

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 23 May 2016 – 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 **both** Section A **and** Section B.
- 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)**.

καίτοι ποτέρους χρῆ αἰτίους τῶν γεγενημένων εἶναι νομίζειν, τοὺς φεύγοντας ἢ τοὺς ζητοῦντας καταλαβεῖν; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ ἡγοῦμαι πᾶσιν εἶναι δῆλον ὅτι φεύγουσι μὲν οἱ περὶ αὐτῶν δεδιότες, διώκουσι δὲ οἱ βουλόμενοί τι ποιῆσαι κακόν. οὐ τοίνυν ταῦτα μὲν εἰκότα, ἄλλως δὲ περὶ αὐτῶν πέπρακται, ἀλλὰ καταλαβόντες τὸ μειράκιον ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἤγον βία, ἐντυχῶν δ' ἐγὼ τούτων μὲν οὐχ ἠπτόμην, τοῦ μειρακίου δ' ἐπελαμβανόμην· οὔτοι δὲ ἐκείνόν τε ἤγον βία καὶ ἐμὲ ἔτυπτον. καὶ ταῦθ' ὑμῖν ὑπὸ τῶν παραγενομένων μεμαρτύρηται. ὥστε δεινὸν εἰ περὶ τούτων ἐγὼ δόξω προνοηθῆναι, περὶ ὧν οὔτοι τυγχάνουσιν οὔτω δεινὰ καὶ παράνομα πεπονηκότες. τί δ' ἂν ποτε ἔπαθον, εἰ τάναντία τῶν νῦν γεγενημένων ἦν, εἰ πολλοὺς ἔχων τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐγὼ, ἀπαντήσας Σίμωνι, ἐμαχόμην αὐτῷ καὶ ἔτυπτον αὐτὸν καὶ ἐδίωκον καὶ καταλαβῶν ἄγειν βία ἐζήτουν, ὅπου νῦν τούτου ταῦτα πεπονηκότες ἐγὼ εἰς τοιοῦτον ἀγῶνα καθέστηκα, ἐν ᾧ καὶ περὶ τῆς πατρίδος καὶ τῆς οὐσίας τῆς ἐμαντοῦ ἀπάσης κινδυνεύω; τὸ δὲ μέγιστον καὶ περιφανέστατον πάντων· ὁ γὰρ ἀδικηθεὶς καὶ ἐπιβουλευθεὶς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, ὡς φησιν, οὐκ ἐτόλμησε τετάρων ἐτῶν ἐπισκήψασθαι εἰς ὑμᾶς. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι, ὅταν ἐρῶσι καὶ ἀποστερῶνται ὧν ἐπιθυμοῦσι καὶ συγκοπῶσιν, ὀργιζόμενοι παραχρῆμα τιμωρεῖσθαι ζητοῦσιν, οὔτος δὲ χρόνοις ὕστερον.

Lysias, *Against Simon* 36–39

(a) In the lines immediately before the passage, the speaker has described what happened when Simon and his friends first tried to kidnap Theodotus. Outline what happened. **[3]**

(b) Translate lines 1–5 (καίτοι ποτέρους ... ἤγον βία).

Please write your translation on alternate lines. **[15]**

(c) ἐντυχῶν δ' ἐγὼ ... πεπονηκότες (lines 5–9): what points does the speaker make to support his case? **[6]**

(d) τί δ' ἂν ποτε ... κινδυνεύω (lines 9–14): summarise the argument in these lines. **[4]**

(e) τὸ δὲ μέγιστον ... ὕστερον (lines 14–18): how effectively does the speaker draw attention to a weakness in his opponent's case?

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

πυθόμενος γὰρ ὅτι τὸ μειράκιον ἦν παρ' ἐμοί, ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν ἐμὴν νύκτωρ μεθύων, ἐκκόψας τὰς θύρας εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν γυναικωνίτιν, ἔνδον οὐσῶν τῆς τε ἀδελφῆς τῆς ἐμῆς καὶ τῶν ἀδελφιδῶν, αἱ οὕτω κοσμίως βεβιώκασιν ὥστε καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκεῖων ὀρώμεναι αἰσχύνεσθαι. οὗτος τοίνυν εἰς τοῦτο ἦλθεν ὕβρεως ὥστ' οὐ πρότερον ἠθέλησεν ἀπελθεῖν, πρὶν αὐτὸν ἡγούμενοι δεινὰ ποιεῖν οἱ παραγενόμενοι καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐλθόντες, ἐπὶ παιῖδας κόρας καὶ ὀρφανὰς εἰσιόντα, ἐξήλασαν βία.

5

Lysias, *Against Simon* 6–7

- (f) πυθόμενος γὰρ ... ἐξήλασαν βία (lines 1–7): how does Lysias convey Simon's complete disregard for civilised behaviour here?

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

- (g) In the sections of *Against Simon* you have read, how convincing do you find Lysias' arguments?

You may make limited reference to the passages on this question paper.

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

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) – (e).

ὦδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν ἰδὼν ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·
 “ὦ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δὴ μαλακώτερος ἀμφαφάσθαι
 Ἔκτωρ ἢ ὅτε νῆας ἐνέπρησεν πυρὶ κηλέω.”
 Ὡς ἄρα τις εἶπεσκε καὶ οὐτήσασκε παραστάς.
 τὸν δ' ἐπεὶ ἐξενάριξε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς, 5
 στάς ἐν Ἀχαιοῖσιν ἔπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευεν·
 “ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες,
 ἐπεὶ δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα θεοὶ δαμάσασθαι ἔδωκαν,
 ὅς κακὰ πόλλ' ἔρρεξεν, ὅς οὐ σύμπαντες οἱ ἄλλοι,
 εἰ δ' ἄγετ' ἀμφὶ πόλιν σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθέωμεν, 10
 ὄφρα κ' ἔτι γνῶμεν Τρώων νόον, ὃν τιν' ἔχουσιν,
 ἢ καταλείψουσιν πόλιν ἄκρην τοῦδε πεσόντος,
 ἢε μένειν μεμάασι καὶ Ἔκτορος οὐκέτ' ἐόντος.
 ἀλλὰ τί μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμός;
 κεῖται παρ νήεσσι νέκυς ἄκλαυτος ἄθαπτος 15
 Πάτροκλος· τοῦ δ' οὐκ ἐπιλήσομαι, ὄφρ' ἂν ἔγωγε
 ζωοῖσιν μετέω καὶ μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὀρώρη·
 εἰ δὲ θανόντων περ καταλήθοντ' εἰν Αἴδαο,
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ κεῖθι φίλου μεμνήσομ' ἐταίρου.
 νῦν δ' ἄγ' ἀείδοντες παιήονα κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν 20
 νηυσὶν ἔπι γλαφυρῆσι νεώμεθα, τόνδε δ' ἄγωμεν.
 ἠράμεθα μέγα κῦδος· ἐπέφνομεν Ἔκτορα δῖον,
 ᾧ Τρῶες κατὰ ἄστρ' ἠεὶ ὡς εὐχετόωντο.”

Homer, *Iliad* XXII. 372–394

(a) What did Achilles and the other Greeks do immediately before this passage? [3]

(b) Translate lines 1–6 (ὦδε δέ τις ... ἀγόρευεν).

Please write your translation on alternate lines. [15]

(c) εἰ δ' ἄγετ' ... ἐόντος (lines 10–13): what plan does Achilles suggest to his fellow Greeks here? [6]

(d) ἀλλὰ τί ... εὐχετόωντο (lines 14–23): how do these lines convey Achilles' strength of feeling?

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

οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
 τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἴκτωρ·
 “οὐ σ' ἔτι, Πηλέος υἱέ, φοβήσομαι, ὡς τὸ πάρος περ
 τρίς περὶ ἄστου μέγα Πριάμου δῖον, οὐδέ ποτ' ἔτλην
 μεῖναι ἐπερχόμενον· νῦν αὐτὲ με θυμὸς ἀνήκε
 στήμεναι ἀντία σεῖο· ἔλοιμί κεν, ἢ κεν ἀλοίην.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δεῦρο θεοὺς ἐπιδώμεθα· τοὶ γὰρ ἄριστοι
 μάρτυροι ἔσσονται καὶ ἐπίσκοποι ἀρμονιάων·
 οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σ' ἔκπαγλον ἀεικιῶ, αἶ κεν ἐμοὶ Ζεὺς
 δώῃ καμμονίην, σὴν δὲ ψυχὴν ἀφέλωμαι·
 ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἄρ κέ σε συλήσω κλυτὰ τεύχε', Ἀχιλλεῦ,
 νεκρὸν Ἀχαιοῖσιν δώσω πάλιν· ὡς δὲ σὺ ῥέζειν.”

Homer, *Iliad* XXII. 248–259

- (e) οἱ δ' ὅτε ... ῥέζειν (lines 1–12): what impression of Hector does Homer convey in these lines?

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

- (f) In the lines of *Iliad* XXII that you have read, discuss how Homer makes the fight between Hector and Achilles dramatic and memorable.

You may make limited reference to the passages on this question paper.

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

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