



NSW Education Standards Authority

2022 HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Classical Greek Extension

**General
Instructions**

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

**Total marks:
50**

Section I – 30 marks (pages 2–5)

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

Section II – 20 marks (pages 6–8)

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

Section I — Prescribed Text – Homer, *Odyssey* XIX and XX

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

Αὐτὰρ ὁ ἐν μεγάρῳ ὑπελείπετο δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
μνηστήρεςσι φόνον σὺν Ἀθήνῃ μερμηρίζων·
αἶψα δὲ Τηλέμαχον ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
“Τηλέμαχε, χρὴ τεύχε’ ἀρήϊα κατθέμεν εἴσω
πάντα μάλ’, αὐτὰρ μνηστῆρας μαλακοῖς ἐπέεσσι 5
παρφάσθαι, ὅτε κέν σε μεταλλῶσιν ποθέοντες·
ἔκ καπνοῦ κατέθηκ’, ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι τοῖσιν ἐώκει,
οἷά ποτε Τροίηνδε κιὼν κατέλειπεν Ὀδυσσεύς,
ἀλλὰ κατήκισται, ὅσσον πυρὸς ἵκετ’ ἀϋτμή.
πρὸς δ’ ἔτι καὶ τόδε μεῖζον ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἔμβαλε δαίμων, 10
μὴ πως οἴνωθέντες, ἔριν στήσαντες ἐν ὑμῖν,
ἀλλήλους τρώσητε καταισχύνητέ τε δαῖτα
καὶ μνηστῶν· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐφέλκεται ἄνδρα σίδηρος.”
ᾧ φάτο· Τηλέμαχος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπείθετο πατρί,
ἐκ δὲ καλεσσάμενος προσέφη τροφὸν Εὐρύκλειαν· 15
“μαῖ’, ἄγε δὴ μοι ἔρυξον ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γυναῖκας,
ὄφρα κεν ἐς θάλαμον καταθείομαι ἔντεα πατρὸς
καλά, τά μοι κατὰ οἶκον ἀκηδέα καπνὸς ἀμέρδει
πατρὸς ἀποιχομένοιο· ἐγὼ δ’ ἔτι νήπιος ἦα.
νῦν δ’ ἐθέλω καταθέσθαι, ἴν’ οὐ πυρὸς ἴζετ’ ἀϋτμή.” 20

Odyssey XIX

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

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

- (a) “νῦν μὲν δὴ μοι, ξεῖνε, πάρος περ ἔων ἔλεεινός,
ἐν μεγάροισιν ἔμοῖσι φίλος τ’ ἔση αἰδοῖός τε·
αὐτὴ γὰρ τάδε εἶματ’ ἐγὼ πόρον, οἷ’ ἀγορεύεις, 255
πτύξασ’ ἐκ θαλάμου, περόνην τ’ ἐπέθηκα φαινήν
κείνῳ ἄγαλμ’ ἔμεναι· τὸν δ’ οὐχ ὑποδέξομαι αὖτις
οἴκαδε νοστήσαντα φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.
τὼ ῥα κακῆ αἴση κοίλης ἐπὶ νηὸς Ὀδυσσεύς
οἴχετ’ ἐποπόμενος Κακοῖλιον οὐκ ὀνομαστήν.” 260
Τὴν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·
“ὦ γύναι αἰδοίη Λαερτιάδεω Ὀδυσῆος,
μηκέτι νῦν χροά καλὸν ἐναίρειο μηδέ τι θυμὸν
τῆκε πόσιν γοόωσα. νεμεσσῶμαί γε μὲν οὐδέν·
καὶ γάρ τις τ’ ἄλλοῖον ὀδύρεται ἄνδρ’ ὀλέσασα 265
κουρίδιον, τῷ τέκνα τέκη φιλότητι μιγεῖσα,
ἧ Ὀδυσῆ’, ὃν φασι θεοῖς ἐναλίγκιον εἶναι.
ἀλλὰ γόου μὲν παῦσαι, ἐμεῖο δὲ σύνθεο μῦθον·
νημερτέως γάρ τοι μυθήσομαι οὐδ’ ἐπικεύσω
ὡς ἤδη Ὀδυσῆος ἐγὼ περὶ νόστου ἄκουσα 270
ἀγχοῦ, Θεσπρωτῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐν πίονι δήμῳ,
ζωοῦ·

Odyssey XIX

Explain what this extract reveals about the character of Odysseus.

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Question 2 continues on page 4

Question 2 (continued)

- (b) ἔνθα δ' ἄρ' ἐν λόχῃ πυκινῇ κατέκειτο μέγας σῦς·
τὴν μὲν ἄρ' οὔτ' ἀνέμων διάη μένος ὑγρὸν ἀέντων, 440
οὔτε μιν Ἥλιος φαέθων ἀκτῖσιν ἔβαλλεν,
οὔτ' ὄμβρος περάσκει διαμπερές· ὧς ἄρα πυκνὴ
ἦεν, ἀτὰρ φύλλων ἐνέην χύσις ἦλιθα πολλή.
τὸν δ' ἀνδρῶν τε κυνῶν τε περὶ κτύπος ἦλθε ποδοῖν,
ὡς ἐπάγοντες ἐπῆσαν· ὁ δ' ἀντίος ἐκ ξυλόχοιο, 445
φρίξας εὔλοφιῆν, πῦρ δ' ὀφθαλμοῖσι δεδορκῶς,
στῆ ῥ' αὐτῶν σχεδόθεν· ὁ δ' ἄρα πρότιστος Ὀδυσσεὺς
ἔσσυτ' ἀνασχόμενος δολιχὸν δόρυ χειρὶ παχείῃ,
οὐτάμεναι μεμαῶς· ὁ δέ μιν φθάμενος ἔλασεν σῦς
γουνὸς ὕπερ, πολλὸν δὲ διήφυσε σαρκὸς ὀδόντι 450
λικριφὶς αἴζας, οὐδ' ὀστέον ἴκετο φωτός.
τὸν δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς οὔτησε τυχῶν κατὰ δεξιὸν ὄμιον,
ἀντικρὺ δὲ διῆλθε φαινοῦ δουρὸς ἀκωκῆ·
καὶ δ' ἔπεσ' ἐν κονίησι μακῶν, ἀπὸ δ' ἔπτατο θυμός.

Odyssey XIX

- (i) What effect upon the audience is achieved by the inclusion of the digression of which this scene is a part? **2**
- (ii) Analyse the means by which Homer enhances the drama of this scene. **6**

End of Question 2

Your answer 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.

Read the extracts and then answer the question that follows.

“ξεῖν’, ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐνθάδ’ ἀνήσεις διὰ νύκτα
δινεύων κατὰ οἶκον, ὀπιπέυσεις δὲ γυναικάς;
ἀλλ’ ἔξελθε θύραζε, τάλαν, καὶ δαιτὸς ὄνησο·
ἢ τάχα καὶ δαλῶ βεβλημένος εἶσθα θύραζε.”

Odyssey XIX 66–69

‘Take your place here and drink your wine in the men’s company.
I myself will defend you against the blows and the insults
of all the suitors. This house does not belong to the people,
but it belongs to Odysseus; he acquired it; this makes it
mine; and so, you suitors, hold back your spirit for insults
and blows, or else there may be a quarrel and fight between us.’

Odyssey XX 262–267

Using these extracts as a starting point, discuss the significance of the treatment of strangers in the narrative of *Odyssey XIX* and *XX*.

10

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.

Your translations 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 and then answer the questions that follow.

Telemachus is not easily convinced

“ἀλλοῖός μοι, ξεῖνε, φάνης νέον ἢ ἐπάροιθεν,
ἄλλα δὲ εἶματ' ἔχεις, καὶ τοι χρῶς οὐκέθ' ὁμοῖος.
ἦ μάλα τις θεός ἐσσι, τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν·
ἀλλ' ἴληθ', ἵνα τοι κεχαρισμένα δώομεν ἱρὰ
ἠδὲ χρύσεια δῶρα, τετυγμένα· φεῖδεο δ' ἡμέων.” 185

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα πολύτλας δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς·
“οὐ τίς τοι θεός εἰμι· τί μ' ἀθανάτοισιν εἴσκεις;
ἀλλὰ πατὴρ τεός εἰμι, τοῦ εἵνεκα σὺ στεναχίζων
πάσχεις ἄλγεα πολλά, βίας ὑποδέγμενος ἀνδρῶν.”

Ἦς ἄρα φωνήσας υἱὸν κύσει, κὰδ δὲ παρειῶν 190
δάκρυον ἦκε χαμᾶζε· πάρος δ' ἔχε νωλεμές αἰεὶ.

Τηλέμαχος δ' — οὐ γάρ πω ἐπέιθετο ὄν πατέρ' εἶναι—
ἔξαυτίς μιν ἔπεσιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπεν·
“οὐ σὺ γ' Ὀδυσσεύς ἐσσι, πατὴρ ἐμός, ἀλλά με δαίμων 195
θέλγει, ὄφρ' ἔτι μᾶλλον ὀδυρόμενος στεναχίζω.

οὐ γάρ πως ἂν θνητὸς ἀνὴρ τάδε μηχανόφθο
ᾧ αὐτοῦ γε νόω, ὅτε μὴ θεὸς αὐτὸς ἐπελθὼν
ῥηϊδίως ἐθέλων θεῖη νέον ἢ ἐγέροντα.
ἦ γάρ τοι νέον ἦσθα γέρον καὶ ἀεικέα ἔσσο·
νῦν δὲ θεοῖσιν ἔοικας, οἳ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσι.” 200

HOMER *Odyssey* XVI 181–200

Question 4 continues on page 7

Question 4 (continued)

ἴληθι	<i>be gracious!</i>
ἱρόν τό	<i>sacrificial offering, sacrifice</i>
φείδομαι (+gen)	<i>I spare</i>
στεναχίζω	<i>I groan, lament</i>
βία ἢ	<i>force, violence</i>
παρειάι αἰ	= παρήϊα τά
χαμᾶζε	<i>to the ground, down</i>
νωλεμές	<i>unceasingly, steadfastly</i>
θέλω	<i>I bewitch, beguile</i>
θνητός	= βροτός
ὄτε μή	<i>'unless'</i>
ἀεικίης, -ές	<i>unseemly, shabby</i>

- (i) What type of pronoun is τοι in line 182? **1**
- (ii) Why is δώομεν (line 184) in the subjunctive mood? **1**
- (iii) Why is ἀνδρῶν (line 189) in the genitive case? **1**
- (iv) Translate into ENGLISH lines 181–193 (ἀλλοῖός μοι... προσέειπεν.) **10**
- (v) Which TWO actions indicate Odysseus' emotional state? **2**

Question 4 continues on page 8

Question 4 (continued)

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

- (i) Translate into ENGLISH lines 194–200 (οὐ σύ γ' Ὀδυσσεύς... ἔχουσι.) of the extract. **5**

OR

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

While Socrates was walking back to Athens with a friend after watching a festival, young men approached him and compelled him to come to their house. When they arrived, they began to discuss the nature of justice. Cephalus spoke with Socrates for some time, but then handed over the discussion to his son Polemarchus because he had to leave in order to carry out sacrifices.

End of paper