

**ADVANCED GCE****CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)

PLATO

2985

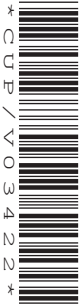
Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 16 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Monday 8 June 2009**Morning****Duration:** 1 hour 45 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 all the questions in 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.
- Each question is marked out of 40 marks including 4 marks for quality of written communication.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A

Answer **both** questions.

Group B: Non-Historical Prose Author

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“λέληθεν γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἡ τε θανατῶσι καὶ ἡ ἄξιοι εἰσιν θανάτου καὶ οἷον θανάτου οἱ ὡς ἀληθῶς φιλόσοφοι. εἴπωμεν γάρ”, ἔφη, “πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς, χαίρειν εἰπόντες ἐκείνοις· ἡγούμεθά τι τὸν θάνατον εἶναι;”

“πάνυ γε,” ἔφη ὑπολαβὼν ὁ Σιμμίας.

“ἄρα μὴ ἄλλο τι ἢ τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλαγὴν; καὶ εἶναι τοῦτο τὸ τεθνάναι, χωρὶς μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπαλλαγέν αὐτὸ καθ’ αὐτὸ τὸ σῶμα γεγονέναι, χωρὶς δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλαγεῖσαν αὐτὴν καθ’ αὐτὴν εἶναι; ἄρα μὴ ἄλλο τι ἢ ὁ θάνατος ἡ τοῦτο;”

“οὐκ, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο,” ἔφη.

“σκέψαι δὴ, ὦγαθέ, ἐὰν ἄρα καὶ σοὶ συνδοκῇ ἅπερ ἐμοί· ἐκ γὰρ τούτων μᾶλλον οἶμαι ἡμᾶς εἴσεσθαι περὶ ὧν σκοποῦμεν. φαίνεται σοι φιλοσόφου ἀνδρὸς εἶναι ἐσπουδακέναι περὶ τὰς ἡδονὰς καλουμένας τὰς τοιάσδε, οἷον σιτίων καὶ ποτῶν;”

“ἤκιστα, ὦ Σώκρατες,” ἔφη ὁ Σιμμίας.

“τί δὲ τὰς τῶν ἀφροδισίων;”

“οὐδαμῶς.”

“τί δὲ τὰς ἄλλας τὰς περὶ τὸ σῶμα θεραπείας; δοκεῖ σοι ἐντίμους ἡγείσθαι ὁ τοιοῦτος; οἷον ἱματίων διαφερόντων κτήσεις καὶ ὑποδημάτων καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους καλλωπισμοὺς τοὺς περὶ τὸ σῶμα πότερον τιμᾶν δοκεῖ σοι ἢ ἀτιμάζειν, καθ’ ὅσον μὴ πολλὴ ἀνάγκη μετέχειν αὐτῶν;”

“ἀτιμάζειν ἐμοιγε δοκεῖ,” ἔφη, “ὅ γε ὡς ἀληθῶς φιλόσοφος.”

“οὐκοῦν ὅλως δοκεῖ σοι”, ἔφη, “ἢ τοῦ τοιούτου πραγματεία οὐ περὶ τὸ σῶμα εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καθ’ ὅσον δύναται ἀφεστάναι αὐτοῦ, πρὸς δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν τετράφθαι;”

“ἐμοιγε.”

“ἄρ’ οὖν πρῶτον μὲν ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις δῆλός ἐστιν ὁ φιλόσοφος ἀπολύων ὅτι μάλιστα τὴν ψυχὴν ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ σώματος κοινωνίας, διαφερόντως τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων;”

PLATO, *Phaedo* 64b–65a

- (a) λέληθεν . . . ἐκείνοις (lines 1–3): what point is Socrates making in these lines, and how is his language particularly emphatic? [9]
- (b) ἡγούμεθά . . . τοῦτο (lines 3–9): how does Socrates’ language here clarify his definition of death? [9]
- (c) φαίνεται . . . ἀνθρώπων (lines 12–30): show how in these lines Socrates gradually associates philosophy with the soul rather than with the body. You should discuss **both** the points he makes **and** the way in which his language reinforces them. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ἔδει δέ γε, φαμέν, πρὸ τούτων τὴν τοῦ ἴσου ἐπιστήμην εἰληφέναι;”

“ναί.”

“πρὶν γενέσθαι ἄρα, ὥς ἔοικεν, ἀνάγκη ἡμῖν αὐτὴν εἰληφέναι.”

“ἔοικεν.”

“οὐκοῦν εἰ μὲν λαβόντες αὐτὴν πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι ἔχοντες ἐγενόμεθα, ἡπιστάμεθα καὶ πρὶν γενέσθαι καὶ εὐθὺς γενόμενοι οὐ μόνον τὸ ἴσον καὶ τὸ μείζον καὶ τὸ ἔλαττον ἀλλὰ καὶ σύμπαντα τὰ τοιαῦτα; οὐ γὰρ περὶ τοῦ ἴσου νῦν ὁ λόγος ἡμῖν μᾶλλον τι ἢ καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ καὶ δικαίου καὶ δόσιου καί, ὅπερ λέγω, περὶ ἀπάντων οἷς ἐπισφραγιζόμεθα τοῦτο, τὸ ‘ὁ ἔστι’, καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἐρωτήσεσιν ἐρωτῶντες καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἀποκρίσεσιν ἀποκρινόμενοι. ὥστε ἀναγκαῖον ἡμῖν τούτων πάντων τὰς ἐπιστήμας πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι εἰληφέναι.”

“ἔστι ταῦτα.”

“καὶ εἰ μὲν γε λαβόντες ἐκάστοτε μὴ ἐπιλελήσμεθα, εἰδότας ἀεὶ γίνεσθαι καὶ ἀεὶ διὰ βίου εἰδέναι· τὸ γὰρ εἰδέναι τοῦτ’ ἔστιν, λαβόντα του ἐπιστήμην ἔχειν καὶ μὴ ἀπολωλεκέναι· ἢ οὐ τοῦτο λήθην λέγομεν, ὦ Σιμμία, ἐπιστήμης ἀποβολήν;”

“πάντως δήπου,” ἔφη, “ὦ Σώκρατες.”

“εἰ δέ γε οἶμαι λαβόντες πρὶν γενέσθαι γιγνώμενοι ἀπωλέσαμεν, ὕστερον δὲ ταῖς αἰσθήσεσι χρώμενοι περὶ αὐτὰ ἐκείνας ἀναλαμβάνομεν τὰς ἐπιστήμας ἄς ποτε καὶ πρὶν εἶχομεν, ἂρ’ οὐχ ὁ καλούμεν μανθάνειν οἰκείαν ἂν ἐπιστήμην ἀναλαμβάνειν εἴη; τοῦτο δέ που ἀναμνησέσθαι λέγοντες ὀρθῶς ἂν λέγοιμεν;”

“πάνυ γε.”

“δυνατὸν γὰρ δὴ τοῦτό γε ἐφάνη, αἰσθόμενόν τι ἢ ἰδόντα ἢ ἀκούσαντα ἢ τινα ἄλλην αἴσθησιν λαβόντα ἕτερόν τι ἀπὸ τούτου ἐννοῆσαι ὃ ἐπελέληστο, ᾧ τοῦτο ἐπλησίαζεν ἀνόμοιον ὢν ἢ ᾧ ὅμοιον· ὥστε, ὅπερ λέγω, δυοῖν θάτερον, ἥτοι ἐπιστάμενοί γε αὐτὰ γεγόναμεν καὶ ἐπιστάμεθα διὰ βίου πάντες, ἢ ὕστερον, οὓς φαμεν μανθάνειν, οὐδὲν ἀλλ’ ἢ ἀναμνησκονται οὗτοι, καὶ ἡ μάθησις ἀνάμνησις ἂν εἴη.”

PLATO, *Phaedo* 75c–76a

(a) οὐκοῦν . . . εἰληφέναι (lines 5–13): state the main point that Socrates is making in these lines, and show how his language emphasises it. [18]

(b) καὶ εἰ . . . ἀνάμνησις ἂν εἴη (lines 15–31): in your own words, trace the argument that Socrates is making and state the conclusion at which he arrives. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

Section B

Answer the following question. The question carries 40 marks.

In answering the essay question in this Section, candidates are expected to be familiar with the specified parts of the following text, whether read in Greek or in translation:

Plato, *Phaedo* 60b1–68c3, 69e6–78a9

- 1 Are you convinced by Socrates' arguments that death should be welcomed rather than dreaded?

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