



CLASSICAL GREEK (PRINCIPAL)

9787/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2017

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.

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

EITHER

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

The Corcyraeans¹ were now in a state of such confusion, alarmed both at what was happening inside their city and at the approach of the enemy fleet, that they immediately boarded sixty ships and sent them against the enemy, although they had been ordered not to attack unless there were Athenian ships in support. When the Corcyraean¹ ships approached the Peloponnesians² in a thoroughly disorganised way, with some sailors fighting among themselves, the Peloponnesians² forced the Corcyraeans¹ to return to land. The Corcyraeans¹, fearing that the Peloponnesians² would sail against their city, tried to fortify their walls further, but there was a growing panic throughout the city. The Peloponnesians², however, despite their naval victory and not knowing what was going on in the city, decided not to attack, and returned to the mainland.

¹The Corcyraeans οί Κερκυραῖοι, -ων

²The Peloponnesians οί Πελοποννήσιοι, -ων

[Translation: 52]

[Style and fluency: 8]

[Total: 60]

OR

2 Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

In a period of political strife, the veteran law-giver Solon meets Peisistratus, the future tyrant of Athens.

ἐχρήτο μὲν οὖν ἔτι τοῖς νόμοις ἢ πόλις, ἤδη δὲ προσεδοκῶν καὶ ἐποθοῦν ἅπαντες ἑτέραν κατάστασιν, οὐκ ἴσον ἐλπίζοντες, ἀλλὰ πλεον ἕξειν ἐν τῇ μεταβολῇ καὶ κρατήσιν τῶν διαφορομένων.¹ οὕτω δὲ τῶν πραγμάτων ἐχόντων ὁ Σόλων παραγενόμενος εἰς τὰς Αθήνας, εἶχε μὲν τιμὴν παρὰ πᾶσιν, ἐν δὲ κοινῷ λέγειν καὶ πράσσειν ὁμοίως οὐκ ἔτ' ἦν δυνατὸς ὑπὸ γήρωσ, ἀλλ' ἐντυγχάνων ἰδίᾳ τοῖς προεστῶσι τῶν στάσεων² ἐπειρᾶτο συναρμόττειν³, μάλιστα τοῦ Πεισιστράτου προσέχειν⁴ δοκοῦντος αὐτῷ. καὶ γὰρ προσφιλὲς εἶχεν ἐν τῷ διαλέγεσθαι, καὶ βοηθητικὸς ἦν τοῖς πένησι καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἔχθρας μέτριος. ἃ δὲ φύσει μὴ ἦν αὐτῷ, καὶ ταῦτα μιμούμενος ἐπιστεύετο μᾶλλον τῶν ἐχόντων, ὡς εὐλαβῆς καὶ κόσμιος ἀνὴρ καὶ μάλιστα δὴ τὸ ἴσον ἀγαπῶν⁵, καὶ δυσχεραίνων εἴ τις τὰ παρόντα κινοίη. τούτοις γὰρ ἐξηπάτα τοὺς πολλοὺς. ὁ δὲ Σόλων ταχὺ τὸ ἦθος ἐφώρασεν⁶ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν ἐπιβουλήν πρῶτος ἐγκατείδεν· οὐ μὴν ἐμίσησεν, ἀλλ' ἐπειρᾶτοπραῦνειν⁷ καὶ νουθετεῖν, καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔλεγε καὶ πρὸς ἑτέρους ὡς εἴ τις ἐξέλοι τὸ φιλόπρωτον αὐτοῦ τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τῆς τυραννίδος, οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος εὐφυέστερος⁸ πρὸς ἀρετὴν οὐδὲ βελτίων πολίτης.

Plutarch, *Solon* 29 (slightly adapted, with omissions)

¹ διαφέρομαι	I am opposed to
² ἡ στάσις	faction
³ συναρμόττω	I join together
⁴ προσέχω	I am amenable to
⁵ ἀγαπάω	I am fond of
⁶ φωράω	I detect
⁷ πραῦνω	I soothe
⁸ εὐφυής	inclined

- (a) Lines 1–2 (ἐχρήτο . . . κατάστασιν): what is the current situation, and what do most Athenians expect? [3]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (οὐκ ἴσον . . . διαφορομένων): how are the different parties' positions characterised? [3]
- (c) Lines 3–6 (οὕτω . . . γήρωσ): how is Solon received in Athens? In what ways is he less able to participate, and why? [6]
- (d) Lines 6–7 (ἀλλ' . . . συναρμόττειν): how does Solon try to manage the situation? [3]
- (e) Lines 8–10 (καὶ γὰρ . . . μέτριος): what is it about Peisistratus' character that makes him seem amenable to Solon? [5]

- (f) Lines 10–12 (ἀ δὲ . . . κινοίη): how is Peisistratus characterised in these lines? [8]
- (g) Lines 12–14 (τούτοις . . . ἐγκατείδεν): how does Solon’s view of Peisistratus differ from that of most people? [4]
- (h) Lines 14–15 (οὐ μὴν . . . νουθετεῖν): how does Solon treat Peisistratus in these lines? [3]
- (i) Lines 15–18 (ὡς εἶ . . . πολίτης): what does Solon say about Peisistratus’ character here? [5]
- (j) Identify the following:
- (i) an *-αω* verb in the imperfect tense;
 - (ii) a genitive absolute;
 - (iii) a participle of a *-μι* verb;
 - (iv) a present optative;
 - (v) a third declension neuter noun;
 - (vi) a comparative adjective. [6]
- (k) Explain the case of the following:
- (i) νόμοις (line 1);
 - (ii) διαφερομένων (line 3);
 - (iii) πένησι (line 9);
 - (iv) τυραννίδος (line 17). [8]
- (l) Explain the mood of the following:
- (i) κρατήσῃν (line 3);
 - (ii) διαλέγεσθαι (line 9);
 - (iii) ἐξέλοι (line 16). [6]

[Total: 60]

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