

**ADVANCED GCE UNIT
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Composition or Comprehension

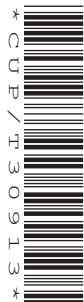
THURSDAY 28 JUNE 2007

2994

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Additional materials: Answer booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this Paper is 90.

ADVICE TO CANDIDATES

- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section A (Prose Composition)

Translate the following passage into Greek prose. Write your translation **on alternate lines**.

When the Persians¹ retreated from Greece, the Athenians prepared to rebuild² the walls of their city, but the Spartans, who wished to be more powerful than the other Greeks, immediately tried to dissuade³ them. Themistocles, therefore, persuaded the citizens to send him as an ambassador to Sparta⁴ and, while he was away, hastily to begin the work. When he arrived there, he did not say or do anything until he heard through messengers that the walls were sufficiently high. Then he announced to the Spartans that Athens⁵ was already fortified and strongly advised them to allow all cities to be equal. Although they were annoyed by this, the Spartans concealed their anger so that they might remain allies of the Athenians.

based on THUCYDIDES

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ¹ the Persians | = οἱ Πέρσαι -ῶν |
| ² I rebuild | = ἀνοικοδομέω |
| ³ I dissuade | = ἀποτρέπω |
| ⁴ Sparta | = ἡ Λακεδαιμῶν -ονος |
| ⁵ Athens | = αἱ Ἀθῆναι -ῶν |

[90 marks]

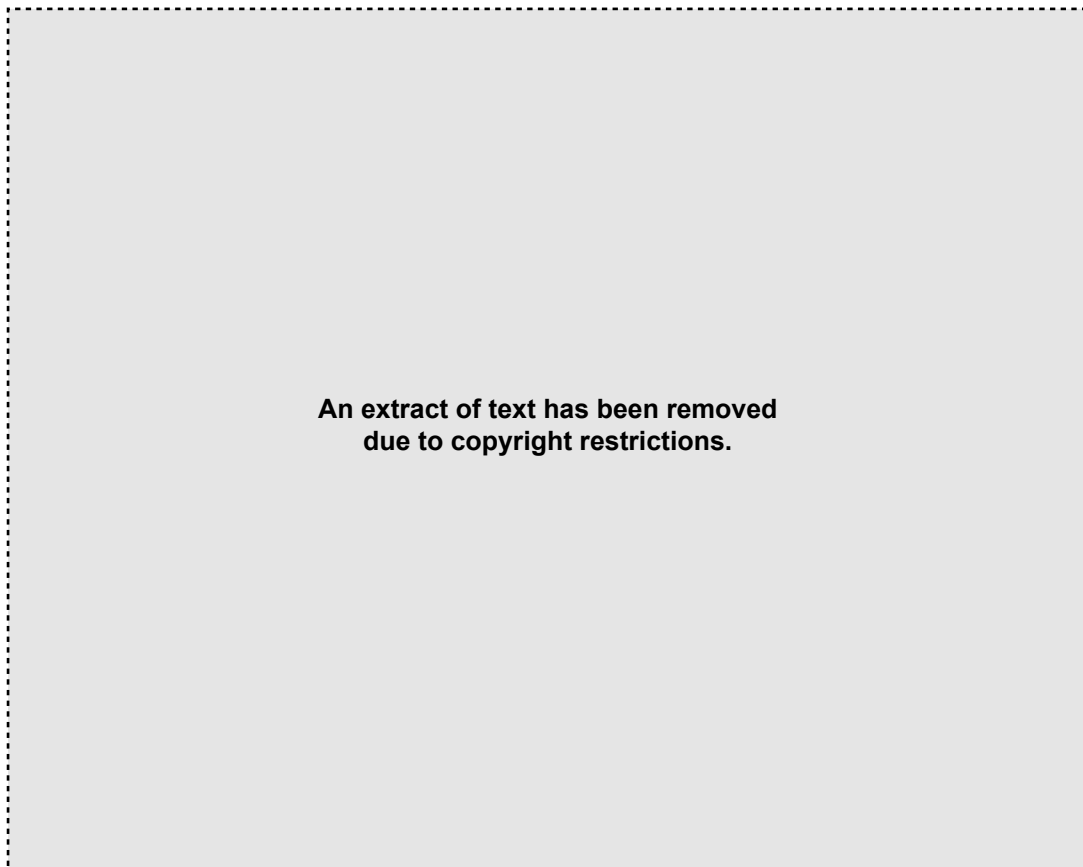
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Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section B (Comprehension)

Study the following passage very carefully and answer the questions which follow it. Give a translation only if one is asked for, or if you think it helps to make your answer clearer. The marks available are indicated after each question.

Despite a recent victory, an army of Greeks finds itself isolated in Persia. Xenophon, one of its commanders, addresses the Greeks in an attempt to calm their worries about various matters.



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XENOPHON, *Anabasis* III, ii 17–20 (adapted)

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| ¹ Ἀρίαιος -ου (m.) | = Ariaeus, a Persian |
| ² δάκνω, aor. pass. ἐδήχθην | = I bite |
| ³ λακτίζω | = I kick |
| ⁴ ὄχημα -ατος (n.) | = base, foundation |
| ⁵ κρέμαμαι | = I hang, am suspended |
| ⁶ παίω | = I strike |
| ⁷ προέχω | = I am at an advantage |
| ⁸ θαρρέω | = I am confident |
| ⁹ Τισσαφέρνης -ου (m.) | = Tissaphernes, a Persian |
| ¹⁰ ἡγέομαι (here) | = I act as a guide |
| ¹¹ ἄχθομαι | = I am upset |
| ¹² εἴσονται | = the future of οἶδα |

- (a) Translate $\mu\eta\ \alpha\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\eta\tau\epsilon$ (line 1). [2]
- (b) What are we told about Ariaeus and his men ($\text{o}\acute{\iota}\ \mu\epsilon\tau\grave{\alpha}\ \text{\textit{\text{A}}}\rho\iota\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\upsilon$) in the first sentence? [4]
- (c) In lines 2–4 ($\text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\iota\ \gamma\grave{\alpha}\rho\ .\ .\ .\ \eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$), how are Ariaeus and his men described, and what is Xenophon's justification for so describing them? [6+3]
- (d) In lines 4–5 ($\text{t}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \delta\grave{\epsilon}\ .\ .\ .\ \acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$), with what thought does Xenophon seek to console the Greeks for no longer having Ariaeus and his men to fight on their side? [8]
- (e) Translate $\epsilon\upsilon\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\tau\epsilon\ \acute{\omicron}\tau\iota\ \text{o}\acute{\iota}\ \mu\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\omicron\iota\ \epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma\ \omicron\upsilon\delta\grave{\epsilon}\nu\ \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\ \eta\ \mu\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\omicron\iota\ \epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota\nu\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\iota$ (lines 7–8). [7]
- (f) In lines 8–10 ($\text{\textit{\text{v}}}\mu\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \gamma\grave{\alpha}\rho\ .\ .\ .\ \gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$), explain fully how Xenophon makes light of the Greeks' lack of horsemen. [10]
- (g) In lines 11–14 ($\text{o}\acute{\iota}\ \mu\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \gamma\grave{\alpha}\rho\ .\ .\ .\ \tau\epsilon\upsilon\chi\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$), what reason does Xenophon give for saying that he and his fellow Greeks are 'on a much more secure foundation' than the enemy horsemen? What advantages does it give them in the fighting? [5+6]
- (h) In lines 14–15 ($\epsilon\acute{\nu}\nu\ \delta\grave{\epsilon}\ \mu\acute{\omicron}\nu\omega\ .\ .\ .\ \eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$), what is the only way in which horsemen are said to be at an advantage? [4]
- (i) What possible cause of concern to the Greeks is mentioned in lines 16–17 ($\epsilon\acute{\iota}\ \delta\grave{\epsilon}\ \delta\eta\ .\ .\ .\ \acute{\alpha}\chi\theta\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$)? [2]
- (j) In lines 17–21 ($\sigma\acute{\kappa}\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\sigma\theta\epsilon\ .\ .\ .\ \acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$), what reason does Xenophon give his fellow Greeks (i) for distrusting Tissaphernes and (ii) for preferring to rely on captives ordered to serve as guides? [3+6]
- (k) State and account for
 (i) the case of $\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$ (line 6) [2]
 (ii) the mood of $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ (line 20). [3]
- (l) Give the first person singular present indicative of the following verbs:
 (i) $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\pi\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ (line 12)
 (ii) $\beta\epsilon\beta\eta\kappa\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ (line 13)
 (iii) $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}\eta$ (line 13)
 (iv) $\sigma\acute{\kappa}\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\sigma\theta\epsilon$ (line 17) [4]
- (m) From the Greek of lines 7–10 ($\epsilon\upsilon\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\tau\epsilon\ .\ .\ .\ \gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$), show **three** ways in which the language used by Xenophon makes his presentation of the argument more forceful. [9]
- (n) From the Greek of lines 10–15 ($\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\ \delta\grave{\epsilon}\ .\ .\ .\ \eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$), pick out **two** examples of Xenophon's word-order which you find particularly effective and explain your choice. [6]

[Total: 90 marks]

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