
CLASSICAL GREEK (PRINCIPAL)

9787/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2016

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

In Question 1 write your translation on alternate lines.

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.



The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

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

2

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

EITHER

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

Polycrates, the tyrant of Syracuse, receives some important advice.

Polycrates was very lucky and one of his friends advised that, because the gods often resented the good fortune of a mortal, he must throw away his most loved possession. Polycrates thought the advice good and, after much thought, chose a golden ring, set out to sea and, when far from land, threw the ring into the water. This done, he returned home, wondering whether he had done the right thing. A little later, a fisherman caught a fine fish and offered it to Polycrates as a gift. Polycrates was so pleased that he invited the fisherman to eat the fish with him. While preparing the food, Polycrates' slaves found the golden ring in the fish's belly. The slaves were happy but Polycrates realised that, even though he had tried to avoid the anger of the gods, he had failed.

Polycrates	Πολυκράτης, -ους (m)
ring	σφραγίς, -ίδος (f)
fisherman	άλιεύς, -έως (m)
fish	ἰχθύς, -ύος (m)
belly	γαστήρ, γαστρός (f)

[Translation: 52]

[Style and fluency: 8]

[Total: 60]

OR

2 Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

Xenophon gives a memorable account of the character of Menon the Thessalian.

Μένων δὲ ὁ Θετταλὸς δῆλος ἦν ἐπιθυμῶν μὲν πλουτεῖν ἰσχυρῶς, ἐπιθυμῶν δὲ ἄρχειν, ὅπως πλείω λαμβάνοι, ἐπιθυμῶν δὲ τιμᾶσθαι, ἵνα πλείω κερδαῖνοι· φίλος τε ἐβούλετο εἶναι τοῖς μέγιστα δυναμένοις, ἵνα ἀδικῶν μὴ διδοίη δίκην. ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ κατεργάζεσθαι ὧν ἐπιθυμοίη συντομωτάτην ᾤετο ὁδὸν εἶναι διὰ τοῦ ἐπιορκεῖν τε καὶ ψεύδεσθαι καὶ ἐξαπατᾶν, τὸ δ' ἀπλοῦν καὶ ἀληθὲς τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ ἠλιθίῳ εἶναι. καὶ τοῖς μὲν τῶν πολεμίων κτήμασιν οὐκ ἐπεβούλευε· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ᾤετο εἶναι τὰ τῶν φυλαττομένων λαμβάνειν· τὰ δὲ τῶν φίλων μόνος ᾤετο εἰδέναι ῥᾶστον ὃν ἀφύλακτα λαμβάνειν. ὥσπερ δὲ τις ἀγάλλεται ἐπὶ θεοσεβείᾳ καὶ ἀληθείᾳ καὶ δικαιοσύνῃ, οὕτω Μένων ἠγάλλετο τῷ ἐξαπατᾶν δύνασθαι, τῷ πλάσασθαι ψεύδη, τῷ φίλους διαγελᾶν· τὸν δὲ μὴ πανούργον τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν ἀεὶ ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι. καὶ παρ' οἷς μὲν ἐπεχειρεῖ πρωτεύειν φιλίᾳ, διαβάλλων τοὺς πρώτους τοῦτο ᾤετο δεῖν κτήσασθαι. τὸ δὲ πειθομένους τοὺς στρατιώτας παρέχεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ συναδικεῖν αὐτοῖς ἐμμηχανᾶτο. τιμᾶσθαι δὲ καὶ θεραπεύεσθαι ἡξίου ἐπιδεικνύμενος ὅτι πλείστα δύναίτο καὶ ἐθέλοι ἂν ἀδικεῖν. εὐεργεσίαν δὲ κατέλεγεν, ὅποτε τις αὐτοῦ ἀφίστατο, ὅτι χρώμενος αὐτῷ οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν αὐτόν.

Xenophon, Anabasis 2.6.21–27 (with omissions)

σύντομος, -ον	short
ἠλίθιος, -α, -ον	foolish
πλάσσομαι, ἐπλάσαμην	I fabricate, invent

- (a) Lines 1–3 (Μένων . . . κερδαῖνοι): what are the various things that Menon desires, and why? [6]
- (b) Lines 3–4 (φίλος . . . δίκην): what does Menon want in these lines, and why? [4]
- (c) Lines 4–6 (ἐπὶ δὲ . . . ἐξαπατᾶν): what does Menon think is the quickest way to achieve what he wants? [3]
- (d) Lines 6–9 (καὶ τοῖς . . . λαμβάνειν): how does Menon distinguish between friends and enemies in his attitude towards their property? [7]
- (e) Lines 9–11 (ὥσπερ . . . διαγελᾶν): how does Xenophon contrast Menon with other people? [6]
- (f) Lines 11–12 (τὸν δὲ . . . εἶναι): what does Menon say about someone who is not a rogue? [1]
- (g) Lines 12–13 (καὶ παρ' . . . κτήσασθαι): by what means does Menon seek to form alliances with individuals? [2]

- (h) Lines 13–16 (τὸ δὲ . . . ἀδικεῖν): how does Menon try to secure the support of his soldiers? [7]
- (i) Lines 16–17 (εὐεργεσίαν . . . αὐτόν): describe Menon’s attitude to those who choose to stand aloof from him. [4]
- (j) Explain the mood of each of the following verbs:
- (i) δίδοιη (line 4);
 - (ii) εἰδέναι (line 8);
 - (iii) ἀφίσταιτο (line 17). [6]
- (k) Explain the grammar of ‘ὄν’ (line 9). [2]
- (l) Explain the case of each of the following words:
- (i) ὄν (line 4);
 - (ii) συντομωτάτην (line 5);
 - (iii) τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν (lines 11–12);
 - (iv) αὐτῷ (line 17). [8]
- (m) Identify the following from the passage:
- (i) an adjective used as an abstract noun;
 - (ii) an irregular superlative adjective or adverb;
 - (iii) an aorist middle infinitive;
 - (iv) an –οω verb in the imperfect tense. [4]

[Total: 60]

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