Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2025

GREEK

(75 minutes)

Remember to write your candidate number on every sheet of answer paper used.

Candidates should attempt all the questions on this paper.

Do not turn over until told to do so.

1.

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

i) ὁ λόγος genitive plural
ii) ὁ νεανίας accusative singular
iii) ἡ σοφία dative singular
iv) ὁ κριτής dative plural
v) ὁ ἡγεμών nominative plural

[5]

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

i) τῶν θαλασσῶν
ii) τὸ σῶμα
iii) τὰς νύκτας

[3]

c) Translate into English (do not translate imperfects using –ed):

i) ἔλυσε
ii) λυόμεθα
iii) λύσεις
iv) ἦσθα
v) ἐστέ

[5]

d) Translate into Greek:

i) We were loosing (I loose – λύω)
ii) I was being loosed
iii) Loosing (*masc. nom. sing.*)

iv) You (*singular*) love (I love – φιλέω)
v) They loved

vi) They are (I am - εἰμί)
vii) He was

[7]

[Total for Question 1: 20]

2. Translate the following passage into English.
You are expected to work out the meanings of words in **bold** print.
Write your translation on alternate lines.

At the battle of Salamis, the Persian ally, Artemisia, uses her cunning to escape from the Athenians.

παρῆν δὲ ἐν **τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ** ἡ τῶν βαρβαρῶν **βασίλεια**, ὀνόματι Ἀρτεμισία. ἐπεὶ δὲ αἱ τῶν Περσῶν νῆες ἐβλάπτοντο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἡ τῆς Ἀρτεμισίας ναῦς καὶ ἐδιώκετο· ἡ δὲ Ἀρτεμισία οὐχ οἷά τ᾽ ἦν φεύγειν· ἔμπροσθε γὰρ αὐτῆς ἦσαν ἄλλαι νῆες τῶν Περσῶν· ἐκέλευσεν οὖν τοὺς ναύτας τὰ ὅπλα βάλλοντας ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν ταῖς τῶν συμμάχων ναυσὶ μάχεσθαι. ὁ δὲ Ἀθηναῖος στρατηγὸς οὐκέτι τὴν τῆς Ἀρτεμισίας ναῦν ἐδίωκεν, ἀλλὰ ἐμάχετο ἐπὶ ἄλλους· φανερῶς γὰρ, ὡς ἐπίστευσε, ἢ ἡ τῆς Ἀρτεμισίας ναῦς φιλία ἦν ἢ οἱ ναῦται αὐτῆς αὐτόμολοι ἦσαν. ἡ οὖν Ἀρτεμισία ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης ἔπλευσεν.

ὁ δὲ Ξέρξης εἶδε τὸ πὰν ἔργον· ὁ γὰρ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς ἐν πλοίῳ καλῷ ἐγγὺς ἐκάθιζεν. τις δὲ τῶν μετ᾽ αὐτοῦ ἤγγειλε τάδε· "ὦ δέσποτα, ἡ Ἀρτεμισία κακῶς ἔβλαψε ναῦν τῶν συμμάχων." ὁ δὲ Ξέρξης εἰς τοσοῦτον ἐθαύμασε τὴν τῆς βασιλείας σοφίαν ὥστε αὐτῇ τὴν τιμὴν καὶ δῶρα ἔδωκεν.

Names (only the first instance of a word is underlined)

Ἀρτεμισία -ας, ἡ	Artemisia, a Persian ally
Πέρσης -ου, ὁ	a Persian
Ξέρξης -ου, ὁ	Xerxes, a Persian

Vocabulary (only the first instance of a word is underlined)

ἔμπροσθε + *gen*	behind
ἐπί + *acc*	against
οὐκέτι	no longer
φανερῶς	clearly
ὡς	so, as
ἢ… ἢ	either…or
αὐτόμολος -ου, ὁ	deserter
ἐγγύς	nearby
τάδε	the following
εἰς τοσοῦτον… ὥστε	to such an extent…that
θαυμάζω ἐθαύμασα	I admire
ἔδωκεν	he gave

[Total for Question 2: 20]

3. Answer the questions on the following passage.
Do not translate unless specifically asked to do so.

Daedalus and Icarus escape from Minos.

ὁ Δαίδαλος τέκτων ἦν ὑπὸ πάντων θαυμαζόμενος. ἐν δὲ τῇ Κρήτῃ πολλὰ ἔτη ἔμενεν. ἀλλὰ ὁ Δαίδαλος καὶ ὁ υἱός, Ἴκαρος ὀνόματι, νῦν ἤθελον λείπειν ὅτι ἐκεῖ οὐκ ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν. ὁ γὰρ Μίνως ὁ τῆς νήσου βασιλεὺς αὐτοὺς ἐκώλυεν. ὁ οὖν Δαίδαλος τῷ υἱῷ εἶπεν· "ὁ Μίνως τὴν μὲν γὴν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν φυλάσσει, τὸν δ' οὐρανὸν οὐκ ἔχει. ἡμεῖς οὖν διὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ φευξόμεθα." ὁ Δαίδαλος, σοφώτερος ἢ ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι ὤν, πτερὰ ἐποίησεν. ἔπειτα δὲ ὁ Δαίδαλος εἶπεν· "νῦν δὲ οἷοί τ' ἐσόμεθα πέτεσθαι, ἀλλὰ ἡ ὁδὸς χαλεπωτάτη ἔσται. δεῖ σε ἀκούειν τοῦ πατρός. πολλοὶ γὰρ κίνδυνοι ἡμῖν ἔσονται. ἐὰν μοι οὐχ ἕσπῃ, ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ἡ θάλασσα σε ἀποκτενοῦσιν. ἐγω οὖν σε ἄξω."

πρῶτον μὲν ὁ πατὴρ καὶ ὁ υἱὸς τὴν νῆσον ἔλιπον καὶ διὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐπέτοντο· ἔπειτα δὲ ὁ Ἴκαρος, ἀνδρειότερος γενόμενος, ἤθελε πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον προσβαίνειν. ἀλλὰ ἡ τοῦ ἡλίου θέρμη τὰ πτερὰ ἔλυσεν, καὶ ὁ παῖς εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἔπεσεν. ὁ οὖν πατήρ, ἀκούων μεγίστην βοὴν, τὸν υἱὸν ἐζήτει· "ὦ Ἴκαρε, ποῦ εἶ; πῶς σε εὑρήσω;" τέλος δὲ τὰ πτερὰ ἐν τῷ ὕδατι εἶδε καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο. νῦν δὲ ἡ θάλασσα τὸ τοῦ τέκνου ὄνομα ἀεὶ ἔχει.

Names (only the first instance of a word is underlined)

Δαίδαλος -ου, ὁ	Daedalus
Κρήτη -ης, ἡ	Crete
Ἴκαρος -ου, ὁ	Icarus
Μίνως Μίνωος, ὁ	Minos

Vocabulary (only the first instance of a word is underlined)

τέκτων -ονος, ὁ	craftsman
θαυμάζω ἐθαύμασα	I admire
οὐρανός -ου, ὁ	sky
πτερόν -ου, τό	wing
πέτομαι	I fly
δεῖ + *acc* + *infinitive*	it is necessary for X to…
ἐὰν…ἕσπῃ	if you follow (+ *dat*)
γενόμενος	having become
θέρμη -ης, ἡ	heat
βοή -ης, ἡ	shout
τέλος	finally

a) Give an English word derived from πάντων (line 1) and give a definition of your English word. [2]

b) What are we told about Daedalus' and Icarus' situation in lines 1-3? [4]

c) According to lines 3-5:
i) Who was Minos? [1]
ii) How was he contributing to Daedalus' and Icarus' problem? [3]

d) What solution to the problem does Daedalus come up with in lines 5-6? [2]

e) According to line 6, how was Daedalus able to come up with this solution? [3]

f) In lines 7-8, what did Daedalus say about the journey? [1]

g) Explain why τοῦ πατρός (line 8) is in the genitive. [1]

h) What advice did Daedalus give Icarus in lines 8-10? [4]

i) In lines 11-12, what are we told about the first part of the journey? [2]

j) According to lines 12-13, what did Icarus do and why? [2]

k) Translate from ἀλλὰ ἢ τοῦ (line 13) to σε εὑρήσω (line 15). [8]
Write your translation on alternate lines.

l) Look at the verb ἐφοβεῖτο in line 16.
i) Give a Greek noun you know related to this verb, together with the meaning of the noun. [2]
ii) Using this information, suggest a meaning for ἐφοβεῖτο. [1]

m) From the passage, find and write down an example of:
i) a pronoun
ii) a verb in the present tense
iii) a noun in the dative
iv) a preposition which takes the genitive [4]

[Total for Question 3: 40]

4. Translate the following sentences into Greek. Leave a line between each question.

a) The daughters of the old man hid the money in the city. [5]

b) Did the goddess send the terrible disease? [5]

c) The prizes are being prepared by the rich citizen. [5]

d) On the second day the judges will write the letters. [5]

[Total for Question 4: 20]

END OF PAPER