



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level Classical Greek

H044/02 Literature

Monday 22 May 2017 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours



You must have:

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

Do not use:

- a dictionary

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **12** pages.

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B

Section A: Prose Literature

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ὁ δὲ Νικίας τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων τι ὑποθορυβησάντων ἐς τὸν Κλέωνα, ὅτι οὐ καὶ νῦν πλεῖ, εἰ ῥάδιόν γε αὐτῷ φαίνεται, καὶ ἅμα ὁρῶν αὐτὸν ἐπιτιμῶντα, ἐκέλευεν ἦντινα βούλεται δύναμιν λαβόντα τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι ἐπιχειρεῖν. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἰόμενος αὐτὸν λόγῳ μόνον ἀφίεναι ἐτοιμὸς ἦν, γνοὺς δὲ τῷ ὄντι παραδωσειόντα 5 ἀνεχώρει καὶ οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνον στρατηγεῖν, δεδιὼς ἤδη καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενός οἱ αὐτὸν τολμῆσαι ὑποχωρῆσαι. αὖθις δὲ ὁ Νικίας ἐκέλευε καὶ ἐξίστατο τῆς ἐπὶ Πύλῳ ἀρχῆς καὶ μάρτυρας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐποιεῖτο. οἱ δέ, οἷον ὄχλος φιλεῖ ποιεῖν, ὅσῳ μᾶλλον ὁ Κλέων ὑπέφευγε τὸν πλοῦν καὶ ἐξανεχώρει τὰ 10 εἰρημμένα, τόσῳ ἐπεκελεύοντο τῷ Νικίᾳ παραδιδόναι τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐκεῖνῳ ἐπεβόων πλεῖν. ὥστε οὐκ ἔχων ὅπως τῶν εἰρημμένων ἔτι ἐξαπαλλαγῇ, ὑφίσταται τὸν πλοῦν, καὶ παρελθὼν οὔτε φοβεῖσθαι ἔφη Λακεδαιμονίους πλεύσεσθαι τε λαβὼν ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδένα, Λημνίους δὲ καὶ Ἴμβρίους τοὺς παρόντας 15 καὶ πελταστὰς οἱ ἦσαν ἔκ τε Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοθεν τοξότας τετρακοσίους.

Thucydides, *Histories* IV.28

- (a) What challenge is Nicias responding to at the beginning of this passage? [3]
- (b) Translate ὁ δὲ Νικίας ... ἐπιχειρεῖν (lines 1–4). [5]
- (c) ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν ... ὑποχωρῆσαι (lines 4–7): what do we learn about Cleon's change of position here? [3]
- (d) αὖθις δὲ ... τετρακοσίους (lines 8–17): how does Thucydides convey the excitement of the debate in these lines?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]

οἱ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόκρισιν οὐδὲν ἀντεῖπον, ξυνέδρους δὲ σφίσιν
 ἐκέλευον ἐλέσθαι οἵτινες λέγοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες περὶ ἐκάστου
 συμβήσονται κατὰ ἡσυχίαν ὅτι ἂν πείθωσιν ἀλλήλους. Κλέων δὲ
 ἐνταῦθα δὴ πολὺς ἐνέκειτο, λέγων γινώσκειν μὲν καὶ πρότερον
 οὐδὲν ἐν νῶ ἔχοντας δίκαιον αὐτούς, σαφὲς δ' εἶναι καὶ νῦν, 5
 οἵτινες τῷ μὲν πλήθει οὐδὲν ἐθέλουσιν εἰπεῖν, ὀλίγοις δὲ ἀνδράσι
 ξύνεδροι βούλονται γίγνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ εἴ τι ὑγιὲς διανοοῦνται,
 λέγειν ἐκέλευσεν ἅπασιν. ὁρῶντες δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὔτε σφίσιν
 οἶόν τε ὄν ἐν πλήθει εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς συμφορᾶς ἐδόκει 10
 αὐτοῖς ξυγχωρεῖν, μὴ ἐς τοὺς συμμάχους διαβληθῶσιν εἰπόντες
 καὶ οὐ τυχόντες, οὔτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐπὶ μετρίοις ποιήσοντας ἅ
 προυκαλοῦντο, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἄπρακτοι.

Thucydides, *Histories* IV.22

- (e) οἱ δὲ ... ἀλλήλους (lines 1–3): explain how the Spartans respond to the Athenian proposal here. [3]

- (f) Κλέων δὲ ... ἅπασιν (lines 3–8): how does Thucydides convey the vigour of Cleon's challenge to the Spartans here?

Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [6]

- (g) ὁρῶντες δὲ ... ἄπρακτοι (lines 8–12): why do the Spartans decide to leave Athens without achieving anything? [2]

- (h)* 'Thucydides makes his account of the confrontation over Pylos dramatic and entertaining.' Do you agree with this view?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

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

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

οὗτοι, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, οἱ ταύτην τὴν φήμην κατασκεδάσαντες, οἱ δεινοὶ εἰσὶν μου κατήγοροι· οἱ γὰρ ἀκούοντες ἡγοῦνται τοὺς ταῦτα ζητοῦντας οὐδὲ θεοὺς νομίζειν. ἔπειτά εἰσιν οὗτοι οἱ κατήγοροι πολλοὶ καὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἤδη κατηγορηκότες, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ἡλικίᾳ λέγοντες πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐν ἧ ἂν μάλιστα ἐπιστεύσατε, παῖδες ὄντες ἔνιοι ὑμῶν καὶ μειράκια, ἀτεχνῶς ἐρήμην κατηγοροῦντες ἀπολογουμένου οὐδενός. ὁ δὲ πάντων ἀλογώτατον, ὅτι οὐδὲ τὰ ὀνόματα οἷόν τε αὐτῶν εἰδέναι καὶ εἰπεῖν, πλὴν εἴ τις κωμωδοποιὸς τυγχάνει ὦν. ὅσοι δὲ φθόνῳ καὶ διαβολῇ χρώμενοι ὑμᾶς ἀνέπειθον, οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ πεπεισμένοι ἄλλους πείθοντες, οὗτοι πάντες ἀπορώτατοί εἰσιν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀναβιβάσασθαι οἷόν τ' ἐστὶν αὐτῶν ἐνταυθοῖ οὐδ' ἐλέγξαι οὐδένα, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη ἀτεχνῶς ὥσπερ σκιαμαχεῖν ἀπολογούμενόν τε καὶ ἐλέγχειν μηδενὸς ἀποκρινομένου. ἀξιῶσατε οὖν καὶ ὑμεῖς, ὥσπερ ἐγὼ λέγω, διττοὺς μου τοὺς κατηγόρους γεγονέναι, ἑτέρους μὲν τοὺς ἄρτι κατηγορήσαντας, ἑτέρους δὲ τοὺς πάλαι οὕς ἐγὼ λέγω.

Plato, *Apology* 18c–d

- (a) ταύτην τὴν φήμην (line 1): what exactly is this rumour? [3]
- (b) οὗτοι ... νομίζειν (lines 1–3): what reason does Socrates give for calling these accusers δεινοί? [2]
- (c) Translate ἔπειτά εἰσιν ... οὐδενός (lines 3–7). [5]
- (d) ὁ δὲ πάντων ... ἀποκρινομένου (lines 7–14): how does Socrates emphasise the problems he faces in defending himself? [8]
- Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text.
- (e) ἀξιῶσατε οὖν ... λέγω (lines 14–16): what distinction does Socrates ask the jury to take into consideration here? [2]

τὸ δὲ κινδυνεύει, ὧ ἄνδρες, τῷ ὄντι ὁ θεὸς σοφὸς εἶναι, καὶ ἐν τῷ
 χρησμῷ τούτῳ τοῦτο λέγειν, ὅτι ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη σοφία ὀλίγου τινὸς
 ἀξία ἐστὶν καὶ οὐδενός. καὶ φαίνεται τοῦτον λέγειν τὸν Σωκράτη,
 προσκεχρησθαι δὲ τῷ ἐμῷ ὀνόματι, ἐμὲ παράδειγμα ποιούμενος,
 ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ εἴποι ὅτι "Οὗτος ὑμῶν, ὧ ἄνθρωποι, σοφώτατός ἐστιν, 5
 ὅστις ὥσπερ Σωκράτης ἔγνωκεν ὅτι οὐδενὸς ἀξίος ἐστὶ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ
 πρὸς σοφίαν." ταῦτ' οὖν ἐγὼ μὲν ἔτι καὶ νῦν περιῶν ζητῶ καὶ
 ἐρευνῶ κατὰ τὸν θεὸν καὶ τῶν ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων ἂν τινα οἶμαι
 σοφὸν εἶναι· καὶ ἐπειδὴν μοι μὴ δοκῇ, τῷ θεῷ βοηθῶν ἐνδείκνυμαι
 ὅτι οὐκ ἔστι σοφός. καὶ ὑπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἀσχολίας οὔτε τι τῶν τῆς 10
 πόλεως πρᾶξαί μοι σχολὴ γέγονεν ἄξιον λόγου οὔτε τῶν οἰκείων,
 ἀλλ' ἐν πενίᾳ μυρία εἰμι διὰ τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ λατρείαν.

Plato, *Apology* 23a–b

(f) τὸ δὲ ... οὐδενός (lines 1–3): explain what point Socrates is making to the jury here. [2]

(g) καὶ φαίνεται ... σοφός (lines 3–10): show how vividly Plato presents Socrates' argument in these lines.

Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [6]

(h) καὶ ὑπὸ ... λατρείαν (lines 10–12): what has been the impact on Socrates of the behaviour he describes? [2]

(i)* 'In spite of all the clever arguments, Plato does not prove that Socrates was innocent.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

Section B: Verse Literature

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ἦμος δ' ἡέλιος κατέδυ καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἦλθε,
 δὴ τότε κοιμήθημεν ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης.
 ἦμος δ' ἡριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως,
 καὶ τότε ἔγών ἀγορὴν θέμενος μετὰ πᾶσιν ἔειπον·

“Κέκλυτέ μευ μύθων, κακὰ περ πάσχοντες ἑταῖροι·

5

ὦ φίλοι, οὐ γάρ ἴδμεν ὅπη ζόφος οὐδ' ὅπη ἡώς,
 οὐδ' ὅπη ἡέλιος φαεσίμβροτος εἶσ' ὑπὸ γαίαν
 οὐδ' ὅπη ἀννεῖται· ἀλλὰ φραζώμεθα θᾶσσον
 εἴ τις ἔτ' ἔσται μῆτις· ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ οἶομαι εἶναι.
 εἶδον γὰρ σκοπιὴν ἐς παιπαλόεσσαν ἀνελθὼν
 νῆσον, τὴν πέρι πόντος ἀπείριτος ἐστεφάνωται.
 αὐτὴ δὲ χθαμαλὴ κεῖται· καπνὸν δ' ἐνὶ μέσση
 ἔδρακον ὀφθαλμοῖσι διὰ δρυμὰ πυκνὰ καὶ ὕλην.”

10

ὣς ἐφάμην, τοῖσιν δὲ κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ
 μνησαμένοις ἔργων Λαιστρυγόνος Ἀντιφάταο
 Κύκλωπός τε βίης μεγάλητορος, ἀνδροφάγιοιο.
 κλαῖον δὲ λιγέως, θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυ χέοντες·
 ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ τις πρῆξις ἐγίγνετο μυρομένοισιν.

15

Homer, *Odyssey* X.185–202

(a) Translate ἦμος δ' ἡέλιος ... ἑταῖροι (lines 1–5). [5]

(b) ὦ φίλοι ... ὕλην (lines 6–13): how does Homer convey the difficult situation Odysseus and his men are in?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]

(c) ὥς ἐφάμην ... μυρομένοισιν (lines 14–18): how do Odysseus' men react to what he says? [4]

(d) What do the Greeks do immediately after this? [3]

εἶσεν δ' εἰσαγαγοῦσα κατὰ κλισμούς τε θρόνους τε,
 ἐν δέ σφιν τυρόν τε καὶ ἄλφιτα καὶ μέλι χλωρόν
 οἴνω Πραμνεῖω ἐκύκα· ἀνέμισγε δὲ σίτῳ
 φάρμακα λύγρ', ἵνα πάγχυ λαθοῖατο πατρίδος αἵης.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δῶκέν τε καὶ ἔκπιον, αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα 5
 ῥάβδῳ πεπληγυῖα κατὰ συφεοῖσιν ἔέργνυ.
 οἱ δὲ συῶν μὲν ἔχον κεφαλὰς φωνήν τε τρίχας τε
 καὶ δέμας, αὐτὰρ νοῦς ἦν ἔμπεδος ὥς τὸ πάρος περ.
 ὥς οἱ μὲν κλαίοντες ἔέρχατο· τοῖσι δὲ Κίρκη
 πάρ ῥ' ἄκυλον βάλανόν τ' ἔβαλεν καρπὸν τε κρανείης 10
 ἔδμεναι, οἷα σῦες χαμαιευνάδες αἰὲν ἔδουσιν.
 Εὐρύλοχος δ' ἄψ' ἦλθε θοὴν ἐπὶ νῆα μέλαιναν,
 ἀγγελίην ἐτάρων ἐρέων καὶ ἀδευκέα πότμον.

Homer, *Odyssey* X.233–245

- (e) εἶσεν δ' ... ἔδουσιν (lines 1–11): how does Homer convey the strangeness and pathos of the event described in these lines?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]

- (f) Εὐρύλοχος δ' ... πότμον (lines 12–13): what does Eurylochus do here, and with what purpose? [2]

- (g)* How effectively does Homer characterise Odysseus as a leader?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

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

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ΙΣΜΗΝΗ	οἷμοι· φρόνησον, ὦ κασιγνήτη, πατήρ ὥς νῶν ἀπεχθῆς δυσκλεῆς τ' ἀπώλετο, πρὸς αὐτοφώρων ἀμπλακημάτων, διπλᾶς ὄψεις ἀράξας αὐτὸς αὐτουργῶ χερί· ἔπειτα μήτηρ καὶ γυνή, διπλοῦν ἔπος,	5
	πλεκταῖσιν ἀρτάναισι λωβᾶται βίον· τρίτον δ' ἀδελφῶ δύο μίαν καθ' ἡμέραν αὐτοκτονοῦντε τῷ ταλαιπώρῳ μόρον κοινὸν κατειργάσαντ' ἐπαλλήλοιιν χεροῖν. νῦν δ' αὖ μόνῃ δὴ νῶ λειμμένη σκόπει	10
	ὅσῳ κάκιστ' ὀλούμεθ', εἰ νόμου βία ψῆφον τυράννων ἢ κράτη παρέξιμεν. ἀλλ' ἐννοεῖν χρή τοῦτο μὲν γυναῖχ' ὅτι ἔφυμεν, ὥς πρὸς ἄνδρας οὐ μαχουμένα· ἔπειτα δ' οὔνεκ' ἀρχόμεσθ' ἐκ κρείσσονων	15
	καὶ ταῦτ' ἀκούειν κάτι τῶνδ' ἀλγίονα. ... τὸ γὰρ περισσὰ πράσσειν οὐκ ἔχει νοῦν οὐδένα.	

Sophocles, *Antigone* 49–68 (with omission)

- (a) οἷμοι (line 1): what has provoked Ismene to cry out at this point? [3]
- (b) φρόνησον ... χεροῖν (lines 1–9): how does Sophocles emphasise the tragic situation of Ismene's family here?
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]
- (c) νῦν δ' ... παρέξιμεν (lines 10–12): what is Ismene particularly concerned about here? [2]
- (d) Translate ἀλλ' ἐννοεῖν ... οὐδένα (lines 13–18). [5]

ANTIGONH ὦ τύμβος, ὦ νυμφεῖον, ὦ κατασκαφῆς
οἴκησις ἀείφρουρος, οἱ πορεύομαι
πρὸς τοὺς ἐμαυτῆς, ὧν ἀριθμὸν ἐν νεκροῖς
πλεῖστον δέδεκται Φερσέφασσ' ὀλωλότων·
ὧν λιοισθία ἔγω καὶ κάκιστα δὴ μακρῶν 5
κάτειμι, πρὶν μοι μοῖραν ἐξήκειν βίου.
ἐλθοῦσα μέντοι κάρτ' ἐν ἐλπίσιν τρέφω
φίλη μὲν ἦξιν πατρί, προσφιλῆς δὲ σοί,
μῆτερ, φίλη δὲ σοί, κασίγνητον κάρα.
ἐπεὶ θανόντας αὐτόχειρ ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ 10
ἔλουσα κακόσμησα καπιτυμβίους
χοὰς ἔδωκα. νῦν δέ, Πολύνεικες, τὸ σὸν
δέμας περιστέλλουσα τοιάδ' ἄρνυμαι.

Sophocles, *Antigone* 891–903

- (e) ὦ τύμβος ... κάρα (lines 1–9): how does Sophocles make us sympathise with Antigone in these lines?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]

- (f) ἐπεὶ θανόντας ... ἄρνυμαι (lines 10–13): what has Antigone done for members of her family? [4]

- (g)* Does Antigone earn or lose your sympathy for her cause?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

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