

Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2009

GREEK

(One and a half hours)

Candidates should attempt ALL the questions on this paper.

1.

(a) Give the appropriate forms of the following articles and nouns:

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------|---------------------|-----|
| (i) | ἡ σοφία | accusative singular | |
| (ii) | ὁ νεανίας | dative plural | |
| (iii) | ἡ Μοῦσα | dative singular | |
| (iv) | ἡ νῆσος | nominative plural | |
| (v) | ὁ κριτής | accusative plural | [5] |

(b) Convert these articles and nouns into their opposite numbers, keeping them in the same case (i.e. if they are singular, make them plural; if they are plural make them singular):

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------|--|-----|
| (i) | ὁ κῆρυξ | | |
| (ii) | τῶν παίδων | | |
| (iii) | τοῖς ζυγῶις | | [3] |

(c) Translate into English:

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|--|-----|
| (i) | λύσουσι | | |
| (ii) | ἔλυσε | | |
| (iii) | ἐλύομεν | | |
| (iv) | λύονται | | |
| (v) | εἶ | | |
| (vi) | εἶναι | | [6] |

(d) Translate into Greek:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------------------|-----|
| from λύω: | (i) | loose! (singular) | |
| | (ii) | you will loose | |
| | (iii) | I am being loosed | |
| from φιλέω: | (iv) | they love | |
| | (v) | you (pl.) were loving | |
| from εἶμι: | (vi) | we are | |
| | | | [6] |

[Total for Question 1: 20]

2. Translate the following passage into English: **write your translation on alternate lines.**

Zeus becomes a mother

ἐν δὲ ταῖς Θήβαις οἰκῆ παρθένος καλλίστη, ὄνοματι Σεμέλη. ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς τὴν παρθένον ὄρα, καθεύδουσαν ὑπο δένδρῳ καὶ φιλεῖ αὐτὴν αὐτίκα. καταβαίνει οὖν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ εἰς τὴν γῆν καὶ προσέρχεται Σεμέλη καὶ λέγει ‘μὴ φοβοῦ, ὦ φίλη, βασιλεύς εἰμι πάντων τῶν θεῶν καὶ σὲ φιλῶ. ἐθέλω σὲ τίκτειν τὸν ἐμὸν υἱόν.’ Σεμέλη δὲ οὐ φοβεῖται, ἀλλὰ χαίρει. ἔξ οὖν μῆνας Σεμέλη φέρει ἐν τῇ γαστρὶ τὸν τοῦ Διὸς υἱόν. ἔπειτα δὲ Ἡρα, ἡ τοῦ Διὸς γυνή, ὄρα τὴν μεγάλην γαστέρα τῆς Σεμέλης καὶ ὀργίζεται. λέγει οὖν τῇ Σεμέλει ‘ἐγὼ εἰμι ἀμείνων ἢ σύ, διότι ἐμοὶ μὲν φαίνεται ὁ Ζεὺς ὡς θεός, τὸν κεραυνόν φέρων· σοὶ δὲ ὡς ἄνθρωπος.’ μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Σεμέλη λέγει τῷ Διὶ ‘καὶ ἐγὼ ἐθέλω ὄραν σε τὸν κεραυνόν φέροντα.’ ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς στενάζει καὶ μέγα βοᾷ ‘τί λέγεις; τοῦτο γάρ σοι θάνατον φέρει.’ Σεμέλη μὲν οὖν ἀποθνήσκει διὰ τὸ τοῦ κεραυνοῦ πῦρ, Ζεὺς δὲ λαμβάνει τὸν υἱὸν ἐκ τῆς γαστρὸς καὶ κρύπτει αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ μηρῷ τρεῖς μῆνας. τέλος δὲ Ζεὺς τίκτει Διόνυσον. καὶ οὕτως Νόννος ὁ ποιητὴς γράφει, Ζεὺς ἐστι ‘πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ’.

Vocabulary

καθεύδω	I sleep
αὐτίκα	at once
τίκτω	I bring forth, give birth to
ὁ μῆν, τοῦ μηνός	month
ἀμείνων	
(gen. ἀμείνονος)	better
διότι	because
φαίνομαι ... ὡς	I appear in person as
ὁ κεραυνός	thunderbolt
στενάζω	I groan, sigh
ὁ μηρός	thigh
πότνια	revered, honoured

Glossary

αἱ Θῆβαι	Thebes
ἡ Σεμέλη	Semele
ὁ Ζεὺς, τοῦ Διὸς	Zeus
ἡ Ἡρα	Hera
ὁ Διόνυσος	Dionysus
ὁ Νόννος	Nonnus

[Total for Question 2: 25]

3. Answer the questions on the following passage.

Two lions assisted by a woodcutter take their revenge on a she-bear

ἄρκτος τις εὐρούσά ποτε δύο σκύμνους ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι διέφθειρεν
αὐτοὺς ὡς μικροὺς τε ὄντας καὶ μάχεσθαι ἄδυνάτους. ἐπεὶ δὲ
οἱ λέοντες (ὅ τε πατήρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ) ἀφίκοντο καὶ εἶδον τοὺς
παῖδας νεκροὺς ὄντας, προσέβαλλον τῇ ἄρκτῳ. ἡ δὲ φοβουμένη
5 ἀνέθει ὡς τάχιστα εἰς δένδρον. ἐνταῦθα οὖν ἡ μὲν λέαινα ἔμενε
φυλάσσουσα, ὁ δὲ λέων ἀπῆλθε καὶ ὑλοτόμῳ τινὶ ἐνέτυχεν. ὁ δὲ
μάλα φοβούμενος ἀφῆκε τὸν πέλεκυν. ὁ δὲ λέων τῇ γλώττῃ τὴν
τοῦ ὑλοτόμου χεῖρα ἐφαίδρυνε καὶ οὕτω πρᾶος ἦν ὥστε πείθειν
ἐκείνον τὸν τε πέλεκυν ἀναλαβεῖν καὶ ἔπεσθαι. καὶ δι' ὀλίγου ἡ
10 λέαινα εἶδεν αὐτοὺς καὶ προσελθοῦσα ἔσαινεν τὸν ὑλοτόμον καὶ
μάλα δεινῶς ἀνέβλεπε πρὸς τὴν ἄρκτον καθιζομένην ἐν τῷ
δένδρῳ. ὁ δὲ ὑλοτόμος, ἐπεὶ εἶδε τὴν λέαιναν ταῦτα ποιοῦσαν,
λαβὼν τὸν πέλεκυν ἐξέκοψε τὸ δένδρον. καὶ τὴν μὲν ἄρκτον
πεσοῦσαν πρὸς τὴν γῆν διεσπάσαντο οἱ λέοντες· τὸν δὲ
15 ἄνθρωπον ὁ λέων ἐπανήγαγεν εἰς τὸν χῶρον ἐν ᾧ πρότερον
ἐνέτυχεν αὐτῷ.

Aelian (adapted)

- (a) Describe the discovery that is made in line 1 (ἄρκτος ... ὄρεσι). [1]
(b) What two reasons explain the actions of the she-bear in lines 1-2 (διέφθειρεν ... ἄδυνάτους)? [2]
(c) What happens next (lines 2-4: ἐπεὶ δὲ ... ἄρκτῳ)? [3]
(d) What does the she-bear do now (lines 4-5: ἡ δὲ ... δένδρον)? [2]
(e) What is the reaction of the lioness (lines 5-6: ἐνταῦθα ... φυλάσσουσα)? [2]
(f) How does the woodcutter react to the sight of the lion (lines 6-7: ὁ δὲ μάλα ... πέλεκυν)? [1]
(g) How does the lion behave towards the woodcutter (lines 7-8: ὁ δὲ λέων ... ἐφαίδρυνεν)? [2]
(h) What does the lion persuade the woodcutter to do (lines 8-9: καὶ οὕτω ... ἔπεσθαι)? [2]
(i) Translate from καὶ δι' ὀλίγου to αὐτῷ (lines 9-16). [18]
(j) Give the present tense first person singular of ἀναλαβεῖν (line 9) and ἐξέκοψε (line 13) [1+1]

Vocabulary

ἡ ἄρκτος	she-bear
ὁ σκύμνος	lion cub
ἀναθέω	I run up
ὁ νεκρός	corpse
ἐντυγχάνω + dat	I meet with
ἄφηκε	'he dropped'
ὁ πέλεκυς	axe
φαιδρύνω	I wash, lick clean
πρᾶος, ος, ον	gentle, mild
σαίνω	I fawn on
διασπάομαι	I tear apart

4. Translate the following sentences into Greek. Some of the words from the passages in questions 2 and 3 may help you.

a) The gentle poet fled as quickly as possible. [3]

b) The King of Thebes sees the lioness and groans loudly. [4]

c) The she-bear was carrying the sleeping girl out of the house. [4]

d) On the third day he ordered the soldiers to attack. [5]

e) Gods are not always better than men are. [4]

[Total for Question 4: 20]