
DAT
DEUS
INCREMENTUM

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL
THE CHALLENGE 2018

GREEK

Thursday 3 May 2018

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Answers should be written in this booklet.

Please write in black or blue ink.

Please answer these questions before you start:

How long have you been studying Greek and how many lessons do you have a week?

……

Which text book have you primarily used?

……

READ THE INFORMATION BELOW CAREFULLY

Sections 1 and 2 have been designed for those of you who have not done very much Greek yet. All of you should attempt sections 1 and 2. If you wish, you may hand in your paper and leave when you have done these two sections.

However, whilst Sections 3 and 4 contain more challenging material, even those of you who have not specifically covered the material included, **are welcome to put your linguistic acumen to the test by giving these sections a go**.

You **cannot** harm your overall percentage by doing so!

EACH SECTION OF THE EXAM CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT WILL HELP YOU WITH OTHER SECTIONS; IF YOU ARE WISE YOU WILL MAKE SENSIBLE USE OF THIS INFORMATION!

Section 1: **[40 marks]**

Answer the questions on the following sentences:-

1. **ἔκβαινε καὶ ἄκουε τῶν γερόντων. σοφώτεροι γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων εἰσίν. ἡμᾶς δὲ κελεύσουσι τὸν πόλεμον παύειν.**

   i. Explain the case of **γερόντων**. Change this noun into the same case in the singular.

   ii. Which part of the adjective is **σοφώτεροι**? Explain the case of **τῶν συμμάχων**.

   iii. In which tense is **κελεύσουσι**?

   iv. Translate sentence 1 into English below.

2. **The enemy captured the daughters, but the brave women saved their children from the danger.**

   i. How would Greek show the contrast between what the enemy and women did here?

   ii. How do the aorists of the Greek verbs for “capture” & “save” differ?

   iii. In what case will “danger” be? Explain your answer.

   iv. Translate sentence 2 into Greek below.

3. **ἐπεὶ τὰ χρήματα τὰ τοῦ πλουσίου βασιλέως ἐν τῇ μικρᾷ νήσῳ παρῆν, τῇ νυκτὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν μέγιστον ἐκ τῶν φυλάκων ἔπεμψεν.**

   i. Which noun is the subject of **παρῆν**? Explain the form of the verb in the light of this.

   ii. Which gender is **νήσῳ**? Explain how you know.

   iii. In what case is **νυκτὶ**? Why?

   iv. Translate sentence 3 into English below.

4. **“Since I am now able to,” said the mother, “I want to guard one of you in the house and will persuade the others to sacrifice their books to the goddess.”**

   i. Translate sentence 4 into Greek below.

Section 2: Answer both a. & b. Total 60 marks

a. *Translate into English onto alternate lines* **[40 marks]**

Aristagoras' attempt to capture Naxos backfires; panicking, he tries to avoid the repercussions by starting a revolt against the Persians, his imperial overlords. He enjoys mixed success when looking for support.

ὁ δ' Ἀρισταγόρας, ὁ τῶν Μιλησίων ἄρχων, ἐβούλευε στρατὸν πρὸς τὴν Νάξον προσάγειν. ἤθελε γὰρ τὴν νῆσον, πλουσίαν οὖσαν, ἔχειν. τοὺς οὖν Πέρσας ἔπεισεν πέμπειν πλοῖά τε καὶ στρατιώτας. "στρατὸν παρέχετε", εἶπεν ὁ Ἀρισταγόρας, "καὶ μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον καλλίστους δούλους ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἄξω· θαυμάσεις δὲ." ὁ οὖν τῶν Πέρσων στρατηγὸς πάρεσχε στρατιώτας καὶ ὅπλα καὶ μέγιστον ναυτικόν. ὁ μέντοι Ἀρισταγόρας οὐχ οἷός τ᾽ ἦν τὴν Νάξον λαμβάνειν. φόβον οὖν τῶν Πέρσων μέγιστον ἔχων, διότι οὐκ ἦσαν δοῦλοι, ἐβούλευσε πόλεμον ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας παρασκεύαζειν. ἐθέλων δὲ χρησίμους συμμάχους ἔχειν, πρὸς τήν τε Λακεδαίμονα καὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἔφυγεν. καὶ τὸν μὲν ἄρχοντα τὸν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἤθελε δώροις πείθειν, ἀλλὰ ἡ θυγατὴρ ἐκέλευσε τὸν πατέρα ἐν τε τῇ Λακεδαίμονι μένειν καὶ ἀποπέμπειν τὸν ξένον· τοὺς δὲ Ἀθηναίους ὁ Ἀρισταγόρας ἔπεισεν, ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ λέγων.

NAMES

Ἀρισταγόρας, Ἀρισταγόρου ὁ	Aristagoras, the ruler of Miletus (a Greek city in modern-day Turkey)
Μιλήσιοι, Μιλησίων οἱ	the citizens of Miletus
Νάξος, Νάξου ἡ	Naxos (a Greek island in the Aegean)
Πέρσαι, Πέρσων οἱ	the Persians
Λακεδαίμων, Λακεδαίμονος ἡ	Sparta
Λακεδαιμόνιοι, Λακεδαιμονίων οἱ	the Spartans
Ἀθῆναι, Ἀθήνων αἱ	Athens
Ἀθηναίοι, Ἀθηναίων οἱ	the Athenians

VOCAB

ἄρχων, ἄρχοντος ὁ	ruler
βουλεύω	I plan
πλούσιος α ον	rich
οἷός τ᾽ εἰμί	I am able
ἐπί + acc.	against
θυγατήρ, θυγατρός ἡ	daughter
πατήρ, πατρός ὁ	father

……

……

b. Each of the following sentences has been translated for you, but in each Greek version there are **TWO** grammatical mistakes. Please circle the mistakes and correct each one. **[20 marks]**

1. οἱ στρατιωτοι τον ναυτικον οὐκ ἐσχον.

i. ii.

The soldiers did not have the fleet.

2. οἱ ἀρχοντες, εὐ τε και πολλακις λεγοντες, τῳ στρατηγῳ ἐπειθαν.

i. ii.

The rulers, speaking both well and often, persuaded the general.

3. μετα της μαχης, οἱ Ἀθηναιοι προς την ἐκκλησιαν ἐπροσδραμον.

i. ii.

After the battle, the Athenians ran towards the assembly.

4. 'ὁ στρατηγος ἀνδρειος' εἰπε 'κλεψουσι την νικην'.

i. ii.

'The brave general' he said 'will steal the victory'.

5. ἐθελων ἀθλα καλα ἐστι κινδυνον.

i. ii.

Wanting beautiful prizes is a danger.

Section 3 [60 marks]

You may find other sentences or other parts of the exam helpful for a particular piece of vocabulary or construction.

a. Translate into English: *(3 x 5 = 15 marks)*

1. ὁ ναύτης ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι τοὺς παῖδας καίπερ πολεμίους ὄντας οὐδέποτε βλάψει.

2. ἰδόντες τὸν λιμένα, τὴν παῖδα ἠρώτησαμεν ποῦ ἐσμέν. ἡ δὲ, μωροτάτη οὖσα, οὐκ ᾔδειν.

3. τῶν ἡμετέρων ἀρχόντων ἀπόντων, ἐν ναυμαχίᾳ τινι ἐνικήθημεν. ὥστε δι’ ὀλίγου οἱ πολέμιοι παρέσονται.

b. Translate into Greek: *(3 x 15 = 45 marks)*

1. I shall provide weapons for the soldiers; you, slave, send out the sailors to prepare the fleet.

2. Not being able to bribe the Spartans’ generals, the very beautiful strangers were greatly afraid.

3. When they had heard that the ruler and the allies did not want war, the Persians, amazed, said that they would send the army away.

Section 4 [40 marks]

Translate the following passage into English – **please write your translation on alternate lines**:

A young man's heroic defence of his city.

ἐπειδὴ μὲν οὖν οἱ πολέμιοι ἐγγὺς ἦσαν τῆς πόλεως, πάντες ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν πορευθέντες ἐφύλαξαν τὰ τείχη. καὶ ἔνθα μὲν τείχη ἰσχυρά, ἔνθα δὲ ποταμὸς ἦν.

ἔπειτα νεανίας τις, ὅς τὴν γέφυραν ἐφύλασσεν, ὅτε οἱ πολέμιοι πανταχοῦ εἰς τὸν πόταμον ἐδίωκον τοὺς τὴν πόλιν φυλάσσοντας, ᾔτησε τοὺς φίλους μὴ φεύγειν. δύο δ' ἄλλοι νεανίαι, οὐκ ἐθέλοντες λείπειν, μετὰ αὐτοῦ ἐμάχοντο πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους. αὐτὸς δὲ ἐκέλευσε τοὺς πολίτας διαφθείρειν τὴν γέφυραν. ἐκείνων δὲ πειθομένων τοὺς μὲν δύο ἐκέλευσε διαβαίνειν τὸν πόταμον, τῆς γεφύρας οὔπω διαφθαρείσης, αὐτὸς δὲ εὐχήν ποιησάμενος καὶ εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ πεσὼν εἰς γὴν ἐσώθη.

γέφυρα –ας f.	bridge
πανταχοῦ	on all sides, everywhere
εὐχή -ῆς f.	prayer

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