

X015/301

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2011

FRIDAY, 20 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 four)

and

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

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 42 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 69–88 of **Passage 18** (from *καὶ τοτ' ἐγὼ* to *περὶ μοχλῶ*).

- (a) In lines 69–75, what does Odysseus do as he prepares to attack the Cyclops? What do these lines tell us about the Greeks' state of mind? **4**
- (b) Refer to lines 76–88. How vividly do these lines enable us to picture the Greeks' attack on the Cyclops and its effects? Refer closely to the text to justify your answer. **4**

2. Turn to PAGE 43 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 109–130 of **Passage 18** (from *Κυκλωψ* to *Ἦω διαν*).

- (a) Refer to lines 109–116 (from *Κυκλωψ* to *εὐροίμην*). What does the Cyclops do in these lines? How seriously does Odysseus regard the situation that this behaviour creates for the Greeks? **3**
- (b) Refer to lines 116–130 (from *παντας* to *διαν*). To what extent do you consider that Odysseus' reputation for craftiness is justified by his *ἀριστη βουλή* as described here? **4**
- (c) Write out and scan lines 109–110 (from *Κυκλωψ* to *εἶλε θυραῶν*), marking the quantities and feet. **3**

3. Turn to PAGE 45 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 181–199 of **Passage 18** (from *αὐταρ ἐγὼ* to *οἴκι' ἔχοντα*).

- (a) Refer to lines 181–195. What is the reaction of his crew when Odysseus prepares to speak to the Cyclops on this occasion? How far are they justified in feeling the way they do? **4**
- (b) Refer to lines 196–199. Why do you think Odysseus insists on speaking to the Cyclops for a second time, and how wise is he to do this? **2**

4. EITHER

- (a) To what extent are Odysseus and his men responsible for their own misfortunes? To support your answer, refer to the parts of *Odyssey IX* and *X* that you have read in **Greek** and **English**.

10

OR

- (b) What part is played by the gods in Odysseus' adventures? Refer to the parts of *Odyssey IX* and *X* that you have read in **Greek** and **English** to support your answer.

10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

[Turn over for SECTION B

OR

SECTION B

Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*

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

Marks

1. Turn to PAGE 85 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 27–40 of **Passage 23** (from *ὦ φίλτατον* to *χρονῶ*).

- (a) What news does Oedipus learn from the Messenger? What additional details does Oedipus want to learn? 4
- (b) Write out and scan lines 29–30 (from *ἀκούε τάνδρος* to *μαντευματα*), marking the quantities and feet. 3

2. Turn to PAGES 90 AND 91 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–37 of **Passage 25** (from *εἰ χρη* to *σιωπησας ἔσση*).

- (a) At the beginning of Passage 25 a new character enters. What do Oedipus, the Messenger and the Chorus say which confirms his identity? 3
- (b) How satisfactory are the answers that Oedipus receives to the questions which he asks of this man? 4
- (c) What details are added by the Messenger in lines 23–36? Why does the man being questioned react as he does? 4

3. Turn to PAGES 99 AND 100 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 200–246 of **Passage 26** (from “Creon comes here” to “Be it so”).

- (a) In what ways do these lines show that Creon is now more important than Oedipus? 3
- (b) Why does Creon hesitate to grant Oedipus’ requests? 2
- (c) Explain Oedipus’ mysterious words in lines 242–246. 1

4. EITHER

- (a) How important a part do oracles and prophecies play in the *Oedipus Tyrannus*?
Refer to the **Greek** and **English** passages you have read to support your answer. 10

OR

- (b) What techniques does Sophocles employ to supply interest and excitement to the *Oedipus Tyrannus*? Refer to the **Greek** and **English** passages you have read to support your answer. 10

(34)

(scaled to 50)

[Turn over for SECTION C

AND

EITHER

SECTION C

Thucydides, *Book II*

Marks

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

1. Turn to PAGES 5 AND 6 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 56–76 of **Passage 2** (from ὥς δ' ἦσθοντο to προδιδόντες).

- (a) Refer to lines 56–61. The Thebans' earlier plan had not been successful. What was the Thebans' plan now? 3
- (b) Refer to lines 61–68. How did the Plataeans then react? 5
- (c) Refer to lines 68–71. What is your opinion of Thucydides' methods as a historian in these lines? 2

2. Turn to PAGES 9 AND 10 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–21 of **Passage 4** (from φιλοκαλουμέν to ὠφελουμέν).

- (a) Refer to lines 1–3. What **three** aspects of the Athenian character does Pericles point out? 3
- (b) Refer to lines 6–7. What do the Athenians think of a man who takes no part in public life? 2
- (c) Refer to lines 15–21. Explain why, according to Pericles, the Athenians are different from most people with regard to τα ἐς ἀρετήν. 4

3. Turn to PAGE 14 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 18–26 of **Passage 6** (from ἐν δὲ τῷ to ἀσονται).

- (a) In these lines an oracle is mentioned. Explain the two different versions of this oracle. What version was accepted on this occasion? 3
- (b) ἦν δὲ γε οἶμαι . . . (line 24): Thucydides rarely gives his opinion so bluntly. Why do you think he does so on this occasion? 2

4. EITHER

- (a) Thucydides was the only Greek historian who wrote a history of the Peloponnesian War. From the passages you have read, why do you think we can consider Thucydides' account of the war to be reliable? Support your answer with reference to the passages you have read in **Greek** and in **English**.

10

OR

- (b) "Thucydides' narrative offers lessons on how people behave under stress." What can we learn about human nature from Thucydides' description of the attack on Plataea and the plague in Athens? Support your answer with reference to the passages you have read in **Greek** and in **English**.

10

(34)**(scaled to 50)****[Turn over for SECTION D**

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 18 AND 19 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 42–56 of **Passage 8** (from *ποτερον δε* to *συμφερον*). Socrates and Thrasymachus are discussing whether it is right to obey the ruling powers in a state.

- (a) What **four** questions does Socrates put in these lines? 4
- (b) What conclusion does Socrates draw from Thrasymachus' answers to these questions? 1

Refer to lines 1–14 of **Passage 9** (from “What do you” to “stronger”).

- (c) Do you think Socrates' remarks in these lines are reasonable ones? Support your answer with reference to the text. 4

2. Turn to PAGE 24 of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 1–14 of **Passage 10** (from *σκοπεισθαι* to *υπαρχει*).

- (a) Write down the main points which Thrasymachus makes to support his statement: *δικαιος ανηρ αδικου πανταχου ελαττον εχει*. 4
- (b) Explain what are meant by *εισφοραι* (line 6). In what way does the just man lose out with respect to these? 2

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

Refer to lines 1–50 of **Passage 16** (from “Splendid” to “throne”).

- (a) In lines 1–16, the origin and nature of justice is described. What are the main points of this argument? 3
- (b) Some people think justice has a role in society which is based on moral requirements while others, like Glaucon, see it as an arrangement for a smoother functioning of society. Which view do you take? Give reasons for your answer. 3
- (c) In Plato's version of the myth, in lines 26–50, Gyges can become invisible. It is likely that Plato invented this element of the myth. Why do you think Plato added this element to the story? 3

4. EITHER

- (a) In his presentation of Thrasymachus, Plato is showing us a typical sophist. From what you have read of *The Republic*, what does Plato's opinion of the sophists appear to be? Support your answer by reference to the **Greek** and the **English** passages.

10

OR

- (b) It has been said that Plato's views on the nature of justice are different from those of his modern readers. Do you agree? 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
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2011

FRIDAY, 20 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 Peloponnesians invaded Attica, the territory of their enemy, the Athenians, and started to lay waste the coastal area. The Athenian general, Pericles, had to decide what to do.

οἱ δὲ Πελοποννησιοὶ ἐπεὶ δὴ ἔτεμον τὸ πεδίων, παρηλθὼν εἰς τὴν παραλίαν γῆν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἔτεμον ταύτην ἢ πρὸς Πελοποννησον ὄρα, ἔπειτα δὲ τὴν πρὸς Εὐβοίαν τε καὶ Ἄνδρον τετραμμένην. Περικλῆς δὲ στρατηγὸς ὢν καὶ τότε περὶ τοῦ μὴ ἐπεξίεναι τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην εἶχεν ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τῇ προτέρᾳ ἐσβολῇ.

Rather than attacking the Peloponnesians in Attica, he led an invasion force by sea to the Peloponnese.

- 5 ἐτι δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ὄντων, πρὶν εἰς τὴν παραλίαν ἔλθειν, ἑκατὸν νεῶν ἐπιπλοῦν τῇ Πελοποννησῷ παρεσκευαζέτο, καὶ ἐπεὶ δὴ ἑτοιμα ἦν, ἀνηγέτο. ἦγε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ὅπλιτας Ἀθηναίων τετρακισχιλίους καὶ ἵππους τριακοσίου ἐν ναυσὶν ἱππαγωγούς. ὅτε δὲ ἀνηγέτο ἡ στρατία αὕτη Ἀθηναίων, Πελοποννησίου κατελιπόν τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὄντας ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ. ἀφικομένοι δὲ εἰς Ἐπίδαυρον τῆς
- 10 Πελοποννησοῦ ἔτεμον τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλήν, καὶ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν προσβαλόντες εἰς ἐλπίδα μὲν ἦλθον τοῦ εἰλεῖν, οὐ μὲντοι προυχώρησε γέ.

Thucydides (adapted)

εἰς ἐλπίδα . . . ἦλθον (lines 10–11)—“they had hopes”

OR

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

Cebes visited Socrates during his last days in prison and asked him why he had started writing poetry for the first time there. Their friend Evenos, a poet himself, particularly wanted to know.

5 ὁ οὖν Κεβης, “νη τον Δια, ὦ Σωκρατες,” ἔφη, “εὐ γ’ ἐποίησας ἀναμνησας με. περι γαρ τοι των ποιηματων ὦν πεποίηκας, ἄλλοι τινες με ἤδη ἤροντο, ἀταρ και Εὐηνος πρωην, δια τι, ἐπειδη δευρο ἤλθες, ἐποίησας αὐτα, προτερον οὐδεν πωποτε ποιησας. εἰ οὖν τι σοι μελει του ἔχειν ἔμε Εὐήνω ἀποκρινασθαι, ὅταν
5 με αὐθις ἔρωτα – εὐ οἶδα γαρ ὅτι ἐρησεται – εἶπε, τι χρη λεγειν.”

Socrates explained that he had been told in a recurring dream to compose poetry. At first he had interpreted this as meaning he should continue with his usual enquiries.

10 “λεγε τοινυν,” ἔφη, “αὐτῳ, ὦ Κεβης, τα ἀληθη, ὅτι οὐκ ἐκείνῳ βουλομενος οὐδε τοις ποιημασιν αὐτου ἀντιτεχνος εἶναι ἐποίησα ταυτα – ἤδη γαρ ἐγω ὥς οὐ ραδιον εἶη – ἀλλ’ ἐνυπνιων τινων ἀποπειρωμενος τι λεγοι. πολλακις μοι φοιτων το αὐτο ἐνυπνιον ἐν τῷ παρελθοντι βιω, τα αὐτα λεγον· ὦ Σωκρατες, ἔφη, μουσικην ποιει και ἐργαζου. και ἐγω ἐν τῷ προσθεν χρονῷ ὅπερ ἐπραττον, τουτο ὑπελαμβανον αὐτο μοι ἐπικελευειν.

Plato (adapted)

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X015/303

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FRIDAY, 20 MAY
3.15 PM – 4.00 PM

CLASSICAL
GREEK
HIGHER
Word-list to accompany
Translation



Question 1 (Thucydides)

ἄγω I convey, I transport
Ἀθηναῖοι, -ων (m.pl.) Athenians
ἀναγομαι I set sail
Ἄνδρος, -ου (f.) Andros (an island in the Aegean Sea)
Ἀττική, -ης (f.) Attica
αὐτός, αὕτη, αὐτό the same
αὐτούς, -ας -α them
ἀφικνεομαι I arrive
γε in fact
γη, γης (f.) region
γνώμη, -ης (f.) opinion
δε but, and
εἰμι I am
ἑκατόν a hundred
ἐλεῖν (from αἶρω I take)
ἐλθεῖν (from ἔρχομαι I come)
ἐν (+ dative) in, on
during (line 4)
ἐπειδὴ when
ἐπειτα then, next
ἐπεξίεναι (from ἐπεξέρχομαι I go out to attack)
Ἐπίδαυρος, -ου (f.) Epidaurus (a city in the Peloponnese)
ἐπιπλοῦς (m.) a naval expedition
ἐπὶ (+ genitive) on
ἐς (+ accusative) to, at
ἐσβολή, -ης (f.) invasion
ἐτι still
ἐτοιμος, -η, -ον ready
Εὐβοία, -ας (f.) Euboea (an island in the Aegean Sea)
ἐχὼ I hold
ἧ where
ἵππαγωγος, -ος, -ον cavalry transport
ἵππευς, -εως (m.) cavalry man
καὶ and
also (lines 3 and 4)
καταλείπω I leave behind
μέν on the one hand (or miss this word out)

μέντοι but
μή not
ναῦς, νεὺς (f.) ship
ὁ, ἡ, τό the
ὄντας, ὄντων (from εἰμι I am)
ὀπλιτῆς, -ου (m.) infantry man
ὄραω I look, I face
ὅτε when
οὐ not
οὗτος, αὕτη, τουτο this
παραλία, -ας (f.) coastal region
παραλίος, -α, -ον coastal
παρασκευαζομαι I prepare
παρηλθόν (from παρέρχομαι I come to)
πεδίον, -ου (n.) plain
Πελοποννησῖοι, -ων (m.pl.) Peloponnesians
Πελοποννησος, -ου (f.) the Peloponnese
περι (+ genitive) about
Περικλῆς, -ους (m.) Pericles
πολις, -εως (f.) city
πολύς, πολλή, πολὺ much
πριν (+ infinitive) before
πρός (+ accusative) towards
on (line 10)
προσβαλλῶ I make an attack
προτερος, -α, -ον previous
προχωρεῖ it goes well, it is successful
πρωτον first
στρατηγός, -ου (m.) general
στρατιά, -ας (f.) army
τε καὶ both . . . and
τεμνω I lay waste, I ravage
τετρακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α four thousand
τετραμμενήν (from τρέπομαι I face)
τότε then, at that time
τριακοσῖοι, -αι, -α three hundred
ὦν (from εἰμι I am)
ὥσπερ as

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

Question 2 (Plato)

ἀληθης, -ης, -ες true
ἀλλὰ but
ἄλλοι, -αι, -α others
ἀναμνησας (from ἀναμιμνησκω I remind)
ἀντιτεχνος, -ου (m.) rival
ἀποκρινομαι I reply
ἀποπειραομαι (+ genitive) I try to understand

ἀταρ but
αὖθις again
αὐτον, -ην, -ο him, her, it
αὐτος, -η, -ο the same
βιος, -ου (m.) life
βουλομαι I want
γαρ for
γε indeed
δευρο here
δια τι why
ἐγώ I
εἰ if
εἶη (from εἶμι I am)
εἶναι (from εἶμι I am)
εἶπε (from λεγώ I say)
ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο he, she, it
ἐμε (from ἐγώ I)
ἐν (+ dative) in
ἐνυπνιον, -ου (n.) dream
ἐπειδὴ when
ἐπικελεύω (+ dative) I encourage
ἐργαζομαι I get to work
ἐρομαι I ask
ἐρωτάω I ask
εὖ well
Εὐηνος, -ου (m.) Evenos
ἐχὼ I can
Ζεὺς, Δίος (m.) Zeus
ἤδη already
ἤδη (from οἶδα I know)
ἤλθες (from ἐρχομαι I come)
Κεβης, -ου (m.) Cebes

καὶ and;
also (line 3)
λέγω I say, I tell
I mean (line 8)
με (from ἐγώ I)
μελεῖ (+ dative) it is of interest to
μοι (from ἐγώ I)
μουσικη, -ης (f.) poetry
νῆ (+ accusative) by
ὁ, ἡ, το the
οἶδα I know
ὅς, ἡ, ὁ which
ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ what
ὅταν when
ὅτι that
οὐ, οὐκ not
οὐδὲ nor
οὐδεις, -εμια, -εν nothing
οὖν therefore
οὗτος, αὕτη, τουτο this
παρελθων, -οντος past
περι (+ genitive) about
ποιεῶ I do
I compose, I write (lines 2, 4, 7 and 10)
ποιημα, -ατος (n.) poem
πολλακίς often
πραττω I do
προσθεν former
προτερον previously
πρωην the day before yesterday
πωποτε ever
ῥαδιος, -α, -ον easy
σοι (from συ you)
Σωκράτης, -ους (m.) Socrates
τι (line 4) any
τι (lines 5 and 8) what
τις, τις, τι some
τοι in fact
τοιῦν well then
ὑπολαμβάνω I suppose

Question 2 (Plato) (continued)

φημι I say

φοιταω I recur

χρη it is necessary

χρονος, -ου (*m.*) time

ὦ o (*or miss this word out*)

ὥς that

[END OF WORD-LIST]