

**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

Friday 28 May 2010**Afternoon****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.

Answer Section A and Section B.

Section A

Answer **both** questions.

Group B: Non-Historical Prose Author

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“κάθαρσις δὲ εἶναι ἄρα οὐ τοῦτο συμβαίνει, ὅπερ πάλαι ἐν τῷ λόγῳ λέγεται, τὸ χωρίζειν ὅτι μάλιστα ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ ἐθίσαι αὐτὴν καθ’ αὐτὴν πανταχόθεν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος συναγείρεσθαι τε καὶ ἀθροίζεσθαι, καὶ οἰκεῖν κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν καὶ ἐν τῷ νῦν παρόντι καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔπειτα μόνῃν καθ’ αὐτὴν, ἐκλυομένην ὥσπερ δεσμῶν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος;” 5

“πάννυ μὲν οὖν,” ἔφη.

“οὐκοῦν τοῦτο γε θάνατος ὀνομάζεται, λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος;”

“παντάπασί γε,” ἦ δ’ ὅς.

“λύειν δέ γε αὐτὴν, ὥς φαμεν, προθυμοῦνται αἰεὶ μάλιστα καὶ μόνοι οἱ φιλοσοφούντες ὀρθῶς, καὶ τὸ μελέτημα αὐτὸ τοῦτό ἐστιν τῶν φιλοσόφων, λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος· ἦ οὐ;” 10

“φαίνεται.”

“οὐκοῦν, ὅπερ ἐν ἀρχῇ ἔλεγον, γελοῖον ἂν εἴη ἄνδρα παρασκευάζονθ’ ἑαυτὸν ἐν τῷ βίῳ ὅτι ἐγγυτάτω ὄντα τοῦ τεθνάναι οὕτω ζῆν, κᾶπειθ’ ἤκοντος αὐτῷ τούτου ἀγανακτεῖν;” 15

“γελοῖον· πῶς δ’ οὐ;”

“τῷ ὄντι ἄρα,” ἔφη, “ὦ Σιμμία, οἱ ὀρθῶς φιλοσοφούντες ἀποθνήσκουν μελετῶσι, καὶ τὸ τεθνάναι ἤκιστα αὐτοῖς ἀνθρώπων φοβερὸν. ἐκ τῶνδε δὲ σκόπει. εἰ γὰρ διαβέβληνται μὲν πανταχῇ τῷ σώματι, αὐτὴν δὲ καθ’ αὐτὴν ἐπιθυμοῦσι τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχειν, τούτου δὴ γιγνομένου εἰ φοβοῦντο καὶ ἀγανακτοῖεν, οὐ πολλὴ ἂν ἀλογία εἴη, εἰ μὴ ἄσμενοι ἐκεῖσε ἴοιεν, οἱ ἀφικομένοις ἐλπίς ἐστιν οὐ διὰ βίου ἥρων τυχεῖν (ἥρων δὲ φρονήσεως), ὧς τε διεβέβληντο, τούτου ἀπηλλάχθαι συνόντος αὐτοῖς; ἢ ἀνθρωπίνων μὲν παιδικῶν καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ νέων ἀποθανόντων πολλοὶ δὴ ἐκόντες ἠθέλησαν εἰς Αἴδου ἐλθεῖν, ὑπὸ ταύτης ἀγόμενοι τῆς ἐλπίδος, τῆς τοῦ ὄψεσθαι τε ἐκεῖ ὧν ἐπεθύμουν καὶ συνέσεσθαι· φρονήσεως δὲ ἄρα τις τῷ ὄντι ἐρών, καὶ λαβὼν σφόδρα τὴν αὐτὴν ταύτην ἐλπίδα, μηδαμοῦ ἄλλοθι ἐντεύξεσθαι αὐτῇ ἀξίως λόγου ἢ ἐν Αἴδου, ἀγανακτήσει τε ἀποθνήσκων καὶ οὐχ ἄσμενος εἴσιν αὐτόσε; οἷεσθαι γε χρή, ἐὰν τῷ ὄντι γε ᾗ, ὧς ἐταῖρε, φιλόσοφος· σφόδρα γὰρ αὐτῷ ταῦτα δόξει, μηδαμοῦ ἄλλοθι καθαρῶς ἐντεύξεσθαι φρονήσει ἀλλ’ ἢ ἐκεῖ. εἰ δὲ τοῦτο οὕτως ἔχει, ὅπερ ἄρτι ἔλεγον, οὐ πολλὴ ἂν ἀλογία εἴη εἰ φοβοῖτο τὸν θάνατον ὁ τοιοῦτος;” 20 25 30

PLATO, *Phaedo* 67c–68b

- (a) *κάθαρσις* . . . φοβερὸν (lines 1–19): explain the argument Socrates is making in these lines, and show how the language of these lines clarifies the argument. [18]
- (b) *εἰ γὰρ διαβέβληνται* . . . ὁ τοιοῦτος; (lines 20–33): how forcefully does Socrates express the absurdity of the idea that philosophers might be distressed by the prospect of death? You should discuss **both** the content of these lines **and** the way in which it is expressed. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ἦσαν ἄρα, ὦ Σιμμία, αἱ ψυχαὶ καὶ πρότερον, πρὶν εἶναι ἐν ἀνθρώπου εἶδει, χωρὶς σωμάτων, καὶ φρόνησιν εἶχον.”

“εἰ μὴ ἄρα ἅμα γιγνόμενοι λαμβάνομεν, ὦ Σώκρατες, ταύτας τὰς ἐπιστήμας· οὗτος γὰρ λείπεται ἔτι ὁ χρόνος.”

“εἶεν, ὦ ἑταῖρε· ἀπόλλυμεν δὲ αὐτὰς ἐν ποίῳ ἄλλῳ χρόνῳ; οὐ γὰρ 5
δὴ ἔχοντές γε αὐτὰς γιγνόμεθα, ὥς ἄρτι ὡμολογήσαμεν. ἢ ἐν τούτῳ ἀπόλλυμεν ἐν ᾧ περ καὶ λαμβάνομεν; ἢ ἔχεις ἄλλον τινὰ εἰπεῖν χρόνον;”

“οὐδαμῶς, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἀλλὰ ἔλαθον ἐμαυτὸν οὐδὲν εἰπών.”

“ἄρ’ οὖν οὕτως ἔχει”, ἔφη, “ἡμῖν, ὦ Σιμμία; εἰ μὲν ἔστιν ἃ θρυλοῦμεν αἰεὶ, καλὸν τέ τι καὶ ἀγαθὸν καὶ πᾶσα ἡ τοιαύτη οὐσία, καὶ ἐπὶ ταύτην τὰ ἐκ 10
τῶν αἰσθήσεων πάντα ἀναφέροντες, ὑπάρχουσαν πρότερον ἀνευρίσκοντες ἡμετέραν οὖσαν, καὶ ταῦτα ἐκείνη ἀπεικάζομεν, ἀναγκαῖον, οὕτως ὥσπερ καὶ ταῦτα ἔστιν, οὕτως καὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν ψυχὴν εἶναι καὶ πρὶν γεγονέναι ἡμᾶς· εἰ δὲ μὴ ἔστι ταῦτα, ἄλλως ἂν ὁ λόγος οὗτος εἰρημένος εἴη; ἄρ’ οὕτως ἔχει, καὶ ἴση ἀνάγκη ταῦτά τε εἶναι καὶ τὰς ἡμετέρας ψυχὰς πρὶν 15
καὶ ἡμᾶς γεγονέναι, καὶ εἰ μὴ ταῦτα, οὐδὲ τάδε;”

“ὑπερφυῶς, ὦ Σώκρατες,” ἔφη ὁ Σιμμίας, “δοκεῖ μοι ἡ αὐτὴ ἀνάγκη εἶναι, καὶ εἰς καλὸν γε καταφεύγει ὁ λόγος εἰς τὸ ὁμοίως εἶναι τὴν τε 20
ψυχὴν ἡμῶν πρὶν γενέσθαι ἡμᾶς καὶ τὴν οὐσίαν ἣν σὺ νῦν λέγεις. οὐ γὰρ ἔχω ἔγωγε οὐδὲν οὕτω μοι ἐναργές ὃν ὡς τοῦτο, τὸ πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτ’ εἶναι ὡς οἶόν τε μάλιστα, καλὸν τε καὶ ἀγαθὸν καὶ τᾶλλα πάντα ἃ σὺ νυνδὴ ἔλεγες· καὶ ἔμοιγε ἱκανῶς ἀποδέδεικται.”

“τί δὲ δὴ Κέβητι;” ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης· “δεῖ γὰρ καὶ Κέβητα πείθειν.”

“ἱκανῶς,” ἔφη ὁ Σιμμίας, “ὡς ἔγωγε οἶμαι· καίτοι καρτερώτατος 25
ἀνθρώπων ἐστὶν πρὸς τὸ ἀπιστεῖν τοῖς λόγοις. ἀλλ’ οἶμαι οὐκ ἐνδεῶς τοῦτο πεπεῖσθαι αὐτόν, ὅτι πρὶν γενέσθαι ἡμᾶς ἦν ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχὴ.”

PLATO, *Phaedo* 76c–77b

- (a) ἦσαν ἄρα . . . οὐδὲ τάδε; (lines 1–16): trace and explain **both** of the arguments Socrates is making in these lines. [18]
- (b) ὑπερφυῶς . . . ἡ ψυχὴ (lines 17–26): how forcefully does Simmias express his confidence in the conclusion Socrates has just reached? Discuss **both** the content of these lines **and** the way in which it is expressed. [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:

1 Plato, *Phaedo* 60b1–68c3, 69e6–78a9

- 1 ‘There are times when Socrates, in arguing that death should be welcomed and that the soul is immortal, on occasion takes too much for granted and cheats his listeners.’ Do you agree with this opinion?

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