



## ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

## CLASSICAL GREEK

Literature 1 (Commentary)

PLATO AND HERODOTUS

# 2977

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**



### 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 any **two** questions.
- You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.
- Candidates are advised to spend **no more** than 30 minutes on **each** question.
- 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 **120**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **two** questions.

You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.

**Group B: Non-Historical Prose Author**

**1** Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ὁ μέντοι νυνδὴ ἔλεγες, τὸ τοὺς φιλοσόφους ῥαδίως ἂν ἐθέλειν ἀποθνήσκειν, ὅκειν τοῦτο, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἀτόπῳ, εἴπερ ὁ νυνδὴ ἐλέγομεν εὐλόγως ἔχει, τὸ θεὸν τε εἶναι τὸν ἐπιμελούμενον ἡμῶν καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐκείνου κτήματα εἶναι. τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀγανακτεῖν τοὺς φρονιμωτάτους ἐκ ταύτης τῆς θεραπείας ἀπιόντας, ἐν ᾗ ἐπιστατοῦσιν αὐτῶν οἵπερ ἄριστοί εἰσιν τῶν ὄντων ἐπιστάται, θεοί, οὐκ ἔχει λόγον· οὐ γάρ που αὐτός γε αὐτοῦ οἶεται ἄμεινον ἐπιμελήσεσθαι ἐλεύθερος γενόμενος. ἀλλ’ ἀνόητος μὲν ἄνθρωπος τάχ’ ἂν οἰηθείη ταῦτα, φευκτέον εἶναι ἀπὸ τοῦ δεσπότη, καὶ οὐκ ἂν λογίζοιτο ὅτι οὐ δεῖ ἀπὸ γε τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ φεύγειν ἀλλ’ ὅτι μάλιστα παραμένειν, διὸ ἀλογίστεως ἂν φεύγοι· ὁ δὲ νοῦν ἔχων ἐπιθυμοῖ που ἂν αἰεὶ εἶναι παρὰ τῷ αὐτοῦ βελτίονι. καίτοι οὕτως, ὦ Σώκρατες, τοῦναντίον εἶναι εἰκὸς ἢ ὁ νυνδὴ ἐλέγετο· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ φρονίμους ἀγανακτεῖν ἀποθνήσκοντας πρέπει, τοὺς δὲ ἄφρονας χαίρειν.”

...

“φέρε δὴ,” ἢ δ’ ὅς, “πειραθῶ πιθανώτερον πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀπολογήσασθαι ἢ πρὸς τοὺς δικαστάς. ἐγὼ γάρ,” ἔφη, “ὦ Σιμμία τε καὶ Κέβης, εἰ μὲν μὴ ᾧμην ἥξειν πρῶτον μὲν παρὰ θεοὺς ἄλλους σοφοὺς τε καὶ ἀγαθοὺς, ἔπειτα καὶ παρ’ ἀνθρώπους τετελευτηκότας ἀμείνους τῶν ἐνθάδε, ἡδίκουν ἂν οὐκ ἀγανακτῶν τῷ θανάτῳ· νῦν δὲ εὖ ἴστε ὅτι παρ’ ἀνδρας τε ἐλπίζω ἀφίξεσθαι ἀγαθοὺς – καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἂν πάννυ δισχυρισαίμην, ὅτι μέντοι παρὰ θεοὺς δεσπότης πάννυ ἀγαθοὺς ἥξειν, εὖ ἴστε ὅτι εἴπερ τι ἄλλο τῶν τοιούτων δισχυρισαίμην ἂν καὶ τοῦτο. ὥστε διὰ ταῦτα οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀγανακτῶ, ἀλλ’ εὐελπίς εἰμι εἶναι τι τοῖς τετελευτηκόσι καί, ὥσπερ γε καὶ πάλαι λέγεται, πολὺ ἄμεινον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἢ τοῖς κακοῖς.”

PLATO, *Phaedo* 62c–62e, 63b–63c

- (a) Describe briefly the main points made in the dialogue from the beginning of the portion you have read up to the start of the passage printed above. [9]
- (b) Lines 1–16 (ὁ μέντοι νυνδὴ . . . χαίρειν): trace the argument that Cebes is making in these lines. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]
- (c) Lines 17–29 (φέρε δὴ . . . τοῖς κακοῖς): how strong are Socrates’ convictions here, as portrayed by Plato? Making close reference to the Greek, discuss **both** the meaning of his words **and** the way in which it is expressed. Provide **at least four** examples. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

## 2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“μὴ τοίνυν κατ’ ἀνθρώπων”, ἡ δ’ ὅς, “σκόπει μόνον τοῦτο, εἰ βούλει ῥᾶον μαθεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ ζώων πάντων καὶ φυτῶν, καὶ συλλήβδην ὅσαπερ ἔχει γένεσιν περὶ πάντων ἴδωμεν ἄρ’ οὕτωςί γίγνεται πάντα, οὐκ ἄλλοθεν ἢ ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων τὰ ἐναντία, ὅσοις τυγχάνει ὃν τοιοῦτόν τι, οἷον τὸ καλὸν τῷ αἰσχυρῷ ἐναντίον που καὶ δίκαιον ἀδίκῳ, καὶ ἄλλα δὴ μυρία οὕτως ἔχει. τοῦτο οὖν σκεψώμεθα, ἄρα ἀναγκαῖον ὅσοις ἔστι τι ἐναντίον, μηδαμόθεν ἄλλοθεν αὐτὸ γίγνεσθαι ἢ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτῷ ἐναντίου. οἷον ὅταν μείζον τι γίγνηται, ἀνάγκη που ἐξ ἐλάττονος ὄντος πρότερον ἔπειτα μείζον γίγνεσθαι;” 5  
 “ναί.”  
 “οὐκοῦν κἂν ἐλαττον γίγνηται, ἐκ μείζονος ὄντος πρότερον ὕστερον ἐλαττον γενήσεται;”  
 “ἔστιν οὕτω,” ἔφη.  
 “καὶ μὴν ἐξ ἰσχυροτέρου γε τὸ ἀσθενέστερον καὶ ἐκ βραδυτέρου τὸ θάπτον;” 15  
 “πάνν γε.”  
 “τί δέ; ἂν τι χεῖρον γίγνηται, οὐκ ἐξ ἀμείνονος, καὶ ἂν δικαιότερον, ἐξ ἀδικωτέρου;”  
 “πῶς γὰρ οὐ;” 20  
 “ἱκανῶς οὖν”, ἔφη, “ἔχομεν τοῦτο, ὅτι πάντα οὕτω γίγνεται, ἐξ ἐναντίων τὰ ἐναντία πράγματα;”  
 “πάνν γε.”  
 “τί δ’ αὖ; ἔστι τι καὶ τοιόνδε ἐν αὐτοῖς, οἷον μεταξὺ ἀμφοτέρων πάντων τῶν ἐναντίων δυοῖν ὄντοι δύο γενέσεις, ἀπὸ μὲν τοῦ ἐτέρου ἐπὶ τὸ ἕτερον, ἀπὸ δ’ αὖ τοῦ ἐτέρου πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸ ἕτερον· μείζονος μὲν πράγματος καὶ ἐλάττονος μεταξὺ αὔξεις καὶ φθίσις, καὶ καλοῦμεν οὕτω τὸ μὲν αὐξάνεσθαι, τὸ δὲ φθίνειν;” 25  
 “ναί,” ἔφη.  
 “οὐκοῦν καὶ διακρίνεσθαι καὶ συγκρίνεσθαι, καὶ ψύχεσθαι καὶ θερμαίνεσθαι, καὶ πάντα οὕτω, κἂν εἰ μὴ χρώμεθα τοῖς ὀνόμασιν ἐνιαχοῦ, ἀλλ’ ἔργῳ γοῦν πανταχοῦ οὕτως ἔχειν ἀναγκαῖον, γίγνεσθαί τε αὐτὰ ἐξ ἀλλήλων γένεσίν τε εἶναι ἐκατέρου εἰς ἄλληλα;” 30  
 “πάνν γε,” ἡ δ’ ὅς. 35

PLATO, *Phaedo* 70d–71b

- (a) Briefly state the objection made by Cebes to which Socrates is responding here. What points has Socrates already made before this passage begins? [9]
- (b) Lines 1–10 (μὴ τοίνυν . . . γίγνεσθαι;): state in your own words what Socrates is saying in these lines. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]
- (c) Lines 12–36 (οὐκοῦν . . . ἡ δ’ ὅς): show how Socrates uses **both** the content **and** the language of these lines to move his argument forward. Support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the Greek text. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

## Group D: Comedy or Historian

## 3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ἐνθαῦτα δὴ Θεμιστοκλέα ἀπικόμενον ἐπὶ τὴν νέα εἶρετο Μνησίφιλος  
 ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, ὃς τι σφί εἴη βεβουλευμένον. πυθόμενος δὲ πρὸς αὐτοῦ,  
 ὡς εἴη δεδογμένον ἀνάγειν τὰς νέας πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν καὶ πρὸ τῆς  
 Πελοποννήσου ναυμαχέειν, εἶπε· “οὐ τοι ἄρα, ἦν ἀπάρωσι [τὰς νέας]  
 ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος [περὶ οὐδεμιῆς ἔτι πατρίδος ναυμαχήσεις]. κατὰ γὰρ 5  
 πόλιν ἕκαστοι τρέφονται, καὶ οὔτε σφέας Εὐρυβιάδης κατέχειν  
 δυνήσεται οὔτε τις ἀνθρώπων ἄλλος ὥστε μὴ οὐ διασκεδασθῆναι τὴν  
 στρατιήν, ἀπολέεται τε ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἀβουλίῃσι. ἀλλ’ εἴ τις ἔστι μηχανή,  
 ἴθι καὶ πειρῶ διαχέαι τὰ βεβουλευμένα, ἦν κως δύνῃ ἀναγνώσαι  
 Εὐρυβιάδην μεταβουλεύσασθαι ὥστε αὐτοῦ μένειν.” κάρτα <τε> δὴ 10  
 τῷ Θεμιστοκλείῃ ἤρесе ἡ ὑποθήκη, καὶ οὐδὲν πρὸς ταῦτα ἀμειψάμενος  
 ἦγε ἐπὶ τὴν νέα τὴν Εὐρυβιάδew. ἀπικόμενος δὲ ἔφη ἐθέλειν οἱ κοινόν  
 τι πρήγμα συμμῖξαι. ὁ δ’ αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν νέα ἐκέλευε ἐσβάντα λέγειν,  
 εἴ τι ἐθέλοι. ἐνθαῦτα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς παριζόμενός οἱ καταλέγει 15  
 ἐκεῖνά τε πάντα τὰ ἤκουσε Μνησιφίλου, ἐκ τούτου ποιούμενος, καὶ ἄλλα  
 πολλὰ προστιθείς, ἐς ὃ ἀνέγνωσε χρηρίζων ἕκ τε τῆς νεὸς ἐκβῆναι  
 συλλέξαι τε τοὺς στρατηγούς ἐς τὸ συνέδριον. ὡς δὲ ἄρα  
 συνελέχθησαν, πρὶν ἢ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην προθεῖναι [τὸν λόγον] τῶν  
 εἵνεκα συνήγαγε τοὺς στρατηγούς, πολλὸς ἦν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐν τοῖσι 20  
 λόγοισι οἷα κάρτα δεόμενος. λέγοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ ὁ Κορίνθιος  
 [στρατηγὸς] Ἀδείμαντος ὁ Ψεύτου εἶπε· “ὦ Θεμιστόκλεες, ἐν τοῖσι  
 ἀγῶσι οἱ προεξανιστάμενοι ῥαπίζονται.” ὁ δὲ ἄπολυόμενος ἔφη·  
 “οἱ δὲ γε ἐγκαταλειπόμενοι οὐ στεφανοῦνται.” <καὶ> τότε μὲν ἡπίως  
 [πρὸς] τὸν Κορίνθιον ἀμείψατο, πρὸς δὲ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην ἔλεγε ἐκείνων 25  
 μὲν οὐκέτι οὐδὲν τῶν πρότερον λεχθέντων, ὡς ἦν ἀπάρωσι ἀπὸ  
 Σαλαμῖνος διαδρήσονται· παρεόντων γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων οὐκ ἔφερε οἱ  
 κόσμον οὐδένα κατηγορεῖν· ὁ δὲ ἄλλου λόγου εἶχετο.

HERODOTUS, VIII.57–60

- (a) Give a brief summary of the events that have taken place from the point where the arrival of the Persians in Attica is announced to the beginning of this passage. [9]
- (b) Lines 2–10 (πυθόμενος . . . αὐτοῦ μένειν): discuss briefly **three** points Mnesiphilus makes in his speech to persuade Themistocles to follow his advice. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]
- (c) Lines 10–27 (κάρτα . . . εἶχετο): what does Herodotus tell, show or imply to us about Themistocles’ character in these lines? Support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the text. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

## 4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ὥς δὲ ἐνέβαλέ τε καὶ κατέδυσε, εὐτυχίῃ χρησαμένη διπλὰ ἑωυτὴν ἀγαθὰ ἐργάσατο· ὃ τε γὰρ τῆς Ἀττικῆς νεὸς τριήραρχος ὥς εἶδὲ μιν ἐμβαλοῦσαν νηὶ ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων, νομίσας τὴν νέα τὴν Ἀρτεμισίης ἢ Ἑλληνίδα εἶναι ἢ αὐτομολέειν ἐκ τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ αὐτοῖσι ἀμύνειν, ἀποστρέψας πρὸς ἄλλας ἐτράπετο. τοῦτο μὲν τοιοῦτο αὐτῇ συνήνεικε 5  
γενέσθαι <ὥστε> διαφυγεῖν τε καὶ μὴ ἀπολέσθαι, τοῦτο δὲ συνέβη ὥστε κακὸν ἐργασαμένην ἀπὸ τούτων αὐτῶν μάλιστα εὐδοκιμῆσαι παρὰ Ξέρξῃ. λέγεται γὰρ βασιλέα θηεύμενον μαθεῖν τὴν νέα ἐμβαλοῦσαν καὶ δὴ τινα εἰπεῖν τῶν παρεόντων· “δέσποτα, ὁρᾷς Ἀρτεμισίην, ὥς εὖ ἀγωνίζεται καὶ νέα τῶν πολεμίων κατέδυσε;” καὶ 10  
τὸν ἐπειρέσθαι, εἰ ἀληθὲς ἐστὶ Ἀρτεμισίης τὸ ἔργον, καὶ τοὺς φάναι, σαφέως τὸ ἐπίσημον τῆς νεὸς ἐπισταμένους· τὴν δὲ διαφθαρεῖσαν ἠπιστάετο εἶναι πολεμίνην. τά τε γὰρ ἄλλα, ὥς εἴρηται, αὐτῇ συνήνεικε ἐς εὐτυχίην γενόμενα καὶ τὸ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Καλυνδικῆς νεὸς μηδένα ἀποσωθέντα κατήγορον γενέσθαι. Ξέρξῃν δὲ εἰπεῖν λέγεται 15  
πρὸς τὰ φραζόμενα· “οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες γεγόνασί μοι γυναῖκες, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἄνδρες.” ταῦτα μὲν Ξέρξῃν φασὶ εἰπεῖν. ἐν δὲ τῷ πόνῳ τούτῳ ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀριαβίγνης ὁ Δαρείου, Ξέρξῃν δὲ ἀδελφεός, ἀπὸ δὲ ἄλλοι πολλοὶ τε καὶ ὀνομαστοὶ Περσέων καὶ Μήδων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων, ὀλίγοι δὲ τινες καὶ Ἑλλήνων. ἅτε γὰρ νέειν 20  
ἐπιστάμενοι, τοῖσι αἱ νέες διεφθείροντο, οἱ μὲν ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ ἀπολλύμενοι ἐς τὴν Σαλαμίνα διένειον. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ διεφθάρησαν, νέειν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ αἱ πρῶται ἐς φυγὴν ἐτράποντο, ἐνθαῦτα αἱ πλείσται διεφθείροντο. οἱ γὰρ ὅπισθε τεταγμένοι, ἐς τὸ πρόσθε τῇσι νηυσὶ παριέναι πειρώμενοι ὥς 25  
ἀποδεξόμενοι τι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔργον βασιλεί, τῇσι σφετέρῃσι νηυσὶ φευγούσῃσι περιέπιπτον.

HERODOTUS, VIII.87–89

- (a) Give a brief summary of events from the beginning of the battle of Salamis up to the point where this passage begins. [9]
- (b) Lines 1–15 (ὥς δὲ . . . κατήγορον γενέσθαι): show how Herodotus emphasises Artemisia's good fortune in these lines. Refer **both** to the content of these lines **and** to the language in which it is expressed, and support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the text. [30]
- (c) Lines 15–17 (Ξέρξῃν . . . εἰπεῖν) and 22–27 (τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων . . . περιέπιπτον): what impression do we gain of the Persians in these lines? Pick out and discuss **three** examples. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

6  
**BLANK PAGE**

**BLANK PAGE**

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations, is given to all schools that receive assessment material and is freely available to download from our public website ([www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1PB.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.