

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part IA

Tuesday 12 June 2007 9 to 12

Paper 5

GREEK AND LATIN TEXTS

In Section B candidates should answer two Questions.

Sections A and B carry equal weight.

Answers from each Section must be written in a separate booklet.

*Write your **number** (not your name) on the cover sheet of each Section booklet.*

Candidates who do not write legibly may find themselves at a grave disadvantage.

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS

20 Page Booklets x 2

Rough Work Pad x 1

Tags

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

None

You may not start to read the questions printed on the subsequent pages of this question paper until instructed that you may do so by the Invigilator

SECTION A

In Section A both the Greek question and the Latin question carry 50 marks each. Answers within these questions should be in the form of a single word or short phrase or, if an explanation is required, a sentence or two.

I GREEK

τῶν μὲν μαρτύρων ἀκηκόατε, ὦ ἄνδρες· σκέψασθε δὲ παρ' ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς οὕτως περὶ τούτου τοῦ πράγματος, ζητούντες εἴ τις ἔμοι καὶ Ἐρατοσθένει ἔχθρα πώποτε γεγένηται πλὴν ταύτης. οὐδεμίαν γὰρ εὐρήσετε. οὔτε γὰρ συκοφαντῶν γραφάς με ἐγράψατο, οὔτε ἐκβάλλειν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπεχείρησεν, οὔτε ἰδίας δίκας ἐδικάζετο, οὔτε συνήδει κακὸν οὐδὲν ὃ ἐγὼ δεδιώς μὴ τις πύθηται ἐπεθύμουν αὐτὸν ἀπολέσαι, οὔτε εἰ ταῦτα διαπραξαίμην, ἤλπίζον ποθεν χρήματα λήψεσθαι· ἐνιοὶ γὰρ τοιούτων πραγμάτων ἕνεκα θάνατον ἀλλήλοις ἐπιβουλεύουσι. τοσοῦτου τοίνυν δεῖ ἡ λοιδορία ἢ παροινία ἢ ἄλλη τις διαφορὰ ἡμῖν γεγονέναι, ὥστε οὐδὲ ἑωρακώς ἦν τὸν ἄνθρωπον πώποτε πλὴν ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ νυκτί. τί ἂν οὖν βουλόμενος ἐγὼ τοιοῦτον κίνδυνον ἐκινδύνεον, εἰ μὴ τὸ μέγιστον τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἦν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἠδίκημένος; ἔπειτα παρακαλέσας αὐτὸς μάρτυρας ἠσέβουν, ἐξόν μοι, εἴπερ ἀδίκως ἐπεθύμουν αὐτὸν ἀπολέσαι, μηδένα μοι τούτων συνειδέναι; ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ὦ ἄνδρες, οὐκ ἰδίαν ὑπὲρ ἑμαυτοῦ νομίζω ταύτην γενέσθαι τὴν τιμωρίαν ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως ἀπάσης· οἱ γὰρ τὰ τοιαῦτα πράττοντες, ὀρώντες οἷα τὰ ἄθλα πρόκειται τῶν τοιούτων ἀμαρτημάτων, ἤττον εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους ἐξαμαρτήσονται, ἐὰν καὶ ὑμᾶς ὀρώσι τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην ἔχοντας. εἰ δὲ μὴ, πολὺ κάλλιον τοὺς μὲν κειμένους νόμους ἐξαλείψαι, ἑτέρους δὲ θεῖναι, οἵτινες τοὺς μὲν φυλάττοντας τὰς ἑαυτῶν γυναῖκας ταῖς ζημίαις ζημιώσουσι, τοῖς δὲ βουλομένοις εἰς αὐτὰς ἀμαρτάνειν πολλὴν ἄδειαν ποιήσουσι.

LYSIAS I 43–8

1 For each of the following verbal forms state the **tense** and give the **first person of the present indicative** (for example, at line 1: ἀκηκόατε: perfect, ἀκούω):

- (a) σκέψασθε (line 1)
- (b) εὐρήσετε (line 3)
- (c) συνήδει (line 5)
- (d) πύθηται (line 6)
- (e) ἠσέβουν (line 12)

[10 marks]

2 For each of the following nouns state the **case** and give the **nominative singular** (for example, at line 1: ἄνδρες: nominative, ἀνὴρ):

- (a) γραφάς (line 4)
- (b) νυκτί (line 10)
- (c) μάρτυρας (line 12)
- (d) ἄθλα (line 16)
- (e) γυναῖκας (line 19)

[10 marks]

3 Lines 15–20 contain six **participles**: list them and for each state: i) its **tense** and ii) whether its **use** is attributive, circumstantial or supplementary.

[12 marks]

4 Give a translation appropriate to the context for the following phrases:

- (a) γραφάς με ἐγράψατο (line 4)
- (b) οὔτε συνήδει κακὸν οὐδέν (line 5)
- (c) οὐδὲ ἑωρακώς ἦν τὸν ἄνθρωπον (line 9)
- (d) τοὺς μὲν κειμένους νόμους (line 18)
- (e) πολλήν ἄδειαν ποιήσουσι (line 20)

[10 marks]

5 Lines 10–17 contain two **conditional sentences**: for each of them state and translate the verbs of both protasis (the ‘if’ clause) and apodosis (the ‘conclusion’).

[8 marks]

[TURN OVER

II LATIN

recognosce mecum tandem noctem illam superiorem; iam intelleges multo me uigilare acrius ad salutem quam te ad perniciem rei publicae. dico te priore nocte uenisse inter falcarios –non agam obscure– in M. Laecae domum; conuenisse eodem compluris eiusdem amentiae scelerisque socios. num negare audes? quid taces? conuincam, si negas. uideo enim esse hic in senatu quosdam qui tecum una fuerunt. o di immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? quam rem publicam habemus? in qua urbe uiuimus? hic, hic sunt in nostro numero, patres conscripti, in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo grauissimoque consilio, qui de nostro omnium interitu, qui de huius urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent. hos ego uideo consul et de re publica sententiam rogo, et quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum uoce uolnero! fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina, distribuisti partis Italiae, statuisti quo quemque proficisci placeret, delegisti quos Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres, discripsisti urbis partis ad incendia, confirmasti te ipsum iam esse exiturum, dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego uiuerem. reperti sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista cura liberarent et se illa ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lecto interfecturos esse pollicerentur. haec ego omnia uixdum etiam coetu uestro dimisso comperi; domum meam maioribus praesidiis muniui atque firmaui, exclusi eos quos tu ad me salutatum mane miseras, cum illi ipsi uenissent quos ego iam multis ac summis uiris ad me id temporis uenturos esse praedixeram.

CICERO *In Catilinam* I 8–10

- 1 Give the tense of:
- (a) *intelleges* (line 1)
 - (b) *uenisse* (line 2)
 - (c) *cogitent* (line 9)
 - (d) *fuisti* (line 10)
 - (e) *proficisci* (line 11)
 - (f) *exiturum* (line 13)
 - (g) *uiuerem* (line 13)
 - (h) *miseras* (line 17)

[12 marks]

- 2 The following verbs, in the subjunctive mood and in either the imperfect or pluperfect tense, are all in subordinate clauses:

- (a) *relinqueres* (line 12)
- (b) *uiuerem* (line 13)
- (c) *liberarent* (line 14)
- (d) *uenissent* (line 17)

for each of them: (i) state the type of clause in which the subjunctive is employed and (ii) state the verb in the main clause which governs the choice of tense.

[8 marks]

3 Name and explain the use of the case of the following words:

- (a) *te* (line 2)
- (b) *Laecae* (line 3)
- (c) *sceleris* (line 4)
- (d) *gentium* (line 6)
- (e) *patres* (line 7)
- (f) *cura* (line 14)
- (g) *nocte* (line 14)
- (h) *praesidiis* (line 16)

[8 marks]

4 Give a translation appropriate to the context for the following phrases:

- (a) *non agam obscure* (line 3)
- (b) *quid taces?* (line 4)
- (c) *de nostro omnium interitu* (line 8)
- (d) *coetu uestro dimisso* (line 15–6)

[6 marks]

5 Reconstruct the following indirect statements as direct statements:

for example: *uideo enim esse hic in senatu quosdam qui tecum una fuerunt* (line 5):

reconstruct to: *sunt hic in senatu quidam qui tecum una fuerunt.*

- (a) the indirect statement introduced by *intelleges* in line 1;
- (b) the indirect statement introduced by *dico* in line 2;
- (c) the indirect statement introduced by *dixisti* in line 13;
- (d) the indirect statement introduced by *pollicerentur* in line 15.

[16 marks]

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SECTION B

B1 *Discuss:*

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ σπεῦσε πονησάμενος τὰ ἄ' ἔργα,
 σὺν δ' ὃ γε δὴ αὐτε δὴ μάρψας ὀπλίσσατο δόρπον.
 καὶ τότε γὰρ Κύκλωπα προσηύδων ἄγχι παραστάς, 345
 κισσύβιον μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχων μέλανος οἴνοιο·
 'Κύκλωψ, τῆ, πίε οἶνον, ἐπεὶ φάγες ἀνδρόμεα κρέα,
 ὄφρ' εἰδῆς, οἷόν τι ποτὸν τόδε νηῦς ἐκεκεύθει
 ἡμετέρῃ· σοὶ δ' αὖ λοιβὴν φέρον, εἴ μ' ἐλεήσας
 οἴκαδε πέμψεις· σὺ δὲ μαίνεαι οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτῶς. 350
 σχέτλιε, πῶς κέν τις σε καὶ ὕστερον ἄλλος ἴκοιτο
 ἀνθρώπων πολέων; ἐπεὶ οὐ κατὰ μοῖραν ἔρεξας·
 ὡς ἐφάμην, ὃ δὲ δέκτο καὶ ἔκπιεν· ἦσατο δ' αἰνῶς
 ἡδὺ ποτὸν πίνων καὶ μ' ἦτε δεύτερον αὐτίς·
 'δὸς μοι ἔτι πρόφρων καὶ μοι τεὸν οὐνομα εἶπέ 355
 αὐτίκα νῦν, ἵνα τοι δῶ ξείνιον, ᾧ κε σὺ χαίρης.
 καὶ γὰρ Κυκλώπεσσι φέρει ζείδωρος ἄρουρα
 οἶνον ἐριστάφυλον, καὶ σφιν Διὸς ὄμβρος ἀέξει·
 ἀλλὰ τόδ' ἀμβροσίης καὶ νέκταρός ἐστιν ἀπορρώξ·
 ὡς ἔφατ'· αὐτὰρ οἱ αὐτίς ἐγὼ πόρον αἶθοπα οἶνον· 360
 τρίς μὲν ἔδωκα φέρων, τρίς δ' ἔκπιεν ἀφραδίησιν.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ Κύκλωπα περὶ φρένας ἤλυθεν οἶνος,
 καὶ τότε δὴ μιν ἔπεσσι προσηύδων μελιχίοισι·
 'Κύκλωψ, εἰρωτᾶς μ' ὄνομα κλυτόν; αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ τοι
 ἐξερέω σὺ δὲ μοι δὸς ξείνιον, ὡς περ ὑπέστης. 365
 Οὐτίς ἐμοί γ' ὄνομα· Οὐτὶν δέ με κικλήσκουσι
 μήτηρ ἠδὲ πατήρ ἠδ' ἄλλοι πάντες ἑταῖροι·
 ὡς ἐφάμην, ὃ δὲ μ' αὐτίκ' ἀμείβετο νηλείθυμῶ·
 'Οὐτὶν ἐγὼ πύματον ἔδομα μετὰ οἷσ' ἑτάροισι,
 τοὺς δ' ἄλλους πρόσθεν· τὸ δὲ τοι ξεινήιον ἔσται.'
 HOMER *Odyssey* IX 343–70

B2 *Discuss:*

ΕΚΑΒΗ

ταῖς θεαῖσι πρῶτα σύμμαχος γενήσομαι καὶ τήνδε δείξω μὴ λέγουσαν ἔνδικα.	970
ἐγὼ γὰρ Ἦραν παρθένον τε Παλλάδα οὐκ ἔς τοσοῦτον ἀμαθίας ἐλθεῖν δοκῶ, ὥσθ' ἢ μὲν Ἄργος βαρβάροις ἀπημπόλα, Παλλὰς δ' Ἀθήνας Φρυζὶ δουλεύειν ποτέ.	975
οὐ παιδιαῖσι καὶ χλιδῆι μορφῆς πέρι ἦλθον πρὸς Ἴδην· τοῦ γὰρ οὐνεκ' ἂν θεὰ Ἦρα τοσοῦτον ἔσχ' ἔρωτα καλλονῆς; πότερον ἀμείνον' ὡς λάβητι Διὸς πόσιν; ἢ γάμον Ἀθάνα θεῶν τινος θηρωμένη, ἢ παρθένειαν πατρὸς ἐζητήσατο	980
φεύγουσα λέκτρα; μὴ ἀμαθεῖς ποίει θεὰς τὸ σὸν κακὸν κοσμοῦσα, μὴ οὐ πείσηις σοφούς. Κύπριν δ' ἔλεξας (ταῦτα γὰρ γέλας πολὺς) ἐλθεῖν ἐμῶι ξὺν παιδί Μενέλεω δόμους.	985
οὐκ ἂν μένουσ' ἂν ἡσυχός σ' ἐν οὐρανῶι αὐταῖς Ἀμύκλαις ἦγαγεν πρὸς Ἴλιον; ἦν οὐμὸς υἱὸς κάλλος ἐκπρεπέστατος, ὁ σὸς δ' ἰδῶν νιν νοῦς ἐποίηθη Κύπρις· τὰ μῶρα γὰρ πάντ' ἐστὶν Ἀφροδίτη βροτοῖς, καὶ τοῦνομ' ὀρθῶς ἀφροσύνης ἄρχει θεᾶς.	990
ὄν εισιδοῦσα βαρβάροις ἐσθήμασιν χρυσῶι τε λαμπρὸν ἐξεμαργώθης φρένας. ἐν μὲν γὰρ Ἄργει σμίκρ' ἔχουσ' ἀνεστρέφου, Σπάρτης δ' ἀπαλλαχθεῖσα τὴν Φρυγῶν πόλιν χρυσῶι ῥέουσαν ἤλπισας κατακλύσειν	995
δαπάναισιν· οὐδ' ἦν ἱκανά σοι τὰ Μενέλεω μέλαθρα ταῖς σαῖς ἐγκαθυβρίζειν τρυφαῖς.	

EURIPIDES *Trojan Women* 969–997

B3 *Discuss:*

καὶ ὅσα μὲν λόγῳ εἶπον ἕκαστοι ἢ μέλλοντες πολεμήσειν ἢ ἐν αὐτῷ ἤδη ὄντες, χαλεπὸν τὴν ἀκρίβειαν αὐτὴν τῶν λεχθέντων διαμνημονεῦσαι ἦν ἔμοι τε ὦν αὐτὸς ἤκουσα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοθεν ποθεν ἔμοι ἀπαγγέλλουσιν· ὡς δ' ἂν ἐδόκουν ἔμοι ἕκαστοι περὶ τῶν αἰεὶ παρόντων τὰ δέοντα μάλιστα εἰπεῖν, ἐχομένῳ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῆς ξυμπάσης γνώμης τῶν ἀληθῶς λεχθέντων, οὕτως εἴρηται. τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος πυνθανόμενος ἠξίωσα γράφειν, οὐδ' ὡς ἔμοι ἐδόκει, ἀλλ' οἷς τε αὐτὸς παρῆν καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσον δυνατὸν ἀκριβείᾳ περὶ ἐκάστου ἐπεξεληθῶν. ἐπιπόνως δὲ ἠύρισκετο, διότι οἱ παρόντες τοῖς ἔργοις ἕκαστοις οὐ ταῦτα περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἔλεγον, ἀλλ' ὡς ἑκατέρων τις εὐνοίας ἢ μνήμης ἔχοι. καὶ ἐς μὲν ἀκρόασιν ἴσως τὸ μὴ μυθῶδες αὐτῶν ἀτερπέστερον φανεῖται· ὅσοι δὲ βουλήσονται τῶν τε γενομένων τὸ σαφές σκοπεῖν καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ποτὲ αὖθις κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον τοιούτων καὶ παραπλησίων ἔσεσθαι, ὠφέλιμα κρίνειν αὐτὰ ἀρκούντως ἔξει. κτῆμά τε ἐς αἰεὶ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγώνισμα ἐς τὸ παραχρήμα ἀκούειν ξύγκειται.

THUCYDIDES I 22

B4 *Discuss:*

talibus accensi firmantur et agmine denso
 consistunt. Turnus paulatim excedere pugna
 et fluuium petere ac partem quae cingitur unda. 790
 acrius hoc Teucris clamore incumbere magno
 et glomerare manum, ceu saeuum turba leonem
 cum telis premit infensis; at territus ille,
 asper, acerba tuens, retro redit et neque terga
 ira dare aut uirtus patitur, nec tendere contra 795
 ille quidem hoc cupiens potis est per tela uirosque.
 haud aliter retro dubius uestigia Turnus
 impropere refert et mens exaestuat ira.
 quin etiam bis tum medios inuaserat hostis,
 bis confusa fuga per muros agmina uertit; 800
 sed manus e castris propere coit omnis in unum
 nec contra uiris audet Saturnia Iuno
 sufficere; aëriam caelo nam Iuppiter Irim
 demisit germanae haud mollia iussa ferentem,
 ni Turnus cedat Teucrorum moenibus altis. 805
 ergo nec clipeo iuuenis subsistere tantum
 nec dextra ualet, iniectis sic undique telis
 obruitur. strepit adsiduo caua tempora circum
 tinnitu galea et saxis solida aera fatiscunt
 discussaeque iubae, capiti nec sufficit umbo 810
 ictibus; ingeminant hastis et Troes et ipse
 fulmineus Mnesteus. tum toto corpore sudor
 liquitur et piceum (nec respirare potestas)
 flumen agit, fessos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
 tum demum praeceps saltu sese omnibus armis 815
 in fluuium dedit. ille suo cum gurgite flauo
 accepit uenientem ac mollibus extulit undis
 et laetum sociis abluta caede remisit.

VIRGIL *Aeneid* IX 788–818



quid iuuat immunes belli cessare puellas,
 nec fera peltatas agmina uelle sequi,
 si sine Marte suis patiuntur uulnera telis,
 et caecas armant in sua fata manus?
 quae prima instituit teneros conuellere fetus, 5
 militia fuerat digna perire sua.
 scilicet, ut careat rugarum crimine uenter,
 sternetur pugnae tristis harena tuae?
 si mos antiquis placuisset matribus idem, 10
 gens hominum uitio deperitura fuit,
 quique iterum iaceret generis primordia nostri
 in uacuo lapides orbe, parandus erat.
 quis Priami fregisset opes, si numen aquarum
 iusta recusasset pondera ferre Thetis?
 Ilia si tumido geminos in uentre necasset, 15
 casurus dominae conditor Urbis erat;
 si Venus Aenean grauida temerasset in aluo,
 Caesaribus tellus orba futura fuit.
 tu quoque, cum posses nasci formosa, perisses,
 temptasset, quod tu, si tua mater opus; 20
 ipse ego, cum fuerim melius periturus amando,
 uidissem nullos matre negante dies.
 quid plenam fraudas uitem crescentibus uuis,
 pomaque crudeli uellis acerba manu?
 sponte fluant matura sua—sine crescere nata; 25
 est pretium paruae non leue uita morae.
 uestra quid effoditis subiectis uiscera telis,
 et nondum natis dira uenena datis?
 Colchida respersam puerorum sanguine culpant
 aque sua caesum matre queruntur Ityn.

OVID *Amores* II 14. 1–30

B6 *Discuss:*

haec uulgo iactata super id quod nullo auctore certo firmantur prompte refutaueris. quis enim mediocri prudentia, nedum Tiberius tantis rebus exercitus, inaudito filio exitium offerret, idque sua manu et nullo ad paenitendum regressu? quin potius ministrum ueneni excruciet, auctorem exquiret, insita denique etiam in extraneos cunctatione et mora aduersum unicum et nullius ante flagitii compertum uteretur? sed quia Seianus facinorum omnium repertor habebatur, ex nimia caritate in eum Caesaris et ceterorum in utrumque odio quamuis fabulosa et immania credebantur, atrocior semper fama erga dominantium exitus. ordo alioqui sceleris per Apicatam Seiani proditus tormentis Eudemi ac Lygdi patefactus est. neque quisquam scriptor tam infensus extitit ut Tiberio obiectaret, cum omnia alia conquirent intenderentque. mihi tradendi arguendique rumoris causa fuit ut claro sub exemplo falsas auditiones depellerem peteremque ab iis quorum in manus cura nostra uenerit ne diuulgata atque incredibilia auide accepta ueris neque in miraculum corruptis antehabeant.

TACITUS *Annals* IV 11**END OF PAPER**