



CLASSICAL GREEK (PRINCIPAL)

9787/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2019

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.

This syllabus is regulated 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.

Philip at Olynthus

Meanwhile the streets were empty, for none of their allies dared to be seen in the open. Thirty men, however, could easily capture a city, but were too few to retain it, and Philip¹ was now afraid that both he himself and his soldiers would soon be in great danger. In his eagerness he had arrived swiftly; but having ordered the rest of the army to follow closely, he was surprised that they were not yet present. At daybreak he rode out to seek his companions, and found them wandering in the woods, having completely lost their way. 'Unless you return with me immediately', he cried, 'all our friends will perish and the enemy will take the city'. So he led them back to Olynthus²; but they arrived too late³, as their companions had fled and the citizens were guarding the gates.

¹ Philip	ὁ Φίλιππος, -ου
² Olynthus	ἡ Ὀλυνθος, -ου
³ too late	ὀψέ

[Translation: 52]

[Style and fluency: 8]

[Total: 60]

OR

2 Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

Socrates teases Alcibiades about his ambition.

δοκεῖς γάρ μοι, εἴ τίς σοι εἴποι θεῶν· “ὦ Ἀλκιβιάδη, πότερον βούλει ζῆν ἔχων ἂ νῦν ἔχεις, ἢ αὐτίκα τεθνάναι εἰ μή σοι ἐξέσται μείζω κτήσασθαι;” δοκεῖς ἄν μοι ἐλέσθαι τεθνάναι· ἀλλὰ νῦν ἐπὶ τίνι δὴ ποτε ἐλπίδι ζῆς, ἐγὼ φράσω. ἡγῆ, ἐὰν θᾶπτον¹ εἰς τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον παρέλθης – τοῦτο δ’ ἔσσεσθαι μάλα ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν – παρελθὼν οὖν ἐνδείξεσθαι Ἀθηναίοις ὅτι ἄξιός εἰ τιμᾶσθαι ὡς οὔτε Περικλῆς οὔτ’ ἄλλος οὔδεις τῶν πρόποτε γενομένων, καὶ τοῦτ’ ἐνδειξάμενος μέγιστον δυνήσεσθαι ἐν τῇ πόλει, ἐὰν δ’ ἐνθάδε μέγιστος ᾖς, καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἕλλησι, καὶ οὐ μόνον ἐν Ἕλλησιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς βαρβάροις, ὅσοι ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμῖν οἰκοῦσιν ἠπείρω. καὶ εἰ αὖ σοι εἴποι ὁ αὐτὸς οὗτος θεὸς ὅτι αὐτοῦ σε δεῖ δυναστεύειν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ, διαβῆναι δὲ εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν οὐκ ἐξέσται σοι οὐδὲ ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς ἐκεῖ πράγμασιν, οὐκ ἂν αὖ μοι δοκεῖς ἐθέλειν οὐδ’ ἐπὶ τούτοις μόνοις ζῆν, εἰ μὴ ἐμπλήσεις τοῦ σοῦ ὀνόματος καὶ τῆς σῆς δυνάμεως πάντας ὡς ἔπος εἶπεῖν ἀνθρώπους· καὶ οἶμαί σε πλὴν Κύρου καὶ Ξέρξου ἠγεῖσθαι οὐδένα ἄξιον λόγου γεγονέναι. ὅτι μὲν οὖν ἔχεις ταύτην τὴν ἐλπίδα, εὖ οἶδα καὶ οὐκ εἰκάζω.

Plato, *Alcibiades 1*. 105a–c¹ἐὰν θᾶπτον as soon as

- (a) Lines 1–2 (δοκεῖς ... κτήσασθαι): what alternatives does Socrates imagine a god offering Alcibiades? [6]
- (b) Lines 2–3 (δοκεῖς ἄν ... φράσω): how does Socrates imagine Alcibiades will respond, and what does he say he (Socrates) will now do? [4]
- (c) Lines 3–4 (ἡγῆ ... ἡμερῶν): what does Socrates think will happen in just a few days’ time? [2]
- (d) Lines 4–6 (παρελθὼν ... γενομένων): what, in Socrates’ view, is Alcibiades then expecting to show the Athenians? [5]
- (e) Lines 6–8 (καὶ τοῦτ’ ... ἠπείρω): what does Socrates say here about Alcibiades’ expectations? [8]
- (f) Lines 8–10 (καὶ εἰ ... πράγμασιν): what restrictions does Socrates now imagine the same god imposing upon Alcibiades? [6]
- (g) Lines 11–12 (οὐκ ἂν αὖ ... ἀνθρώπους): how does he imagine Alcibiades will react? [5]

- (h) Lines 12–13 (καὶ οἶμαί ... γεγονέναι): how does Socrates represent Cyrus and Xerxes as featuring in Alcibiades' thoughts? [2]
- (i) Lines 13–14 (ὅτι ... εἰκάζω): what final claim does he make in this whole matter? [2]
- (j) Explain the mood of each of the following verbs:
- (i) εἶποι (line 1);
- (ii) ἦς (line 7). [4]
- (k) Explain the cases of the following words:
- (i) ἡμερῶν (line 4);
- (ii) πράγμασιν (line 10);
- (iii) ὀνόματος (line 12). [3]
- (l) Give the first person singular present indicative active of the verbs from which the following come:
- (i) ἐνδειξάμενος (line 6);
- (ii) διαβῆναι (line 10);
- (iii) ἐμπλήσεις (line 11). [3]
- (m) Give an example from the passage of each of:
- (i) a weak aorist infinitive middle;
- (ii) a perfect infinitive active;
- (iii) a second declension feminine noun;
- (iv) an aorist participle active. [4]
- (n) What part of what verb is each of the following:
- (i) ζῆν (line 1);
- (ii) ἐλέσθαι (line 2);
- (iii) δυνήσεσθαι (line 6)? [6]

[Total: 60]

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