



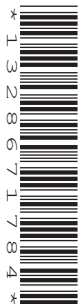
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 22 May 2024 – Afternoon

AS Level Classical Greek

H044/02 Literature

Time allowed: 2 hours



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 **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

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 has **12** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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

Section A

Prose Literature

Answer Question 1 **or** Question 2

- 1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

δευτέρῃ δὲ λέγουσι γενεῇ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Πριάμου, ἀκηκοότα ταῦτα, ἐθελῆσαί οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος δι' ἀρπαγῆς γενέσθαι γυναῖκα, ἐπιστάμενον πάντως ὅτι οὐ δώσει δίκας· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐκείνους δίδοναι. οὕτω δὲ ἀρπάσαντος αὐτοῦ Ἑλένην τοῖσι Ἕλλησι δόξαι πρῶτον πέμψαντας ἀγγέλους ἀπαιτέειν τε Ἑλένην καὶ δίκας τῆς ἀρπαγῆς αἰτέειν. τοὺς δὲ προῖσχομένων ταῦτα προφέρειν σφι Μηδεῖης τὴν ἀρπαγὴν, ὥς οὐ δόντες αὐτοὶ δίκας οὐδὲ ἐκδόντες ἀπαιτεόντων βουλοίατό σφι παρ' ἄλλων δίκας γίνεσθαι. 5

μέχρι μὲν ὧν τούτου ἀρπαγὰς μούνας εἶναι παρ' ἀλλήλων, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τούτου Ἕλληνας δὴ μεγάλως αἰτίους γενέσθαι· προτέρους γὰρ ἄρξαι στρατεύεσθαι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην ἢ σφέας ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην. τὸ μὲν νυν ἀρπάζειν γυναῖκας ἀνδρῶν ἀδίκων νομίζειν ἔργον εἶναι, τὸ δὲ ἀρπασθισέων σπουδὴν ποιήσασθαι τιμωρέειν ἀνοήτων, τὸ δὲ μηδεμίαν ὥρην ἔχειν ἀρπασθισέων σωφρόνων· δηλα γὰρ δὴ ὅτι, εἰ μὴ αὐταὶ ἐβούλοντο, οὐκ ἂν ἤρπάζοντο. σφέας μὲν δὴ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἀσῆς λέγουσι Πέρσαι ἀρπαζομενέων τῶν γυναικῶν λόγον οὐδένα ποιήσασθαι, Ἕλληνας δὲ Λακεδαιμονίης εἵνεκεν γυναικὸς στόλον μέγαν συναγεῖραι καὶ ἔπειτα ἐλθόντας ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην τὴν Πριάμου δύναμιν κατελεῖν. 10 15

Herodotus, *Histories* 1.3–4

- (a) δευτέρῃ δὲ ... , ἀκηκοότα ταῦτα (lines 1–2): how long after the previously related events does this narrative of Alexander take place? [1]
- (b) ἐθελῆσαί ... γυναῖκα (line 2): what did Alexander want to do? [2]
- (c) Translate οὕτω δὲ ἀρπάσαντος ... γίνεσθαι (lines 3–7). [5]
- (d) μέχρι μὲν ὧν ... κατελεῖν (lines 8–16): how persuasive does Herodotus make the Persians' complaints? [8]

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

[8]

ὥς δὲ ἤρτυσαν τὴν ἐπιβουλήν, νυκτὸς γενομένης (οὐ γὰρ ἐμετίετο ὁ Γύγης, οὐδέ οἱ ἦν ἀπαλλαγὴ οὐδεμία, ἀλλ' ἔδεε ἢ αὐτὸν ἀπολωλέναι ἢ Κανδαύλεα) εἶπετο ἐς τὸν θάλαμον τῇ γυναικί. καὶ μιν ἐκείνη ἐγχειρίδιον δοῦσα κατακρύπτει ὑπὸ τὴν αὐτὴν θύρην. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἀναπαυομένου Κανδαύλεω ὑπεκδύς τε καὶ ἀποκτείνας αὐτὸν ἔσχε καὶ τὴν γυναικὰ καὶ τὴν βασιληίην Γύγης· τοῦ καὶ Ἀρχίλοχος ὁ Πάριος κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον γενόμενος ἐν ἰάμβῳ τριμέτρῳ ἐπεμνήσθη.

5

ἔσχε δὲ τὴν βασιληίην καὶ ἐκρατύνθη ἐκ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖσι χρηστηρίου. ὥς γὰρ δὴ οἱ Λυδοὶ δεινὸν ἐποιεῦντο τὸ Κανδαύλεω πάθος καὶ ἐν ὅπλοισι ἦσαν, συνέβησαν ἐς τὰντὸ οἱ τε τοῦ Γύγεω στασιῶται καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ Λυδοί, ἦν μὲν δὴ τὸ χρηστήριον ἀνέλη μιν βασιλέα εἶναι Λυδῶν, τὸν δὲ βασιλεύειν, ἦν δὲ μή, ἀποδοῦναι ὀπίσω ἐς Ἡρακλείδας τὴν ἀρχήν. ἀνεῖλέ τε δὴ τὸ χρηστήριον καὶ ἐβασίλευσε οὕτω Γύγης. τοσόνδε μέντοι ἐπεῖπε ἡ Πυθίη, ὥς Ἡρακλείδῃσι τίσις ἦξει ἐς τὸν πέμπτον ἀπόγονον Γύγεω.

10

Herodotus, *Histories* 1.12–13

- (e) ὥς δὲ ἤρτυσαν ... τὴν βασιληίην Γύγης (lines 1–5): how does Herodotus make this story dramatic and exciting?

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

[6]

- (f) τοῦ καὶ Ἀρχίλοχος ... ἐπεμνήσθη (lines 5–7): what evidence does Herodotus rely on to support his story?

[2]

- (g) ὥς γὰρ δὴ οἱ Λυδοὶ ... οὕτω Γύγης (lines 8–13): what were the different responses of the Lydians to Gyges' accession?

[4]

- (h) τοσόνδε ... Γύγεω (lines 13–14): what warning does the passage end with?

[2]

- (i)* To what extent does Herodotus, in the extracts you have read, make his writing convincing and believable?

You **must** use material from the parts of the text you have studied in English, where relevant, 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.

ἐπειδὴν αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι παύσονται κατατείνουσαι καὶ χαλάσωσιν, παντάπασιν τὸ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους γίγνεται, δεσποτῶν πάνυ πολλῶν ἐστὶ καὶ μαινομένων ἀπηλλάχθαι. ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτων πέρι καὶ τῶν γε πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους μία τις αἰτία ἐστίν, οὐ τὸ γῆρας, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἀλλ' ὁ τρόπος τῶν ἀνθρώπων. ἂν μὲν γὰρ κόσμιοι καὶ εὐκολοὶ ᾧσιν, καὶ τὸ γῆρας μετρίως ἐστὶν ἐπίπονον· εἰ δὲ μή, καὶ γῆρας, ὦ Σώκρατες, καὶ νεότης χαλεπὴ τῷ τοιούτῳ συμβαίνει. 5

καὶ ἐγὼ ἀγασθεὶς αὐτοῦ εἰπόντος ταῦτα, βουλόμενος ἔτι λέγειν αὐτὸν ἐκίνουν καὶ εἶπον· ὦ Κέφαλε, οἶμαί σου τοὺς πολλούς, ὅταν ταῦτα λέγῃς, οὐκ ἀποδέχεσθαι ἀλλ' ἡγεῖσθαι σε ῥαδίως τὸ γῆρας φέρειν οὐ διὰ τὸν τρόπον ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ πολλὴν οὐσίαν κεκτῆσθαι· τοῖς γὰρ πλουσίοις πολλὰ παραμύθια φασιν εἶναι. 10

ἀληθῆ, ἔφη, λέγεις· οὐ γὰρ ἀποδέχονται. καὶ λέγουσι μὲν τι, οὐ μέντοι γε ὅσον οἶονται· ἀλλὰ τὸ τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους εὖ ἔχει, ὃς τῷ Σεριφίῳ λαιδορουμενῷ καὶ λέγοντι ὅτι οὐ δι' αὐτὸν ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν πόλιν εὐδοκιμοῖ, ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι οὐτ' ἂν αὐτὸς Σερίφιος ὦν ὀνομαστὸς ἐγένετο οὐτ' ἐκεῖνος Ἀθηναῖος. καὶ τοῖς δὴ μὴ πλουσίοις, χαλεπῶς δὲ τὸ γῆρας φέρουσιν, εὖ ἔχει ὁ αὐτὸς λόγος, ὅτι οὐτ' ἂν ὁ ἐπιεικὴς πάνυ τι ῥαδίως γῆρας μετὰ πενίας ἐνέγκοι οὔθ' ὁ μὴ ἐπιεικὴς πλουτήσας εὐκόλος ποτ' ἂν ἑαυτῷ γένοιτο. 15

Plato, *Republic* 1.329c–330a

- (a) ἐπειδὴν ... ἀπηλλάχθαι: (lines 1–3): what wisdom does Cephalus take from Sophocles regarding the lack of sexual desire in old age? [2]
- (b) ἀλλὰ καὶ... τῶν ἀνθρώπων (lines 3–4): for what **two** things is character the explanation, according to Cephalus? [2]
- (c) ἂν μὲν γὰρ ... συμβαίνει (lines 4–6): what observations does Cephalus make about different kinds of characters here? [3]
- (d) Translate καὶ ἐγὼ ... εἶναι (lines 7–11). [5]
- (e) ἀληθῆ ... γένοιτο (lines 12–18): how does Cephalus make his argument about old age forceful in these lines? [8]

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

τὸ γὰρ μηδὲ ἄκοντά τινα ἐξαπατῆσαι ἢ ψεύσασθαι, μηδ' αὖ ὀφείλοντα ἢ θεῶ
 θυσίας τινὰς ἢ ἀνθρώπων χρήματα ἔπειτα ἐκεῖσε ἀπιέναι δεδιότα, μέγα μέρος
 εἰς τοῦτο ἢ τῶν χρημάτων κτήσις συμβάλλεται. ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἄλλας χρεῖας
 πολλὰς, ἀλλὰ γε ἓν ἀνθ' ἑνὸς οὐκ ἐλάχιστον ἔγωγε θείην ἂν εἰς τοῦτο ἀνδρὶ
 νοῦν ἔχοντι, ὦ Σώκρατες, πλοῦτον χρησιμώτατον εἶναι.

5

παγκάλως, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, λέγεις, ὦ Κέφαλε. τοῦτο δ' αὐτό, τὴν δικαιοσύνην, πότερα
 τὴν ἀλήθειαν αὐτὸ φήσομεν εἶναι ἀπλῶς οὕτως καὶ τὸ ἀποδιδόναι ἂν τίς τι
 παρὰ τοῦ λάβῃ, ἢ καὶ αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἔστιν ἐνίοτε μὲν δικαίως, ἐνίοτε δὲ ἀδίκως
 ποιεῖν; οἷον τοιόνδε λέγω· πᾶς ἂν που εἴποι, εἴ τις λάβοι παρὰ φίλου ἀνδρὸς
 σωφρονοῦντος ὅπλα, εἰ μανεῖς ἀπαιτοῖ, ὅτι οὔτε χρὴ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἀποδιδόναι,
 οὔτε δίκαιος ἂν εἴῃ ὁ ἀποδιδούς, οὐδ' αὖ πρὸς τὸν οὕτως ἔχοντα πάντα ἐθέλων
 τάληθῃ λέγειν.

10

Plato, *Republic* 1.331b–c

- (f) τὸ γὰρ ... συμβάλλεται (lines 1–3): what does Cephalus claim is the best use of wealth in these lines? [4]
- (g) παγκάλως ... τάληθῃ λέγειν (lines 6–12): how does Plato make this challenge to Cephalus a convincing speech?

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

[6]

- (h)* Which character do you think is presented the most sympathetically in the sections of the *Republic* you have read?

You **must** use material from the parts of the text you have studied in English, where relevant, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

Section B

Verse Literature

Answer Question 3 or Question 4

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ὥς εἰπὼν ἐπὶ Κεβριόνῃ ἥρωϊ βεβήκει
οἷμα λέοντος ἔχων, ὅς τε σταθμοὺς κεραῖζων
ἔβλητο πρὸς στήθος, ἐή τέ μιν ὤλεσεν ἀλκή·
ὥς ἐπὶ Κεβριόνῃ Πατρόκλεες ἄλσο μεμαώς.
Ἔκτωρ δ' αὖθ' ἐτέρωθεν ἀφ' ἵππων ἄλτο χαμᾶζε. 5
τὼ περὶ Κεβριόναο Λέονθ' ὥς δηρινθήτην,
ὥ τ' ὄρεος κορυφῇσι περὶ κταμένης ἐλάφοιο
ἄμφω πεινᾶοντε μέγα φρονέοντε μάχεσθον·
ὥς περὶ Κεβριόναο δῶ μῆστωρες αὐτῆς
Πάτροκλός τε Μενoitιάδης καὶ φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ 10
ἶεντ' ἀλλήλων ταμέειν χρόα νηλεῖ χαλκῷ.
Ἔκτωρ μὲν κεφαλῇφιν ἐπεὶ λάβεν οὐχὶ μεθίει·
Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἔχεν ποδός· οἱ δὲ δὴ ἄλλοι
Τρῶες καὶ Δαναοὶ σύναγον κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.

Homer, *Iliad* XVI 751–764

- (a) Translate ὥς εἰπὼν ... χαμᾶζε (lines 1–5). [5]
- (b) τὼ περὶ Κεβριόναο ... χαλκῷ (lines 6–11): how does Homer give a vivid description of the action on the battlefield? [8]
- Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text.
- (c) Ἔκτωρ μὲν ... ὑσμίνην (lines 12–14): what happens around the corpse of Cebriones in these lines? [3]

ὥς πολέας πεφνόντα Μενoitίου ἄλκιμον υἱὸν
 Ἑκτώρ Πριάμιδης σχεδὸν ἔγχεϊ θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,
 καὶ οἱ ἐπευχόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
 Πάτροκλ' ἦ που ἔφησθα πόλιν κεραϊζέμεν ἀμὴν,
 Τρωϊάδας δὲ γυναῖκας ἐλεύθερον ἦμαρ ἀπούρας 5
 ἄξιν ἐν νήεσσι φίλην ἔς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
 νήπιε· τάων δὲ πρόσθ' Ἑκτορος ὠκέες ἵπποι
 ποσσὶν ὀρωρέχεται πολεμίζειν· ἔγχεϊ δ' αὐτὸς
 Τρῶσιν φιλοπτολέμοισι μεταπρέπω, ὃ σφιν ἀμύνω
 ἦμαρ ἀναγκαῖον· σὲ δέ τ' ἐνθάδε γυῖπες ἔδονται. 10
 ἄ δεῖλ', οὐδέ τοι ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν χραίσμησεν Ἀχιλλεύς,
 ὅς πού τοι μάλα πολλὰ μένων ἐπετέλλετ' ἰόντι·
 "μή μοι πρὶν ἰέναι Πατρόκλεες ἵπποκέλευθε
 νῆας ἐπι γλαφυρὰς πρὶν Ἑκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο
 αἱματόεντα χιτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαΐξαι." 15
 ὥς πού σε προσέφη, σοὶ δὲ φρένας ἄφρονι πεῖθε.'

Homer, *Iliad* XVI 827–842

(d) ὥς πολέας ... προσηύδα (lines 1–3): how does the battle finish in these lines? [3]

(e) Πάτροκλ' ... ἔς πατρίδα γαῖαν (lines 4–6): what does Hector claim Patroclus had thought he would achieve for himself? [3]

(f) νήπιε ... πεῖθε (lines 7–16): how does Homer make Hector's speech intense and emotional?

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

(g)* How successful is Homer in creating sympathy for Patroclus in *Iliad* XVI?

You **must** use material from the parts of the text you have studied in English, where relevant, 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.

Φαίδρα	τί δρᾷς; βιάζῃ χειρὸς ἐξαρτωμένη;	
Τροφός	καὶ σῶν γε γονάτων, κοῦ μεθήσομαί ποτε.	
Φαίδρα	κάκ' ὦ τάλαινά σοι τάδ', εἰ πεύση, κακά.	
Τροφός	μεῖζον γὰρ ἢ σου μὴ τυχεῖν τί μοι κακόν;	
Φαίδρα	ὅλῃ. τὸ μέντοι προᾶγμ' ἐμοὶ τιμὴν φέρει.	5
Τροφός	κᾶπειτα κρύπτεις, χρήσθ' ἴκνουμένης ἐμοῦ;	
Φαίδρα	ἐκ τῶν γὰρ αἰσχυρῶν ἐσθλὰ μηχανώμεθα.	
Τροφός	οὐκουν λέγουσα τιμιωτέρα φανῇ;	
Φαίδρα	ἄπελθε πρὸς θεῶν δεξιάν τ' ἐμὴν μέθες.	
Τροφός	οὐ δῆτ', ἐπεὶ μοι δῶρον οὐ δίδως ὁ χρῆν.	10
Φαίδρα	δώσω· σέβας γὰρ χειρὸς αἰδοῦμαι τὸ σόν.	
Τροφός	σιγῶμ' ἂν ἤδη· σὸς γὰρ οὐντεῦθεν λόγος.	
Φαίδρα	ὦ τλήμον, οἶον, μῆτερ, ἡράσθης ἔρον.	
Τροφός	ὄν ἔσχε ταύρου, τέκνον; ἢ τί φῆς τόδε;	
Φαίδρα	σύ τ', ὦ τάλαιν' ὄμαιμε, Διονύσου δάμαρ.	15
Τροφός	τέκνον, τί πάσχεις; συγγόνους κακορροθεῖς;	
Φαίδρα	τρίτῃ δ' ἐγὼ δύστηνος ὥς ἀπόλλυμαι.	
Τροφός	ἔκ τοι πέπληγμαι· ποῖ προβήσεται λόγος;	
Φαίδρα	ἐκεῖθεν ἡμεῖς, οὐ νεωστί, δυστυχεῖς.	

Euripides, *Hippolytus* 325–343

- (a) τί ... ποτε (lines 1–2): to what physical action do these lines make reference? [2]
- (b) κάκ' ... κακά (line 3): what does Phaedra say will be bad for the nurse? [1]
- (c) ὅλῃ ... μηχανώμεθα (lines 5–7): what contrasts does Phaedra present here? [4]
- (d) ἄπελθε ... δυστυχεῖς (lines 9–19): how does Sophocles create emotional tension in this exchange between the nurse and Phaedra? [8]

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

[8]

Φαίδρα	αἰ πῶς ποτ', ὦ δέσποινα ποντία Κύπρι, βλέπουσιν ἐς πρόσωπα τῶν ξυνευνετῶν οὐδὲ σκότον φρίσσουσι τὸν ξυνεργάτην τέραμνά τ' οἴκων μή ποτε φθογγὴν ἀφῇ; ἡμᾶς γὰρ αὐτὸ τοῦτ' ἀποκτείνει, φίλαι,	5
	ὥς μήποτ' ἄνδρα τὸν ἐμὸν αἰσχύνασ' ἀλῶ, μὴ παῖδας οὓς ἔτικτον· ἀλλ' ἐλεύθεροι παρρησίᾳ θάλλοντες οἰκοῖεν πόλιν κλεινῶν Ἀθηνῶν, μητρὸς οὐνεκ' εὐκλεεῖς. δουλοῖ γὰρ ἄνδρα, κἂν θρασύσπλαγχνός τις ᾗ,	10
	ὅταν ξυνειδῇ μητρὸς ἢ πατρὸς κακά. μόνον δὲ τοῦτό φασ' ἀμιλλᾶσθαι βίῳ, γνώμην δικαίαν καγαθήν ὅτῳ παρῇ. κακοὺς δὲ θνητῶν ἐξέφην' ὅταν τύχη, προθεὶς κάτοπτρον ὥστε παρθένω νέᾳ,	15
	χρόνος· παρ' οἷσι μήποτ' ὀφθείην ἐγώ.	

Euripides, *Hippolytus* 415–430

- (e) αἰ πῶς ... εὐκλεεῖς (lines 1–9): how does Euripides make this a powerful speech?

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

[8]

- (f) δουλοῖ γὰρ ... κακά (lines 10–11): what effect are the actions of parents claimed to have here?

[2]

- (g) Translate μόνον δὲ ... ἐγώ (lines 12–16).

[5]

- (h)* Does Euripides encourage us to see the nurse as a character who is more deserving of praise or blame?

You **must** use material from the parts of the text you have studied in English, where relevant, as well as those parts you have read in Greek.

[10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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