαφυρός	<i>hollow</i>
ἐνσσέλμος	<i>well decked</i>
χαίτη	<i>mane</i>
κονίη	<i>dust</i>
οὐδάσδε	<i>to the ground</i>
ρίμφα	<i>swiftly</i>

- (i) Identify one GREEK word that indicates how many horses there are. **1**
- (ii) Identify the mood of *ἔχητον* (line 445). **1**
- (iii) Which GREEK word is the subject of *ἔρπει* (line 447)? **1**
- (iv) Translate into ENGLISH lines 441–453 of the extract (μυρομένω... γλαφυράς). **10**
- (v) What aspects of Zeus' attitude to the conflict are conveyed in this extract? **2**
- (b) Answer EITHER part (i) OR part (ii).
- (i) Translate into ENGLISH lines 453–458 of the extract (*ἔτι γάρ...* Αχαιούς). **5**

OR

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

When the Athenians had been defeated at Syracuse they were compelled to abandon their ships in order to retreat by land. Nicias urged them to hold on to the hope of safety and bravely to continue the struggle.

“If you escape your enemies now,” he said, “Athens will once again recover its power; it is men that make a city, not walls nor ships.”

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