

**Friday 18 May 2012 – Afternoon**

**AS GCE CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK**

**F372** Classical Greek Verse and Prose Literature

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 16 page Answer Booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- 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).

ὁ μέντοι Ξενοφῶν ἀναγνοὺς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀνακοινοῦται Σωκράτει τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ περὶ τῆς πορείας. καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης ὑποπτέυσας μὴ τι πρὸς τῆς πόλεως ὑπαίτιον εἶη Κύρῳ φίλον γενέσθαι, ὅτι ἐδόκει ὁ Κῦρος προθύμως τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας συμπολεμῆσαι, συμβουλεύει τῷ Ξενοφῶντι ἐλθόντα εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀνακοινῶσαι τῷ θεῷ περὶ τῆς πορείας. ἐλθὼν δ' ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπήρετο τὸν Ἀπόλλω τίνι ἂν θεῶν θύων καὶ εὐχόμενος κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔλθοι τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν ἐπινοεῖ καὶ καλῶς πράξας σωθεῖη. καὶ ἀνεῖλεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεοῖς οἷς ἔδει θύειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάλιν ἦλθε, λέγει τὴν μαντείαν τῷ Σωκράτει. ὁ δ' ἀκούσας ἠτιᾶτο αὐτὸν ὅτι οὐ τοῦτο πρῶτον ἠρώτα πότερον λῶον εἶη αὐτῷ πορεύεσθαι ἢ μένειν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς κρίνας ἰτέον εἶναι τοῦτ' ἐπυθάνετο ὅπως ἂν κάλλιστα πορευθεῖη. Ἐπεὶ μέντοι οὕτως ἦρου, ταῦτ', ἔφη, χρὴ ποιεῖν ὅσα ὁ θεὸς ἐκέλευσεν. ὁ μὲν δὴ Ξενοφῶν οὕτω θυσάμενος οἷς ἀνεῖλεν ὁ θεὸς ἐξέπλει, καὶ καταλαμβάνει ἐν Σάρδεσι Πρόξενον καὶ Κῦρον μέλλοντας ἤδη ὁρμᾶν τὴν ἄνω ὁδόν, καὶ συνεστάθη Κύρῳ. προθυμουμένου δὲ τοῦ Προξένου καὶ ὁ Κῦρος συμπροθυμεῖτο μείναι αὐτόν· εἶπε δὲ ὅτι ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα ἡ στρατεία λήξῃ, εὐθὺς ἀποπέμψει αὐτόν. ἐλέγετο δὲ ὁ στόλος εἶναι εἰς Πισίδας.

Xenophon, *Anabasis* 3.1.5–9

- (a) What was in the letter Xenophon had received at the start of this passage? [3]
- (b) καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης ... πορείας (lines 2–6):
- (i) καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης ... συμπολεμῆσαι (lines 2–4): what was Socrates' reaction to the letter? [4]
- (ii) what advice did he give Xenophon? [2]
- (c) ἐλθὼν δ' ... σωθεῖη (lines 6–8): what impression of Xenophon is conveyed in these lines? Make **two** points, with reference to the Greek. [4]
- (d) ὁ δ' ἀκούσας ... ἐκέλευσεν (lines 10–13): what is Socrates' reaction to what Xenophon has done? [6]
- (e) Translate lines 14–19 (καὶ καταλαμβάνει ... Πισίδας). Please write your translation on alternate lines. [15]

ἦν δὲ τῆς χιόνος τὸ βάθος ὀργυιὰ· ὥστε καὶ τῶν ὑποζυγίων καὶ τῶν ἀνδραπόδων πολλὰ ἀπόλετο καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα. διεγέροντο δὲ τὴν νύκτα πῦρ καίοντες· ξύλα δ' ἦν ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ πολλά· οἱ δὲ ὀψὲ προσιόντες ξύλα οὐκ εἶχον. οἱ οὖν πάλαι ἤκοντες καὶ τὸ πῦρ καίοντες οὐ προσίεσαν πρὸς τὸ πῦρ τοὺς ὀψίζοντας, εἰ μὴ μεταδοῖεν αὐτοῖς πυροὺς ἢ ἄλλο τι εἴ τι ἔχοιεν βρωτόν.

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Xenophon, *Anabasis* 4.5.4–5

- (f) ἦν δὲ τῆς χιόνος . . . βρωτόν (lines 1–6): how does Xenophon convey the seriousness of the situation facing the army?  
You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Greek and support your answer with **three** examples from the Greek text. [6]
- (g) Using the sections of the *Anabasis* you have read, what makes Xenophon's account of the journey interesting and engaging for the reader?  
You may make limited use of the passages on this question paper.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of the written communication in 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) – (e).

τοὺς δ' ἔλαθ' εἰσελθὼν Πρίαμος μέγας, ἄγχι δ' ἄρα στὰς  
 χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος λάβε γούνατα καὶ κύσε χεῖρας  
 δεινὰς ἀνδροφόνους, αἶ οἱ πολέας κτάνον υἱας.  
 ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἄνδρ' ἄτη πυκινὴ λάβη, ὅς τ' ἐνὶ πάτρῃ  
 φῶτα κατακτείνας ἄλλων ἐξίκετο δῆμον, 5  
 ἀνδρὸς ἐς ἀφνειοῦ, θάμβος δ' ἔχει εἰσορόωντας,  
 ὡς Ἀχιλεὺς θάμβησεν ἰδὼν Πρίαμον θεοειδέα·  
 θάμβησαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι, ἐς ἀλλήλους δὲ ἴδοντο.  
 τὸν καὶ λισσόμενος Πρίαμος πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε·  
 “μνήσαι πατρὸς σοῖο, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,  
 τηλίκου ὡς περ ἐγών, ὀλοῶ ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ· 10  
 καὶ μὲν που κείνον περὶναιέται ἀμφὶς ἐόντες  
 τείρουσ', οὐδέ τίς ἐστιν ἀρῆν καὶ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.  
 ἀλλ' ἦτοι κείνός γε σέθεν ζώοντος ἀκούων  
 χαίρει τ' ἐν θυμῶ, ἐπὶ τ' ἔλπεται ἤματα πάντα 15  
 ὄψεσθαι φίλον υἷον ἀπὸ Τροίηθεν ἰόντα·  
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πανάποτμος, ἐπεὶ τέκον υἱας ἀρίστους  
 Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ, τῶν δ' οὐ τινά φημι λελεῖφθαι.  
 πεντήκοντά μοι ἦσαν ὅτ' ἤλυθον υἱεῖς Ἀχαιῶν·  
 ἔννεακαῖδεκα μὲν μοι ἱῆς ἐκ νηδύος ἦσαν, 20  
 τοὺς δ' ἄλλους μοι ἔτικτον ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γυναῖκες.”  
 Homer, *Iliad* XXIV. 477–497

- (a) τοὺς δ' ἔλαθ' ... υἱας (lines 1–3): what does Priam do in these lines? [5]
- (b) ὡς δ' ὅτ' ... ἴδοντο (lines 4–8): how do these lines convey the drama of Priam's entry?  
 You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Greek and support your answer with **two** examples from the Greek text. [4]
- (c) μνήσαι πατρὸς ... ἰόντα (lines 10–16): what makes Priam's appeal so moving?  
 You should refer to **both** the content **and** the style of the Greek and support your answer with **five** examples from the Greek text. [10]
- (d) Translate lines 17–21 (αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ ... γυναῖκες).  
**Please write your translation on alternate lines.** [15]

“οὐ γάρ πω μύσαν ὅσσε ὑπὸ βλεφάροισιν ἐμοῖσιν  
 ἐξ οὗ σῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶν ἐμὸς παῖς ὄλεσε θυμόν,  
 ἀλλ’ αἰεὶ στενάχῳ καὶ κήδεα μυρία πέσσω  
 αὐλῆς ἐν χόρτοισι κυλινδόμενος κατὰ κόπρον.  
 νῦν δὲ καὶ σίτου πασάμην καὶ αἶθοπα οἶνον  
 λαυκανίης καθέηκα· πάρος γε μὲν οὐ τι πεπάσμην.”  
 Homer, *Iliad* XXIV. 637–642

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- (e) οὐ γάρ πω . . . πεπάσμην (lines 1–6): how does this passage convey the intensity of Priam’s grief?  
 You should refer to the Greek text and support your answer with **three** examples from the Greek. [6]

- (f) In the lines that you have read of *Iliad* XXIV, discuss the relationship between Priam and Achilles.  
 You may make limited use of the passages on this question paper.

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

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]





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