

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 18 May 2015 – Afternoon

AS GCE CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK

F372/01 Classical Greek Verse and Prose Literature

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **both** Section A and Section B.

SECTION A – Prescribed Prose Literature

1 Read the passages and answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a) – (f).

ἐπειδὴ δὲ ᾤμην ἰκανὸν εἶναι τὸν χρόνον Σίμωνι ἐπιλαθέσθαι μὲν τοῦ νεανίσκου, μεταμελήσαι δὲ τῶν πρότερον ἡμαρτημένων, ἀφικνοῦμαι πάλιν. καὶ γὰρ μὲν ᾤχόμενος εἰς Πειραιᾶ, οὗτος δ' αἰσθόμενος εὐθέως ἤκοντα τὸν Θεόδοτον καὶ διατρίβοντα παρὰ Λυσιμάχῳ, ὃς ᾤκει πλησίον τῆς οἰκίας ἧς οὗτος ἐμεμίσθωτο, παρεκάλεσέ τινας τῶν τούτου ἐπιτηδείων. καὶ οὗτοι μὲν ἠρίστων καὶ ἔπινον, φύλακας δὲ κατέστησαν ἐπὶ τοῦ τέγους, ἵν', ὅποτε ἐξέλθοι τὸ μειράκιον, εἰσαρπάσειαν αὐτόν. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ ἀφικνοῦμαι ἐγὼ ἐκ Πειραιῶς, καὶ τρέπομαι παριῶν ὡς τὸν Λυσιμάχον· ὀλίγον δὲ χρόνον διατρίψαντες ἐξερχόμεθα. οὗτοι δ' ἤδη μεθύοντες ἐκπηδῶσιν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς. καὶ οἱ μὲν τινες αὐτῷ τῶν παραγενομένων οὐκ ἠθέλησαν συνεξαμαρτεῖν, Σίμων δὲ οὕτως καὶ Θεόφιλος καὶ Πρώταρχος καὶ Αὐτοκλῆς εἶλκον τὸ μειράκιον. ὁ δὲ ῥίψας τὸ ἱμάτιον ᾤχετο φεύγων. ἐγὼ δὲ ἡγούμενος ἐκεῖνον μὲν ἐκφεύξεσθαι, τούτους δ', ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα ἐντύχοιεν ἀνθρώποις, αἰσχυνομένους ἀποτρέψεσθαι — ταῦτα διανοηθεὶς ἑτέραν ὁδὸν ᾤχόμενος ἀπιών· οὕτω σφόδρ' αὐτοὺς ἐφυλαττόμην, καὶ πάντα τὰ ὑπὸ τούτων γινόμενα μεγάλην ἐμαυτῷ συμφορὰν ἐνόμιζον. κἀνταῦθα μὲν, ἵνα φησὶ Σίμων τὴν μάχην γενέσθαι, οὔτε τούτων οὔτε ἡμῶν οὐδεὶς οὔτε κατεάγη τὴν κεφαλὴν οὔτε ἄλλο κακὸν οὐδὲν ἔλαβεν, ὡς ἐγὼ τοὺς παραγενομένους ὑμῖν παρέξομαι μάρτυρας.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ

ὅτι μὲν τοίνυν οὗτος ἦν ὁ ἀδικήσας, ᾧ βουλή, καὶ ἐπιβουλεύσας ἡμῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἐγὼ τούτῳ, ὑπὸ τῶν παραγενομένων μεμαρτύρηται ὑμῖν.

Lysias, *Against Simon* 10–15

- (a) ἐπειδὴ δὲ ᾤμην ... πάλιν (lines 1–3): why did the speaker return to Athens? [2]
- (b) παρεκάλεσέ τινας ... αὐτόν (lines 5–7):
- (i) what did Simon do? [1]
- (ii) what did his friends do, and why? [4]
- (c) οὗτοι δ' ... ᾤχόμενος ἀπιών (lines 9–14): how does the speaker present what happened in a manner that favours his case?
- You should refer to **both** content **and** style and support your answer with **four** examples from the Greek text. [8]
- (d) Translate lines 14–18 (οὕτω σφόδρ' αὐτοὺς ... μάρτυρας).
Please write your translation on alternate lines. [15]
- (e) What happened immediately after the end of the passage? [2]

ὦν ὑμεῖς μεμνημένοι τὰ δίκαια ψηφίζεσθε, καὶ μὴ περιίδητε ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος ἀδίκως ἐκπεσόντα, ὑπὲρ ἧς ἐγὼ πολλοὺς κινδύνους κεκινδύνευκα καὶ πολλὰς λητουργίας λελητούργηκα, καὶ κακοῦ μὲν αὐτῇ οὐδενὸς αἴτιος γεγένημαι, οὐδὲ τῶν ἐμῶν προγόνων οὐδεὶς, ἀγαθῶν δὲ πολλῶν· ὥστε δικαίως ἂν ὑφ' ὑμῶν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἐλεηθεῖην, οὐ μόνον εἴ τι πάθοιμι ὦν Σίμων βούλεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅτι ἠναγκάσθην ἐκ τοιούτων πραγμάτων εἰς τοιούτους ἀγῶνας καταστῆναι.

5

Lysias, *Against Simon* 47–48

- (f) ὦν ὑμεῖς ... καταστῆναι (lines 1–7): in what ways is this a powerful conclusion to the speech?

You should refer to **both** content **and** style and support your answer with **four** examples from the Greek text. [8]

- (g) In the sections of *Against Simon* you have read, how effectively does Lysias contrast the characters of the speaker and Simon?

You may make limited reference to the passages.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

SECTION B – Prescribed Verse Literature

2 Read the passages and answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a) – (f).

Ἔκτωρ δ' ἔγνω ἧσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φώνησέν τε·
 “ὦ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δὴ με θεοὶ θάνατόνδε κάλεσαν·
 Δηϊφοβὸν γὰρ ἔγωγ' ἐφάμην ἦρωα παρεῖναι
 ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν τείχει, ἐμὲ δ' ἐξαπάτησεν Ἀθήνη.
 νῦν δὲ δὴ ἐγγύθι μοι θάνατος κακός, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἄνευθεν, 5
 οὐδ' ἀλέη· ἦ γὰρ ῥα πάλαι τό γε φίλτερον ἦεν
 Ζηνὶ τε καὶ Διὸς υἱὶ ἐκηβόλω, οἷ μὲ πάρος γε
 πρόφρονες εἰρύατο· νῦν αὖτέ με μοῖρα κιχάνει.
 μὴ μὰν ἀσπουδί γε καὶ ἀκλειῶς ἀπολοίμην,
 ἀλλὰ μέγα ῥέξας τι καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι.” 10
 ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας εἰρύσσατο φάσγανον ὀξύ,
 τό οἱ ὑπὸ λαπάρην τέτατο μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε,
 οἴμησεν δὲ ἀλεις ὥς τ' αἰετὸς ὑψιπετήεις,
 ὅς τ' εἴσιν πεδίονδε διὰ νεφέων ἐρεβεννῶν
 ἀρπάξων ἢ ἄρν' ἀμαλὴν ἢ πτῶκα λαγῶν· 15
 ὣς Ἔκτωρ οἴμησε τινάσσω φάσγανον ὀξύ.
 ὠρμήθη δ' Ἀχιλεὺς, μένεος δ' ἐμπλήσατο θυμὸν
 ἀγρίου, πρόσθεν δὲ σάκος στέρνοιο κάλυψε
 καλὸν δαιδάλεον, κόρυθι δ' ἐπένευε φαεινῇ
 τετραφάλῳ· καλαὶ δὲ περισσεῖοντο ἔθειραι 20
 χρύσειαι, ἃς Ἥφαιστος ἴει λόφον ἀμφὶ θαμειάς.

Homer, *Iliad* XXII. 296–316

(a) What has happened just before Hector speaks (line 1)? [3]

(b) ὦ πόποι ἦ ... Ἀθήνη (lines 2–4): what does Hector now understand? [4]

(c) νῦν δὲ δὴ ... πυθέσθαι (lines 5–10): how does Homer's language convey Hector's thoughts and feelings in this passage?

You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Greek and support your answer with **three** examples from the Greek text. [6]

(d) ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας ... φάσγανον ὀξύ (lines 11–16): what impression of Hector does Homer convey in these lines?

Make **two** points, and support each point by referring to the Greek. [4]

(e) Translate lines 17–21 (ὠρμήθη δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ... ἀμφὶ θαμειάς).

Please write your translation on alternate lines. [15]

ἄλοχος δ' οὐ πῶ τι πέπυστο
 Ἴκτορος· οὐ γάρ οἱ τις ἐτήτυμος ἄγγελος ἐλθὼν
 ἠγγεῖλ' ὅτι ῥά οἱ πόσις ἔκτοθι μίμνε πυλάων,
 ἀλλ' ἢ γ' ἴσθον ὕφαινε μυχῶ δόμου ὑψηλοῖο
 δίπλακα πορφυρέην, ἐν δὲ θρόνα ποικίλ' ἔπασσε. 5
 κέκλετο δ' ἀμφιπόλοισιν εὐπλοκάμοις κατὰ δῶμα
 ἀμφὶ πυρὶ στήσαι τρίποδα μέγαν, ὄφρα πέλοιτο
 Ἴκτορι θερμὰ λοετρὰ μάχης ἔκ νοστήσαντι,
 νηπίη, οὐδ' ἐνόησεν ὅ μιν μάλα τῆλε λοετρῶν
 χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος δάμασε γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη. 10
 κωκυτοῦ δ' ἠκούσε καὶ οἰμωγῆς ἀπὸ πύργου·
 τῆς δ' ἐλελίχθη γυῖα, χαμαὶ δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε κερκίς.

Homer, *Iliad* XXII. 437–448

- (f) ἄλοχος δ' οὐ πῶ ... κερκίς (lines 1–12): what makes this passage so effective?

You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Greek and support with **four** examples from the Greek. [8]

- (g) In the lines of *Iliad* XXII that you have read, how does Homer make his narrative powerful and moving?

You may make limited reference to the passages.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

BLANK PAGE

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.