

X015/301

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

MONDAY, 25 MAY
1.00 PM – 3.00 PM

CLASSICAL
GREEK
HIGHER
Interpretation

You must answer **two** sections: one verse author and one prose author.

You must choose *either* Section A (verse: Homer: page two) *or* Section B (verse: Sophocles: page three)

and

you must choose *either* Section C (prose: Thucydides: page four) *or* Section D (prose: Plato: page five).

100 marks are allocated to this paper.



EITHER

SECTION A

Homer, *Odyssey*, IX and X

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

Marks

1. Turn to PAGES 41 AND 42 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 41–68 of Passage 18 (from *Κυκλωψ, τη το οἶνοβαρειων*).

- (a) Refer to lines 41–46 **and** lines 56–61. What differences can you detect in the way in which Odysseus speaks to the Cyclops in these two speeches? Refer to the text in support of your answer. **4**
- (b) What reasons can you suggest for these differences? **2**
- (c) Refer to lines 65–68. What emotions is Homer trying to make his audience feel concerning the Cyclops? Refer to the text to support your answer. **3**

2. Turn to PAGES 44 AND 45 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 165–180 of Passage 18 (from *οἱ δ' αὖψ' εἰσβαῖνον to χερσον ἵκεσθαι*).

- (a) Refer to lines 169–173. What does Odysseus here say about himself **and** about the Cyclops? **3**
- (b) Refer to lines 174–180. Do you think Odysseus was wise to speak to the Cyclops in this way? Give reasons for your answer. **4**
- (c) Write out and scan lines 171–172 (from *καὶ λιγν to ἐνι οἴκῳ*), marking the quantities and feet. **3**

3. Turn to PAGE 45 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 200–210 of Passage 18 (from *ὥς ἐφάμην to οἶνω*).

- (a) Why does the Cyclops say he ought to have been more on his guard against Odysseus? **3**
- (b) In what ways does he excuse his own carelessness? **2**

4. EITHER

- (a) To what extent do you feel that, throughout all his adventures, Odysseus remains determined to return to his homeland? In your answer, refer to the passages of *Odyssey* Books IX and X that you have read in **Greek** and **English**. **10**

OR

- (b) By what means does Homer ensure that his narrative is always exciting and vivid? Refer to the **Greek** and **English** passages of *Odyssey* Books IX and X that you have read to justify your answer. **10**

(34)

(scaled to 50)

OR

SECTION B

Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*

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

Marks

1. Turn to PAGES 67, 68 AND 69 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 263–335 of Passage 20 (from “Teiresias, we know there is nothing” to “sightless, senseless sot!”).

- (a) Why has Oedipus summoned Teiresias? 3
- (b) Show how Oedipus’ attitude to Teiresias gradually changes throughout these lines. Refer closely to the text to support your answer. 3

2. Turn to PAGES 84 AND 85 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–26 of Passage 23 (from ἀρ’ ἄν to τοῦδ’ ὑπο).

- (a) Refer to lines 1–3. What information does the messenger ask for? 2
- (b) Concerning the news he brings, why does he say ἡδοιο μιν, . . . ἀσχαλλοις δ’ ἴσως (line 14)? 4
- (c) Refer to lines 23–26. Explain Jocasta’s reaction to his news. 3

3. Turn to PAGES 92 AND 93 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 60–76 of Passage 25 (from οἶμοι to οὐκ ἔδει κτανων).

- (a) Refer to lines 60–72. Oedipus questions the shepherd closely. What do you learn about the shepherd’s character from his replies? 4
- (b) Do you think Sophocles portrays the shepherd realistically? 2
- (c) Write out and scan lines 73–74 (from ἰου ἰου to προσβλεψαιμι νυν), marking the quantities and feet. 3

4. EITHER

- (a) In your opinion, how important and useful a part is played by the Chorus in the play *Oedipus Tyrannus*? Refer to the passages you have read in **Greek** and **English** to support your answer. 10

OR

- (b) How far, in your view, does Oedipus deserve the title “greatest of men” (Passage 20, line 41)? Refer to the passages you have read in **Greek** and **English** to support your answer. 10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

[Turn over for SECTION C

AND

EITHER

SECTION C

Thucydides, *Book II*

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

Marks

1. Turn to PAGE 4 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 19–29 of Passage 2 (from οἱ δ' ὥς to οἱ πολλοί).

- (a) Refer to lines 19–21. What did the Thebans do and why did they react in this way? 3
- (b) Refer to lines 21–25. Several things made the Thebans panic. What were these things and which of them do you think would have caused most panic? Give reasons for your answer. 4
- (c) Refer to lines 25–29. In what ways does Thucydides make his description of the Thebans' sense of panic more dramatic? 3

2. Turn to PAGES 12 AND 13 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 86–137 of Passage 5 (from “These, then” to “go away”). To what extent is Thucydides' account of the results of the plague realistic? Give reasons for your answer. 6

3. Turn to PAGE 14 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 11–16 of Passage 6 (from θεῶν to ἀπολαύσαι).

- (a) The gods and human laws were no longer respected. What reasons did Thucydides give for this? 4

Refer to lines 26–34 of Passage 6 (from μνημῆ to γενομένα).

- (b) What was the message which the oracle gave to the Spartans? Did subsequent events seem to justify it? Give reasons for your answer. 4

4. EITHER

- (a) Thucydides' history is described as having “unrivalled authority”. In what ways do you think Thucydides has tried to give such authority to his work? Refer to the **Greek** and **English** passages you have read to support your answer. 10

OR

- (b) Do you admire the kind of society in Athens described by Thucydides in *Book II*? Refer to the **Greek** and **English** passages you have read to support your answer. 10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

OR

SECTION D

Plato, *Republic I and II*

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

Marks

1. Turn to PAGE 24 of the Prescribed Text.

- (a) Refer to line 2 of Passage 10 (from *δικαιος* to *έχει*). What statement about *δικαιος άνηρ* does Thrasymachus make? 2
- (b) What are the main points that he makes in lines 2–14 (from *πρωτον* to *ύπαρχει*) in order to support his statement? 4
- (c) Do you think Thrasymachus has made a convincing argument to support his views? Give reasons for your answer. 2

2. Turn to PAGE 29 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 8–30 of Passage 15 (from *λεγε γαρ μοι* to *χαλεπον*). Glaucon refers to three categories of good.

- (a) What are these three categories and what example does he give for each? 6
- (b) In which categories do Socrates and Glaucon **each** place justice? 2
- (c) Do you agree with Socrates or with Glaucon? Give reasons for your answer. 2

3. Turn to PAGES 30, 31 AND 32 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–68 of Passage 16 (from “Splendid” to “wronged”). In lines 1–25 (from “Splendid” to “claims”), Glaucon sets out his views on the nature and origin of justice. In lines 26–68 (from “The best” to “wronged”), he illustrates his views with a story.

- (a) How convinced are you by his views on the nature and origin of justice? Give reasons for your answer. 3
- (b) Do you think Glaucon’s views are made more convincing by the addition of the story of Gyges? Give reasons for your answer. 3

4. EITHER

- (a) From what you have read of *The Republic*, do you think Plato is more interested in the behaviour of states and their rulers or in the behaviour of ordinary people in everyday life? Support your answer by reference to the **Greek** and the **English** passages. 10

OR

- (b) Does the way in which Plato characterises the speakers in *The Republic* influence our view of their arguments? Support your answer by reference to the **Greek** and the **English** passages. 10
- (34)

(scaled to 50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X015/302

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

MONDAY, 25 MAY
3.15 PM – 4.00 PM

CLASSICAL
GREEK
HIGHER
Translation

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

50 marks are allocated to this paper.

Candidates should ensure that they have been provided with the word-list for this paper.



EITHER

1. Read the following passage carefully, including the English sections.
Then translate all the Greek sections into English.

In order to defend his Amphilochian allies, the Athenian general Demosthenes led them in an attack on their bitter enemies, the Ambraciots.

ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης δειπνήσας ἔχωρει εὐθύς ἀπο ἑσπερας πρὸς τὴν εἰσβολὴν. καὶ
ἀμα ὀρθρῶ ἐπιπιπτει τοῖς Ἀμπρακιωταῖς ἔτι ἐν ταῖς εὐναῖς καὶ οὐ
προησθημένοις τὰ γεγενημένα. ὥς οὖν ἐπέπεσε τῷ στρατευματι αὐτῶν,
τρέπουσι, καὶ τοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς αὐτοῦ διεφθείραν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ κατὰ τὰ ὄρη εἰς
5 φυγὴν ὥρμησαν.

Some of those fleeing decided to throw themselves on the mercy of some Athenian ships rather than face the cruelty of the Amphilochians but few survived.

ἐτραποντο δὲ τινες καὶ εἰς τὴν θαλάσσαν οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχουσιν, καὶ ὥς εἶδον τὰς
Ἀττικὰς ναὺς παραπλεουσας ἀμα τοῦ ἔργου τῇ ξυντυχίᾳ, προσενευσαν,
ἡγήσαμενοι ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα φόβῳ κρείσσον εἶναι σφίσιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν, εἰ
δεῖ διαφθαρῆναι ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβαρῶν καὶ ἐχθιστῶν Ἀμφιλοχῶν. οἱ μὲν οὖν
10 Ἀμπρακιῶται τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ κακωθέντες ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐσωθῆσαν εἰς τὴν
πολιν. Ἀμφιλοχοὶ δὲ σκυλευσάντες τοὺς νεκροὺς καὶ τροπαία στήσαντες
ἀπέχωρησαν εἰς Ἄργος. καὶ αὐτοῖς τῇ ὑστεραῖα ἦλθε κηρυξ ἀπὸ τῶν
καταφυγοντῶν Ἀμπρακιωτῶν ἀναιρέσιν αἰτήσων τῶν νεκρῶν.

Thucydides (adapted)

τὰ γεγενημένα (line 3)

— “what had happened”

OR

2. Read the following passage carefully, including the English sections.
Then translate all the Greek sections into English.

Socrates has a question for Menexenos but first explains that he personally regards friendship as the most desirable of all possessions.

- και μοι εἶπε, ὦ Μενεξενε, ὁ ἂν σε ἐρωμαι. τυγχανω γὰρ ἐκ παιδος ἐπιθυμῶν
κτηματος του, ὥσπερ ἄλλος ἄλλον. ὁ μὲν γὰρ τις ἵππους ἐπιθυμεῖ κτασθαι, ὁ
δε κυνας, ὁ δε χρυσιον, ὁ δε τιμας· ἐγὼ δε πρὸς μὲν ταυτα πρᾶως ἔχω, πρὸς δε
την των φίλων κτησιν πανυ ἐρωτικῶς, και βουλοιμην ἂν μοι φίλον ἀγαθον
5 γενεσθαι μαλλον ἢ ἵππον τε και κυνα· οὕτως ἐγὼ φιλεταιρος τις εἰμι.

Menexenos clearly has a talent for friendship and Socrates wants to know how this is achieved.

- ὑμας οὖν ὄρων, σε τε και Λυσιν, ἐκπεπληγμαι και εὐδαιμονίζω ὅτι οὕτω νεοι
ὄντες οἴοι τ' ἔστε τουτο το κτημα ταχυ και ῥαδιῶς κτασθαι, και συ τε τουτον
οὕτω φίλον ἐκτησω ταχυ τε και σφοδρα, και αὖ οὗτος σε· ἐγὼ δε οὕτω πορρω
εἰμι του κτηματος, ὥστε οὐδ' οἶδ' ὄντινα τροπον γιγνεται φίλος ἕτερος ἑτερου,
10 ἀλλα ταυτα δη αὐτα σε βουλομαι ἐρεσθαι.

Plato (adapted)

κτηματος του (line 2) — “a certain possession”
πρᾶως ἔχω (line 3) — “I am indifferent”

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X015/303

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

CLASSICAL GREEK
HIGHER
Word-list to accompany
Translation

MONDAY, 25 MAY
3.15 PM – 4.00 PM

LI X015/303 6/320



Question 1 (Thucydides)

αἶτεω I ask for

ἀμα (+ *dative*) at

Ἀμπρακιῶται, -ων (*m.pl.*) Ambraciots

Ἀμφιλοχοί, -ων (*m.pl.*) Amphilochians

ἀναιρέσις, -εως (*f.*) removal (for burial)

ἄπεχω I am away

ἀπο (+ *genitive*) from

after (line 1)

ἀποχωρεω I withdraw, I go away

Ἄργος, -ους (*n.*) Argos (a city)

Ἀττικὸς, -η, -ον Attic (= Athenian)

αὐτίκα current, at that time

αὐτοῦ on the spot

αὐτοὺς, -ας, -α them

βαρβαρος, -α, -ον barbaric

δε and, but

δεῖ it is necessary

δειπνεω I dine, I have dinner

Δημοσθένης, -ους (*m.*) Demosthenes

διαφθείρω I kill

εἰ if

εἶδον (*from* ὄραω I see)

εἰμι I am

εἰσβολή, -ης (*f.*) pass, gap in the mountains

ἐν (+ *dative*) in

ἐπεεσε (*from* ἐπιπιπτω I attack)

ἐπιπιπτω (+ *dative*) I attack

ἔργον, -ον (*n.*) action
 ἐς (+ *accusative*) to
 in (line 4)
 ἔσπερα, -ας (*f.*) nightfall
 ἔτι still
 ἐτραποντο (*from* τρεπομαι I turn)
 εὐθὺς immediately
 εὐνή, -ης (*f.*) bed
 ἐχθιστος, -η, -ον most hostile
 ἢ than
 ἡγεομαι I think
 ἦλθε (*from* ἔρχομαι I come)
 θαλασσα, -ης (*f.*) sea
 και and
 και ὥς even when
 κακοῶ I defeat
 κατα (+ *accusative*) over
 καταφευγῶ I escape
 κηρυξ, -υκος (*m.*) herald
 κρεισσον better
 λοιποὶ, -αι, -α the rest
 μὲν on the one hand (*or miss this word out*)
 ναὺς, νεὺς (*f.*) ship
 νεκρὸς, -ον (*m.*) corpse
 ξυντυχία, -ας (*f.*) (+ *genitive*) the same time as
 ὁ, ἡ, το the
 ὀλιγοὶ, -αι, -α few
 ὀρθρὸς, -ον (*m.*) dawn

ὄρμαω I rush
 ὄρος, -ους (*n.*) mountain
 οὐ not
 οὖν therefore
 παραπλεω I sail past
 πολις, -εως (*f.*) city
 πολλοι, -αι, -α many
 πολυ very far
 προαισθανομαι I have advance knowledge
 προς (+ *accusative*) to, for
 προσνεω I swim towards
 σκυλευω (+ *accusative*) I strip the weapons from
 στησαντες (*from ἵστημι* I set up)
 στρατευμα, -ατος (*n.*) army
 σφισιν for them(selves)
 σωζομαι I come safely
 τις, τις, τι some
 τοιουτος, τοιαυτη, τοιουτο this
 τρεπω I defeat
 τροπαιον, -ου (*n.*) trophy
 τροπος, -ου (*m.*) way, manner
 ὑπο (+ *genitive*) by
 ὑστεραια, -ας (*f.*) next day
 φοβος, -ου (*m.*) fear
 φυγη, -ης (*f.*) flight
 χωρεω I set out
 ὡς when

List for Question 2 (Plato) begins on *Page five*

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Page four

Question 2 (Plato)

ἀγαθος, -η, -ον good

ἀλλὰ but

ἄλλος, -η, -ο another

ἄν miss this word out

αὖ likewise

αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό very

βουλομαι I want

γάρ for

γενεσθαι μοι (from γιγνεται μοι I acquire)

γιγνομαι I become

δε but

δη indeed, in fact

ἐγώ I

εἰμι I am

εἶπε (from λεγω I tell)

ἐκ (+ genitive) from

ἐκπεπληγμαι (from ἐκπλησσω I amaze)

ἐπιθυμew I desire

ἐρομαι I ask

ἐρωτικως enthusiastic

ἕτερος, -α, -ον the one, the other

εὐδαιμονιζω I am pleased

ἢ than

ἵππος, -ου (m.) horse

καί and

κταομαι I acquire

κτημα, κτηματος (n.) possession

[X015/303]

Page five

[Turn over

κτησις, κτησεως (f.) possession
 κυων, κυνος (m.) dog
 Λυσις, -ιδος (m.) Lysis (a friend of Menexenos)
 μαλλον rather
 μεν on the one hand (*or miss this word out*)
 Μενεξενος, -ου (m.) Menexenos
 μοι (*from* ἐγώ I)
 νεος, -α, -ον young
 ὁ, ἡ, το the
 ὁ μεν . . . ὁ δε . . . one . . . another . . .
 οἶδα I know
 οἶος τ' εἶμι I am able
 ὄντες (*from* εἶμι I am)
 ὁραω I see
 ὅς, ἡ, ὁ what
 ὅστις, ἡτις, ὅτι what
 ὅτι that, because
 οὐδε not even
 οὖν and so
 οὗτος, αὕτη, τουτο this
 he, she, it (line 8)
 οὕτω, οὕτως so, such
 παις, παιδος (m.) childhood
 πανυ very
 πορρω (+ *genitive*) far from
 προς (+ *accusative*) to, about
 ῥαδιως easily
 συ you
 σφοδρα emphatically
 ταχυ quickly

τε και . . . both . . . and . . .
 τιμη, -ης (f.) honour
 τις, τις, τι a certain person (lines 2 and 5)
 τροπος, -ου (m.) way, manner
 τυγχανω (+ *participle*) I happen to
 υμεις you
 φιλειταιρος, -ος, -ον eager for friends
 φιλος, -ου (m.) friend
 χρυσιον, -ου (n.) gold
 ὦ o (*or miss this word out*)
 ὥσπερ in the same way as
 ὥστε that

[END OF WORD-LIST]

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