

# Monday 17 June 2019 - Morning

# **A Level Classical Greek**

H444/02 Prose Composition or Comprehension

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

#### You must have:

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

#### Do not use

· a dictionary



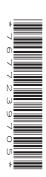
- · Use black ink.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- · Answer either Section A or Section B.
- Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

# **INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- · This document consists of 4 pages.







#### Answer either Section A or Section B

# **SECTION A – Comprehension and Grammar**

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions which follow.

Philon has been elected by lot to the Council of Five Hundred. The speaker objects to his appointment, accusing Philon of being a citizen who cares more about his own property and fortune than about his city.

The speaker accuses Philon of self-interest and suggests how the Council should treat such behaviour.

ἐγὼ τοίνυν ἀποφανῶ Φίλωνα τουτονὶ περὶ πλείονος ποιησάμενον τὴν ἰδίαν ἀσφάλειαν ἢ τὸν κοινὸν τῆς πόλεως κίνδυνον, καὶ ἡγησάμενον κρεῖττον εἶναι αὐτὸν ἀκινδύνως τὸν βίον διάγειν ἢ τὴν πόλιν σώζειν ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄλλοις πολίταις κινδυνεύοντα.

οὖτος γάο, ὦ βουλή, ὅτε ἡ συμφορὰ τῆ πόλει ἦν, ἐκβληθείς ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεως ὑπὸ τῶν τριάκοντα μετὰ τοῦ ἄλλου πλήθους τῶν πολιτῶν τέως μὲν ὤκει ἐν ἀγρῷ, ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ ἀπὸ Φυλῆς κατῆλθον εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, καὶ οὐ μόνον οἱ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ὑπερορίας οἱ μὲν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ οἱ δ᾽ εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ συνελέγοντο, καὶ καθ᾽ ὅσον ἕκαστος οἶός τ᾽ ἦν, κατὰ τοσοῦτον ἐβοήθει τῆ πατρίδι, τὰ ἐναντία ἄπασι τοῖς ἄλλοις πολίταις ἐποίησε· συσκευασάμενος γὰο τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐνθένδε εἰς τὴν ὑπερορίαν ἐξῷκησεν, βουληθεὶς παρ᾽ ἄλλοῖς μετοικεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ μεθ᾽ ἡμῶν πολίτης εἶναι. καὶ γὰρ ὅστις εὐτυχοῦντας ὁρῶν ἡμᾶς ἐτόλμα προδιδόναι, τί ποτε ὡς μὴ ἐβουλόμεθά γε πράττοντας ἐποίησεν ἄν;

καθέστηκε δέ τι ἔθος δίκαιον πᾶσιν ἀνθοώποις πεοὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀδικημάτων μάλιστα ὀργίζεσθαι τοῖς μάλιστα δυναμένοις μὴ ἀδικεῖν, τοῖς δὲ πένησιν ἢ ἀδυνάτοις τῷ σώματι συγγνώμην ἔχειν διὰ τὸ ἡγεῖσθαι ἄκοντας αὐτοὺς άμαρτάνειν.

Lysias, Against Philon 7–11 (adapted)

#### **Names**

ό Φίλων, -ωνος Philon

Φυλή, -ῆς Phyle, a suburb of Athens ό Πειραιεύς, -έως the Piraeus, Athens' harbour

# Words

τέως for a while ἡ ὑπερορία, -ας abroad

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1	ἐγὼ τοίνυν κίνδυνον (lines 1–2)	
	(a) What did the speaker wish to demonstrate about Philon?	[4]
	καὶ ἡγησάμενον κινδυνεύοντα (lines 2–4)	
	(b) What does the speaker claim Philon thought?	[5]
2	οὖτος γάο συνελέγοντο (lines 5–9)	
	(a) What happened to Philon in the middle of the city's disaster?	[4]
	(b) What did the party from Phyle do and what reaction did it cause?	[4]
3	καὶ καθ' ὅσον ἐξώκησεν (lines 9–11)	
	(a) What did the citizens do?	[3]
	(b) What did Philon do?	[5]
4	καθέστηκε δέ άμαοτάνειν (lines 15–18)	
	Translate these lines into English.	[10]
5	Which parts of which verbs are the following?	
	(a) $\dot{\alpha}\pi\sigma\phi\alpha\nu\tilde{\omega}$ (line 1)	[2]
	<b>(b)</b> κατῆλθον (line 7)	[2]
	(c) καθέστηκε (line 15)	[2]
6	Explain the cases of the following words:	
	(a) τῆ πατρίδι (lines 9–10)	[1]
	<b>(b)</b> πολίταις (line 10)	[1]
	(c) ἑαυτοῦ (line 11)	[1]
7	Explain, using a translation if you think it is helpful, the grammar of the following words:	
	(a) ἡγησάμενον (line 2)	[2]
	<b>(b)</b> βουληθεὶς (line 11)	[2]
	(c) ποοδιδόναι (line 13)	[2]

# **SECTION B – Prose Composition**

8 Translate this passage into Classical Greek prose.

You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

# Please write your translation on alternate lines.

[50]

Immediately the King was greatly at a loss because the Greeks were making such demands. He sent messengers and ordered his soldiers to give up their arms. But heralds were also sent to Clearchus, the general of the camp. He asked them what they wanted, and they replied that they had come to seek peace and were speaking on behalf of the King himself. 'Announce to him that before discussing peace we must have a battle,' Clearchus said. After they had heard this, the horsemen departed and reported to the King, who was nearby. Soon they returned, and said that the King accepted his proposals as just. Clearchus then took counsel and decided to make a treaty, but he still kept his army in battle order.

#### **Names**

Clearchus

ό Κλέαρχος, -ου

# **END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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