

**Thursday 6 June 2013 – Afternoon**

**GCSE CLASSICAL GREEK**

**B401/01** Classical Greek Language 1 (Mythology and domestic life)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**

None

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- 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 **60**.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** the questions.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

*Cassandra receives a gift from Apollo.*

ἡ Κασσάνδρα, ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως θυγάτηρ, ἐν Ἰλίῳ ᾤκει. πολλοὶ ἄνδρες ἐφίλουν αὐτὴν διότι ἦν καλή.

ὁ θεὸς Ἄπόλλων τὴν Κασσάνδραν ποτε ἰδὼν μάλιστα ἐβούλετο συγγιγνέσθαι αὐτῇ. πρῶτον μὲν ἡ Κασσάνδρα ἤθελεν· ἔπειτα δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπέπεμψεν. τῷ οὖν Ἄπόλλωνι ἐδόκει δῶρόν τι ὑπισχνεῖσθαι ἵνα πείθῃ αὐτήν· εἶπεν γὰρ ὅτι Κασσάνδρα οἶά τ' ἔσται τὰ μέλλοντα γινώσκειν.

ἡ δέ, ἐπεὶ τὸ δῶρον ἐδέξατο, κακὰ ἐποίησεν· τοῦ γὰρ Ἄπόλλωνος τὰς χειρᾶς ὀρέγοντος ἵνα αὐτὴν λαμβάνοι, Κασσάνδρα εὐθύς ἐκπτύσασα ὡς τάχιστα ἀπέδραμεν. ὁ δὲ Ἄπόλλων εἰς τοσοῦτον ὠργίσθη ὥστε κατηύξατο αὐτῆς, ἀγγέλλων ὅτι οὐδεὶς πώποτε αὐτῇ πιστεύσει καίπερ τὰ ἀληθῆ λεγούσῃ.

**Names**

Κασσάνδρα, Κασσάνδρας, ἡ	Cassandra
Ἰλιον, Ἰλίου, τό	Ilium (Troy)
Ἄπόλλων, Ἄπόλλωνος, ὁ	Apollo

**Vocabulary**

ποτε	once, one day	ὀρέγω	I stretch out
ἰδὼν (aor. participle)	having seen	ἐκπτύω, aor. ἐξέπτυσσα	I spit in disgust
συγγίγνομαι + dative	I sleep with	κατεύχομαι, aor. κατηυξάμην,	I curse
ὑπισχνέομαι	I promise	+ genitive	
τὰ μέλλοντα	the future	πώποτε	ever

1 ἡ Κασσάνδρα, ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως θυγάτηρ, ἐν Ἰλίῳ ᾤκει.

What **two** pieces of information do we learn about Cassandra in this sentence?

- .....
- ..... [2]

2 πολλοί ἄνδρες ἐφίλουν αὐτὴν διότι ἦν καλή.

(a) How do we know that Cassandra was popular?

..... [2]

(b) What made her so popular?

..... [1]

3 ὁ θεός Ἀπόλλων τὴν Κασσάνδραν ποτε ἰδὼν μάλιστα ἐβούλετο συγγιγνέσθαι αὐτῇ. πρῶτον μὲν ἡ Κασσάνδρα ἤθελεν· ἔπειτα δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπέπεμψεν.

(a) How did Apollo react when he first saw Cassandra?

..... [2]

(b) Write down the Greek word that shows how strong Apollo's reaction was.

..... [1]

(c) Explain fully how Cassandra responded.

..... [3]

4 τῷ οὖν Ἀπόλλωνι ἐδόκει δῶρόν τι ὑπischνεῖσθαι ἵνα πείθοι αὐτὴν· εἶπεν γὰρ ὅτι Κασσάνδρα οἷά τ' ἔσται τὰ μέλλοντα γιγνώσκειν.

(a) Write down and translate the Greek three-word phrase which explains why Apollo promised Cassandra a gift.

Greek phrase	English translation

[3]

(b) Explain what the gift was.

..... [2]

- 5 ἡ δέ, ἐπεὶ τὸ δῶρον ἐδέξατο, κακὰ ἐποίησεν· τοῦ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνος τὰς χειρᾶς ὀρέγοντος ἵνα αὐτὴν λαμβάνοι, Κασσάνδρα εὐθὺς ἐκπτύσασα ὡς τάχιστα ἀπέδραμεν.

What happened after Cassandra received the gift?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A Apollo stretched out his arms to grab her and she pushed him away.
- B Apollo stretched out his arms to grab her and then she ran away.
- C She stretched out her arms to grab Apollo and then she ran away.

[1]

- 6 ὁ δὲ Ἀπόλλων εἰς τοσοῦτον ὠργίσθη ὥστε κατηύξατο αὐτῆς, ἀγγέλλων ὅτι οὐδεὶς πώποτε αὐτῇ πιστεύσει καίπερ τὰ ἀληθῆ λεγούσῃ.

Apollo was angry and cursed Cassandra. What was the curse?

.....

..... [3]

5  
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**Question 7 begins on page 6**  
**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE**

7 Read the passage below and translate it into good English.

*The story continues. Some time later Cassandra finds that her gift is of no use to her.*

ἡ Κασσάνδρα ἐδάκρυε διότι μέγας ἵππος ξύλινος ἤγετο εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

“ὁ ἵππος ἐστὶ χαλεπός,” ἔφη. “πολλοὶ Ἕλληνες ἐνθάδε κρύπτονται.” οὐδεὶς δὲ αὐτῇ ἐπίστευσεν.

ὕστερον δέ, τῆς πόλεως διαφθαρείσης καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀποθανόντων, ἡ Κασσάνδρα ἔφυγεν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν τὸ τῆς Ἀθήνης. ἐγίγνωσκε γὰρ τοὺς Ἕλληνας μέλλοντας λήψεσθαι πάσας τὰς γυναῖκας ὡς δούλας.

ἀλλὰ Κασσάνδρα καὶ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ οὐκ ἦν ἀσφαλής· στρατιώτης γάρ τις πρὸς τὴν θύραν ἀφίκετο, ξίφος ἐν τῇ χειρὶ ἔχων.

### Names

Κασσάνδρα, Κασσάνδρας, ἡ	Cassandra
Ἀθήνη, Ἀθήνης, ἡ	Athene

### Vocabulary

ξύλινος, ξυλίνη, ξύλινον	wooden	ἀσφαλής, ἀσφαλές	safe
χαλεπός, χαλεπή, χαλεπόν	(here) dangerous	στρατιώτης, στρατιώτου, ὁ	soldier
δούλη, δούλης, ἡ	(female) slave	ξίφος, ξίφους, τό	sword

.....

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Read this passage, which forms the final part of the story, and answer the questions below.

*Cassandra's story concludes in Greece.*

πρῶτον μὲν ἡ Κασσάνδρα ἦν εὐτυχεστάτη, διότι ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων αὐτὴν ἔσωσεν. ὁ δὲ, νομίζων Κασσάνδραν μέγα ἄθλον εἶναι, ἀπήνεγκεν αὐτὴν ἐν τῇ νηί· ἐβούλετο γὰρ αὐτὴν ἑαυτῷ ἔχειν.

ὕστερον δέ, ἐπεὶ πρὸς Ἑλλάδα ἀφίκοντο, δεινὸς κίνδυνος ἐγένετο· ἡ γὰρ Κλυταιμνήστρα, ἡ τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος γυνή, οὐ μόνον ἐμίσει τὸν ἄνδρα διότι τὴν θυγατέρα ἀπέκτεινεν ἀλλὰ καὶ ὠργίζετο διὰ τὸ κάλλος τὸ τῆς Κασσάνδρας. τοὺς μὲν δούλους ἐκέλευσε σῖτον καὶ οἶνον παρασκευάζειν, αὐτὴ δὲ βουλὴν κακὴν ἐποίησεν.

τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα φάγοντα καὶ πίνοντα ἡ Κλυταιμνήστρα τέλος ἔπεισεν εἰς τὸν θάλαμον ἐλθεῖν.

“οὐ γὰρ μὰ Ἀπόλλωνα!” ἔφη ἡ Κασσάνδρα βοῆ. “ξίφος ὄρω. θάνατον δεινότατον ὄρω. ἡ γυνὴ ἡμᾶς ἀποκτενεῖ.”

ὁ δὲ Ἀγαμέμνων μῶρος οὐκ ἐπίστευσεν αὐτῇ. δι’ ὀλίγου ἦσαν δύο νεκροὶ ἐν τῷ θαλάμῳ, παιανίζουσης τῆς Κλυταιμνήστρας.

### Names

Κασσάνδρα, Κασσάνδρας, ἡ	Cassandra	Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδος, ἡ	Greece
Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἀγαμέμνονος, ὁ	Agamemnon	Κλυταιμνήστρα, Κλυταιμνήστρας, ἡ	Clytemnestra

### Vocabulary

κάλλος, κάλλους, τό	beauty	ξίφος, ξίφους, τό	sword
θάλαμος, θαλάμου, ὁ	bedroom	ὄρω	I see
“οὐ γὰρ μὰ Ἀπόλλωνα!”	“No, by Apollo!”	παιανίζω	I sing a hymn of victory

8 πρῶτον μὲν ἡ Κασσάνδρα ἦν εὐτυχεστάτη, διότι ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων αὐτὴν ἔσωσεν. ὁ δὲ, νομίζων Κασσάνδραν μέγα ἄθλον εἶναι, ἀπήνεγκεν αὐτὴν ἐν τῇ νηί· ἐβούλετο γὰρ αὐτὴν ἑαυτῷ ἔχειν.

(a) Why was Cassandra very lucky at first?

.....  
 ..... [2]

(b) Why did Agamemnon want to keep her for himself?

..... [2]



- 9 ὕστερον δέ, ἐπεὶ πρὸς Ἑλλάδα ἀφίκοντο, δεινὸς κίνδυνος ἐγένετο· ἡ γὰρ Κλυταιμνήστρα, ἡ τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος γυνή, οὐ μόνον ἐμίσει τὸν ἄνδρα διότι τὴν θυγατέρα ἀπέκτεινεν ἀλλὰ καὶ ὠργίζετο διὰ τὸ κάλλος τὸ τῆς Κασσάνδρας.

(a) Why was Agamemnon in danger from his wife when he returned to Greece?

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) Explain Clytemnestra's feelings about Cassandra.

..... [2]

- 10 τοὺς μὲν δούλους ἐκέλευσε σῖτον καὶ οἶνον παρασκευάζειν, αὐτὴ δὲ βουλήν κακὴν ἐποίησεν.

What did Clytemnestra do after giving orders to the slaves?

..... [2]

- 11 τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα φάγοντα καὶ πίνοντα ἡ Κλυταιμνήστρα τέλος ἔπεισεν εἰς τὸν θάλαμον ἐλθεῖν.

When did Clytemnestra persuade Agamemnon to go into the bedroom?

..... [3]

- 12 “οὐ γὰρ μὰ Ἀπόλλωνα!” ἔφη ἡ Κασσάνδρα βοῆ. “ξίφος ὄρω. θάνατον δεινότατον ὄρω. ἡ γυνὴ ἡμᾶς ἀποκτενεῖ.”  
ὁ δὲ Ἀγαμέμνων μῶρος οὐκ ἐπίστευσεν αὐτῇ. δι’ ὀλίγου ἦσαν δύο νεκροὶ ἐν τῷ θαλάμῳ,  
παιανιζούσης τῆς Κλυταιμνήστρας.

Describe the scene in Agamemnon's bedroom at the end of the story.

.....

..... [2]

- 13 For each of the Greek words in the table below, give **one** English word which has been derived from the Greek word and give the meaning of the English word.

Write your answers in the boxes. One has been done for you.

<b>Greek word</b>	<b>English word</b>	<b>Meaning of the English word</b>
κάλλος	<i>calligraphy</i>	<i>art of beautiful writing</i>
μέγας		
ἄθλον		

[4]

[Paper Total: 60]

**ADDITIONAL PAGES**

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), write the question number(s) in the margin.

Lined area for writing answers, consisting of a vertical margin line on the left and horizontal dotted lines for writing.

ADDITIONAL PAGES

A large area of the page is reserved for writing, featuring a vertical solid line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page.



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