



**Rugby
School**

Sixth Form Entrance Examination

CLASSICAL GREEK

Time allowed: 1 hour

Instructions to candidates:

This paper consists of 2 sections. You must answer **all of the questions in BOTH sections** on lined paper.

Equipment Required: **Pen, pencil, lined paper.**

There are 65 **marks** available in total.

Name: _____

November 2017

SECTION 1: COMPREHENSION AND TRANSLATION

Read the passage below and answer in English the questions which follow:

Solon is visited by Anacharsis from the distant land of Scythia and is impressed by his wit, but Anacharsis is doubtful about Solon's attempt to impose laws on his fellow citizens.

<u>Σόλων</u> ἦν σοφώτατος τῶν Ἀθηναίων. πάντες οὖν οἱ πολῖται ἐθαύμαζον αὐτόν, καὶ δὴ βάρβαροί 1 τινες. <u>Σκύθης</u> δέ τις, Ἀνάχαρσις, ἀκούσας περὶ τοῦ <u>Σόλωνος</u> , πρὸς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἔπλευσεν ἵνα 2 <u>διαλέγοιτο</u> αὐτῷ. 3
ἀφικόμενος δὲ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ σοφοῦ οἰκίαν, <u>έκοψε</u> τὴν θύραν καὶ εἶπεν ὅτι ἦλθεν ὡς 4 <u>ποιησόμενος φιλίαν</u> πρὸς αὐτόν. ἀποκριναμένου δὲ τοῦ <u>Σόλωνος</u> ὅτι ἀμείνον ἐστὶν οἴκοι 5 <u>ποιεῖσθαι φιλίας</u> , ἔπει οὖν, ἔφη ὁ Ἀνάχαρσις, ἴσὺ αὐτὸς οἴκοι εἶ, <u>ποιήσαι φιλίαν</u> πρὸς ἐμέ. 6 ὁ δὲ <u>Σόλων</u> , θαυμάσας τὴν <u>ἀγχίνουαν</u> αὐτοῦ, ἐδέξατο τὸν Ἀνάχαρσιν ὡς φίλον ὄντα. 7
ὁ <u>Σόλων</u> τότε ἔπρασσε τὰ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ νέους νόμους τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔγραφεν. ἐπεὶ 8 δ' ὁ Ἀνάχαρσις ἐπύθετο τί ποιεῖ, <u>κατεγέλασε</u> τοῦ <u>Σόλωνος</u> διότι ἠλπίζεν οὕτω κωλύσειν 10 τοὺς πολίτας ἀδίκως πράσσειν. ὅτι οἱ νόμοι, ἔφη ὁ <u>Σκύθης</u> , οὐκ ἰσχυρότεροί εἰσιν ἢ τὰ 11 <u>ἀράχνια</u> . εὖ μὲν γὰρ <u>καθέξουσι</u> τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς καὶ <u>πένητας</u> , ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν <u>δυνατῶν</u> καὶ πλουσίων 12 διαφθαρήσονται. 12

Based on PLUTARCH Solon 5.1–2

Names:

Σόλων, Σόλωνος, ὁ	Solon
Σκύθης, Σκύθου, ὁ	Scythian
Ἀνάχαρσις, Ἀναχάρσεως, ὁ	Anacharsis
Ἀθῆναι, Ἀθηναίων, αἱ	Athens

Vocabulary:

διαλέγομαι	I converse with (+ dat.)
κόπτω (aor. ἔκοψα)	(here) I knock at
οἴκοι	at home
φιλία, φιλίας, ἡ	friendship
ποιεῖμαι φιλίαν (πρὸς + acc.)	I form a friendship (with)
ἀγχίνουα, ἀγχίνουα, ἡ	quick-wittedness
καταγέλαω (aor. κατεγέλασα)	I laugh at (+ gen.)
διότι	because
ἀράχνιον, ἀραχνίου, τό	spider's web
κατέχω (fut. κατέξω)	I restrain
πένης, πένητος, ὁ	poor person
δυνατός, δυνατή, δυνατόν	powerful

a. Answer the questions below. [15]

- (a) Σόλων . . . τινες (lines 1–2)
(i) Who was Solon?
(ii) By whom was he admired?
- (b) Σκύθης . . . αὐτῷ (lines 2–3)
(i) Who was Anacharsis?
(ii) What did he do when he heard about Solon?
(iii) Why did he do this?
- (c) ἀφικόμενος . . . αὐτόν (lines 4–5)
What **two** things did Anacharsis do when he reached Solon's house?
- (d) ἀποκρινάμενον . . . φιλίας (lines 5–6)
What did Solon say in reply?
- (e) ἐπεὶ . . . ἐμέ (line 6)
On what grounds did Anacharsis say Solon should form a friendship with him?

b. Translate the last paragraph of the text on alternate lines. [20]

SECTION 2: TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO GREEK [15]

The slaves were carrying the gifts into the house.

I ordered the girls not to wait in the field.

The messenger said that he had seen nothing.

SECTION 3: LITERARY CRITICISM

Answer the style question below. [15]

Ἐν δὲ τῷ πόνῳ τούτῳ ἀπέθανε μὲν ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀριαβίγνης ὁ Δαρείου, Ξέρξου ὡν ἀδελφός, ἀπέθανον δὲ ἄλλοι πολλοὶ τε καὶ ὀνομαστοὶ Περσῶν τε καὶ Μήδων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων, ὀλίγοι δὲ τινὲς Ἑλλήνων• ἄτε γὰρ νεῖν ἐπιστάμενοι, εἰς τὴν Σαλαμίνα διένεον, εἴ τισιν αἰ νῆες διεφθειροντο• τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ διεφθάρησαν, νεῖν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ αἰ πρῶται νῆες εἰς φυγὴν ἐτρέποντο, ἐνταῦθα αἰ πλεῖσται διεφθείροντο• οἱ γὰρ ὀπίσθε τεταγμένοι, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν παριέναι ταῖς ναυσὶ πειρώμενοι ὡς ἀποδειξόμενοι ἔργον τι καὶ αὐτοὶ βασιλεί, ταῖς ἄλλαις ναυσὶ ταῖς φευγούσαις περιέπιπτον.

In this struggle the general Ariabignes died, son of Darius and the brother of Xerxes. Many other famous men of the Persians and Medes and other allies also died, but only a few Hellenes, since they knew how to swim. Those whose ships were sunk swam across to Salamis, unless they were killed in action, but many of the barbarians drowned in the sea since they did not know how to swim. Most of the ships were sunk when those in the front turned to flee, since those marshalled in the rear, as they tried to go forward with their ships so they too could display some feat to the king, ran afoul of their own side's ships in flight.

Herodotus, Hist. 8.89

How does Herodotus vividly convey the complete defeat of the Persians?

In your answer you should use Greek to support.

Total [65]

End of Paper.