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**CLASSICAL GREEK (PRINCIPAL)**

**9787/04**

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

**May/June 2015**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

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, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

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

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



## Either

## Section A

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

*Alexander encourages his troops.*

Alexander<sup>1</sup> addressed his soldiers, saying that he knew that the natives had tried to frighten them with stories of how the peoples who lived beyond<sup>2</sup> the river were the most powerful in India,<sup>3</sup> possessing both enormous armies and elephants.<sup>4</sup> He said, however, that they should not believe these tales. He reminded them of what they had heard about the power of Darius,<sup>5</sup> saying that everything they encountered in Persia<sup>6</sup> was less dangerous than they expected. 'If we had believed the false information,' Alexander<sup>1</sup> continued, 'we would have left Persia<sup>6</sup> long ago. Indeed, we would never have reached it. As for the elephants,<sup>4</sup> you should remember what actually happened: it was the animals not we who were terrified. They fled in panic. Let us hope our enemies will consider the elephants<sup>4</sup> their greatest strength.'

<sup>1</sup> Alexander	ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος, -ου
<sup>2</sup> beyond	πέραν + genitive
<sup>3</sup> India	ἡ Ἰνδικὴ χώρα, -ας
<sup>4</sup> elephant	ὁ ἐλέφας, -αντος
<sup>5</sup> Darius	ὁ Δαρειός, -ου
<sup>6</sup> Persia	ἡ Περσική, -ῆς

[Total: 40]

## Or

## Section B

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

*The Corcyraeans, besieged by the Spartans, experience widespread desertion. Mnasippus, the Spartan general, attempts to stem the flow of deserters. He then goes on to mistreat both his mercenaries and his own officers.*

ἐν δὲ τούτῳ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι οὕτω σφόδρα ἐπεινῶν ὥστε διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν αὐτομολούντων<sup>1</sup> ἐκήρυξεν ὁ Μνάσιππος πεπραῶσθαι<sup>2</sup> ὅστις αὐτομολοίη.<sup>1</sup> ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδὲν ἦπτον ἠτόμόλου,<sup>1</sup> τελευτῶν καὶ μαστιγῶν<sup>3</sup> ἀπέπεμπεν. οἱ μέντοι ἔνδοθεν τοὺς γε δούλους οὐκ ἐδέχοντο πάλιν εἰς τὸ τεῖχος, ἀλλὰ πολλοὶ ἔξω ἀπέθνησκον. ὁ δ' αὖ Μνάσιππος ὀρῶν ταῦτα, ἐνόμιζε τε ὅσον οὐκ<sup>4</sup> ἤδη 5  
ἔχειν τὴν πόλιν καὶ περὶ τοὺς μισθοφόρους ἐκαινούργει, καὶ τοὺς μὲν τινὰς αὐτῶν ἀπομίσθους ἐπεποιήκει, τοῖς δὲ μένουσι καὶ δυοῖν ἤδη μηνῶν ὄφειλε τὸν μισθόν, οὐκ ἀπορῶν χρημάτων· καὶ γὰρ τῶν πόλεων αἱ πολλαὶ αὐτῶ ἀργύριον ἀντὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔπεμπον, ἅτε καὶ διαποντίου τῆς στρατείας οὔσης. 10  
κατιδόντες δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τὰς φυλακὰς χειρὸν ἢ πρόσθεν φυλαττομένας, ἐπεκδραμόντες τοὺς μὲν τινὰς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἔλαβον, τοὺς δὲ κατέκοψαν. αἰσθόμενος δὲ ὁ Μνάσιππος, αὐτὸς τε ἔξωπλίζετο καὶ ὅσους εἶχεν ὀπίσθας ἄπασιν ἐβοήθει, καὶ τοὺς λοχαγούς ἐξάγειν ἐκέλευε τοὺς μισθοφόρους. ἀποκρινάμενων δὲ τινῶν λοχαγῶν ὅτι οὐ ράδιον εἶη μὴ δίδοντας 15  
τὰπιτήδεια πειθομένους παρέχειν, τὸν μὲν τινὰ βακτηρίᾳ, τὸν δὲ τῷ στύρακι<sup>5</sup> ἐπάταξεν. οὕτω μὲν δὴ ἀθύμως ἔχοντες καὶ μισοῦντες αὐτὸν συνεξῆλθον πάντες.

Xenophon, *Hellenica* 6.2.15–19 (adapted)

<sup>1</sup> αὐτομολέω	I desert
<sup>2</sup> πιπράσκω	I sell into slavery
<sup>3</sup> μαστιγόω	I whip
<sup>4</sup> ὅσον οὐκ	[here] virtually
<sup>5</sup> ὁ σῦραξ, -κος	spear-shaft

- (i) Lines 1–2 (ἐν δὲ . . . αὐτομολοίη): what are we told here about the Corcyraeans and what is the reaction of Mnasippus? [4]
- (ii) Lines 2–3 (ἐπεὶ . . . ἀπέπεμπεν): how do we know that Mnasippus was not successful? To what does he then resort? [2]
- (iii) Lines 3–5 (οἱ μέντοι . . . ἀπέθνησκον): what do the people inside the city refuse to do, and what effect does this have? [2]
- (iv) Lines 5–6 (ὁ δ' αὖ . . . ἐκαινούργει): what is Mnasippus' view of the situation and how does it affect his approach to the mercenaries? [2]
- (v) Lines 6–8 (καὶ τοὺς . . . μισθόν): how does Mnasippus treat his mercenaries in these lines? [2]
- (vi) Lines 8–9 (οὐκ ἀπορῶν . . . οὔσης): why is Mnasippus not short of money? [3]
- (vii) Lines 10–12 (κατιδόντες . . . κατέκοψαν): what do the people in the city observe, and what do they do as a result? [3]
- (viii) Lines 12–14 (αἰσθόμενος . . . μισθοφόρους): how does Mnasippus respond? [3]
- (ix) Lines 14–16 (ἀποκριναμένων . . . ἐπάταξεν): what difficulty do the captains say they face? How does Mnasippus react? [3]
- (x) Lines 16–17 (οὕτω . . . πάντες): what are the feelings of the soldiers? [2]
- (xi) Identify from the passage:  
 a) a genitive absolute;  
 b) a verb in the pluperfect tense;  
 c) a participle of a -μι verb;  
 d) a dual;  
 e) an -αω verb in the imperfect tense;  
 f) an adverb which we would translate as an adjective in English. [6]
- (xii) Identify and explain the mood of:  
 a) πεπρῶσθαι (line 2);  
 b) εἴη (line 14). [4]
- (xiii) Identify and explain the case of:  
 a) ἀπορῶν (line 8);  
 b) τῶν Λακεδαιμονιῶν (line 11). [4]

[Total: 40]

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