

X015/301

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

TUESDAY, 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 PAGE 40 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–11 of **Passage 18** (from ἦμος δ' to εὐχος Ἀθηνῆ).

- (a) Refer to lines 1–5. What does the Cyclops do as he begins his day? What contrast do you find in these lines? 4
- (b) What impression of the Cyclops does Homer convey in lines 6–8? 2
- (c) What differences between the Cyclops and Odysseus are indicated in lines 9–11? Refer to the text to support your answer. 3

2. Turn to PAGES 42 AND 43 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 89–108 of **Passage 18** (from σμερδαλέον to μητις ἀμυμων).

- (a) Refer to lines 89–92. Why does the Cyclops act as he does at this point? 2
- (b) In lines 93–108, Homer uses humour and suspense. In what ways do both of these add to the story? 4
- (c) Write out and scan lines 107–108 (from ὡς ἄρ' ἔφην to ἀμυμων), marking the quantities and feet. 3

3. Turn to PAGES 46 AND 47 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 237–249 of **Passage 18** (from ἀλλ' ὅτε δη to ἐριηρες ἔταιροι).

- (a) Refer to lines 237–245. What, in your opinion, do these lines tell us about the relationship between Odysseus and his men? Support your answer by reference to the text. 4
- (b) In lines 245–249, a sacrifice is described. What was the sacrifice and what was the result of this? 2

4. EITHER

- (a) How successfully does Homer convey the battle of wits between Odysseus and those whom he encounters? Refer to the **Greek** and **English** passages you have read to justify your answer. 10

OR

- (b) In your view, what does Homer's use of similes contribute to the effectiveness of his narrative? Refer to the **Greek** and **English** passages 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 59, 60 AND 61 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–67 of **Passage 20** (from “Children, new blood” to “It shall be done”).

- (a) What information do we gain from these lines concerning the situation in Thebes at the start of the drama? 4
- (b) What, in your view, do these lines reveal of Oedipus’ character? 2

2. Turn to PAGE 82 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–14 of **Passage 21** (from *ἡμιν μιν* to *ἐμε ῥεπον*).

- (a) Refer to lines 1–2. What is the Chorus referring to when it says: *ἡμιν . . . ταυτ’ ὀκνηρ’*? What advice does the Chorus give to Oedipus? 2
- (b) Oedipus says in reply: *τοσουτον γ’ ἐστι μοι της ἐλπίδος* (line 3). In what ways does Oedipus explain this statement in lines 4–12? Support your answer by referring to the text. 4
- (c) Write out and scan lines 6 and 7 (from *ἐγὼ διδαξω* to *παθος*), marking the quantities and feet. 3

3. Turn to PAGE 89 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 137–156 of **Passage 23** (from *μη προς θεων* to *αἰσχυνεται*).

- (a) Why do you think Jocasta says: *ἀλὺς νοσοῦς ἐγὼ* (line 138)? What does Oedipus think has prompted her to say this? 3
- (b) What effect on the audience do you think Jocasta’s final words and actions (lines 145–151) would have? 3
- (c) What is your view of Oedipus’ attitude to Jocasta throughout this exchange? 3

4. EITHER

- (a) “Oedipus brings disaster upon himself.” To what extent do you agree with this? Support your answer by referring to the **Greek** and **English** passages which you have studied. 10

OR

- (b) Give an account of the part played by Creon **and** by Teiresias in the development of the drama. 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 PAGES 3, 4, 5 AND 6 of the Prescribed Text.

In **Passages 1** and **2**, Thucydides describes the failed attempt by the Thebans to capture Plataea.

- (a) Refer to lines 27–33 of **Passage 1** (from “Now the” to “side”) and to lines 9–29 (from ἐδοκει to πολλοι) of **Passage 2**. In what ways did the Theban soldiers fail in carrying out their plan? 4
- (b) Refer to lines 16–21 of **Passage 1** (from “They came” to “Thebes”) and to lines 1–8 (from οἱ δε to ἀφιστασθαι) of **Passage 2**. Why was the attempt of some Plataeans to surrender the city to the Thebans unsuccessful? 3
- (c) Do you think the Theban failure was because of their bad luck or their bad planning? Give reasons for your answer. 2

2. Turn to PAGE 9 of the Prescribed Text.

- (a) Refer to lines 101–115 of **Passage 3** (from “Then there” to “homes”). What differences between the Athenians and the Spartans does Pericles describe in these lines? 2
- (b) Refer to lines 1–10 of **Passage 4** (from φιλοκαλουμεν to ἐλθειν). What Athenian characteristics does Pericles emphasise in these lines? 3

3. Turn to PAGES 13 AND 14 of the Prescribed Text.

- (a) Refer to lines 119–137 of **Passage 5** (from “A factor” to “go away”). In addition to the plague, Athens was overcrowded. What consequences were there for Athenian society? 4
- (b) Refer to lines 1–16 of **Passage 6** (from πρωτον to ἀπολαυσαι). Give **three** examples of the further effects of the plague on the people of Athens. Support your answer with reference to the text. 6

4. EITHER

- (a) What features of Thucydides’ work do you admire? Refer to the **Greek** and **English** passages you have read to support your answer. 10

OR

- (b) Do you think human beings have changed very much in 2,500 years? Refer to the incidents Thucydides describes in the 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 PAGES 15, 16, 17 AND 18 of the Prescribed Text.

- (a) Refer to lines 1–32 and 69–79 of **Passage 7** (from “While we” to “answer” and “Glaucón” to “be good”). Plato shows that the characters of Socrates and Thrasymachus are different. What methods does he use to show that they are different? 6
- (b) Refer to lines 1–2 of **Passage 8** (from ἀκούε to συμφέρον). Who is speaking here and what statement about το δίκαιον does he make? 2
- (c) Refer to lines 29–38 of **Passage 8** (from το συμφέρον to ἐφη). The speakers are discussing the exact definition of justice. Give **one** point on which they agree and **one** on which they do not agree. 2
- (d) In line 10 of **Passage 8**, Socrates is called βδελυρός. Do you think this is a fair description of him? Explain your answer. 2

2. Turn to PAGE 24 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 19–30 of **Passage 10** (from ἐστίν to ἡδίκηκοτα). The speaker distinguishes between those who commit unjust acts in a minor way and those who commit such acts in a major way.

- (a) Identify **three** of the minor types of unjust actions. 3
- (b) What major type of injustice is contrasted with these minor types? 1
- (c) What point do you think the speaker is making in this comparison? Give reasons for your answer. 2

3. Turn to PAGES 28, 29 AND 30 of the Prescribed Text.

- (a) Refer to lines 32–37 of **Passage 14** (“This is” to “last”). Why is Socrates now thanking Thrasymachus? What simile is he using here and how appropriate do you think it is? 3
- (b) Refer to lines 1–6 of **Passage 15** (from ἐγώ μιν to ἀδίκον). For what reasons does Glaucon take up the argument here? 3

4. EITHER

- (a) What aspects of the discussion between Socrates and the others would you have enjoyed? What do you think you would have learned? Support your answer by reference to the **Greek** and the **English** passages. 10

OR

- (b) Do you agree with Socrates’ views on justice? Support your answer with reference to the **Greek** and the **English** passages you have read. 10

(34)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X015/302

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

TUESDAY, 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.

The Athenians decided to attack the island of Melos to force it into subjection, despite the fact that its inhabitants had not supported Sparta against Athens in the Peloponnesian War. The Athenians did, however, try to negotiate peacefully with the people of Melos first.

- και ἐπὶ Μηλον τὴν νήσον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστρατεύσαν ναυσὶν τριακοντα καὶ ὀπλίταις διακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις. οἱ δὲ Μηλιοὶ Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν εἰσὶ ἀποικοὶ, τῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἤθελον ὑπακούειν ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι νησιῶται, ἀλλὰ το μὲν πρῶτον οὐδετέρων ὄντες ἡσυχάζον, ἐπεὶτα ὥς αὐτοὺς ἠναγκαζόν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δρουντες
- 5 τὴν γῆν, ἐς πόλεμον φανερόν κατεστήσαν. στρατοπέδευσαμένοι οὖν ἐς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ Κλεομένηδης τε καὶ Τεισίας, πρὶν ἀδικεῖν τι τῆς γῆς, λόγους πρῶτον ποιησομένους ἐπέμψαν πρεσβεις. οἱ δὲ Μηλιοὶ ἀκούσαντες οὐδὲν ὑπηκούον.

When the negotiations failed, the Athenians encircled the people of Melos and then withdrew to Athens leaving a garrison on the island.

- και οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίων πρεσβεις ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ στρατεύμα· οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ αὐτῶν πρὸς πόλεμον εὐθύς ἐτρέποντο καὶ περιετείχισαν τοὺς Μηλίους. καὶ ὕστερον φυλακὴν σφῶν τε αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν συμμαχῶν καταλιπόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ πλεονὶ τοῦ στρατοῦ. οἱ δὲ λειπομένοι παραμένοντες ἐπολιορκούν τὸ χωρίον.
- 10

Thucydides (adapted)

οὐδετέρων ὄντες (line 4) — “remaining neutral”

τῷ πλεονὶ (line 12) — “with the majority”

OR

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

Socrates asks Euthyphro, who is prosecuting his own father for murder, about the piety of his action.

ΣΩ. λέγε δη, τι φης εἶναι το ὅσιον και τι το ἄνοσιον;

ΕΥΘ. λέγω τοιουν ὅτι το μεν ὅσιον ἐστίν ὅπερ ἐγὼ νυν ποιῶ, τῷ ἀδικουντι
ἢ περι φονους ἢ περι ἱερῶν κλοπας ἢ τι ἄλλο των τοιουτων
ἐξαμαρτανοντι ἐπεξιεναι, ἐαντε πατηρ ὦν τυγχανη ἐαντε μητηρ ἐαντε
5 ἄλλος ὅστισουν, το δε μη ἐπεξιεναι ἄνοσιον·

Euthyphro goes on to mention the behaviour of Zeus, the king of the gods, as a precedent for his own action.

10 ἐπει, ὦ Σωκράτες, θεασαι ὡς μεγα σοι ἐρῶ τεκμηριον του νομου ὅτι
οὕτως ἐχει μη ἐπιτρεπειν τῷ ἀσεβουντι μηδ' ἂν ὅστισουν τυγχανη ὦν.
αὐτοὶ γαρ οἱ ἄνθρωποι τυγχανουσι νομιζοντες τον Δία των θεων
ἀριστον και δικαιοτατον, και τουτον ὁμολογουσι τον αὐτου πατερα
δησαι ὅτι τους ὑεὺς κατεπινεν οὐ δικαιοως, κᾶκεινον γε αὐ τον αὐτου
πατερα ἐκτεμειν δι' ἑτερα τοιαυτα· ἐμοὶ δε χαλεπαινουσιν ὅτι τῷ
πατρι ἐπεξερχομαι ἀδικουντι, και οὕτως αὐτοὶ αὐτοὺς τα ἐναντια
λεγουσι περι τε των θεων και περι ἐμου.

Plato (adapted)

μηδ' ἂν ὅστισουν (line 7)

— “no matter who”

κᾶκεινον (line 10)

— “and that he (ie Zeus’ father)”

αὐτοὺς τα ἐναντια λεγουσι (lines 12–13) — “they . . . contradict themselves”

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X015/303

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TUESDAY, 25 MAY
3.15 PM – 4.00 PM

CLASSICAL
GREEK
HIGHER
Word-list to accompany
Translation



Question 1 (Thucydides)

ἄδικεω I damage
Ἀθηναῖοι, -ων (m.pl.) Athenians
ἀκουω I listen
ἀλλὰ but
ἄλλοι, -αι, -α other
ἀναγκαζω I force
ἀναχωρεω I go away
ἀποικος, -ου (m.) settler, colonist
αὐτοὺς, -ας, -α them
γῆ, γῆς (f.) land
δε and, but
δηρω I destroy
διακοσιοι, -αι, -α two hundred
ἐθέλω I am willing
εἰμι I am
ἐπειτα then
ἐπὶ (+ accusative) against
ἐς (+ accusative) to
on (end of line 5)
εὐθὺς immediately
ἡσυχάζω I take no action
θαλασσα, -ης (f.) sea
καὶ and
both (line 12)
κατὰ (+ accusative) by
καταλείπω I leave behind
κατεστήσαν (from καθίσταμαι I resort
(to))
Κλεομηδης, -ου (m.) Kleomedes (an
Athenian)
Λακεδαιμόνιοι, -ων (m.pl.) Spartans
λείπω I leave behind
λογος, -ου (m.) discussion
μεν on the one hand (or miss this word out)
Μηλιοι, -ων (m.pl.) the people of Melos
Μηλος, -ου (f.) (the island of) Melos
ναὺς, νῆες (f.) ship
νησιωτης, -ου (m.) islander
νησος, -ου (f.) island
ὁ, ἡ, το the

ὁπλίτης, -ου (m.) hoplite, foot soldier
οὐδεν in no way
οὐκ not
οὖν therefore
παραμένω I stay on
πέμπω I send
περιτείχιζω I surround . . . with a wall
ποιεομαι I hold
πολεμος, -ου (m.) warfare
πολιορκεω I besiege
πρεσβυς -εως (m.) ambassador
πριν (+ infinitive) before
προς (+ accusative) to
πρωτον first
το πρωτον at first
στρατευμα, -ατος (n.) camp
στρατευω I march
στρατηγος, -ου (m.) general
στρατοπέδεομαι I set up camp
στρατος, -ου (m.) army
συμμαχος, -ου (m.) ally
σφεις, σφῶν themselves
τε καὶ both . . . and
Τεισίας (m.) Teisias (an Athenian)
τις, τις, τι any
τρέπομαι I turn (to)
τριάκοντα thirty
ὑπακουω (+ genitive) I submit (to)
ὑστερον later
φανερως, -α, -ον open, outright
φυλακη, -ης (f.) garrison
χιλιοι, -αι, -α one thousand
χωριον, -ου (n.) area
ὡς when
ὥσπερ as, like

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

Question 2 (Plato)

ἀδικεω I do wrong
 ἄλλος, -η, -ο other, else
 ἄνθρωπος, -ου (m.) man
 ἀνοσιον, -ου (m.) impiety
 ἀριστος, -η, -ον best
 ἀσεβέω I commit sacrilege
 αὖ also
 αὐτοί, -αι, -α themselves
 αὐτοῦ his own
 γάρ for
 γέ for his part
 δέ but
 δεῶ I bind
 δὲ then
 δια (+ accusative) because of
 δίκαιος, -α, -ον just
 δικαίως justly
 ἔαντε . . . ἔαντε whether . . . or
 ἐγώ I
 εἰμι I am
 ἐκτεμνω I mutilate
 ἐμοί, ἐμου (from ἐγώ I)
 ἐξαμαρτανῶ I commit a crime
 ἐπεὶ and
 ἐπεξερχομαι (+ dative) I prosecute
 ἐπεξιέναι (+ dative) (from ἐπεξερχομαι
 I prosecute)
 ἐπιτρέπω (+ dative) I leave unpunished
 ἔρω I will offer
 ἕτερος, -α, -ον other
 ἔχω (+ adverb) I am
 Ζεὺς, Δίος (m.) Zeus
 ἢ . . . ἢ either . . . or
 θεωρομαι I consider
 θεός, -ου (m.) god
 ἱερά, -ων (n.pl.) sacred objects
 καὶ and
 καταπίνω I swallow
 κλοπή, -ης (f.) theft

λέγω I tell, say
 μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα great
 μὲν on the one hand (*or miss this word out*)
 μὴ not
 μηδὲ not
 μητὴρ, μητρός (f.) mother
 νομίζω I consider
 νόμος, -ου (m.) custom
 νῦν now
 ὁ, ἡ, το the
 ὁμολογέω I agree
 ὅσιον, -ου (n.) piety
 ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ that which, what
 ὅστις οὐν anyone
 ὅτι that
 because (lines 10 and 11)
 οὐ not
 οὗτος, αὕτη, τουτο he, she, it
 οὕτως so
 in this way (line 12)
 πατήρ, πατρός (m.) father
 περὶ (+ accusative) in respect of
 περὶ (+ genitive) regarding
 ποιεῶ I do
 σύ you
 Σωκράτης, -ους (m.) Socrates
 τε . . . καὶ . . . both . . . and . . .
 τεκμήριον, -ου (n.) proof
 τίς, τίς, τι who, what
 τίς, τίς, τι any
 τοίνυν well
 τοιοῦτος, τοιαυτή, τοιοῦτο of such a
 kind
 τυγχάνω (+ participle) I happen to
 υἱός, -ου (m.) child
 φημι I say
 φόνος, -ου (m.) murder
 χαλεπαίνω (+ dative) I am angry
 ὦ ο (*or miss this word out*)
 ὥς what

[END OF WORD-LIST]

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