

X015/701

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

MONDAY, 25 MAY
9.00 AM – 10.30 AM

CLASSICAL
GREEK
ADVANCED HIGHER
Interpretation

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.



EITHER

SECTION A—Greek Religion

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are three options in question 4.)

Marks

1. Read lines 1–28 of Passage 5 (**Prescribed Text, page 13**).
For what purposes do the gods intervene in the lives of the heroes Hector and Achilles? You may refer to other parts of this passage in your answer. **10**
 2. Read lines 11–44 of Passage 6 (**Prescribed Text, pages 17–18**).
“The unjust and the irreligious they plunge into some sort of mud in the underworld or make them carry water in sieves, . . .”
What points does Adeimantus wish to highlight in his discussion of injustice and religion in this passage? **10**
 3. Read lines 12–37 of Passage 9 (**Prescribed Text, pages 31–32**).
In what ways does Dionysus take advantage of Pentheus in this passage? Support your answer by reference to the text. **10**
 4. **EITHER**
 - (a) From your reading of Homer, Plato and Euripides would you say that these authors were “anti-religion”? **25**

OR

 - (b) In his ideal republic, Plato advocated the censorship of poetry in the teaching of children. Summarise his argument and discuss his views of censorship. Would such censorship be acceptable today? **25**

OR

 - (c) What lessons about religion did Euripides want his audience to learn from the *Bacchae*? **25**
- (55)**
(scaled to 100)

OR
SECTION B—War

Answer all the questions. (Note: there are three options in question 4.)

Marks

1. Read lines 1–49 of Passage 13 (**Prescribed Text, pages 82–83**).
How would 'Thucydides' readers have reacted to his account of the failure of the Sicilian expedition? Support your answer by reference to the text. **10**

2. Read lines 76–130 of Passage 14 (**Prescribed Text, pages 86–87**).
Who is Lamachus and why is he in dispute here with Dikaiopolis? Support your answer by reference to the text. **10**

3. Read lines 1–44 of Passage 16 (**Prescribed Text, pages 94–96**).
By what means of language and style does Euripides express the different attitudes and emotions of Talthybius and Hecuba in this scene? Support your answer by reference to the text. **10**

4. **EITHER**
 - (a) What information do Thucydides, Aristophanes and Euripides provide about the effects of war on ordinary Greek citizens? **25**

OR

 - (b) Thucydides has been praised for his ability to write vivid narratives. Do you gain a real understanding of the part played by the Athenian army which tried to capture Syracuse from your reading of *Book VII*? **25**

OR

 - (c) Do you think that Aristophanes simply wanted to entertain his audience or did he have a serious message about war and those who are caught up in it? **25**

(55)
(scaled to 100)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X015/702

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

MONDAY, 25 MAY
10.40 AM – 12.05 PM

CLASSICAL
GREEK
ADVANCED HIGHER
Translation

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2

and

either Question 3 **or** Question 4.



EITHER

1. Translate into English:

Marks

The Spartan ephor, Sthenelaidas, argues that Athens' services to Greece should not stop Sparta acting to punish the Athenians for the wrongs that they are currently inflicting on Sparta's allies.

- τους μεν λογους τους πολλους των Ἀθηναίων οὐ γινώσκω·
ἐπαινεσαντες γὰρ πολλὰ ἑαυτοὺς οὐδαμοῦ ἀντειπον ὥς οὐκ
ἀδικοῦσι τοὺς ἡμετέρους ξυμμαχοὺς καὶ τὴν Πελοποννησον· καίτοι
εἰ πρὸς τοὺς Μηδούς ἐγενοντο ἀγαθοὶ τότε, πρὸς δ' ἡμᾶς κακοὶ νυν,
5 διπλάσιας ζημίας ἀξιοὶ εἶσιν, ὅτι ἀντ' ἀγαθῶν κακοὶ γεγενήνται.
ἡμεῖς δὲ ὅμοιοι καὶ τότε καὶ νυν ἐσμεν, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμαχοὺς, ἣν
σωφρονώμεν, οὐ περιοψομεθα ἀδικουμένους οὐδὲ μελλήσομεν
τιμωρεῖν· οἱ δ' οὐκέτι μελλοῦσι κακῶς πασχεῖν. ἄλλοις μὲν γὰρ
χρηματα ἐστὶ πολλὰ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἵπποι, ἡμῖν δὲ ξυμμαχοὶ ἀγαθοὶ,
10 οὓς οὐ παραδοτέα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐστίν, οὐδὲ δίκαις καὶ λόγοις
διακριτέα μὴ λόγῳ καὶ αὐτοὺς βλαπτομένους, ἀλλὰ τιμωρητέα ἐν
ταχείᾳ καὶ παντὶ σθένει. καὶ ὥς ἡμᾶς πρέπει βουλευεσθαι
ἀδικουμένους μηδεὶς διδασκετώ, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μελλόντας ἀδικεῖν
μαλλὸν πρέπει πολὺν χρόνον βουλευεσθαι.

(Thucydides, 1.86. 1–4)

παραδοτέα (line 10)	— from παραδίδωμι I betray: translate “must betray”
διακριτέα (line 11)	— from διακρίνω I decide: translate “must decide”
αὐτοὺς (line 11)	— “we ourselves” <i>ie</i> the Spartans
βλαπτομένους (line 11)	— “since we are being harmed”
τιμωρητέα (line 11)	— from τιμωρέω I defend: translate “must defend”

(50)

OR

2. Translate into English:

Marks

Socrates persuades Polus that it is better to be cured of the evil of injustice through punishment than to continue to live unpunished.

ΣΩ. τι δε; ἀθλιωτερος ποτερος δυοιν ἔχοντοιν κακον εἶτ' ἐν
σωματι εἶτ' ἐν ψυχῇ, ὁ ἰατρευομενος και ἀπαλλαττομενος του
κακου, ἢ ὁ μη ἰατρευομνος, ἔχων δε;

ΠΩΛ. φαινεται μοι ὁ μη ἰατρευομενος.

5 ΣΩ. οὐκουν το δικην διδοναι μεγιστου κακου ἀπαλλαγη ἦν,
πονηριας;

ΠΩΛ. ἦν γαρ.

ΣΩ. σωφρονιζει γαρ που και δικαιοτερους ποιει και ἰατρικη
γιννεται πονηριας ἢ δικη.

10 ΠΩΛ. ναι.

ΣΩ. εὐδαιμονεστατος μεν ἀρα ὁ μη ἔχων κακιαν ἐν ψυχῇ,
ἐπειδη τουτο μεγιστον των κακων ἐφανη.

ΠΩΛ. δηλον δη.

ΣΩ. δευτερος δε που ὁ ἀπαλλαττομενος.

15 ΠΩΛ. ἐοικεν.

ΣΩ. οὗτος δ' ἦν ὁ νουθετουμενος τε και ἐπιπληττομενος και
δικην διδους.

ΠΩΛ. ναι.

ΣΩ. κακιστα ἀρα ζῇ ὁ ἔχων και μη ἀπαλλαττομενος.

20 ΠΩΛ. φαινεται.

ΣΩ. οὐκουν οὗτος τυγχανει ὦν ὅς ἂν τα μεγαιστα ἀδικων
διαπραξῇται ὥστε μητε νουθετεισθαι μητε δικην διδοναι,
ὥσπερ συ φῃς Ἀρχελαον παρεσκευασθαι και τους ἄλλους
τυραννους και ῥήτορας και δυναστας;

25 ΠΩΛ. ἐοικε.

(Plato, *Gorgias*, 478d–479a)

(50)

[Turn over

AND

EITHER

3. Translate into English:

Marks

With the coming of the new day, Telemachus tells Menelaus that he would now like to return home.

- ἀγχιμολον δε σφ' ἦλθε βοην ἄγαθος Μενελαος,
ἀνστας ἐξ εὐνης, Ἑλένης παρα καλλικομοιο.
τον δ' ὥς οὖν ἔνοησεν Ὀδυσσῆος φίλος υἱός,
σπερχομενος ῥα χιτώνα περι χροῖ σιγαλοεντα
5 δυνεν και μεγα φαρὸς ἐπὶ στιβαροῖς βαλετ' ὤμοις
ἥρως, βῆ δε θυραζε, παρισταμενος δε προσηυδα
Τηλεμαχος, φίλος υἱός Ὀδυσσῆος θειοιο·
“Ἀτρεΐδῃ Μενελαε διοτρεφες, ὄρχαμε λαων,
ἤδη νυν μ' ἀποπεμπε φιλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν·
10 ἤδη γὰρ μοι θυμὸς ἐέλδεται οἴκαδ' ἵκεσθαι.”

(Homer, *Odyssey* 15. 57–66)

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| ἀνστας (line 2) | — ἀναστας |
| σπερχομενος (line 4) | — hurriedly |

(50)

OR

4. Translate into English:

Marks

The daughter of Heracles explains her appearance in public with reference to her concern for family and her fear that Iolaus' cries signify some new misfortune.

- ξενοι, θρασος μοι μηδεν ἐξοδοις ἐμαις
προσθητε· πρωτον γαρ τοδ' ἐξαιτησομαι·
γυναικι γαρ σιγη τε και το σωφρονειν
καλλιστον εἶσω θ' ἡσυχον μενειν δομων.
5 των σων δ' ἀκουσας, Ἰολεως, στεναγματων
ἐξηλθον, οὐ ταχθεισα πρεσβευειν γενους,
ἀλλ', εἰμι γαρ πως προσφορος, μελει δε μοι
μαλιστ' ἀδελφων τωνδε κάμαυτης περι,
10 θελω πυθεσθαι μη' πι τοις παλαι κακοις
προσκειμενον τι πημα σην δακνει φρενα.

(Euripides, *Heraclidae*, 474–483)

προσθητε (line 2)	— <i>from προστιθημι</i> I accuse: translate “accuse”
πρεσβευειν (line 6)	— to represent (+ <i>genitive</i>)
γαρ (line 7)	— “because”
δακνει (line 10)	— “troubles”

(50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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