

Answer **both** Section A and Section B.

Section A: Prescribed Literature

Answer **either** Question 1 (Euripides) **or** Question 2 (Aristophanes).

1 Read both passages and answer the questions.

ΤΡΟΦΟΣ

Τρ. ἄγ', ὦ φίλη παῖ, τῶν πάροιθε μὲν λόγων
 λαθώμεθ' ἄμφω, καὶ σύ θ' ἠδίων γενοῦ
 στυγνὴν ὄφρῦν λύσασα καὶ γνώμης ὀδόν,
 ἐγὼ θ' ὄπη σοι μὴ καλῶς τόθ' εἰπόμην
 μεθεῖσ' ἐπ' ἄλλον εἶμι βελτίω λόγον. 5
 κεῖ μὲν νοσεῖς τι τῶν ἀπορρήτων κακῶν,
 γυναῖκες αἶδε συγκαθιστάσαι νόσον·
 εἰ δ' ἔκφορός σοι συμφορὰ πρὸς ἄρσενας,
 λέγ', ὡς ἰατροῖς πρᾶγμα μηνυθῆ τόδε.
 εἰέν, τί σιγᾶς; οὐκ ἐχρῆν σιγᾶν, τέκνον, 10
 ἀλλ' ἢ μ' ἐλέγχειν, εἴ τι μὴ καλῶς λέγω,
 ἢ τοῖσιν εὖ λεχθεῖσι συγχωρεῖν λόγοις.
 φθέγξαι τι, δεῦρ' ἄθρησον. ὦ τάλαιν' ἐγώ,
 γυναῖκες, ἄλλως τούσδε μοχθοῦμεν πόνους,
 ἴσον δ' ἄπεσμεν τῷ πρὶν· οὔτε γὰρ τότε 15
 λόγοις ἐτέγγεθ' ἦδε νῦν τ' οὐ πείθεται.
 ἀλλ' ἴσθι μέντοι — πρὸς τὰδ' αὐθαδεστέρα
 γίγνου θαλάσσης — εἰ θανῆ, προδοῦσα σοὺς
 παῖδας, πατρώων μὴ μεθέξοντας δόμων,
 μὰ τὴν ἄνασσαν ἰππίαν Ἀμαζόνα, 20
 ἢ σοῖς τέκνοισι δεσπότην ἐγείνατο,
 νόθον φρονοῦντα γνήσι', οἷσθά νιν καλῶς,
 Ἰππόλυτον . . .
 Φα. οἴμοι.

Τρ. θιγγάνει σέθεν τόδε;

Euripides, *Hippolytus* 288–310

(a) By what means does the Nurse attempt to make Phaedra reveal the cause of her unhappiness?
 [25]

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

ΙΠΠΟΛΥΤΟΣ

ἄραρεν, ὡς ἔοικεν. ὦ τάλας ἐγώ,
 ὡς οἶδα μὲν ταῦτ', οἶδα δ' οὐχ ὅπως φράσω.
 ὦ φιλτάτη μοι δαιμόνων Λητοῦς κόρη,
 σύνθακε, συγκύναγε, φευξοῦμεσθα δὴ
 κλεινὰς Ἀθήνας. ἀλλὰ χαιρέτω πόλις 5
 καὶ γαῖ' Ἐρεχθέως· ὦ πέδον Τροζήνιον,
 ὡς ἐγκαθηβᾶν πόλλ' ἔχεις εὐδαίμονα,
 χαῖρ'· ὕστατον γάρ σ' εἰσορῶν προσφθέγγομαι.
 ἴτ', ὦ νέοι μοι τῆσδε γῆς ὀμήλικες,
 προσείπαθ' ἡμᾶς καὶ προπέμψατε χθονός· 10
 ὡς οὔποτ' ἄλλον ἄνδρα σωφρονέστερον
 ὄψεσθε, κεῖ μὴ ταῦτ' ἐμῶ δοκεῖ πατρί.

Euripides, *Hippolytus* 1090–1101

- (b) 'Hippolytus is a tragic figure, but he is also his own worst enemy.' Judging from the above passage and from the rest of the play, do you agree? [25]

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

Do not answer Question 2 if you have already answered Question 1.

2 Read both the passages and answer the questions.

ΚΗΔΕΣΤΗΣ (*also known as ΜΝΗΣΙΛΟΧΟΣ*)

ταῦτ' οὐδεπώποτ' εἶφ', — ὀράτ'; — Εὐριπίδης·

οὐδ' ὡς ὑπὸ τῶν δούλων τε κῶρευκόμων

σποδοούμεθ', ἢν μὴ ἴχωμεν ἕτερον, οὐ λέγει·

οὐδ' ὡς, ὅταν μάλισθ' ὑπὸ του ληκώμεθα

τὴν νύχθ', ἔωθεν σκόροδα διαμασώμεθα,

5

ἴν' ὀσφρόμενος ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ τείχους εἰσιῶν

μηδὲν κακὸν δρᾶν ὑποτοπῆται. ταῦθ' — ὀράς; —

οὐπώποτ' εἶπεν. εἰ δὲ Φαίδραν λοιδορεῖ,

ἢμῖν τί τοῦτ' ἔστ'; οὐδ' ἐκεῖν' εἴρηκέ πω,

ὡς ἡ γυνὴ δεικνύσα τάνδρῖ τοῦγκυκλον

10

ὑπαυγᾶσ' οἶόν ἐστιν, ἐγκεκαλυμμένον

τὸν μοιχὸν ἐξέπεμψεν, οὐκ εἴρηκέ πω.

ἑτέραν δ' ἐγῶδ' ἢ ἴφασκεν ὠδίνειν γυνὴ

δέχ' ἡμέρας, ἕως ἐπρίατο παιδίον·

ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ περιήρχετ' ὠκυτόκι' ὠνούμενος.

15

τὸ δ' εἰσέφερε γραῦς ἐν χύτρα, τὸ παιδίον,

ἵνα μὴ βοῶη, κηρίῳ βεβυσμένον.

εἶθ', ὡς ἔνευσεν ἢ φέρουσ', εὐθύς βοᾷ·

“ἄπελθ' ἄπελθ'· ἤδη γάρ, ὦνέρ, μοι δοκῶ

τέξειν.” τὸ γὰρ ἦτρον τῆς χύτρας ἐλάκτισεν.

20

χῶ μὲν γεγηθῶς ἔτρεχεν· ἢ δ' ἐξέσπασεν

ἐκ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ παιδίου, τὸ δ' ἀνέκραγεν.

εἶθ' ἢ μιὰ γὰρ γραῦς, ἢ ἴφερεν τὸ παιδίον,

θεῖ μειδιῶσα πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ λέγει·

“λέων λέων σοι γέγονεν, αὐτέκμαγμα σὸν

25

τά τ' ἄλλ' ἀπαξάπαντα καὶ τὸ πόσθιον

τῷ σῶ προσόμοιον, στρεβλὸν ὥσπερ κύτταρον.”

Aristophanes, *Thesmophoriazusae* 490–516

- (a) What picture of women does Inlaw (also known as Mnesilochus) paint in these lines, and how does Aristophanes derive humour from it? [25]

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

ΑΓΑΘΩΝ ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΗΣ ΚΗΔΕΣΤΗΣ (*also known as ΜΝΗΣΙΛΟΧΟΣ*)

Ἄγ. Εὐριπίδη—

Εὐ. τί ἐστίν;

Ἄγ. ἐποίησάς ποτε

“χαίρεις ὀρών φῶς, πατέρα δ’ οὐ χαίρειν δοκείς;”

Εὐ. ἔγωγε.

Ἄγ. μή νυν ἐλπίσης τὸ σὸν κακὸν

ἡμᾶς ὑφέξειν. καὶ γὰρ ἂν μαινοίμεθ’ ἄν.

ἀλλ’ αὐτὸς ὃ γε σὸν ἐστίν οἰκείως φέρε.

5

τὰς συμφορὰς γὰρ οὐχὶ τοῖς τεχνάσμασιν

φέρειν δίκαιον, ἀλλὰ τοῖς παθήμασιν.

Κη. καὶ μὴν σύ γ’, ὦ κατάπυγον, εὐρύπρωκτος εἶ

οὐ τοῖς λόγοισιν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς παθήμασιν.

Εὐ. τί δ’ ἔστιν ὃ τι δέδοικας ἐλθεῖν αὐτόσε;

10

Ἄγ. κάκιον ἀπολοίμην ἂν ἢ σύ.

Εὐ. πῶς;

Ἄγ. ὅπως;

δοκῶν γυναικῶν ἔργα νυκτερείσια

κλέπτειν ὑφαρπάζειν τε θήλειαν Κύπριν.

Κη. ἰδοὺ γε κλέπτειν· νῆ Δία βινεῖσθαι μὲν οὖν.

Aristophanes, *Thesmophoriazusae* 193–206

- (b) ‘A well-balanced mixture of sophistication and crudity.’ Judging from the above passage and from the rest of the play, do you agree with this view of *Thesmophoriazusae*? [25]

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

Section B: Language

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

3 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

Ajax, disgraced and humiliated, has been contemplating suicide. Here his captive-wife Tecmessa appeals to him not to kill himself and so abandon her, his son and his parents.

TEC. I entreat you, doom me not to the cruel insults of your enemies, abandon me not to the hand of a stranger!

εἰ γὰρ θάνης σὺ καὶ τελευτήσας μ' ἀφῆς¹,
 ταύτη νόμιζε κάμῃ τῇ τόθ' ἡμέρα
 βία ξυναρπασθείσαν Ἀργείων ὑπο
 ξὺν παιδὶ τῷ σῷ δουλίαν ἔξειν τροφήν².
 καὶ τις πικρὸν πρόσφθεγμα³ δεσποτῶν ἐρεῖ 5
 λόγοις ἰάπτων⁴, ἴδετε τὴν ὀμευνέτιν⁵
 Αἴαντος, ὃς μέγιστον ἴσχυσε στρατοῦ,
 οἷαν λατρείαν⁶ ἀνθ' ὄσης τιμῆς ἔχει."
 τοιαῦτ' ἐρεῖ τις· κάμῃ μὲν δαίμων ἐλά,
 σοὶ δ' αἰσχρὰ τᾶπη ταῦτα καὶ τῷ σῷ γένει. 10
 ἀλλ' αἰδεσθαι μὲν πατέρα τὸν σὸν ἐν λυγρῷ
 γήρα προλείπων, αἰδεσθαι δὲ μητέρα
 πολλῶν ἐτῶν κληροῦχον⁷, ἢ σε πολλάκις
 θεοῖς ἀράται⁸ ζῶντα πρὸς δόμους μολεῖν·
 οἴκτιρε δ', ὦναξ, παῖδα τὸν σόν, εἰ νέας 15
 τροφῆς⁹ στερηθεῖς σοῦ διοίσειται¹⁰ μόνος
 ὑπ' ὀρφανιστῶν¹¹ μὴ φίλων, ὅσον κακὸν
 κείνῳ τε κάμοι τοῦθ', ὅταν θάνης, νεμεῖς.
 ἐμοὶ γὰρ οὐκέτ' ἔστιν εἰς ὃ τι βλέπω
 πλὴν σοῦ. σὺ γάρ μοι πατρίδ' ἔφθειας δορί. 20
 τίς δῆτ' ἐμοὶ γένοιτ' ἂν ἀντὶ σοῦ πατρίς;
 τίς πλοῦτος; ἐν σοὶ πᾶσ' ἔγωγε σφύζομαι.

Sophocles, *Ajax* 496–515, 518–519

Names

¹ Ἀργεῖος, -α, -ον
 ὁ Αἴας, -αντος

a Greek
 Ajax

⁴ ἰάπτω

I taunt

⁵ ἡ ὀμευνέτις, -ιδος

lover

⁶ ἡ λατρεία

slavery

⁷ ὁ κληροῦχος

owner, possessor

⁸ ἀράομαι

I pray

⁹ ἡ τροφή, -ῆς

here = upbringing

¹⁰ διαφέρομαι

I live my life

¹¹ ὑπ' ὀρφανιστῶν

brought up by

¹ ἀφίημι

I abandon

² ἡ τροφή, -ῆς

here = life

³ τὸ πρόσφθεγμα, -ατος

word, utterance

guardians

(a) Translate lines 1–10 (εἰ γὰρ ... γένει) into English.

Remember that extra credit will be given for good English. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

[30]

(b) Lines 11–14 (ἀλλ' αἶδεσαι ... μολεῖν): how does Sophocles make Tecmessa emotionally persuasive here? You should refer to the Greek in your answer and make **three** points.

[6]

(c) In lines 15–17 (εἰ νέας ... φίλων), what reasons does Tecmessa give for pitying their son?

[3]

(d) Write out the Greek of lines 17–18 (ὑπ' ὀρφανιστῶν ... νεμεῖς) and scan these lines.

[4]

(e) Lines 19–22 (ἐμοὶ γὰρ ... σῶζομαι):

(i) What does Tecmessa say in these lines?

[3]

(ii) How does her language make her points more forceful? You should refer to the Greek in your answer and make **two** points.

[4]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]

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