



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

CLASSICAL GREEK

9787/04

4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2010

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Paper/Booklet



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

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

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Either

Section A

On **alternate lines** translate the following passage into Greek:

As Croesus was standing there, fearing that he would be burned to death, he remembered that Solon once said that no man could be called happy as long as he was alive. For Solon, having visited Croesus in his travels, and after seeing the extent of the king's wealth and kingdom, was asked whom he considered the happiest of men. He named some people who were dead. When the king, greatly surprised and annoyed, exclaimed, 'Is my royal fortune so poor that you set others above me?', Solon replied that life was short and that the gods were jealous. Croesus, remembering these words, called three times on the name of Solon. The guards, hearing his cries, asked who Solon was. Eventually, Croesus replied: 'A man to whom all tyrants should talk.'

[Total: 40]

Croesus	<i>Κροῖσος</i>
Solon	<i>Σόλων</i>
I set above	<i>τιμάω πρό (+ gen.)</i>
jealous	<i>φθονερός, -ή, όν</i>

Or

Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow:

Some Greek generals argue with the Persian King's representative about their prospects.

ἐνθα δὴ ἀπεκρίνατο Κλεάνωρ ὁ Ἀρκάς, πρεσβύτατος ὢν, ὅτι πρόσθεν ἂν ἀποθάνοιεν ἢ τὰ ὄπλα παραδοῖεν· Πρόξενος δὲ ὁ Θηβαῖος, 'ἀλλ' ἐγώ,' ἔφη, ὦ Φαλῖνε, 'θαυμάζω πότερα ὡς κρατῶν βασιλεὺς αἰτεῖ τὰ ὄπλα ἢ ὡς διὰ φιλίαν δῶρα. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὡς κρατῶν, τί δεῖ αὐτὸν αἰτεῖν καὶ οὐ λαβεῖν ἐλθόντα; εἰ δὲ πείσας βούλεται λαβεῖν, λεγέτω τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἐὰν αὐτῷ ταῦτα χαρίσωνται.' πρὸς ταῦτα Φαλῖνος εἶπε· 'βασιλεὺς νικᾶν ἡγείται, ἐπεὶ Κῦρον ἀπέκτεινε. τίς γὰρ αὐτῷ ἔστιν ὅστις τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιεῖται; νομίζει δὲ καὶ ὑμᾶς ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι, ἔχων ἐν μέσῃ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χώρᾳ καὶ ποταμῶν ἐντὸς ἀδιαβάτων καὶ πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων ἐφ' ὑμᾶς δυνάμενος ἀγαγεῖν, ὅσον οὐδ' εἰ παρέχοι ὑμῖν δύνασθε ἂν ἀποκτεῖναι.' μετὰ τοῦτον Θεόπομπος Ἀθηναῖος εἶπεν· 'ὦ Φαλῖνε, νῦν, ὡς σὺ ὄρας, ἡμῖν οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἀγαθὸν ἄλλο εἰ μὴ ὄπλα καὶ ἀρετή. ὄπλα μὲν οὖν ἔχοντες οἴομεθα ἂν καὶ τῇ ἀρετῇ χρῆσθαι, παραδόντες δ' ἂν ταῦτα καὶ τῶν σωματῶν στερηθῆναι. μὴ οὖν οἴου τὰ μόνα ἀγαθὰ ἡμῖν ὄντα ὑμῖν παραδώσειν, ἀλλὰ σὺν τούτοις καὶ περὶ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἀγαθῶν μαχοῦμεθα.' ἀκούσας δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Φαλῖνος ἐγέλασε καὶ εἶπεν· 'ἀλλὰ φιλοσόφῳ μὲν ἔοικας, ὦ νεανίσκε, καὶ λέγεις οὐκ ἀχάριστα· ἴσθι μέντοι ἀνόητος ὢν, εἰ οἶε τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀρετὴν περιγενέσθαι ἂν τῆς βασιλέως δυνάμεως.'

Xenophon *Anabasis* 2.1.10–13

- (i) Lines 1–2 (ἐνθα . . . παραδοῖεν): what does Cleanor say in reply? [2]
- (ii) Lines 4–6 (εἰ μὲν . . . χαρίσωνται): what is Proxenus' difficulty in understanding the king's position? [4]
- (iii) Lines 6–7 (βασιλεὺς . . . ἀντιποιεῖται): why, according to Phalinus, does the king think that he has already won? [2]
- (iv) Lines 7–10 (νομίζει . . . ἀποκτείναι): what is the king's view of the position the Greeks are in? [4]
- (v) Lines 10–11 (ὦ Φαλῖνε . . . ἀρετή): translate these lines. [3]
- (vi) Lines 11–13 (ὄπλα . . . στερηθῆναι): what is the attitude of the Greeks, according to Theopompus? [4]
- (vii) Lines 13–14 (μὴ . . . μαχούμεθα): how does Theopompus add here to what he has already said? [2]
- (viii) Lines 15–16 (ἀλλὰ . . . ἀχάριστα): how does Phalinus explain his laughter? [2]
- (ix) Lines 16–17 (ἴσθι . . . δυνάμεως): what does Phalinus say about Theopompus in these lines, and what reason does he give? [3]
- (x) Which part of which verb is παραδοῖεν in line 2? [2]
- (xi) Identify from the passage a) an imperative in the 3rd person; b) an aorist passive infinitive. [2]
- (xii) Explain the tense of λαβεῖν in line 4. [1]
- (xiii) Explain the cases of ποταμῶν (line 8), ἡμῶν (line 13) and τῆς δυνάμεως (line 17). [3]
- (xiv) Explain the moods of χαρίσωνται (line 6), and παρέχοι (line 9). [2]
- (xv) Identify two participles in the passage that are used conditionally. [2]
- (xvi) Explain both the use and the case of ὧν (line 16). [2]

[Total: 40]

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