



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

GCE CLASSICS

Unit G2: Classical Greek Verse and Prose Literature

F372

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Wednesday 20 May 2009
Afternoon**

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that 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 following passages and answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a) – (f).

- (i) Οὐμὸς πατὴρ Κέφαλος ἐπέισθη μὲν ὑπὸ Περικλέους εἰς ταύτην τὴν γῆν ἀφικέσθαι, ἔτη δὲ τριάκοντα ὤκησε, καὶ οὐδενὶ πώποτε οὔτε ἡμεῖς οὔτε ἐκείνος δίκην οὔτε ἐδικασάμεθα οὔτε ἐφύγομεν, ἀλλ' οὕτως ὠκοῦμεν δημοκρατούμενοι ὥστε μήτε εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους ἐξαμαρτάνειν μήτε ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἀδικεῖσθαι. ἐπειδὴ δ' οἱ τριάκοντα πονηροὶ καὶ 5
συκοφάνται ὄντες εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν κατέστησαν, φάσκοντες χρῆναι τῶν ἀδίκων καθαρὰν ποιῆσαι τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς πολίτας ἐπ' ἀρετὴν καὶ δικαιοσύνην τραπέσθαι, τοιαῦτα λέγοντες οὐ τοιαῦτα ποιεῖν ἐτόλμων, ὡς ἐγὼ περὶ τῶν ἐμαυτοῦ πρώτον εἰπὼν καὶ περὶ τῶν 10
ὑμετέρων ἀναμνήσαι πειράσομαι. Θεόγνις γὰρ καὶ Πείσων ἔλεγον ἐν τοῖς τριάκοντα περὶ τῶν μετοίκων, ὡς εἶέν τινες τῇ πολιτείᾳ ἀχθόμενοι· καλλίστην οὖν εἶναι πρόφασιν τιμωρεῖσθαι μὲν δοκεῖν, τῷ δ' ἔργῳ χρηματίζεσθαι· πάντως δὲ τὴν μὲν πόλιν πένεσθαι, τὴν δ' ἀρχὴν δεῖσθαι χρημάτων. καὶ τοὺς ἀκούοντας οὐ χαλεπῶς ἔπειθον· 15
ἀποκτινύναι μὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώπους περὶ οὐδενὸς ἠγούντο, λαμβάνειν δὲ χρήματα περὶ πολλοῦ ἐποιοῦντο. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς δέκα συλλαβεῖν, τούτων δὲ δύο πένητας, ἵνα αὐτοῖς ἦ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπολογία.

Lysias XII.4–7

- (a) In the lines before this passage begins, what difficulties has the speaker said that he faces as prosecutor? Make **two** points. [2]
- (b) In lines 1–5 (*Οὐμὸς . . . ἀδικεῖσθαι*), how does the speaker's language stress that his family is completely innocent and harmless?
You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Greek and support your answer with **three** examples from the Greek. [6]
- (c) *φάσκοντες . . . χρηματίζεσθαι* (lines 6–13): *φάσκοντες* here means 'pretending' or 'claiming'. What did the Thirty Tyrants pretend they were doing, and what in fact did they do? [4]
- (d) Translate lines 14–17 (*καὶ τοὺς ἀκούοντας . . . ἀπολογία*).
Please write your translation on alternate lines. [15]

- (ii) ἀλλ' οὕτως εἰς ἡμᾶς διὰ τὰ χρήματα ἐξημάρτανον, ὥσπερ ἂν ἕτεροι
 μεγάλων ἀδικημάτων ὀργὴν ἔχοντες, οὐ τούτων ἀξίους γε ὄντας τῇ
 πόλει, ἀλλὰ πάσας μὲν τὰς χορηγίας χορηγήσαντας, πολλὰς δ'
 εἰσφορὰς εἰσενεγκόντας, κοσμίους δ' ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς παρέχοντας καὶ πᾶν
 τὸ προσταττόμενον ποιούντας, ἐχθρὸν δ' οὐδένα κεκτημένους, 5
 πολλοὺς δ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων λυσαμένους· τοιούτων
 ἠξίωσαν οὐχ ὁμοίως μετοικούντας ὥσπερ αὐτοὶ ἐπολιτεύοντο. οὗτοι
 γὰρ πολλοὺς μὲν τῶν πολιτῶν εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους ἐξήλασαν, πολλοὺς
 δ' ἀδίκως ἀποκτείναντες ἀτάφους ἐποίησαν, πολλοὺς δ' ἐπιτίμους
 ὄντας ἀτίμους κατέστησαν, πολλῶν δὲ θυγατέρας μελλούσας 10
 ἐκδίδοσθαι ἐκώλυσαν.

Lysias XII.20–21

- (e) ἀλλ' οὕτως . . . λυσαμένους (lines 1–6):

(i) What **three** services which he performed for the city does Lysias mention here? [3]

(ii) How does the speaker's language convey his indignation?

You should refer to the **style** of the Greek (**not** the content), supporting your answer with **three** examples from the Greek text. [6]

- (f) οὗτοι γὰρ . . . ἐκώλυσαν (lines 7–11): state the **four** crimes committed by the Thirty which Lysias mentions here. [4]

- (g) In your opinion, which are the most effective points used by Lysias in his prosecution of Eratosthenes?

You may make limited use of the passages on this Question Paper.

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

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

Section B: Prescribed Verse Literature

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a) – (f).

- (i) Ὡς εἰπὼν ὁ μὲν ἦρχ', ὁ δ' ἄμ' ἔσπετο ἰσόθεος φῶς.
 τῶν δ' ὡς τε δρυτόμων ἀνδρῶν ὀρυμαγδὸς ὄρωρεν
 οὔρεος ἐν βήσσης, ἔκαθεν δέ τε γίγνεται ἀκομή,
 ὡς τῶν ὄρνυτο δοῦπος ἀπὸ χθονὸς εὐρυδείης
 χαλκοῦ τε ῥινοῦ τε βοῶν τ' εὐποιητάων, 5
 νυσσομένων ξίφεσίν τε καὶ ἔγχεσιν ἀμφιγύοισιν.
 οὐδ' ἂν ἔτι φράδμων περ ἀνήρ Σαρπηδόνα δῖον
 ἔγνω, ἐπεὶ βελέεσσι καὶ αἵματι καὶ κονίησιν
 ἐκ κεφαλῆς εἴλυτο διαμπερὲς ἐς πόδας ἄκρους.
 οἱ δ' αἰεὶ περὶ νεκρὸν ὀμίλειον, ὡς ὅτε μυῖαι 10
 σταθμῶ ἐν βρομέωσι περιγλαγέας κατὰ πέλλας
 ὄρη ἐν εἰαρινῇ, ὅτε τε γλάγος ἄγγεα δεύει
 ὡς ἄρα τοὶ περὶ νεκρὸν ὀμίλειον.

Homer, *Iliad* XVI.632–644

- (a) Translate lines 1–6 (Ὡς εἰπὼν . . . ἀμφιγύοισιν).
 Please write your translation on alternate lines. [15]
- (b) In lines 7–9 (οὐδ' ἂν . . . ἄκρους), how does the language emphasise the terrible state of the body of Sarpedon?
 You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Greek and support your answer with **three** examples from the Greek. [6]
- (c) Lines 10–13 (οἱ δ' αἰεὶ . . . ὀμίλειον): discuss the main points of comparison in this simile, stating how appropriate they are.
 You must support your answer with reference to the Greek. [6]

- (ii) Ἔκτωρ δ' ὡς εἶδεν Πατροκλῆα μεγάθυμον
 ἄψ' ἀναχαζόμενον, βεβλημένον ὀξείῃ χαλκῶ,
 ἀγχίμολόν ῥά οἱ ἦλθε κατὰ στίχας, οὔτα δὲ δουρὶ
 νείατον ἐς κενεῶνα, διαπρὸ δὲ χαλκὸν ἔλασσε·
 δούπησεν δὲ πεσῶν, μέγα δ' ἤκαχε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν· 5
 ὡς δ' ὅτε σὺν ἀκάμαντα λέων ἐβιήσατο χάρμη,
 ὃ τ' ὄρεος κορυφῆσι μέγα φρονέοντε μάχεσθον
 πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης· ἐθέλουσι δὲ πιέμεν ἀμφῶ·
 πολλὰ δέ τ' ἀσθμαίνοντα λέων ἐδάμασσε βίηφιν·
 ὡς πολέας πεφνόντα Μενoitίου ἄλκιμον υἱὸν 10
 Ἔκτωρ Πριαμίδης σχεδὸν ἔγχεϊ θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,
 καὶ οἱ ἐπευχόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
 “Πάτροκλ', ἦ που ἔφησθα πόλιν κεραϊζέμεν ἀμήν,
 Τρωϊάδας δὲ γυναῖκας ἐλεύθερον ἡμᾶρ ἀπούρας
 ἄξειν ἐν νήεσσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν, 15
 νήπιε· τάων δὲ πρόσθ' Ἔκτορος ὠκέες ἵπποι
 ποσσὶν ὀρωρέχεται πολεμίζειν· ἔγχεϊ δ' αὐτὸς
 Τρωσὶ φιλοπτολέμοισι μεταπρέπω, ὃ σφιν ἀμύνω
 ἡμᾶρ ἀναγκαῖον· σὲ δέ τ' ἐνθάδε γῦπες ἔδονται.
 ἂ δεῖλ', οὐδέ τοι ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν χραίσμησεν Ἀχιλλεύς,
 ὅς πού τοι μάλα πολλὰ μένων ἐπετέλλετ' ἰόντι.” 20

Homer, *Iliad* XVI.818–838

- (d) *θυμὸν ἀπηύρα* (line 11): how much credit could Hector claim for causing the death of Patroclus? Make **three** points. [3]
- (e) Lines 6–19 (*ὡς δ' ὅτε . . . γῦπες ἔδονται*): what impression of Hector do you get from these lines?
 Make **four** points, and support your answer with reference to the Greek. [8]
- (f) What instruction does Hector go on to imagine Achilles gave to Patroclus before he left for battle? [2]
- (g) What part is played by the gods in the section of *Iliad* XVI which you have read?

You may make limited use of the passages on this Question Paper.

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

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]

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