

X015/13/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2012

FRIDAY, 25 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. Refer to lines 1–28 of Passage 5 by Homer (**Prescribed Text, pages 13–16**).
What part did Athene play in bringing about the death of Hector? You should refer to other parts of Passage 5 in your answer. **15**
2. Refer to lines 1–9 of Passage 7 by Plato (**Prescribed Text, pages 20–28**).
What views does Plato put forward about the gods and poets in this passage? You should refer to other parts of Passage 7 in your answer. **15**
3. Refer to Passage 10 by Euripides (**Prescribed Text, pages 32–35**).
According to the messenger what has happened to Pentheus in this scene? Has Pentheus deserved this fate? Support your answer with reference to the text. **15**
4. **EITHER**
- (a) Of the three authors you have studied, Homer, Plato and Euripides, with whose attitudes to the gods are you most in sympathy? Give reasons why you sympathise with this author in particular. Support your answer with references to the text. **20**
- OR**
- (b) In those parts of the *Iliad* which you have studied, what evidence is there that Homer was a religious man? In your essay, refer to those parts of the *Iliad* which you have studied. Support your answer with references to the text. **20**
- OR**
- (c) What aspects of religion were of the greatest concern to Euripides in the *Bacchae*? Support your answer with references to the text. **20**
- (65)**
- (scaled to 100)**

OR

SECTION B—War

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

Marks

1. Refer to Passage 12 by Thucydides (**Prescribed Text, pages 80–82**).
Summarise what happened to the Athenians in Passage 12. Support your answer with reference to the text. 15
2. Refer to lines 98–130 of Passage 14 by Aristophanes (**Prescribed Text, pages 84–87**).
On what grounds does Dikaiopolis attack Lamachus? How does Lamachus defend himself in these lines? Support your answer with reference to the text. 15
3. Refer to lines 48–77 of Passage 15 by Euripides (**Prescribed Text, pages 88–94**).
What is the attitude of Athene and Poseidon to the victorious Greeks' behaviour in the sack of Troy? Do they appear to disapprove of the suffering and brutality of warfare? Support your answer with reference to the text. 15
4. **EITHER**
- (a) To what extent do Thucydides, Aristophanes and Euripides offer a consistent anti-war perspective? Support your answer with references to the text. 20
- OR**
- (b) Thucydides was writing during the Peloponnesian War. What do we learn about the Athenian attitudes to the war? Support your answer with references to the text. 20
- OR**
- (c) In the play *Trojan Women* what issues does Euripides highlight? Support your answer with references to the text. 20
- (65)
- (scaled to 100)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X015/13/02

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2012

FRIDAY, 25 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:

Pericles' colleagues, Hagnon and Cleopompus, lead an army to reinforce the Athenians at Potidaea, but the new arrivals infect the others with plague, causing heavy losses.

του δ' αὐτοῦ θεροῦς Ἄγνων ὁ Νικίου καὶ Κλεοπόμπος ὁ Κλεινίου, ξυστρατηγοὶ
ὄντες Περικλεοῦς, λαβόντες τὴν στρατιαν ἥπερ ἐκεῖνος ἐχρησατο ἐστρατεύσαν
εὐθύς ἐπι Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπι Θράκης καὶ Ποτειδαίαν ἐπι πολιορκουμένην,
ἀφικομένοι δὲ μηχανὰς τε τῆ Ποτειδαία προσέφερον καὶ παντὶ τροπῶ ἐπειρώντο
5 ἔλειν. προχωρεῖ δὲ αὐτοῖς οὔτε ἡ αἴρεσις τῆς πολέως οὔτε τὰλλα τῆς παρασκευῆς
ἀξίως. ἐπιγενομένη γὰρ ἡ νόσος ἐνταῦθα δὴ πανυ ἐπίεσε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,
φθειρούσα τὴν στρατιαν, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς προτέρους στρατιώτας νοσησαὶ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων ἀπο τῆς ξυν Ἄγνωι στρατίας, ἐν τῷ προ τοῦ χρόνῳ ὑγίαινοντας.
Φορμιῶν δὲ καὶ οἱ ἑξακοσιοὶ καὶ χίλιοι οὐκέτι ἦσαν περὶ Χαλκιδέας. ὁ μὲν
10 οὖν Ἄγνων ἀνεχώρησε ταῖς ναυσὶν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀπο τετρακισχιλίων ὀπλιτῶν
χιλίουσ καὶ πεντηκόντα τῆ νόσῳ ἀπολέσας ἐν τεσσαρακόντα μαλίστα ἡμέραις·
οἱ δὲ πρότεροι στρατιῶται κατὰ χωρὰν μενοντες ἐπολιορκούν τὴν Ποτειδαίαν.

Thucydides 2.58

ἐπι Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπι Θράκης — “against the Chalcidians in the
(line 3) Thraceward region”

μηχανὰς (line 4) — siege engines

ἐπίεσε (line 6) — from πιέζω, I press hard upon

περὶ Χαλκιδέας (line 9) — “in the neighbourhood of the Chalcideans” (50)

OR

2. Translate into English:

Protagoras attempts to persuade Socrates that the Athenians are right to let all citizens play a part in government, since all citizens have a share in the qualities that make civic life possible. He does this by telling a story about how Zeus gave the gift of reverence and justice to all mankind, not just a chosen few.

Zeus οὖν δεισας περι τῷ γενεὶ ἡμῶν μὴ ἀπολοιτο παν,
 Ἐρμην πεμπει ἄγοντα εἰς ἀνθρώπους αἰδῶ τε καὶ δικήν,
 ἰν' εἶεν πολεων κοσμοὶ τε καὶ δεσμοὶ φιλίας συναγωγοί.
 ἔρωτα οὖν Ἐρμῆς Δια τίνα οὖν τροπὸν δοιῆ δικήν καὶ
 5 αἰδῶ ἀνθρώποις· “Ποτερον ὡς αἱ τεχναὶ νενεμῆνται,
 οὕτω καὶ ταυτὰς νειμῶ; νενεμῆνται δὲ ὧδε· εἰς ἔχων
 ἰατρικὴν πολλοὶς ἰκανὸς ἰδιωταῖς, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι
 δημιουργοί· καὶ δικήν δὴ καὶ αἰδῶ οὕτω θῶ ἐν τοῖς
 ἀνθρώποις, ἢ ἐπι παντὰς νειμῶ;” “Ἐπι παντὰς,” ἔφη ὁ
 10 Zeus, “καὶ παντὲς μετεχόντων· οὐ γὰρ ἂν γενοιντο πολεῖς,
 εἰ ὀλιγοὶ αὐτῶν μετεχοῖεν ὡσπερ ἄλλων τεχνῶν.” οὕτω
 δὴ, ὦ Σωκράτης, καὶ δια ταυτὰ οἱ τε ἄλλοι καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ὅταν εἰς συμβουλήν πολιτικῆς ἀρετῆς ἴωσιν, εἰκοτῶς
 15 ἀπαντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἀνεχόνται ὡς παντὶ προσηκόν ταυτῆς γε
 μετεχειν τῆς ἀρετῆς.

(50)

Plato, Protagoras 322c–323a (abridged)

κοσμοὶ (line 3)	— “organising principles”
θῶ from τιθημι (line 8)	— “should I give”
μετεχόντων (line 10)	— “let them have a share”
ἀνεχόνται + gen. (line 14)	— I am patient with
ὡς προσηκόν (line 14)	— “because it is appropriate”

[Turn over

AND

EITHER

3. Translate into English:

Having revealed himself to his son Telemachus, Odysseus explains how the Phaeacians brought him to Ithaca.

και νυ κ' ὄδυρομενοισιν ἔδν φαος ἠέλιοιο,
 εἰ μὴ Τηλεμαχος προσεφωνεεν ὄν πατερ' αἰψα·
 “ποιη γαρ νυν δευρο, πατερ φιλε, νηι σε ναυται
 ἤγαγον εἰς Ἰθακην; τινες ἐμμεναι εὐχετοωντο;
 5 οὐ μεν γαρ τι σε πεζον ὀιομαι ἐνθαδ' ἴκεσθαι.”
 τον δ' αὐτε προσεειπε πολυτλας διος Ὀδυσσευς·
 “τοιγαρ ἐγω τοι, τεκνον, ἀληθειην καταλεξω.
 Φαιηκες μ' ἄγαγον ναυσικλυτοι, οἱ τε και ἄλλους
 ἀνθρωπους πεμπουσιν, ὅτις σφεας εἰσαφικηται·
 10 και μ' εὐδοντ' ἐν νηι θοη ἐπι ποντον ἀγοντες
 κατθεσαν εἰν Ἰθακη, ἐπορον δε μοι ἀγλαα δωρα,
 χαλκον τε χρυσον τε ἀλις ἐσθητα θ' ὑφαντην.”

(Homer, *Odyssey* 16. 220–31)

πεμπω (line 9)

— I take back home, I escort home

(50)

OR

4. Translate into English:

As he orders his men to drag her away, Menelaus taunts Andromache that she will die, while the fate of her son is in the hands of his daughter, Hermione.

Μεν. λαβεσθε μοι τησδ', ἀμφελιξαντες χερας,
 δμωες· λογους γαρ οὐ φίλους ἀκουσεται.
 ἔχω σ' ἰν' ἄγνον βωμον ἐκλιποις θεας,
 5 προυτεινα παιδος θανατον, ὧ σ' ὑπηγαγον
 ἐς χειρας ἔλθειν τας ἑμας ἐπι σφαγην.
 και τὰμφι σου μεν ὡδ' ἔχοντ' ἐπιστασο·
 τα δ' ἀμφι παιδος τουδε παις ἔμη κρινει,
 ἦν τε κτανειν νιν ἦν τε μη κτανειν θελη.
 ἀλλ' ἔρπ' ἐς οἶκους τουσδ', ἰν' εἰς ἔλευθερους
 10 δουλη γεγωσα μηποθ' ὑβριζειν μαθης.

(Euripides, *Andromache* 425–34)

ἀμφελιξαντες (line 1)	— from ἀμφελισσω, I entwine, wind around
προυτεινα (line 4)	— from προτεινω, to hold out in front; translate “I threatened you with”
ὑπηγαγον (line 4)	— from ὑπαγω, I induce
ἀμφι (lines 6 + 7 + genitive)	— concerning

(50)

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