



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Friday 10 June 2022 – 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

**Do not use:**

- a dictionary

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- This document has **8** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Answer **either** Section A or Section B

**SECTION A – Comprehension and Grammar**

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

*The speaker, Aeschines, is accusing a rival orator, Demosthenes, of stirring up the Thebans to make war on Philip II of Macedon for his own personal gain.*

Demosthenes committed his greatest crime when Philip wished to make peace with the Thebans and was about to send envoys, while the Thebans, frightened at the possibility of war, also wanted to make a treaty.

τούτων ἐχόντων οὕτως αἰσθόμενος Δημοσθένης, καὶ τοὺς Βοιωτάρχας  
 ὑποπεύσας μέλλειν εἰρήνην ἰδίᾳ ποιῆσθαι, χρυσίον ἄνευ αὐτοῦ παρὰ  
 Φιλίππου λαβόντας, ἀβίωτον ἡγησάμενος εἶναι εἴ τινος ἀπολειφθήσεται  
 δωροδοκίας, ἀναπηδήσας ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, οὐδενὸς ἀνθρώπων λέγοντος  
 οὐθ' ὡς δεῖ ποιῆσθαι πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνην οὐθ' ὡς οὐ δεῖ, διώμνυτο 5  
 εἴ τις ἐρεῖ ὡς χρή πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι, ἀπάξειν εἰς τὸ  
 δεσμωτήριον ἐπιλαβόμενος τῶν τριχῶν, ἀπομιμούμενος τὴν Κλεοφῶντος  
 πολιτείαν, ὅς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους πολέμου, ὡς λέγεται, τὴν πόλιν  
 ἀπώλεσεν. ὡς δ' οὐ προσεῖχον αὐτῶ οἱ ἄρχοντες οἱ ἐν ταῖς Θήβαις, ἀλλὰ  
 καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας τοὺς ὑμετέρους πάλιν ἀνέστρεψαν ἐξεληλυθότας, 10  
 ἵνα βουλευσῆσθε περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης, ἐνταῦθ' ἤδη παντάπασιν ἔκφρων  
 ἐγένετο, καὶ παρελθὼν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα προδότας τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπεκάλει τοὺς  
 Βοιωτάρχας, καὶ γράψειν ἔφη ψήφισμα, πέμπειν ὑμᾶς πρέσβεις εἰς Θήβας  
 αἰτήσοντας Θηβαίους δίοδον ἐπὶ Φίλιππον. ὑπερραίσχυνθέντες δὲ οἱ ἐν  
 Θήβαις ἄρχοντες, μὴ δόξωσιν ὡς ἀληθῶς εἶναι προδόται τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἀπὸ 15  
 μὲν τῆς εἰρήνης ἀπετρέποντο, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν παράταξιν ὤρμησαν.

Aeschines, *Against Ctesiphon* 149–151 (adapted)

**Names**

ὁ Δημοσθένης, -ους	Demosthenes
ὁ Βοιωτάρχης, -ου	a Boeotarch, a political leader in Thebes
ὁ Φίλιππος, -ου	Philip
ὁ Κλεοφῶν, -ῶντος	Cleophon
αἱ Θῆβαι, -ῶν	Thebes
Θηβαῖος, -η, -ον	Theban

**Words**

ἡ δωροδοκία, -ας	taking of bribes
ἡ θρίξ, τριχός	hair
ἡ παράταξις, -εως	war, battle

- 1 τούτων ἐχόντων οὕτως αἰσθόμενος Δημοσθένης ... παρὰ Φιλίππου λαβόντας (lines 1–3):
- (a) What did Demosthenes suspect the Boeotarchs were doing? [4]
- (b) Why might they do this? [2]
- 2 ἀβίωτον ἡγησάμενος εἶναι ... οὐθ' ὡς οὐ δεῖ (lines 3–5):
- (a) What does Aeschines say Demosthenes would not be able to live with? [2]
- (b) What did Demosthenes do? [2]
- (c) Why was this surprising? [3]
- 3 διώμνυτο εἴ τις ἐρεῖ ... ἐπιλαβόμενος τῶν τριχῶν (lines 5–7): what did Demosthenes swear he would do to anyone saying peace was necessary? [3]
- 4 ἀπομιμούμενος τὴν Κλεοφῶντος πολιτείαν ... τὴν πόλιν ἀπώλεσεν (lines 7–9): when did Cleophon reportedly bring ruin to the city? [2]
- 5 ὡς δ' οὐ προσεῖχον αὐτῷ ... ἔκφρων ἐγένετο (lines 9–12): translate these lines into English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.** [10]
- 6 καὶ παρελθὼν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα ... δίοδον ἐπὶ Φίλιππον (lines 12–14):
- (a) Of what did Demosthenes accuse the Boeotarchs? [1]
- (b) Describe the contents of the decree which Demosthenes said he would propose. [3]
- 7 ὑπερραισχυνθέντες δὲ οἱ ἐν Θήβαις ἄρχοντες ... ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν παράταξιν ὤρμησαν (lines 14–16): explain why the Theban leaders turned from peace to war. [3]
- 8 Which part of the verb are the following?
- (a) ἀναπηδήσας (line 4) [1]
- (b) ποιήσασθαι (line 6) [1]
- (c) ἀπώλεσεν (line 9) [1]
- 9 Give the first person singular, present indicative of the following:
- (a) ἡγησάμενος (line 3) [1]
- (b) ἐγένετο (line 12) [1]

10 State and explain the case of the following words:

- (a) τούτων (line 1) [2]  
(b) οὐδενός (line 4) [2]  
(c) Θήβαις (line 15) [2]

11 Explain, using a translation if you think it is helpful, the grammar of the following words:

- (a) ποιῆσθαι (line 2) [2]  
(b) αἰτήσοντας (line 14) [2]

**SECTION B – Prose Composition**

Do not answer this question if you have already answered Section A.

**12** 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]**

These were the affairs of Cicero in Rome. Those plotting against Caesar did not trust Cicero to be their ally, believing that he was not brave. When Caesar had been killed, his friends came together to fight against the murderers and everyone feared that the city would be gripped by war again. Antony gathered the council and said a few words about peace, while Cicero spoke at length, persuading them to imitate the Athenians and not force their enemies to suffer the greatest punishment.

5

But none of this happened and the people pitied Caesar. When they saw his body being carried through the market-place, and the blood and the wounds, they grew very angry and looked for those responsible. They ran to their houses, carrying fire, with the intention of setting them on fire.

10

**Names**

Cicero	ὁ Κικέρων, -ωνος
Rome	ἡ Ῥώμη, -ης
Caesar	ὁ Καίσαρ, Καίσαρος
Antony	ὁ Ἀντώνιος, -ίου

**Words**

I imitate	μιμέομαι
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**END OF QUESTION PAPER**





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