

X015/201

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

MONDAY, 25 MAY
1.00 PM – 2.00 PM

CLASSICAL GREEK
INTERMEDIATE 2
Interpretation

30 marks are allocated to this paper.



Answer ALL the questions.

Thucydides

Marks

1. Turn to PAGES THREE AND FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

- (a) Refer to lines 12–20 and 28–37 of **Passage 1** (from “a Theban force” to “alliance” and from “Now the Theban” to “market-place”).

What mistakes did the Thebans make in their attack on Plataea?

3

- (b) Refer to lines 6–9 and 26–31 of **Passage 2** (from *πρασσοντες* to *ἀφίστασθαι* and from *και ὕετου* to *πολλοι*).

What further mistakes are mentioned?

2

2. Turn to PAGE FIVE of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 50–60 of **Passage 2** (from *οἱ μὲν δη* to *ἐχομενων*).

- (a) What happened to the main part of the Theban army on the way to Plataea?

3

- (b) Do you think this was caused by bad luck or bad planning? Give reasons for your answer.

2

- 3.** In what ways does Thucydides give a human interest to his narrative, which might otherwise have been cold and impersonal? Refer to **Passages 2 and 3** in your answer.

5

Homer

4. Turn to PAGE ELEVEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 25–29 of **Passage 4** (from *αὐταρ* to *ἐλεγμην*).

- (a) By what method did Odysseus choose the men to carry out his plan?

1

- (b) Why do you think he used this method of selection?

2

- (c) If you had been Odysseus would you have used the same method? Give a reason for your answer.

1

5. Turn to PAGE THIRTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 69–82 of **Passage 4** (from *και τοτ’* to *ε’οντα*).

- (a) In these lines, in what ways does Odysseus show the qualities of a leader?

2

- (b) Explain the details of the simile in lines 78–82.

2

- (c) How effective do you find this simile?

2

- 6.** In what ways does Homer make the story of Odysseus and the Cyclops exciting? Refer to **Passages 4 and 5** in your answer.

5

(30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

X015/202

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MONDAY, 25 MAY
2.15 PM – 3.15 PM

CLASSICAL GREEK
INTERMEDIATE 2
Translation

30 marks are allocated to this paper.

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



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

The death of King Alexander the Great's personal warhorse Bucephalas in India caused him great sorrow, and he decided to commemorate him in a special way.

και δη και πολιν τοτε ἐκτισεν ὁ Ἀλεξανδρος, και ὠνομασε ταυτην την πολιν
Βουκεφαλην εἰς την μνημην του ἵππου Βουκεφαλα, ὅς ἀπεθανεν ἐκεῖ ὑπο καυματος
τε και ἡλικίας. ἦν γαρ οὗτος ὁ ἵππος ἀμφι τα τριακοντα ἔτη και καματηρος
ἐγενετο· πολλὰ δε προσθεν συγκινδυνευσας τῷ Ἀλεξανδρῷ, ὁ ἵππος τους ἄλλους
5 ἀμβατας παντας ἀπηξίου. και μεγεθει μεγας ἦν, και τῷ θυμῷ γενναίος.

*There were different explanations of how Bucephalas had got his name, meaning
“Ox-head”.*

σημειον δε αὐτῷ ἦν βοος κεφαλη, ἐφ' ὅτῳ οἱ μὲν λεγουσιν ὅτι το ὄνομα τουτο
ἔφερεν· οἱ δε λεγουσιν ὅτι λευκον σημα εἶχεν ἐπι της κεφαλῆς, μελας ὢν αὐτος, εἰς
βοος κεφαλην μαλιστα εἰκασμενον.

*Once, when the horse had been stolen from Alexander, the king had shown just what he
was prepared to do to get him back.*

και ποτε δη οὗτος ὁ ἵππος ἐν τη των βαρβαρων χωρᾷ ἀφανῆς ἐγενετο τῷ
10 Ἀλεξανδρῷ, και ὁ βασιλεὺς προσεκηρυξεν ἀνα την χωραν αὐτος ἀποκτενεῖν παντας
τους βαρβαρους, εἰ μὴ ἀπαξουσιν αὐτῷ τον ἵππον· και ἀπηχθη εὐθὺς ἐπι τῷ
κηρυγματι. τοσηδε μὲν σπουδῇ τῷ Ἀλεξανδρῷ ἀμφ' αὐτον ἦν, τοσος δε
Ἀλεξανδρου φόβος τοῖς βαρβαροῖς.

εἰς την μνημην (line 2)	— “in memory of”
ἀπηξίου (line 5)	— “refused to accept”
ἐφ' ὅτῳ (line 6)	— “on account of which”
ἀφανῆς ἐγενετο (line 9)	— “went missing”

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

X015/203

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

CLASSICAL GREEK
INTERMEDIATE 2
Word-list to accompany
Translation

MONDAY, 25 MAY
2.15 PM – 3.15 PM

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Ἀλεξάνδρος, -ου (*m.*) Alexander
 ἄλλος, -η, -ο other
 ἄμβατης, -ου (*m.*) rider
 ἄμφι (+ *accusative*) approximately (line 3); with regard to (line 12)
 ἀνα (+ *accusative*) throughout
 ἀπαγω I bring back
 ἀπεθανεν (*from* ἀποθνήσκω I die)
 ἀποκτείνω I kill
 αὐτον, αὐτην, αὐτο him, her, it
 αὐτος, αὐτη, αὐτο himself, herself, itself
 βαρβαρος, -ου (*m.*) barbarian
 βασιλευς, -εως (*m.*) king
 Βουκεφαλᾶς, -α (*m.*) Bucephalas
 Βουκεφαλῆ, -ης (*f.*) Bucephale
 βους, βοος (*m.*) ox
 γαρ for
 γενναῖος, -α, -ον noble
 δε and, but, on the other hand
 δη indeed
 ἐγενετο (*from* γίγνομαι I become)
 εἰ if
 εἰκασμενος, -η, -ον similar, resembling
 εἶχεν (*from* ἔχω I have)
 εἶμι I am
 εἰς (+ *accusative*) to
 ἐκεῖ there
 ἐν (+ *dative*) in
 ἐπι (+ *genitive*) on (line 7)
 ἐπι (+ *dative*) after (line 11)

ἔτος, -ους (*n.*) year
 εὐθὺς immediately
 ἡλικία, -ας (*f.*) old age
 θυμός, -ου (*m.*) spirit, heart
 ἵππος, -ου (*m.*) horse
 καί and
 καὶ δὲ καὶ moreover
 καματηρός, -α, -ον worn out
 καύμα, -ατος (*n.*) heat
 κεφαλή, -ης (*f.*) head
 κηρυγμα, -ατος (*n.*) announcement
 κτιζῶ I found, I establish
 λέγω I say
 λευκός, -η, -ον white
 μάλιστα very much
 μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα big
 μέγεθος, -ους (*n.*) size
 μέλας, μελαινα, μέλαν black
 μὲν on the one hand (*or omit in translation*)
 μὴ not
 ὁ, ἡ, το the
 οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δὲ . . . some . . . others . . .
 ὅς, ἡ, ὅ who, which
 ὄνομα, -ατος (*n.*) name
 ὅτι that
 οὗτος, αὕτη, τουτο this
 πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν all
 πόλις, -εως (*f.*) city

πολυς, πολλη, πολυ much, many
ποτε once
προσθεν previously
προσκηρυττω I proclaim, I announce
σημα, -ατος (n.) birth-mark, blemish
σημειον, -ου (n.) brand-mark, mark made by branding
σπουδη, -ης (f.) affection
συγκινδυνευω I share dangers (with)
τε . . . και . . . both . . . and . . .
τοσος, τοση, τοσον so great
τοσοσδε, τοσηδε, τοσονδε so great
τοτε then, at that time
τριακοντα thirty
υπο (+ *genitive*) as a result of
φερω I carry, I bear
φοβος, -ου (m.) fear
χωρα, -ας (f.) land, territory
ωνομασε (*from* ονομαζω I name)

[END OF WORD-LIST]