

0510/404

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2009

THURSDAY, 7 MAY
10.00 AM – 10.45 AM

CLASSICAL GREEK
STANDARD GRADE
General Level
Interpretation

Answer all the questions in the answer book provided.

Read every question carefully before you answer.



ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Marks

Turn to **PAGE THREE** of the Prescribed Text.

1. Herodotus

Refer to lines 6–21 of **Passage 1** (from *ξενε* to *μεγαλως*).

- (a) In lines 6–9 (from *ξενε* to *ὀλβιωτατον*), Croesus asks Solon to name the most fortunate man he has seen. Why does he think Solon will be able to answer this question? 2
- (b) In lines 15–21 (from *Τελλω* to *μεγαλως*), Solon explains why he thinks Tellus is the most fortunate man.
- (i) Do you think Croesus would agree that Tellus was the most fortunate man? Explain your answer. 2
- (ii) In your opinion, was Tellus truly fortunate? Give reasons for your answer. 3

Turn to **PAGES SEVEN, EIGHT AND NINE** of the Prescribed Text.

2. Plato

In lines 28–31 of **Passage 3** (from *και* *ὁς* to *ῆ* *οὐ*), we hear how calmly Socrates received the cup of poison.

- (a) Write down in Greek any **three** groups of words from these lines which show how calm Socrates was. 3
- (b) In your own words, give **three** other pieces of evidence from the rest of **Passage 3** which show that Socrates spent his last day calmly. 3

Turn to **PAGE TWELVE** of the Prescribed Text.

3. Sophocles

In lines 16–42 of **Passage 5** (from *ὁδ'*, *ὡς* *ἐοικε* to “congenial”), Creon and Haemon are having an argument.

- (a) (i) What does Creon accuse Haemon of in line 16 (from *ὁδ'* to *συμμαχει*)? 1
- (ii) Why would it not be surprising if this were true? 2
- (b) Do you think Sophocles has produced a convincing picture of a real argument between father and son? Support your answer with reference to lines 16–42. 4

Turn to **PAGE SIXTEEN** of the Prescribed Text.

4. Menander

Refer to **Poem 9**.

- (a) What does Menander ask the reader to consider in line 1? 1
- (b) Do you think Menander's suggestions in the rest of the poem are helpful? Explain your opinion with references from the poem. 4

(25)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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Translation

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



Translate into English:

The Lydians coped with famine by playing games. They invented many of the games they played.

- ἐπι δε Ἄττος βασιλεως σιτοδεια ἰσχυρα ἀνα πασαν την Λυδιαν ἐγενετο. οἱ δε Λυδοι τεως μεν διηγον λιπαρουντες, μετα δε, ὅτι ἡ σιτοδεια οὐκ ἐπαυετο, πολλὰ ἀκη ἐζητουν. και φασι αὐτοι τοτε δη ἐξευρειν τα εἶδη και των κυβων και των ἀστραγαλων και της σφαιρας και των ἄλλων παιγνιων πλην πεσσων· τουτων
- 5 γαρ οὐκ οἰκειουνται την ἐξευρεσιν.

By dividing their days between playing and eating, they survived for quite a while.

μηχανησαμενοι οὖν ταυτας τας παιγνιας, ἐποιουν ὥδε προς τον λιμον. την μεν ἑτεραν των ἡμερων πασαν ἐπαιζον οὕτως ὥστε μη σιτια ζητειν, την δε ἑτεραν ἐσιτουντο, παυομενοι των παιγνιων. και τοιουτω τροπῳ διηγον ἐπι ἔτη δυοιν δεοντα εἴκοσιν.

But this was not a permanent solution and eventually some Lydians had to leave their country.

- 10 ἀλλα του λιμου ἐτι μαλλον βιαζομενου, ὁ βασιλευς, διελων δυο μοιρας παντων των Λυδων, ἐκελευσε κληρωσαι. και λαχοντων αὐτων οἱ μεν ἑμενον ἐν τη χωρᾳ οἱ δε εἰς Σμυρναν ἀπηλθον, και ἐνθενδε ἀπεπλεον, βιον τε και γην ζητουντες.

ἑτεραν των ἡμερων πασαν (line 7) — “every other day”

δυοιν δεοντα εἴκοσιν (lines 8–9) — “eighteen”

διελων . . . παντων των Λυδων (+ *accusative*) (lines 10–11) — “dividing all the Lydians into . . .”

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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ἄκος, -ους (*n.*) solution
 ἀλλά but
 ἄλλος, -η, -ο other
 ἀνα (+ *accusative*) throughout
 ἀπηλθον (*from* ἀπερχομαι I depart, I go away)
 ἀποπλεω I sail away
 ἀστραγαλοι, -ων (*m.pl.*) knucklebones (a game)
 Ἄτυς, -υος (*m.*) Atys
 αὐτον, -ην, -ο him, her, it
 αὐτος, -η, -ο himself, herself, itself
 βασιλευς, -εως (*m.*) king
 βιαζομαι I become severe, I overpower
 βιος, -ου (*m.*) life, livelihood
 γαρ for
 γη, γης (*f.*) country, land
 δε and, but
 δη indeed, in fact
 διηγον (*from* διαγω I live, I carry on living)
 ἐγενετο (*from* γιγνεται happens, occurs)
 εἶδη “games”, “types (of games)”
 εἰς (+ *accusative*) to
 ἐν (+ *dative*) in
 ἐνθενδε from there
 ἐξευρειν (*from* ἐξευρισκω I invent, I discover)
 ἐξευρεσις, -εως (*f.*) invention, discovery
 ἐπι (+ *accusative*) for
 ἐπι (+ *genitive*) in the time of
 ἑτερος, -α, -ον other (of two)
 ἐτι even, still
 ἑτος, -ους (*n.*) year
 ζητεω I look for, I seek
 ἰσχυρος, -α, -ον severe

και and
 και . . . και both . . . and . . .
 κελευω I order, I give orders
 κληροω I draw lots
 κυβοι, -ων (*m.pl.*) dice
 λαχων, -οντος having drawn lots
 λιμος, -ου (*m.*) famine, hunger
 λιπαρεω I endure, I put up with
 Λυδια, -ας (*f.*) Lydia
 Λυδος, -ου (*m.*) Lydian
 μαλλον more
 μεν . . . δε . . . on the one hand . . . on the other hand . . .
 μενω I remain, I stay
 μετα afterwards, later
 μη not
 μηχανασμαι I invent, I devise, I create
 μοιρα, -ας (*f.*) group
 ὁ, ἡ, το the
 οἱ μεν . . . οἱ δε . . . some . . . others . . .
 οἰκειομαι I claim as my own
 ὅτι because
 οὐ, οὐκ not
 οὖν therefore
 οὗτος, αὕτη, τουτο this
 οὕτως in such a way
 παιγνια, -ας (*f.*) game
 παιζω I play games
 πας, πασα, παν all
 παυομαι (+ *genitive*) I stop, I cease (from)
 πεσσοι, -ων (*m.pl.*) draughts
 πλην (+ *genitive*) except for
 ποιεω I do

πολυς, πολλη, πολυ much; (*pl.*) many
προς (+ *accusative*) against, to deal with
σιτεομαι I take food
σιτια, -ων (*n.pl.*) food
σιτοδεια, -ας (*f.*) shortage of food
Σμυρνα, -ας (*f.*) Smyrna (a town)
σφαιρα, -ας (*f.*) ball (games)
τε και both . . . and . . .
τεως for a while
τοιουτος, τοιαυτη, τοιουτο such
τοτε at that time, then
τροπος, -ου (*m.*) way, means, method
φασι (*from φημι* I say)
χωρα, -ας (*f.*) land, country
ωδε as follows
ωστε that

[END OF WORD-LIST]