



**CLASSICAL GREEK  
HIGHER LEVEL  
PAPER 1**

Wednesday 15 May 2002 (afternoon)

2 hours

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer both Section A and Section B.

## SECTION A [30 marks]

Translate into English the section of the following passage indicated between the asterisks. A translation of the rest of the passage appears on the facing page.

## 1. Socrates chats with his elderly host, Cephalus, and asks him how he finds extreme old age.

Καὶ μὲν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὦ Κέφαλε, χαίρω  
 Ε διαλεγόμενος τοῖς σφόδρα πρεσβύταις.

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δοκεῖ γάρ μοι χρῆναι  
 παρ' αὐτῶν πυνθάνεσθαι, ὥσπερ τινὰ ὁδὸν προεληλυθότων, ἦν  
 5 καὶ ἡμᾶς ἴσως δεήσει πορεύεσθαι, ποῖα τίς ἐστίν, τραχέια καὶ  
 χαλεπή, ἢ ῥαδία καὶ εὐπορος· καὶ δὴ καὶ σοῦ ἡδέως ἂν πυθοίμην,  
 ὃ τί σοι φαίνεται τοῦτο, ἐπειδὴ ἐνταῦθα ἤδη εἰ τῆς ἡλικίας, δὲ δὴ  
 ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδὲ φασὶν εἶναι οἱ ποιηταί, πότερον χαλεπὸν τοῦ  
 βίου ἢ πῶς σὺ αὐτὸ ἐξαγγέλλεις.

10 329 III. Ἐγὼ σοι, ἔφη, νῆ τὸν Δία ἐρῶ, ὦ Σώκρατες, | οἷόν γέ μοι  
 φαίνεται. πολλάκις γὰρ συνερχόμεθά τινες εἰς ταῦτο παραπλησίαν  
 ἡλικίαν ἔχοντες, διασφύζοντες τὴν παλαιὰν παροιμίαν. οἱ οὖν  
 πλείστοι ἡμῶν ὀλοφύρονται ξυνιόντες, τὰς ἐν τῇ νεότητι ἡδονὰς  
 15 ποθοῦντες καὶ ἀναμνησκόμενοι περὶ τε τὰ φροδίσια καὶ περὶ  
 πότους καὶ εὐωχίας καὶ ἄλλ' ἅττα ἃ τῶν τοιούτων ἔχεται, καὶ  
 ἀγανακτοῦσιν ὡς μεγάλων τινῶν ἀπεστερημένοι καὶ τότε μὲν εὖ  
 B ζῶντες, νῦν δὲ οὐδὲ ζῶντες.

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ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ τὰς τῶν | οἰκείων προπη-  
 20 λακίσσεις τοῦ γήραος ὀδύρονται, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ δὴ τὸ γήραος ὑμνοῦσιν  
 ὄσων κακῶν σφίσις αἴτιον. ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκοῦσιν, ὦ Σώκρατες, οὗτοι  
 οὐ τὸ αἴτιον αἰτιᾶσθαι. εἰ γὰρ ἦν τοῦτο αἴτιον, κὰν ἐγὼ τὰ αὐτὰ  
 ταῦτα ἐπεπόνθη ἕνεκά γε γήραος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες ὅσοι ἐνταῦθα  
 ἦλθον ἡλικίας. νῦν δ' ἐγωγε ἤδη ἐντετύχηκα οὐχ οὕτως ἔχουσιν  
 καὶ ἄλλοις, καὶ δὴ καὶ Σοφοκλεῖ ποτὲ τῷ ποιητῇ παρεγενόμεν  
 25 ἐρωτωμένῳ ὑπὸ τινος Πῶς, ἔφη, ὦ | Σοφόκλεις, ἔχεις πρὸς τὰ φρο-  
 C δίσια; ἔτι οἷός τε εἰ γυναικὶ συγγίγνεσθαι; καὶ ὅς, Εὐφήμει, ἔφη,  
 ὦ ἄνθρωπε· ἀσμενέστατα μέντοι αὐτὸ ἀπέφυγον, ὥσπερ λυτῶντά  
 τινα καὶ ἄγριον δεσπότην ἀποφυγῶν. εὖ οὖν μοι καὶ τότε ἔδοξεν  
 30 ἐκεῖνος εἰπεῖν καὶ νῦν οὐχ ἦττον. παντάπασιν γὰρ τῶν γε τοιούτων  
 ἐν τῷ γήρα πολλὴ εἰρήνη γίγνεται καὶ ἐλευθερία.

'Indeed, Cephalus,' I said, 'I enjoy talking with very old men,

And some of them bewail the insults which their kinsfolk heap upon their years, and therefore they decry old age for all the evils it has brought upon them. But in my opinion, Socrates, they don't really see what is wrong. If they were right, then I too, and all who have come to my time of life, would by reason of old age have suffered as they have; but, as a matter of fact, I have met many whose experience is different. Take the poet Sophocles, for example. I was with him once, when someone asked him: "How do you stand, Sophocles, in respect to the pleasures of sex? Are you still capable of intercourse?" "Hush, sir," he said. "It gives me the greatest joy to have escaped the clutches of that savage and fierce master." I thought then that he spoke wisely, and I think so still, for certainly old age brings great peace and freedom from passions such as these.

*trans. A. D. Lindsay*

**SECTION B**

*Answer all the following questions, which relate to the passage in Section A.*

2. How does Plato create an impression of courteous and cultured conversation in this passage? *[5 marks]*
  
  3. Discuss the use made in this passage of antithesis and anaphora. What do these features contribute to the passage? *[5 marks]*
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