

X015/11/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS 2014

MONDAY, 19 MAY
9.00 AM – 10.00 AM

CLASSICAL GREEK
INTERMEDIATE 2
Interpretation

30 marks are allocated to this paper.

Answer all the questions.

Read every question carefully before you answer.



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

Refer to lines 16–27 of **Passage 1** (from “They came” to “on guard”) and lines 1–9 of **Passage 2** (from *οἱ δε* to *ἀφιστασθαι*).

- (a) The Theban army entered Plataea very easily. Why was this so? 2
- (b) Why did they meet with no resistance at first? 2
- (c) What caused the Plataeans to change their minds about how to react to the Thebans? 2

2. Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 20–30 of **Passage 2** (from *οἱ δ'* to *γίγνομενα ἦν*).

- (a) What details about the fighting in Plataea does Thucydides give? 2
- (b) How effective do you find his description? 2

3. In what ways does Thucydides hold the reader’s attention and make his narrative interesting? Refer to Passages 2 and 3 to support your answer. 5**Homer****4. Turn to PAGE ELEVEN of the Prescribed Text.**

Refer to lines 19–29 of **Passage 4** (from *του μεν* to *ἐλεγμην*).

- (a) In these lines, what actions does Odysseus himself perform? 3
- (b) What does he order his companions to do? 2

5. Turn to PAGE THIRTEEN of the Prescribed Text.

Refer to lines 72–88 of **Passage 4** (from *ἀλλ' ὅτε* to *μοχλω*).

- (a) In what ways do Odysseus and his companions work together to carry out the plan? 2
- (b) In lines 77–88, Homer engages the reader’s attention by his choice of words and by similes. To what extent do you find these lines effective? 3

6. From your reading of Passages 4 and 5, to what extent does Homer make you see good and evil in the characters of Odysseus and the Cyclops? Refer to both passages to support your answer. 5**(30)**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

X015/11/02

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2014

MONDAY, 19 MAY
10.15 AM – 11.15 AM

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.

King Alexander the Great had defeated his enemy Darius and pursued him as he fled from the battlefield. Failing to catch him, Alexander then returned to the captured enemy camp. In his panic, Darius had even abandoned his own family there.

ὁ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρος οὐδαμῶς ἠμελησεν οὐδὲ τῆς γυναικὸς τοῦ Δαρείου οὐδὲ τῶν παιδῶν.
ἀλλ' ἐπανελθὼν ἀπὸ τῆς διώξεως τοῦ Δαρείου, ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρος προσήλθε πρὸς τὴν σκηνὴν
τῆν τοῦ Δαρείου ἣν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔλαβον ἐν τῇ μαχῇ, καὶ ἐνδὸν ἤκουσε γυναικῶν οἰμωγῆν
καὶ θορυβόν. ἐπυθετο οὖν ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρος τινες γυναικεὶς εἶσιν καὶ δια τι οὕτω σφοδρὰ
5 κλαιουσιν.

When he learned the reason for this, he knew it was untrue.

οἱ τὴν σκηνὴν φυλαττοντες αὐτῷ ἀπεκρίναντο· “ὦ βασιλεῦ, αὐταὶ εἶσιν ἡ μητὴρ καὶ
ἡ γυνὴ τοῦ Δαρείου καὶ οἱ παῖδες, καὶ ἐξηγγέλθη αὐταῖς ὅτι σὺ ἔχεις τὸ τοξὸν καὶ τὴν
ἀσπίδα τοῦ Δαρείου. ἀνοιμωζουσιν οὖν ὡς ἐπὶ τεθνεωτὶ τῷ Δαρείῳ.”

Alexander then explained the true state of affairs, and moreover showed great compassion for the situation.

ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρος ἐπέμψε φυλακὰς πρὸς τὰς γυναῖκας, ὡς φράσοντα ὅτι
10 ἀληθῶς ζῆ ὁ Δαρείος. τὰ γὰρ ὅπλα φεγγῶν ἀπελίπεν ἐπὶ τῷ ἄρματι, καὶ ταῦτα μόνον
εἶχεν ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρος. καὶ δὴ καὶ εἶπεν ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρος ὅτι τὴν θεραπείαν τὴν βασιλικὴν
συγχωρεῖ τὰς γυναῖξιν, ἐπεὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἐπιφέρει τῷ Δαρείῳ οὐ κατ' ἐχθρὰν, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ
τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς Ἀσίας.

ἐξηγγέλθη (line 7) — “it has been reported”

ὡς ἐπὶ τεθνεωτὶ τῷ Δαρείῳ (line 8) — “in the belief that Darius is dead”

κατ' ἐχθρὰν (line 12) — “out of hatred”

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

X015/11/12

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS 2014

MONDAY, 19 MAY
10.15 AM – 11.15 AM

CLASSICAL GREEK
INTERMEDIATE 2
Word-list to accompany
Translation



ἀκουω I hear
 ἀληθως truly
 ἀλλα but
 Ἀλεξάνδρος, -ου (m.) Alexander
 ἀμελεω (+ *genitive*) I neglect
 ἀνοιμωζω I mourn
 ἀπο (+ *genitive*) from
 ἀποκρινομαι I reply
 ἀπολειπω I leave behind
 ἄρμα, -ατος (n.) chariot
 ἀρχη, -ης (f.) empire
 Ἀσια, -ας (f.) Asia
 ἀσπις, -ιδος (f.) shield
 αὐτον, αὐτην, αὐτο him, her, it
 βασιλευς, -εως (m.) king
 βασιλικος, -η, -ον royal
 γαρ for
 γυνη, γυναικος (f.) wife, woman
 Δαρειος, -ου (m.) Darius
 δε but, and
 δια τι why
 διωξις, -εως (f.) pursuit
 εἶμι I am
 εἶπεν (from λεγω I say)
 Ἕλλην, -ηνος (m.) Greek
 ἐν (+*dative*) in
 ἐνδον inside
 ἐπανελθων (from ἐπανερχομαι I return)
 ἐπει since
 ἐπι (+*dative*) on
 ἐπιφερω I wage (*war*)
 ἔχω I have
 ζαω I am alive
 θεραπεια, -ας (f.) status
 θορυβος, -ου (m.) crying
 και and
 και δη και and in addition

κλαιω I lament
 λαμβανω I capture
 μαχη, -ης (f.) battle
 μητηρ, μητρος (f.) mother
 μονος, -η, -ον alone
 ὁ, ἡ, το the
 οἴμωγη, -ης (f.) wailing, lamentation
 ὄπλον, -ου (n.) weapon
 ὅς, ἡ, ὅ who, which
 ὅτι that
 οὐ not
 οὐδαμως in no way, by no means
 οὐδε . . . οὐδε either . . . or
 οὖν therefore
 οὗτος, αὐτη, τουτο this
 οὕτω so
 παις, παιδος (m.) child
 πεμπω I send
 πολεμος, -ου (m.) war
 προς (+ *accusative*) towards, to
 προσηλθε (from προσερχομαι I approach)
 πυνθανομαι I ask
 σκηνη -ης (f.) tent
 συ you
 συγχωρεω I guarantee
 σφοδρα loudly
 τις, τι who, what
 τοξον, -ου (n.) bow (ie for archery)
 ὑπερ (+ *genitive*) for, with a view to
 winning
 φευγω I flee
 φραζω I tell, I say
 φυλαξ, -ακος (m.) sentry
 φυλαττω I guard
 ὦ ο
 ὡς in order to

[END OF WORD-LIST]