X015/201

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2010 TUESDAY, 25 MAY 1.00 PM - 2.00 PM CLASSICAL GREEK INTERMEDIATE 2 Interpretation

30 marks are allocated to this paper.





Answer ALL the questions.

Thucydides		Marks
1. Turn to PAGE FOUR of the Prescribed Text.		
	Refer to lines 14–27 of Passage 2 (from $\epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota \delta \epsilon \omega s$ to $\epsilon \phi o \beta \eta \theta \eta \sigma a \nu$).	
	(a) At what time did the Plataeans attack the Thebans who had entered their city?	1
	(b) Why did they choose this time to make the attack?	2
	(c) What graphic details of the fighting does Thucydides give in lines 20–27?	3
	(<i>d</i>) Why do you think Thucydides includes these details?	1
2.	Turn to PAGES FIVE AND SIX of the Prescribed Text.	
	Refer to lines 65–81 of Passage 2 (from $\kappa \alpha \iota$ of $\mu \epsilon \nu \tau \alpha \upsilon \tau \alpha$ to $\pi \rho o \delta \iota \delta o \upsilon \tau \epsilon s$).	
	(<i>a</i>) The Plataeans took a number of Thebans prisoner. What did the Plataeans do with the Theban prisoners?	1
	(b) In your opinion, were the Plataeans justified in doing this? Explain your answer.	2
3.	From your reading of Passages 2 and 3 , would you argue that Thucydides emphasises too strongly the horrific events of war? You should refer to both these passages to support your answer.	5
Н	omer	
4.	Turn to PAGES ELEVEN AND TWELVE of the Prescribed Text.	
	Refer to lines 1–10 and 30–38 of Passage 4 (from $\eta\mu\sigma\sigma\delta$ to $K\nu\kappa\lambda\omega\psi$ and from $\epsilon\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\sigma\sigma$ to $\delta\sigma\rho\pi\sigma\nu$).	
	(a) Give details of the Cyclops' daily routine in caring for his flock.	3
	(b) Describe the atmosphere created in these lines.	1
	(c) Homer repeats lines 3–5 at lines 36–38. Suggest reasons for this repetition.	2
	(d) Do you find this repetition effective? Explain your answer.	1
5.	Turn to PAGE THIRTEEN of the Prescribed Text.	
	Refer to lines 89–94 of Passage 4 (from $\sigma\mu\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma\nu$ to $\dot{\eta}\nu\epsilon\mu\sigma\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$ s).	
	(a) Why is the Cyclops screaming?	1
	(b) Do you feel any sympathy for the Cyclops here? Give reasons for your view.	2
6.	From your reading of Passages 4 and 5 , do you think Odysseus is a good leader? Support your answer with reference to these passages.	5 (30)

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

X015/202

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2010 TUESDAY, 25 MAY 2.15 PM - 3.15 PM 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.

Odysseus and his crew did not have an easy voyage back to their home from the war at Troy.

μετα την άλωσιν της Τροιας οί μεν Έλληνες άνηλθον έκαστος είς την έαυτου πολιν. τον δε Όδυσσεα καιπερ σοφωτατον όντα των Έλληνων οί θεοι πολλα έτη άπειργον της πατριδος. και πανταχου κατα την θαλατταν έφερετο, πολλα και δεινα παθων.

They were soon driven by a storm far from their proper course, and found themselves in a place of considerable danger.

και δυο νυκτας τε και ήμερας έφεροντο άπο της Έλλαδος. τη δε τριτη ήμερα 5 ήλθον είς την γην των Λωτοφαγων, οί τον λωτον έσθιουσι. (ό λωτος θαυμασιος καρπος έστιν, όν έαν τις φαγη εύθυς λανθανεται παντων ά προτερον έφιλει, και της γυναικος και των παιδων και της πατριδος.)

Soon after they arrived, Odysseus was forced to take drastic action.

ό δε Όδυσσευς και οί μετ' αὐτου ἐνταυθα ἀπεβησαν, ἀλλα ἐνιοι των ἑταιρων ἐφαγον του λωτου, φαγοντες δε οὐκετι ἠθελον εἰς την Ἰθακην ἀνελθειν, ἐν δε τῃ των Λωτοφαγων γῃ ἐβουλοντο μενειν. τουτους οὐν ὁ Ὀδυσσευς ἐδησε και εἰς τας ναυς ἐπεβησε. και εὐθυς ἐξεπλευσε, φοβουμενος μῃ παντες φαγωσιν τον καρπον και λαθωνται της πατριδος.

 $\phi \alpha \gamma \eta$ (line 6) — "ate"

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[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2010 TUESDAY, 25 MAY 2.15 PM - 3.15 PM CLASSICAL GREEK INTERMEDIATE 2 Word-list to accompany Translation





άλλα but $\delta \lambda \omega \sigma i \varsigma$, $-\epsilon \omega \varsigma (f)$ capture $dv \epsilon \lambda \theta \epsilon v$ (from $dv \epsilon \rho \chi o \mu a v$ I return) $dv\eta\lambda\theta$ ον (from $dv\epsilon\rho\chi$ ομαι I return) $\dot{a}\pi\epsilon\beta\eta\sigma a\nu$ (from $\dot{a}\pi\sigma\beta a\nu\omega$ I go ashore) $\dot{a}\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\gamma\omega$ I keep away from $\dot{a}\pi o$ (+ genitive) from αύτον, αύτην, αύτο him, her, it βουλομαι I want γη, γης (f.) land $\gamma υν \eta$, $\gamma υν αικος$ (f.) wife $\delta\epsilon$ and, but, on the other hand $\delta \epsilon i \nu o \varsigma, -\eta, -o \nu$ terrible δεω I tie up δυο, δυοιν two $\dot{\epsilon}a\nu$ if έαυτου, -ης, -ου his own, her own, their own *έθελω* I want *είμι* I am $\epsilon i \varsigma$ (+ accusative) to έκαστος, -η, -ον each Έλλας, -aδos (f.)Greece Έλλην, -ηνος (m.)Greek $\dot{\epsilon}v$ (+ dative) in some $\dot{\epsilon} v \tau a v \theta a$ then έξεπλευσε (from έκπλεω I sail away) $\epsilon \pi \epsilon \beta \eta \sigma \epsilon$ (from $\epsilon \pi i \beta a i \nu \omega$ I put back onto) $\epsilon \sigma \theta \iota \omega$ I eat $\epsilon \tau \alpha \iota \rho o \varsigma$, -o v (m.) companion $\dot{\epsilon}\tau o\varsigma$, $-o\upsilon\varsigma(n.)$ year εύθυς immediately $\epsilon \phi a \gamma o \nu$ (+ genitive) (from $\epsilon \sigma \theta \iota \omega$ I eat) ήλθον (from έρχομαι I come) day $\theta a \lambda a \tau \tau a$, $-\eta s$ (f.) sea $\theta a \nu \mu a \sigma \iota o \varsigma$, -a, -o ν wonderful $\theta \epsilon o \varsigma$, -o v (m.) god $H\theta \alpha \kappa \eta$, -η_S (f.) Ithaca *και* and, even

 $\kappa \alpha i \pi \epsilon \rho$ although $\kappa \alpha \rho \pi \sigma s$, $-\sigma v (m.)$ fruit $\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha$ (+ accusative) across $\lambda a \theta \omega v \tau a \iota (from \lambda a v \theta a v o \mu a \iota (+ genitive))$ I forget) $\lambda a \nu \theta a \nu o \mu a \iota (+ genitive)$ I forget $\lambda\omega\tau\sigma\sigma$, -ov (m.) lotus Λωτοφαγος, -ov (m.) Lotus Eater on the one hand (or omit in $\mu \epsilon \nu$ translation) $\mu\epsilon\nu\omega$ I stay $\mu \epsilon \tau \alpha$ (+ accusative) after $\mu \epsilon \tau \alpha$ (+ genitive) with $\mu\eta$ lest, that vavs, $v \epsilon \omega s$ (f.) ship $vv\xi$, $vv\kappa\tau os(f.)$ night δ, ή, το the ός, ή, ό who, which ^Oδυσσευς, -εως (m.) Odysseus $o\dot{v}\kappa\epsilon\tau\iota$ no longer oùv therefore $o\dot{\upsilon}\tau os$, $a\dot{\upsilon}\tau \eta$, $\tau o\upsilon\tau o$ this, these $\pi a \theta \omega \nu$ (from $\pi a \sigma \chi \omega$ I suffer) $\pi \alpha i \varsigma, \pi \alpha i \delta \sigma \varsigma (c.)$ child $\pi a \nu \tau a \chi o v$ in every direction $\pi \alpha \varsigma$, $\pi \alpha \sigma \alpha$, $\pi \alpha \nu$ all $\pi \alpha \tau \rho \iota s, -\iota \delta o s(f.)$ homeland $\pi o \lambda \iota s, -\epsilon \omega s (f.)$ city $\pi o \lambda v s$, $\pi o \lambda \lambda \eta$, $\pi o \lambda v$ much, many $\pi\rho o \tau \epsilon \rho o \nu$ previously $\sigma o \phi o s, -\eta, -o \nu$ wise τε και and $\tau \iota \varsigma, \tau \iota$ anyone, anything $\tau\rho\iota\tau\sigma\varsigma$, - η , - $\sigma\nu$ third $T\rho o \iota a, -a \varsigma (f.)$ Troy φαγοντες (from έσθιω I eat) φαγωσιν (from έσθιω I eat) φερω I carry φιλεω I love φοβουμαι I fear

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