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* VI and VII

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

Question 1 (25 marks)

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

"Ὦς ἀρα φωνήσασο ἡγήσατο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη καρπαλίμως· ὡς ἐπείτα μετ’ ἰχνια βαίνε θεόιο.
τὸν δ’ ἄρα Φαίηκες ναυσικλυτοῦ σῶκ ἐνόησαν ἔρχομενον κατά ἀστυ διὰ σφέας· οὐ γὰρ Ἀθήνη
eία ἐνυπλόκομος· δεινή θεός· ἢ ρὰ οἱ ἀχλὴν θεσπεσίην κατέχευε φίλα φρονέουσ’ ἐν ἡμιμῷ.
θαύμαζεν δ’ Ὀδυσεὺς λιμένας καὶ νῆας ἔσας· αὐτὸν θ’ ἤρων ἀγορᾶς καὶ τείχεα μικρὰ
ὕψιλα· σκολόπεσσιν ἀρηρότα· θαύμα ἰδέσθαι.

(i) Translate the extract into ENGLISH.

(ii) Briefly identify the context of the extract.

(iii) Analyse Athena’s role at this point in the narrative.

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Question 1 continues on page 3

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Marks

<table>
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<th>Question 1 (25 marks)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i) Translate the extract into ENGLISH.</td>
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<td>(ii) Briefly identify the context of the extract.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) Analyse Athena’s role at this point in the narrative.</td>
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"Ως εἰπὼν θάμνων ὑπεδύσετο δίος Ὀδυσσεύς, ἐκ πυκνῆς δ’ ὄλης πτόρθον κλάσε χειρὶ παχεὶ φύλλων, ὡς ὑφαίτο περὶ χροὶ μήδεα φωτός. βη δ’ ἱμεν ὡς τε λέον ὀρεσίτροφος ἀλκὶ πεποιθώς, ὡς τ’ εἰσ’ ὑμενος καὶ ὑμενος, ἐν δὲ η ὑμε ημετερότητα αὐτὰρ ὁ βουσὶ καίτερχηται ή ὄιεσιν ἡμετ’ ἀγροτέρας ἐλάφους· κέλεται δὲ ἐ γαστήρ μήλων πειρήσσοντα καὶ ἐς πυκνὸν δόμον ἐλθεῖν· ὡς Ὀδυσσεύς κούρησιν ἐμπλοκάμοιοις ἐμελλέ μίξεσθαι, γυμνός περ ἐὰν· χρειώ γαρ ἰκανε. σμερδαλέος δ’ αὐτῆι φάνη κεκακωμένος ἀλμή· τρέσσαν δ’ ἀλλιδίς ἀλλὴ ἐπ’ ἡμόνας προὐχοῦσας.

(i) Translate the extract into ENGLISH. 9

(ii) Briefly identify the context of the extract. 2

(iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of the simile. 3

End of Question 1
In Question 2 you will be assessed on how well you:
- demonstrate your understanding of the prescribed text
- present an argument supported by references to the text

Question 2 (10 marks)

Write an essay on ONE of the following topics.

(a) Discuss the effect of the interplay of serious and light-hearted elements in *Odyssey* Books VI and VII.

(b) Discuss events in *Odyssey* Books VI and VII which show the stages of Odysseus’ return to his proper place in heroic society.

Marks

10

OR

10
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.

"After offering the Cyclops a gift, Odysseus gives a crafty answer to his question." 

ως ἐφατ’· αὐτάρ ὦι αὐτὶς ἐγὼ πόρον αἴθομα ὁίνον·
τρίς μὲν ἐδοκα φέρον, τρίς δ’ ἔκπειν ἄφραδίησιν.
αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ Κύκλωπα περὶ φρένας ἦλθεν ὁίνος,
καὶ τότε ὥς μην ἔπεσσι προσηύδων μειλιχίους·
’Κύκλωψ, εἰρωτάζει μ’ ὄνομα κλυτόν, αὐτάρ ἐγὼ τοι
ἐξέφευ σὺ δὲ μοι δὸς ἅξεινον, ὥς περ ὑπόστητι.
Οὔτις ἐμοί γ’ ὄνομα: Οὔτιν δὲ με κικλῆσκουσι
μὴτηρ ἢδε πατὴρ ἢδ’ ἄλλοι πάντες ἐτάροι’·
ὡς ἐδάμην, ὁ δὲ μ’ αὐτίκ’ ἀμείβετο νηλεῖ θυμῶν·
’Οὔτιν ἐγὼ πύματον ἐδόμαι μετὰ ὁίς’ ἔταροισι,
τοὺς δ’ ἄλλους πρόσθεν· τὸ δὲ τοι ξεινήμον ἔσται’·

HOMER, Odyssey IX, 360–370

ἄφραδίησιν in his foolishness
ξεινίον gift for a guest
ὑπόστητις you undertook
κικλῆσκω = καλέω
νηλῆς merciless
πύματος last

OR
Question 4 (15 marks)

Translate the passage into CLASSICAL GREEK.

Socrates said that he enjoyed talking to very old people, such as Cephalus, because they had already travelled along the road which he too might have to travel one day and he wanted to learn what the road was like—easy or difficult. Cephalus replied that the road was easy if the mind was at peace with itself. ‘Old age,’ he said, ‘can easily be borne by those who are easy-going; but old age and youth are equally painful to those who are difficult.’

End of paper