

X015/701

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2008

THURSDAY, 29 MAY
9.00 AM – 10.30 AM

CLASSICAL
GREEK
ADVANCED HIGHER
Interpretation

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.



EITHER

SECTION A—Greek Religion

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

Marks

1. Read lines 8–38 of Passage 1 (**Prescribed Text, pages 3–4**).
What is typical of Homeric religion in the words and actions of Thetis in this passage? What light does the response of Zeus shed on the rituals concerned? **10**
 2. Read lines 170–235 of Passage 7 (**Prescribed Text, pages 25–27**).
Summarise Plato’s criticisms in this passage of the poets’ views of the gods. **10**
 3. Read lines 41–88 of Passage 10 (**Prescribed Text, pages 33–34**).
Describe in detail the dismemberment of Pentheus. Why might an Athenian audience have found this scene offensive? **10**
 4. **EITHER**
(a) “Religion played an important part in the lives of the Greeks.”
What evidence for this statement do you find in the writings of Homer, Plato and Euripides? Support your answer with appropriate quotations. **25**
OR
(b) Homer and Plato have different views of the gods. Which of these two views do you find more convincing? Give reasons for your answer. **25**
OR
(c) What aspects of Greek religion were most important to Euripides in the *Bacchae*? Support your answer with reference to the play. **25**
- (55)**
(scaled to 100)

OR

SECTION B—War

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

Marks

1. Read lines 1–57 of Passage 12 (**Prescribed Text, pages 80–81**).
One of Thucydides' techniques in structuring his narratives is to balance the thoughts and actions of individual participants. How does he do this in this passage?
10
2. Read lines 1–47 of Passage 14 (**Prescribed Text, pages 84–85**).
In this speech Dikaiopolis puts forward to the chorus his reasons for making peace with the Spartans. What were these reasons?
10
3. Read lines 78–132 of Passage 15 (**Prescribed Text, pages 90–92**).
Why does Hecabe mourn personally as a result of the war? What are her concerns for the Trojan women in these circumstances?
10
4. **EITHER**
 - (a) What aspects of warfare and its consequences were of greatest concern to Aristophanes, Euripides and Thucydides? Support your answer with reference to the passages you have studied.
25

OR

 - (b) Do you think that Aristophanes wanted simply to entertain his audience or did he have a serious message about warfare for those who are caught up in it?
25

OR

 - (c) Show how Euripides combines the themes of sorrow and the desire for vengeance in the play *Trojan Women*.
25

(55)
(scaled to 100)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X015/702

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2008

THURSDAY, 29 MAY
10.40 AM – 12.05 PM

CLASSICAL
GREEK
ADVANCED HIGHER
Translation

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

and

either Question 3 **or** Question 4.



EITHER

1. Translate into English:

Marks

Following a civil war in the city of Epidamnus, its nobles were forced into exile. When the nobles and neighbouring barbarians then launched a ferocious attack, the democrats sought help from Corcyra, their mother city.

- προελθοντος δε του χρονου ἐγενετο ἡ των Ἐπιδαμνίων δυναμις μεγάλη και πολυανθρωπος· στασιασαντες δε ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἔτη πολλά, ὡς λεγεται, ἀπο πολέμου τινος των προσοικων βαρβαρων ἐφθαρησαν και της δυναμews της πολλης ἐστερηθησαν. τα δε τελευταια προ τουδε του
- 5 πολέμου ὁ δημος αὐτων ἐξεδιῶξε τους δυνατους, οἱ δε ἐπελθοντες μετα των βαρβαρων ἐληζοντο τους ἐν τη πολει κατα τε γην και κατα θαλασσαν. οἱ δε ἐν τη πολει ὄντες Ἐπιδαμνιοι ἐπειδη ἐπιεζοντο, πεμπουσιν ἐς την Κερκυραν πρεσβεις ὡς μητροπολιν οὔσαν, δεομενοι μη σφας περιοραν φθειρομενους, ἀλλα τους τε φευγοντας ξυναλλαξαι σφισι
- 10 και τον των βαρβαρων πολεμον καταλυσαι. ταυτα δε ἰκεται καθεζομενοι ἐς το Ἡραιον ἐδεοντο. οἱ δε Κερκυριοι την ἰκετειαν οὐκ ἐδεξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀπρακτους ἀπεπεμψαν.

(Thucydides, 1.24. 3–7)

ἐληζοντο (line 6)	— they plundered
ἐπιεζοντο (line 7)	— they were hard pressed
τους φευγοντας (line 9)	— the exiles
ξυναλλαξαι (line 9)	— from ξυναλλασσω I reconcile

(50)

OR

2. Translate into English:

Marks

The speaker, Lysimachus (son of the famous Athenian statesman, Aristides), explains the embarrassment that he and his friend, Melesias, feel at their failure to match their fathers in achievement, and expresses his determination that their sons, at least, should live up to their grandfathers' reputations.

- 5 συσσιτουμεν γαρ δη ἐγὼ τε καὶ Μελησιας ὁδε, καὶ ἡμῖν τα μείρακια
παρασιτεῖ. ἡμῶν δὲ ἕκαστος περὶ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ πατρὸς πολλὰ καὶ
καλὰ ἔργα ἔχει λεγείν πρὸς τοὺς νεανίσκους, καὶ ὅσα ἐν πολέμῳ
ἤργασαντο καὶ ὅσα ἐν εἰρήνῃ, διοικούντες τὰ τε τῶν συμμαχῶν καὶ τὰ
10 τῆσδε τῆς πόλεως· ἡμετέρα δ' αὐτῶν ἔργα οὐδετερός ἔχει λεγείν.
ταῦτα δὲ ὑπαισχυνόμεθα τε τοῦσδε καὶ αἰτιώμεθα τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν
ὅτι ἡμᾶς μὲν εἶων τρυφάν, ἐπειδὴ μείρακια ἐγενόμεθα, τὰ δὲ τῶν
ἄλλων πράγματα ἐπραττον· καὶ τοῖσδε τοῖς νεανίσκοις αὐτὰ ταῦτα
10 ἐνδείκνυμεθα, λέγοντες ὅτι εἰ μὲν ἀμελήσουσιν ἑαυτῶν καὶ μὴ
πεισονται ἡμῖν, ἀκλείεις γενήσονται, εἰ δ' ἐπιμελήσονται, ταχὺ ἂν τῶν
ὀνομάτων ἀξιοὶ γενοῖντο ἃ ἔχουσιν.

(Plato, *Laches*, 179 b–d)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| τρυφάν (line 7) | — to run riot |
| ἐνδείκνυμεθα (line 9) | — we point out |
| ἐπιμελήσονται (line 10) | — from ἐπιμελεομαι, I take care of myself |

(50)

[Turn over

AND

EITHER

3. Translate into English:

Marks

Homer introduces as Agamemnon's next opponent the young and recently married Iphidamas, son of Antenor and grandson of Cisseus.

- ἔσπετε νυν μοι, Μοῦσαι, Ὀλυμπία δωματ' ἔχουσαι
ὅς τις δη πρῶτος Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίον ἦλθεν
ἢ αὐτῶν Τρῶων ἢ κλειτῶν ἐπικούρων.
Ἴφιδάμας Ἀντηνοριδῆς ἦν τε μέγας τε
5 ὅς τραφῆ ἐν Θρηκῇ ἐριβωλακίῳ μητέρι μῆλων·
Κισσηῆς τὸν γ' ἐθρέψε δομοῖς ἐνὶ τυτθῶν ἔοντα
μητροπατῶρ, ὅς τι κτε Θέανῳ καλλιπαρῆον·
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥ' ἠβῆς ἐρικυδέος ἵκετο μέτρον,
αὐτοῦ μιν κατέρυκε, δίδου δ' ὅ γε θυγατέρα ἦν·
10 γῆμας δ' ἐκ θαλαμοῖο μετὰ κλέος ἵκετ' Ἀχαιῶν
σὺν δυοκαίδεκα νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, αἳ οἱ ἔποντο.

(Homer, *Iliad* 11, 218–28)

- αὐτοῦ (line 9) — (adverbial) there
κατέρυκε (line 9) — translate the imperfect as “tried to . . .”
μετὰ κλέος . . . Ἀχαιῶν — “to seek glory over the Achaeans”
(line 10)

(50)

OR

4. Translate into English:

Marks

Hearing his father crying out, Hippolytus enters, finds his stepmother dead and speaks to his father.

- κραυγῆς ἀκουσας σῆς ἀφικομένην, πατερ,
σπουδῇ· το μεντοι πραγμ' ὅτῳ στενεις ἐπι
οὐκ οἶδα, βουλομένην δ' ἂν ἐκ σεθεν κλυειν.
ἔα, τι χρημα; σὴν δαμαρθ' ὄρω, πατερ,
5 νεκρον· μεγιστου θαυματος τοδ' ἄξιον·
ἥν ἄρτιως ἐλειπον, ἥ φας τοδε
οὐπω χρονος παλαιος εἰσεδερχετο.
τι χρημα πασχει; τῷ τροπῷ διολλυται;
πατερ, πυθεσθαι βουλομαι σεθεν παρα.
10 σιγᾶς; σιωπῆς δ' οὐδεν ἔργον ἐν κακοις.

(Euripides, *Hippolytus*, 902–11)

ὅτῳ στενεις ἐπι (line 2) = ἐφ' ὅτῳ στενεις

— “that you lament”

οὐπω χρονος παλαιος (line 7) — *take as a parenthesis and understand*

ἔστι

— “not long ago”

(50)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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