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ADVANCED GCE CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK

F374/01 Classical Greek Prose

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

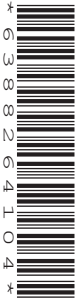
OCR supplied materials:

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

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



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.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Marks will be awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer in Section B.

SECTION A – Language

Answer either Question 1 or Question 2.

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

1 Read the passage and answer Questions 1(a) to 1(i).

Civil strife in Corcyra

ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῶν Κερκυραίων οἱ ἔχοντες τὰ πράγματα ἐλθούσης τριήρους Κορινθίας καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβων ἐπιτίθενται τῷ δήμῳ, καὶ μαχόμενοι ἐνίκησαν. ἀφικομένης δὲ νυκτὸς ὁ μὲν δῆμος ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καταφεύγει καὶ αὐτοῦ συλλεγείς ἰδρύθη¹, καὶ τὸν Ὑλλαϊκὸν λιμένα εἶχον· οἱ δὲ τὴν τε ἀγορὰν κατέλαβον, οὐπὲρ οἱ πολλοὶ ᾤκουν αὐτῶν, καὶ ἄλλον λιμένα τὸν πρὸς αὐτῇ καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἡπειρον². τῇ δ' ὕστεραία ἠκροβολίσαντό³ τε ὀλίγα καὶ ἐς τοὺς ἀγροὺς περιέπεμπον ἀμφότεροι, τοὺς δούλους παρακαλοῦντές τε καὶ ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνούμενοι· καὶ τῷ μὲν δήμῳ τῶν οἰκετῶν τὸ πλῆθος παρεγένετο σύμμαχον, τοῖς δ' ἑτέροις ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου ἐπίκουροι ὀκτακόσιοι. διαλιπούσης δ' ἡμέρας μάχη αὐθις γίγνεται καὶ νικᾷ ὁ δῆμος χωρίων τε ἰσχύι καὶ πλήθει προύχων⁴.

αἱ τε γυναῖκες αὐτοῖς τολμηρῶς συνεπελάβοντο⁵, βάλλουσαι ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν τῷ κεράμῳ⁶, καὶ παρὰ φύσιν ὑπομένουσαι τὸν θόρυβον. γενομένης δὲ τῆς τροπῆς, δείσαντες οἱ ὀλίγοι μὴ ὁ δῆμος τοῦ τε νεωρίου⁷ κρατήσκειν ἐπελθῶν καὶ σφᾶς διαφθείρειεν, ἐμπιπρᾶσι⁸ τὰς οἰκίας τὰς ἐν κύκλῳ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, ὅπως μὴ ἦ ἔφοδος, φειδόμενοι οὔτε οἰκειᾶς οὔτε ἀλλοτριᾶς, ὥστε καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ ἐμπόρων⁹ κατεκαύθη καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐκινδύνευσεν πᾶσα διαφθαρήναι, εἰ ἄνεμος ἐπεγένετο¹⁰ τῷ πυρὶ ἐπίφορος ἐς αὐτήν. καὶ παυσάμενοι τῆς μάχης ἐκάτεροι ἡσυχάσαντες τὴν νύκτα ἐν φυλακῇ ἦσαν.

Thucydides 3.72–4 (adapted)

Names

οἱ Κερκυραῖοι	Corcyreans
Κορίνθιος, -α, -ον	Corinthian
Λακεδαιμόνιος, -α, -ον	Spartan
Ὑλλαϊκός, -α, -ον	Hyllaic

Words

¹ ἰδρύομαι, ἰδρύθην	I settle down
² ἡ ἡπειρος	mainland
³ ἠκροβολίζομαι	I throw missiles, fight from afar
⁴ προύχω	I am superior
⁵ συνεπιλαμβάνομαι + dat	I join with
⁶ ὁ κέραμος	tile
⁷ τὸ νεώριον	dockyard
⁸ ἐμπίπρημι	I set fire to
⁹ ὁ ἔμπορος	merchant
¹⁰ ἐπιγίγνομαι + dat	I come after

- (a) In lines 1–3 (ἐν δὲ ... ἐνίκησαν), who among the Corcyreans attacked the demos? [1]
- (b) In lines 3–6 (ὁ μὲν δῆμος ... ἄλλον λιμένα), which areas were seized by:
- (i) the demos?
- (ii) their opponents? [4]
- (c) In line 6 (τὸν πρὸς αὐτῇ ... ἤπειρον), describe the location of the second harbour. [2]
- (d) In line 8 (τοὺς δούλους ... ὑπισχνούμενοι), how did each side try to persuade the slaves to join them? [2]
- (e) In lines 9–10 (τοῖς δ' ἑτέροις ... ὀκτακόσιοι), who joined the opponents of the demos? [3]
- (f) In line 11 (νικᾷ ... προύχων), what two factors led to the demos winning? [2]
- (g) Explain the case of the following (you may use a translation to make clear your answer):
- (i) τῶν Κερκυραίων (line 1) [1]
- (ii) ἐλθούσης τριήρους (line 1) [1]
- (h) Which parts of which verbs are the following?
- (i) συλλεγεῖς (line 4) [2]
- (ii) ᾤκουν (line 5) [2]
- (i) Translate lines 12–19 (αἶ τε γυναῖκες ... ἐν φυλακῇ ἦσαν).

Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.

Please write your translation on alternate lines. [30]

Do **not** answer Question 2 if you have already answered Question 1.

Prose Composition

2 Translate this passage into Greek prose.

[50]

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

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

When Darius was King of Persia, a man called Intaphrenes came to the palace¹ to talk to the King, and when the guards said that he could not go in, he grew very angry and cut off their ears² and noses³. Darius ordered the guards to seize Intaphrenes together with his sons and all his relatives⁴, but Intaphrenes' wife wept so much that eventually he promised to release one man. 'O King,' said the woman, 'I can obtain another husband and other children, but, since my mother and father are dead, I will never be able to have another brother. Therefore I beg you to release my brother.' The King was persuaded by the woman's words and released not only her brother but also her eldest son; but he put Intaphrenes and all the other men to death.

Names

Darius	Δαρεΐος, ου, ό
Intaphrenes	Ίνταφρένης, Ίνταφρένους, ό

Words

¹ palace	βασιλεία, ών, τά
² ear	οὔς, ώτός, τό
³ nose	ρίς, ρίνός, ή
⁴ relative	οϊκεΐος, α, ον

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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
Turn over for the next question

SECTION B – Prescribed Literature

Answer **either** Question 3 (Plato) **or** Question 4 (Herodotus).

3 Read both passages and answer Questions **3(a)** and **3(b)**.

ἡγούμεθά τι τὸν θάνατον εἶναι;

Πάνυ γε, ἔφη ὑπολαβὼν ὁ Σιμμίας.

Ἄρα μὴ ἄλλο τι ἢ τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλαγὴν; καὶ εἶναι τοῦτο τὸ τεθνάναι, χωρὶς μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπαλλαγέν αὐτὸ καθ' αὐτὸ τὸ σῶμα γεγονέναι, χωρὶς δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλαγεῖσαν αὐτὴν καθ' αὐτὴν εἶναι; ἄρα μὴ ἄλλο τι ἢ ὁ θάνατος ἢ τοῦτο;

5

Οὐκ, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο, ἔφη.

Σκέψαι δὴ, ὠγαθέ, ἐὰν ἄρα καὶ σοὶ συνδοκῇ ἄπερ ἐμοί· ἐκ γὰρ τούτων μᾶλλον οἶμαι ἡμᾶς εἴσεσθαι περὶ ὧν σκοποῦμεν. φαίνεται σοι φιλοσόφου ἀνδρὸς εἶναι ἐσπουδακέναι περὶ τὰς ἡδονὰς καλουμένας τὰς τοιάσδε, οἷον σιτίων καὶ ποτῶν;

10

Ἦκιστα, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἔφη ὁ Σιμμίας.

Τί δὲ τὰς τῶν ἀφροδισίων;

Οὐδαμῶς.

Τί δὲ τὰς ἄλλας τὰς περὶ τὸ σῶμα θεραπείας; δοκεῖ σοι ἐντίμους ἡγεῖσθαι ὁ τοιοῦτος; οἷον ἱματίων διαφερόντων κτήσεις καὶ ὑποδημάτων καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους καλλωπισμοὺς τοὺς περὶ τὸ σῶμα πότερον τιμᾶν δοκεῖ σοι ἢ ἀτιμάζειν, καθ' ὅσον μὴ πολλὴ ἀνάγκη μετέχειν αὐτῶν;

15

Ἀτιμάζειν ἐμοίγε δοκεῖ, ἔφη, ὅ γε ὡς ἀληθῶς φιλόσοφος.

Οὐκοῦν ὅλως δοκεῖ σοι, ἔφη, ἢ τοῦ τοιοῦτου πραγματεία οὐ περὶ τὸ σῶμα εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καθ' ὅσον δύναται ἀφεστάναι αὐτοῦ, πρὸς δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν τετραφῆθαι;

20

Ἐμοίγε.

Ἄρ' οὖν πρῶτον μὲν ἐν τοῖς τοιοῦτοις δῆλός ἐστιν ὁ φιλόσοφος ἀπολύων ὅτι μάλιστα τὴν ψυχὴν ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ σώματος κοινωνίας διαφερόντως τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων;

25

Φαίνεται.

Plato *Phaedo* 64c1–65a3

(a) What is Socrates arguing here, and how does the language help to clarify his argument?

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

[25]

μυρίας μὲν γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀσχολίας παρέχει τὸ σῶμα διὰ τὴν ἀναγκαίαν
 τροφήν· ἔτι δέ, ἂν τινες νόσοι προσπέσωσιν, ἐμποδίζουσιν ἡμῶν τὴν
 τοῦ ὄντος θήραν. ἐρώτων δὲ καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ φόβων καὶ εἰδώλων
 παντοδαπῶν καὶ φλυαρίας ἐμπύμπλησιν ἡμᾶς πολλῆς, ὥστε τὸ λεγόμενον
 ὡς ἀληθῶς τῷ ὄντι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδὲ φρονῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐγγίγνεται οὐδέποτε
 οὐδέν. καὶ γὰρ πολέμους καὶ στάσεις καὶ μάχας οὐδὲν ἄλλο παρέχει ἢ τὸ
 σῶμα καὶ αἱ τούτου ἐπιθυμίαι. διὰ γὰρ τὴν τῶν χρημάτων κτήσιν πάντες
 οἱ πόλεμοι γίνονται, τὰ δὲ χρήματα ἀναγκαζόμεθα κτᾶσθαι διὰ τὸ
 σῶμα, δουλεύοντες τῇ τούτου θεραπείᾳ· καὶ ἐκ τούτου ἀσχολίαν ἄγομεν
 φιλοσοφίας περὶ διὰ πάντα ταῦτα. τὸ δ' ἔσχατον πάντων ὅτι, ἐάν τις ἡμῖν
 καὶ σχολή γένηται ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τραπώμεθα πρὸς τὸ σκοπεῖν τι, ἐν ταῖς
 ζητήσεσιν αὐτῷ πανταχοῦ παραπίπτει θόρυβον παρέχει καὶ ταραχὴν καὶ
 ἐκπλήττει, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καθορᾶν τὰληθές. ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι
 ἡμῖν δέδεικται ὅτι, εἰ μέλλομέν ποτε καθαρῶς τι εἴσεσθαι, ἀπαλλακτέον
 αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτῇ τῇ ψυχῇ θεατέον αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα· καὶ τότε, ὡς ἔοικεν,
 ἡμῖν ἔσται οὐ ἐπιθυμοῦμέν τε καὶ φαμεν ἐρασταὶ εἶναι, φρονήσεως,
 ἐπειδὴν τελευτήσωμεν, ὡς ὁ λόγος σημαίνει, ζῶσιν δὲ οὐ.

Plato *Phaedo* 66b7–e4

(b) Show how the language of this passage is particularly forceful and passionate.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

Do **not** answer Question 4 if you have already answered Question 3.

4 Read both passages and answer Questions 4(a) and 4(b).

Ἐν σοὶ νῦν Καλλίμαχε ἐστὶ ἢ καταδουλώσαι Ἀθήνας ἢ ἐλευθέρας ποιήσαντα μνημόσυνον λιπέσθαι ἐς τὸν ἅπαντα ἀνθρώπων βίον οἷον οὐδὲ Ἀρμόδιός τε καὶ Ἀριστογείτων. νῦν γὰρ δὴ, ἐξ οὗ ἐγένοντο Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς κίνδυνον ἤκουσι μέγιστον, καὶ ἦν μὲν γε ὑποκύψωσι τοῖσι Μήδοισι, δέδεκται τὰ πείσονται παραδεδομένοι Ἰππίη, ἦν δὲ περιγένηται αὕτη ἢ πόλις, οἷη τέ ἐστὶ πρώτη τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πολιῶν γενέσθαι. κῶς ὦν δὴ ταῦτα οἷά τε ἐστὶ γενέσθαι, καὶ κῶς ἐς σέ τοι τούτων ἀνήκει τῶν πρηγμάτων τὸ κῦρος ἔχειν, νῦν ἔρχομαι φράσω. ἡμέων τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐόντων δέκα δίχα γίνονται αἱ γνώμαι, τῶν μὲν κελευόντων συμβαλεῖν, τῶν δὲ οὐ. ἦν μὲν νῦν μὴ συμβάλωμεν, ἔλπομαί τινα στάσις μεγάλην διασειήσειν ἐμπεσοῦσαν τὰ Ἀθηναίων φρονήματα ὥστε μηδίσαι ἦν δὲ συμβάλωμεν πρὶν τι καὶ σαθρὸν Ἀθηναίων μετεξετέροισι ἐγγενέσθαι, θεῶν τὰ ἴσα νεμόντων οἷοί τε εἶμεν περιγενέσθαι τῇ συμβολῇ. ταῦτα ὦν πάντα ἐς σέ νῦν τείνει καὶ ἐκ σέο ἄρτηται ἦν γὰρ σὺ γνώμη τῇ ἐμῇ προσθῆ, ἔστι τοι πατρίς τε ἐλευθέρη καὶ πόλις πρώτη τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἦν δὲ τὴν τῶν ἀποσπενδόντων τὴν συμβολὴν ἔλη, ὑπάρξει τοι τῶν ἐγὼ κατέλεξα ἀγαθῶν τὰ ἐναντία.

Herodotus *Histories* VI.109

- (a) How does Herodotus make Miltiades' speech to Callimachus in this passage urgent and dramatic?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

ὥς δὲ ἡ κυρίη ἐγένετο τῶν ἡμερέων τῆς τε κατακλίσιος τοῦ γάμου καὶ ἐκφάσιος αὐτοῦ Κλεισθένης τὸν κρίνει ἐκ πάντων, θύσας βούς ἑκατὸν ὁ Κλεισθένης εὐώχῃ αὐτούς τε τοὺς μνηστῆρας καὶ Σικωνίους πάντας. ὥς δὲ ἀπὸ δείπνου ἐγίνοντο, οἱ μνηστῆρες ἕριν εἶχον ἀμφὶ τε μουσικῇ καὶ τῷ λεγομένῳ ἐς τὸ μέσον. προϊούσης δὲ τῆς πόσιος κατέχων πολλὸν τοὺς ἄλλους ὁ Ἴπποκλείδης ἐκέλευσέ οἱ τὸν ἀλητὴν ἀλῆσαι ἐμμέλειαν, πειθομένου δὲ τοῦ ἀλητέω ὀρχήσατο. καὶ κως ἑωυτῷ μὲν ἀρεστῶς ὀρχέετο, ὁ Κλεισθένης δὲ ὀρέων ὄλον τὸ πρῆγμα ὑπώπτευε. μετὰ δὲ ἐπισχῶν ὁ Ἴπποκλείδης χρόνον ἐκέλευσε τινα τραπέζαν ἐσενεῖκαι, ἐσελθούσης δὲ τῆς τραπέζης πρῶτα μὲν ἐπ' αὐτῆς ὀρχήσατο Λακωνικὰ σχημάτια, μετὰ δὲ ἄλλα Ἀττικά, τὸ τρίτον δὲ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐρείσας ἐπὶ τὴν τραπέζαν τοῖσι σκέλεσι ἐχειρονόμησε. Κλεισθένης δὲ τὰ μὲν πρῶτα καὶ τὰ δεύτερα ὀρχεομένου, ἀποστυγέων γαμβρὸν ἄν οἱ ἔτι γενέσθαι Ἴπποκλείδα διὰ τὴν τε ὀρχησιν καὶ τὴν ἀναιδείην, κατεῖχε ἑωυτόν, οὐ βουλόμενος ἐκραγήναι ἐς αὐτόν· ὥς δὲ εἶδε τοῖσι σκέλεσι χειρονομήσαντα, οὐκέτι κατέχειν δυνάμενος εἶπε· Ὁ παῖ Τισάνδρου, ἀπορχήσαό γε μὲν τὸν γάμον. ὁ δὲ Ἴπποκλείδης ὑπολαβὼν εἶπε· Οὐ φροντὶς Ἴπποκλείδη. ἀπὸ τούτου μὲν τοῦτο ὀνομάζεται.

Herodotus *Histories* VI.129

(b) What makes this an entertaining narrative?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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