



Cambridge Pre-U

CLASSICAL GREEK

9787/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2022

1 hour 30 minutes



You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.
- In Question 1, write your translation on alternate lines.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

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

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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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.

A woman in distress

When the king had been killed in the battle, his wife, in order not to be taken prisoner, fled with her son into a forest, where she tried to find some shelter. There some robbers attacked her and took away her money; but she, while they were disputing among themselves who would have the largest share, quickly ran once again into the forest with the boy. Here she wandered for a long time, suffering so much that eventually she was on the point of death. Suddenly however she saw another robber approaching, and, unable to escape, she asked him to help a woman in distress. Accordingly she both revealed to him her own plight, and said that she was entrusting to him the king's son. Hearing this, the man immediately replied as follows: 'If you are willing to become my wife,' he said, 'I promise not to harm you and to defeat all your enemies.'

shelter ή καταφυγή, -ής
I dispute ἀμφισβητέω

[Translation: 52]

[Style and fluency: 8]

[Total: 60]

OR

2 Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

At a debate after some Greek generals have been treacherously murdered by the Persian Tissaphernes, Cleanor urges the Greeks to take action against the enemy. Xenophon, speaking in his support, is interrupted by a sneeze which is seen as an omen from Zeus.

“ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν πολεμίους οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτείσαιντο· ἡμᾶς δὲ δεῖ ταῦτα ὀρῶντας μήποτε ἐξαπατηθῆναι ἔτι ὑπὸ τούτων, ἀλλὰ μαχομένους ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα κράτιστα τοῦτο ὅ τι ἂν δοκῆ τοῖς θεοῖς πάσχειν.” ἐκ τούτου Ξενοφῶν ἀνίσταται ἐσταλμένος ἐπὶ πόλεμον ὡς ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα, νομίζων, εἴτε νίκην διδοῖεν οἱ θεοί, τὸν κάλλιστον κόσμον τῷ νικᾶν πρέπειν, εἴτε τελευτᾶν δέοι, ὀρθῶς ἔχειν τῶν καλλίστων ἐσθημάτων ἑαυτὸν ἀξιώσαντα ἐν τούτοις τῆς τελευτῆς τυγχάνειν· τοῦ λόγου δὲ ἤρχετο ὧδε. “τὴν μὲν τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπιορκίαν τε καὶ ἀπιστίαν λέγει μὲν Κλεάνωρ, ἐπίστασθε δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς οἶμαι. εἰ μὲν οὖν βουλόμεθα πάλιν αὐτοῖς διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι, ἀνάγκη ἡμᾶς πολλὴν ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν, ὀρῶντας καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς, οἳ διὰ πίστεως αὐτοῖς ἑαυτοὺς ἐνεχείρισαν, οἷα πεπόνθασιν· εἰ μὲντοι διανοοῦμεθα σὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις ὧν τε πεποιήκασι δίκην ἐπιθεῖναι αὐτοῖς καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν διὰ παντὸς πολέμου αὐτοῖς ἰέναι, σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς πολλὰ ἡμῖν καὶ καλὰ ἐλπίδες εἰσὶ σωτηρίας.” τοῦτο δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ πτάρνυται τις· ἀκούσαντες δ’ οἱ στρατιῶται πάντες μιᾷ ὀρμῇ προσεκύνησαν τὸν θεόν, καὶ ὁ Ξενοφῶν εἶπε· “δοκεῖ μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπεὶ περὶ σωτηρίας ἡμῶν λεγόντων οἰωνὸς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ σωτῆρος ἐφάνη, εὐξασθαι τῷ θεῷ τούτῳ θύσειν σωτήρια ὅπου ἂν πρῶτον εἰς φιλίαν χώραν ἀφικώμεθα, συνεπεύξασθαι δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς θύσειν κατὰ δύναμιν. καὶ ὄτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτ’, ἔφη, ἀνατεινάτω τὴν χεῖρα.” καὶ ἀνέτειναν ἅπαντες.

Xenophon, *Anabasis* 3.2.6–9 (slightly adapted)

ἐσταλμένος -η -ον	arrayed	πτάρνυμαι	I sneeze
ἢ ἐπιορκία, -ας	perjury	τὰ σωτήρια, -ων	thank-offerings
ἐγχειρίζω	I entrust		for deliverance

- (a) Line 1 (ἀλλὰ ... ἀποτείσαιντο): what is Cleanor’s hope for the enemy? [2]
- (b) Lines 1–3 (ἡμᾶς δὲ ... πάσχειν): in their current circumstances, what must the Greeks do? [6]
- (c) Lines 3–4 (ἐκ τούτου ... κάλλιστα): in what state does Xenophon then stand up to speak? [2]
- (d) Lines 4–6 (νομίζων ... τυγχάνειν): what are his reasons for this? [8]
- (e) Lines 8–9 (εἰ μὲν οὖν ... ἔχειν): what does Xenophon see as the inevitable result of treating the enemy as friends? [2]

- (f) Lines 9–10 (ὀρῶντας ... πεπόνθασιν): what reason does he offer for his view? [5]
- (g) Lines 10–12 (εἰ μέντοι ... σωτηρίας): what must the Greeks do if they are to have fine hopes of deliverance? [6]
- (h) Lines 13–14 (τοῦτο δὲ ... θεόν): what is the soldiers' immediate reaction to the sneeze? [2]
- (i) Lines 14–16 (καὶ ὁ ... ἀφικώμεθα): what initial course of action does Xenophon suggest for when they arrive in friendly territory, and what reason does he give? [6]
- (j) Lines 17–18 (καὶ ὅτω ... χεῖρα): what does Xenophon suggest that those who agree with him should do? [1]
- (k) State and explain the mood of each of the following verbs:
- (i) ἀποτείσαιντο (line 1)
- (ii) ἀφικώμεθα (line 16) [4]
- (l) Explain the case of each of the following words:
- (i) θεοῖς (line 3)
- (ii) ἐσθημάτων (line 6)
- (iii) λόγου (line 6) [3]
- (m) Give the first person singular present indicative active of the verbs from which the following forms come:
- (i) ἐσταλμένος (line 3)
- (ii) πεπόνθασιν (line 10)
- (iii) ἐπιθεῖναι (line 11) [3]
- (n) Give an example from the passage of each of:
- (i) an aorist infinitive passive
- (ii) an articular infinitive
- (iii) a genitive absolute
- (iv) a superlative adverb [4]

Question 2(o) is printed on the next page.

(o) What part of what verb is each of the following?

(i) ἀνίσταται (line 3)

(ii) ἰέναι (line 9)

(iii) ἀνατεινάτω (line 18)

[6]

[Total: 60]

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