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ADVANCED GCE CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK

F374/01 Classical Greek Prose

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



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.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- 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 **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Marks will be awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer in Section B.

SECTION A: Language

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

1 Read the passage and answer questions 1(a) to 1(g).

An earthquake at Sparta causes an uprising of the Helots (Spartan slaves). The Spartans call in Athenian help, but change their mind, bringing about tension between the two states.

When the Thasians were defeated in battle and besieged by the Athenians, they appealed to Sparta to help their cause by invading Attica and distracting the Athenians. The Spartans agreed to this but an earthquake occurred and, under cover of the confusion, many of the Helots escaped and took refuge on Mount Ithome.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὖν ἄλλους τε ἐπεκαλέσαντο ξυμμάχους καὶ Ἀθηναίους. οἱ δ' ἦλθον, Κίμωνος στρατηγοῦντος, πλήθει οὐκ ὀλίγῃ. μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπεκαλέσαντο ὅτι τειχομαχεῖν ἐδόκουν δυνατοὶ εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ πολιορκίας μακρᾶς καθεστηκυίας τούτου ἐνδεᾶ¹ ἐφαίνετο.

5

καὶ διαφορὰ² ἐκ ταύτης τῆς στρατείας πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις φανερὰ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὸ χωρίον οὐχ ἠλίσκετο, δείσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ τολμηρὸν καὶ τὴν νεωτεροποιίαν³, μή τι, ἐὰν παραμένωσιν, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πεισθέντες νεωτερίσωσι, μόνους τῶν ξυμμάχων ἀπέπεμψαν,

10

οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, δεινὸν ποιησάμενοι⁴ καὶ οὐκ ἀξιώσαντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τούτο παθεῖν, εὐθὺς ἐπειδὴ ἀπεχώρησαν, ἀφέντες τὴν γενομένην ἐπὶ τοὺς Μήδους ξυμμαχίαν, Ἀργείοις τοῖς ἐκείνων πολεμίοις ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο. οἱ δ' ἐν Ἰθώμῃ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, ὡς οὐκέτι ἐδύναντο ἀντέχειν, ξυνέβησαν πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧ⁵ ἐξίασιν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπόσπονδοι καὶ μηδέποτε ἐπιβήσονται αὐτῆς. ἐξῆλθον δὲ αὐτοὶ καὶ παῖδες καὶ γυναῖκες, καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δεξάμενοι ἐς Ναύπακτον κατόκισαν⁶. προσεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ Μεγαρεῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ὠκοδόμησαν τοῖς Μεγαρεῦσι τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐς Νισαίαν καὶ ἐφύλασσαν αὐτοί.

15

20

Thucydides 1. 101ff.

Words

¹ τὰ ἐνδεᾶ	need
² ἡ διαφορά	quarrel
³ ἡ νεωτεροποιία	revolutionary tendency
⁴ δεινὸν ποιέομαι	I am indignant
⁵ ἐφ' ᾧτε	on condition that
⁶ κατοικίζω	I settle

Names

οἱ Ἀργεῖοι (Argives)
ὁ Κίμων Κίμωνος (Kimon)
ἡ Ἰθώμη (Ithome)
ἡ Νάπακτος (Naupaktos)
οἱ Μεγαρεῖς (the Megarians)
ἡ Νισαία (Nisaia)
ἡ Πελοπόννησος (Peloponnese)

- (a) *μάλιστα ... καθεστηκυίας* (lines 3–4): why did the Spartans need the help of the Athenians in particular? [4]
- (b) *δείσαντες ... νεωτερίσωσι* (lines 8–10): what does Thucydides tell us in this section about the attitude of the Spartans to the Athenians? [5]
- (c) *μόνους ... ἔτι* (lines 10–11): what do the Spartans therefore do, and what reason do they give? [2+2]
- (d) Explain the grammar of the following (you may use a translation to explain your answer):
- (i) *Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος* (line 2) [1]
- (ii) *νεωτερίσωσι* (line 10). [2]
- (e) State the tense of the following verbs:
- (i) *ἠλίσκετο* (line 8) [1]
- (ii) *προσδέονται* (line 11). [1]
- (f) From what verbs do the following forms come?
- (i) *ἐπεκαλέσαντο* (line 1) [1]
- (ii) *καθεστηκυίας* (line 4). [1]
- (g) Translate lines 12–22 (*οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ... αὐτοί*). [30]

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

Prose Composition

2 Translate this passage into Greek prose.

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

[50]

You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

At that time, Dareios was encamped on the plain. Many of his generals wanted to advance into the mountains and attack Alexander immediately. But a Macedonian exile, Amyntas, whom Dareios greatly honoured, thought that this would be very foolish. He told Dareios that Alexander's army was very small, and that he would easily defeat it if they fought on the plain. Dareios said that Alexander would not dare to come down from the mountains. But Amyntas, who knew the character of Alexander, said to him, 'This, your majesty, you need not fear: attack him and he will wait for you; wait and he will attack you, and faster indeed than you wish.'

Names

Dareios	ὁ Δάρειος -ου
Alexander	ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος -ου
Macedonian	ὁ Μακεδών Μακεδόνος
Amyntas	ὁ Ἀμύντας -ου

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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
Turn over for the next question

SECTION B: Prescribed Literature

Answer **either** Question 3 (Herodotus) **or** Question 4 (Plato).

3 Read both passages and answer Questions **3(a)** and **3(b)**.

ταῦτα λέγοντος Θεμιστοκλέος αὐτίς ὁ Κορίνθιος Ἀδείμαντος ἐπεφέρετο, σιγᾶν τε κελεύων τῷ μή ἐστι πατρὶς καὶ Εὐρυβιάδην οὐκ ἔων ἐπισηφίζειν ἀπόλι ἀνδρὶ πόλιν γὰρ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα παρεχόμενον ἐκέλευε οὕτω γνώμας συμβάλλεσθαι. ταῦτα δέ οἱ προέφερε, ὅτι ἠλώκεσάν τε καὶ κατείχοντο αἱ Ἀθηναί. τότε δὴ ὁ 5
 Θεμιστοκλέης κεινόν τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλά τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγε, ἑαυτοῖσί τε ἐδήλου λόγῳ ὡς εἶη καὶ πόλις καὶ γῆ μέζων ἢ περ ἐκείνοισι, ἔστ' ἂν διηκόσῃαι νέες σφί ἔωσι πεπληρωμέναι· οὐδαμοὺς γὰρ Ἑλλήνων αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας ἀποκρούσεσθαι. σημαίνων δὲ ταῦτα 10
 τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε ἐς Εὐρυβιάδην, λέγων μᾶλλον ἐπεστραμμένα· Σὺ εἰ μενέεις αὐτοῦ καὶ μένων ἔσεαι ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός· εἰ δὲ μή, ἀνατρέψεις τὴν Ἑλλάδα· τὸ πᾶν γὰρ ἡμῖν τοῦ πολέμου φέρουσι αἱ νέες. ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πείθεο. εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὴ ποιήσης, ἡμεῖς μὲν ὡς ἔχομεν ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς οἰκέτας κομιεύμεθα ἐς Σίριν τὴν ἐν Ἰταλίῃ, ἢ 15
 περ ἡμετέρη τέ ἐστι ἐκ παλαιοῦ ἔτι, καὶ τὰ λόγια λέγει ὑπ' ἡμέων αὐτὴν δεῖν κτισθῆναι· ὑμεῖς δὲ συμμάχων τοιῶνδε μουνωθέντες μεμνήσεσθε τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων.

Herodotus 8. 61–2

(a) How does Herodotus make this passage lively?

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

[25]

ταῦτά τε ἅμα Ξέρξης ἐποίεε καὶ ἔπεμπε ἐς Πέρσας ἀγγελέοντα
 τὴν παρεούσάν σφι συμφορὴν. τούτων δὲ τῶν ἀγγέλων ἔστι
 οὐδὲν ὅ τι θᾶσσον παραγίνεται θνητὸν ἐόν· οὕτω τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι
 ἐξεύρεται τοῦτο. λέγουσι γὰρ ὡς ὁσέων ἂν ἡμερέων ἦ ἡ πᾶσα
 ὁδός, τοσοῦτοι ἵπποι τε καὶ ἄνδρες διεστᾶσι, κατὰ ἡμερησίην ὁδὸν 5
 ἐκάστην ἵππος τε καὶ ἀνὴρ τεταγμένος· τοὺς οὔτε νιφετός, οὐκ
 ὄμβρος, οὐ καῦμα, οὐ νύξ ἔργει μὴ οὐ καταλύσαι τὸν προκείμενον
 αὐτῷ δρόμον τὴν ταχίστην. ὁ μὲν δὴ πρῶτος δραμῶν παραδιδῶι τὰ
 ἐντεταλμένα τῷ δευτέρῳ, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος τῷ τρίτῳ· τὸ δὲ ἐνθεῦτεν
 ἤδη κατ' ἄλλον καὶ ἄλλον διεξέρχεται παραδιδόμενα, κατὰ περ 10
 Ἑλλησι ἢ λαμπαδηφορίῃ τὴν τῷ Ἡφαίστῳ ἐπιτελέουσι. τοῦτο τὸ
 δράμημα τῶν ἵππων καλέουσι Πέρσαι ἀγγαρήιον. ἢ μὲν δὴ πρώτη
 ἐς Σοῦσα ἀγγελίη ἀπικομένη, ὡς ἔχοι Ἀθήνας Ξέρξης, ἔτερψε
 οὕτω δὴ τι Περσέων τοὺς ὑπολειφθέντας ὡς τάς τε ὁδοὺς μυρσίνη 15
 πᾶσας ἐστόρεσαν καὶ ἐθυμίων θυμῆματα καὶ αὐτοὶ ἦσαν ἐν
 θυσίῃσι τε καὶ εὐπαθείῃσι· ἢ δὲ δευτέρῃ σφι ἀγγελίῃ ἐπεσελθοῦσα
 συνέχεε οὕτω ὥστε τοὺς κιθῶνας κατερρήξαντο πάντες, βοή τε
 καὶ οἰμωγῇ ἐχρέωντο ἀπλέτῳ, Μαρδόνιον ἐν αἰτίῃ τιθέντες. οὐκ
 οὕτω δὲ περὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀχθόμενοι ταῦτα οἱ Πέρσαι ἐποίευν ὡς 20
 περὶ αὐτῷ Ξέρξῃ δεμιαίνοντες.

Herodotus 8. 98–9

(b) How does Herodotus maintain the reader's interest in this passage?

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

[25]

Do **not** answer Question 4 if you have already answered Question 3.

4 Read both passages and answer Questions **4(a)** and **4(b)**.

ἦν γάρ ποτε χρόνος ὅτε θεοὶ μὲν ἦσαν, θνητὰ δὲ γένη οὐκ ἦν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ τούτοις χρόνος ἦλθεν εἰμαρμένος γενέσεως, τυποῦσιν αὐτὰ θεοὶ γῆς ἔνδον ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρὸς μείζαντες καὶ τῶν ὅσα πυρὶ καὶ γῆ κεράννυται. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἄγειν αὐτὰ πρὸς φῶς ἔμελλον, προσέταξαν Προμηθεὶ καὶ Ἐπιμηθεὶ κοσμησαί τε καὶ νεῖμαι δυνάμεις ἐκάστοις ὡς πρέπει. Προμηθεὶα δὲ παραιτεῖται Ἐπιμηθεὺς αὐτὸς νεῖμαι, “Νείμαντος δέ μου”, ἔφη, “ἐπίσκεψαι” καὶ οὕτω πείσας νέμει. νέμων δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἰσχὺν ἄνευ τάχους προσῆπτεν, τοὺς δ' ἀσθενεστέρους τάχει ἐκόσμηι· τοὺς δὲ ὥπλιζε, τοῖς δ' ἄοπλον διδούς φύσιν ἄλλην τιν' αὐτοῖς ἐμηχανᾶτο δύναμιν εἰς σωτηρίαν. ἃ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν σμικρότητι ἤμπισχεν, πτηνὸν φυγὴν ἢ κατάγειον οἴκησιν ἔνεμεν· ἃ δὲ ἠῦξε μεγέθει, τῶδε αὐτῶ αὐτὰ ἔσφραζεν· καὶ τᾶλλα οὕτως ἐπανισῶν ἔνεμεν. ταῦτα δὲ ἐμηχανᾶτο εὐλάβειαν ἔχων μὴ τι γένος αἰστωθείη· ἐπειδὴ δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀλληλοφθοριῶν διαφυγὰς ἐπήρκεσε, πρὸς τὰς ἐκ Διὸς ὥρας εὐμάρειαν ἐμηχανᾶτο ἀμφιεννὺς αὐτὰ πυκναῖς τε θριξίν καὶ στερεοῖς δέρμασιν, ἱκανοῖς μὲν ἀμῦναι χεμῶνα, δυνατοῖς δὲ καὶ καύματα, καὶ εἰς εὐνάς ἰοῦσιν ὅπως ὑπάρχοι τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα στρωμνὴ οἰκεία τε καὶ αὐτοφυῆς ἐκάστω· καὶ ὑποδῶν τὰ μὲν ὀπλαῖς, τὰ δὲ δέρμασιν στερεοῖς καὶ ἀναίμοις.

Plato *Protagoras* 320c8–321b2

(a) In what ways is this opening section of Protagoras' speech striking and interesting?

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

[25]

ὅτι μὲν οὖν πάντ' ἄνδρα εἰκότως ἀποδέχονται περὶ ταύτης τῆς ἀρετῆς
 σύμβουλον διὰ τὸ ἡγεῖσθαι παντὶ μετεῖναι αὐτῆς, ταῦτα λέγω· ὅτι
 δὲ αὐτὴν οὐ φύσει ἡγοῦνται εἶναι οὐδ' ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, ἀλλὰ
 διδακτόν τε καὶ ἐξ ἐπιμελείας παραγίγνεσθαι ᾧ ἂν παραγίγνηται,
 τοῦτό σοι μετὰ τοῦτο πειράσομαι ἀποδείξαι. ὅσα γὰρ ἡγοῦνται 5
 ἀλλήλους κακὰ ἔχειν ἄνθρωποι φύσει ἢ τύχῃ, οὐδεὶς θυμοῦται οὐδὲ
 νοθετεῖ οὐδὲ διδάσκει οὐδὲ κολάζει τοὺς ταῦτα ἔχοντας, ἵνα μὴ
 τοιοῦτοι ᾦσιν, ἀλλ' ἐλέουσιν· οἷον τοὺς αἰσχροὺς ἢ μικροὺς ἢ
 ἀσθενεῖς τίς οὕτως ἀνόητος ὥστε τι τούτων ἐπιχειρεῖν ποιεῖν; ταῦτα 10
 μὲν γὰρ οἶμαι ἴσασι· ὅτι φύσει τε καὶ τύχῃ τοῖς ἄνθρωποις γίγνεται,
 τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰναντία τούτοις· ὅσα δὲ ἐξ ἐπιμελείας καὶ ἀσκήσεως
 καὶ διδαχῆς οἴονται γίγνεσθαι ἀγαθὰ ἀνθρώποις, ἐάν τις ταῦτα
 μὴ ἔχῃ, ἀλλὰ τὰναντία τούτων κακὰ, ἐπὶ τούτοις που οἴ τε θυμοὶ
 γίνονται καὶ αἱ κολάσεις καὶ αἱ νοθετήσεις. ὧν ἔστιν ἓν καὶ ἡ 15
 ἀδικία καὶ ἡ ἀσέβεια καὶ συλλήβδην πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον τῆς πολιτικῆς
 ἀρετῆς· ἔνθα δὴ πᾶς παντὶ θυμοῦται καὶ νοθετεῖ, δῆλον ὅτι ὡς ἐξ
 ἐπιμελείας καὶ μαθήσεως κτητῆς οὔσης.

Plato *Protagoras* 323c3–324a3

- (b) What is Protagoras arguing here, and how does the language help to clarify and reinforce his argument?

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

[25]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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