



ADVANCED GCE

CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK

Unit G3: Classical Greek Verse

F373

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Wednesday 16 June 2010
Morning**

Duration: 2 hours



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 **one** question from Section A and **all** of 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.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A: Prescribed Literature

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

1 Read both passages and answer the questions.

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ

κᾶπειτ' ἀνοιδῆσάν τε καὶ πέριξ ἀφρόν
 πολὺν καχλάζον ποντίῳ φυσήματι
 χωρεῖ πρὸς ἀκτὰς οὐ τέθριππος ἦν ὄχος.
 αὐτῷ δὲ σὺν κλύδωνι καὶ τρικυμία
 κῦμ' ἐξέθηκε ταῦρον, ἄγριον τέρας· 5
 οὐ πάσα μὲν χθὼν φθέγματος πληρουμένη
 φρικῶδες ἀντεφθέγγετ', εἰσορώσι δὲ
 κρεῖσσον θέαμα δεργμάτων ἐφαίνετο.
 εὐθύς δὲ πῶλοις δεινὸς ἐμπίπτει φόβος·
 καὶ δεσπότης μὲν ἵππικοῖσιν ἤθεσιν 10
 πολὺς ξυνοικῶν ἤρπασ' ἠνίας χεροῖν,
 ἔλκει δὲ κώπην ὥστε ναυβάτης ἀνήρ,
 ἱμάσιν ἐς τοῦπισθεν ἀρτήσας δέμας·
 αἱ δ' ἐνδακοῦσαι στόμια πυριγενῆ γνάθοις
 βία φέρουσιν, οὔτε ναυκλήρου χερὸς 15
 οὔθ' ἵπποδέσμων οὔτε κολλητῶν ὄχων
 μεταστρέφουσαι. κεῖ μὲν ἐς τὰ μαλθακὰ
 γαίας ἔχων οἶακας εὐθύνοιο δρόμον,
 προφαίνεται' ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν, ὥστ' ἀναστρέφειν,
 ταῦρος, φόβῳ τέτρωρον ἐκμαίνων ὄχον· 20
 εἰ δ' ἐς πέτρας φέροντο μαργώσαι φρένας,
 σιγῇ πελάζων ἀντυγι ξυνείπετο,
 ἐς τοῦθ' ἕως ἔσφηλε κἀνεχαίτισεν,
 ἀψίδα πέτρῳ προσβαλὼν ὀχήματος.
 σύμφυρτα δ' ἦν ἅπαντα· σύριγγές τ' ἄνω 25
 τροχῶν ἐπήδων ἀξόνων τ' ἐνήλατα,
 αὐτὸς δ' ὁ τλήμων ἠνίαισιν ἐμπλακεῖς
 δεσμὸν δυσεξέλικτον ἔλκεται δεθείς,
 σποδοῦμενος μὲν πρὸς πέτραις φίλον κἀρα
 θραύων τε σάρκας, δεινὰ δ' ἐξαυδῶν κλύειν· 30
 Στῆτ', ὦ φάτναισι ταῖς ἐμαῖς τεθραμμένοι,
 μή μ' ἐξαλείψητ'· ὦ πατρὸς τάλαιν' ἀρά·
 τίς ἀνδρ' ἄριστον βούλεται σῶσαι παρών;

Euripides, *Hippolytus* 1210–1242

(a) In what ways does Euripides invest this speech with drama, horror and pathos?

[25]

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

ΙΠΠΟΛΥΤΟΣ

ὦ Ζεῦ, τί δὴ κίβδηλον ἀνθρώποις κακὸν
 γυναικας ἐς φῶς ἡλίου κατώκισας;
 εἰ γὰρ βρότειον ἤθελες σπείραι γένος,
 οὐκ ἐκ γυναικῶν χρῆν παρασχέσθαι τόδε,
 ἀλλ' ἀντιθέντας σοῖσιν ἐν ναοῖς βροτοῦς 5
 ἢ χαλκὸν ἢ σίδηρον ἢ χρυσοῦ βάρος
 παίδων πρίασθαι σπέρμα τοῦ τιμήματος,
 τῆς ἀξίας ἕκαστον, ἐν δὲ δώμασιν
 ναίειν ἐλευθέροισι θηλειῶν ἄτερ.
 [νῦν δ' ἐς δόμους μὲν πρῶτον ἄξεσθαι κακὸν 10
 μέλλοντες ὄλβον δωμάτων ἐκτίνομεν.]
 τούτῳ δὲ δῆλον ὡς γυνή κακὸν μέγα·
 προσθεῖς γὰρ ὁ σπείρας τε καὶ θρέψας πατήρ
 φερνὰς ἀπόκισ', ὡς ἀπαλλαχθῆ κακοῦ.
 ὁ δ' αὖ λαβὼν ἀτηρὸν ἐς δόμους φυτὸν 15
 γέγηθε κόσμον προστιθεῖς ἀγάλματι
 καλὸν κακίστῳ καὶ πέπλοισιν ἐκπονεῖ
 δύστηνος, ὄλβον δωμάτων ὑπεξελών.
 [ἔχει δ' ἀνάγκην· ὥστε κηδεύσας καλῶς
 γαμβροῖσι χαίρων σώζεται πικρὸν λέχος,
 ἢ χρηστὰ λέκτρα πενθεροῦς δ' ἀνωφελεῖς 20
 λαβὼν πιέζει τὰγαθῶ τὸ δυστυχές.]
 ῥᾶστον δ' ὅτῳ τὸ μηδέν· ἀλλ' ἀνωφελῆς
 εὐηθία κατ' οἶκον ἴδρυται γυνή.
 σοφὴν δὲ μισῶ· μὴ γὰρ ἐν γ' ἐμοῖς δόμοις 25
 εἴη φρονοῦσα πλείον' ἢ γυναικα χρή.

Euripides, *Hippolytus* 616–641

- (b) 'Neither sex emerges from the *Hippolytus* with very much credit.' Judging from the above passage and from the remainder of the play, does Euripides give us much to admire in any of his characters? [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 passages and answer the questions.

ΜΝΗΣΙΛΟΧΟΣ (also known as ΚΗΔΕΣΤΗΣ) ΑΓΑΘΩΝ

Μν. ὡς ἦδὺ τὸ μέλος ὦ πότνια Γεγετυλλίδες
καὶ θηλυδριῶδες καὶ κατεγλωττισμένον
καὶ μανδαλωτόν, ὥστ' ἐμοῦ γ' ἀκρωμένον
ὑπὸ τὴν ἔδραν αὐτὴν ὑπῆλθε γάργαλος.
καί σ' ὦ νεανίσχ' ἦτις εἶ, κατ' Αἰσχύλον 5
ἐκ τῆς Λυκουργείας ἐρέσθαι βούλομαι.
ποδαπὸς ὁ γύννης; τίς πάτρα; τίς ἢ στολή;
τίς ἢ τάραξις τοῦ βίου; τί βάρβιτος
λαλεῖ κροκωτῶ; τί δὲ λύρα κεκρυφάλω;
τί λήκυθος καὶ στρόφιον; ὡς οὐ ξύμφοραν. 10
τίς δαὶ κατρόπτου καὶ ξίφους κοινωνία;
σὺ δ' αὐτὸς ὦ παιῖ, πότερον ὡς ἀνὴρ τρέφει;
καὶ ποῦ πέος; ποῦ χλαῖνα; ποῦ Λακωνικαί;
ἀλλ' ὡς γυνὴ δῆτ' εἶτα ποῦ τὰ τιτθία;
τί φῆς; τί σιγᾶς; ἀλλὰ δῆτ' ἐκ τοῦ μέλους 15
ζητῶ σ', ἐπειδὴ γ' αὐτὸς οὐ βούλει φράσαι;
Αγ. ὦ πρέσβυ πρέσβυ, τοῦ φθόνου μὲν τὸν ψόγον
ἤκουσα, τὴν δ' ἄλγησιν οὐ παρεσχόμην·
ἐγὼ δὲ τὴν ἐσθῆθ' ἅμα γνώμη φορῶ.
χρὴ γὰρ ποιητὴν ἄνδρα πρὸς τὰ δράματα 20
ἂ δεῖ ποιεῖν πρὸς ταῦτα τοὺς τρόπους ἔχειν.
αὐτίκα γυναικεῖ' ἦν ποιῆ τις δράματα,
μετουσίαν δεῖ τῶν τρόπων τὸ σῶμ' ἔχειν.
Μν. οὐκοῦν κελητίζεις, ὅταν Φαίδραν ποιῆς;
Αγ. ἀνδρεῖα δ' ἦν ποιῆ τις, ἐν τῷ σώματι 25
ἐνεσθ' ὑπάρχον τοῦθ'. ἂ δ' οὐ κεκτήμεθα,
μίμησις ἦδη ταῦτα συνθηρεύεται.
Μν. ὅταν σατύρους τοίνυν ποιῆς, καλεῖν ἐμέ,
ἵνα συμποιῶ σοῦπισθεν ἐστυκῶς ἐγώ.

Aristophanes, *Thesmophoriazusae* 130–158

(a) In what ways does Aristophanes make this scene humorous and entertaining? [25]

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

ΜΝΗΣΙΛΟΧΟΣ (also known as ΚΗΔΕΣΤΗΣ)

Μν. τὸ μὲν ᾧ γυναῖκες ὀξυθυμείσθαι σφόδρα
 Εὐριπίδῃ, τοιαῦτ' ἀκούσας κακά,
 οὐ θαυμάσιόν ἐστ', οὐδ' ἐπιζεῖν τὴν χολήν.
 καὐτὴ γὰρ ἔγωγ', οὕτως ὀναίμην τῶν τέκνων,
 μισῶ τὸν ἄνδρ' ἐκείνον, εἰ μὴ μαίνομαι. 5
 ὅμως δ' ἐν ἀλλήλαισι χρὴ δοῦναι λόγον·
 αὐταὶ γὰρ ἐσμεν, κοῦδεμί' ἔκφορος λόγου.
 τί ταῦτ' ἔχουσαι 'κείνον αἰτιώμεθα
 βαρέως τε φέρομεν, εἰ δὴ ἡμῶν ἢ τρία
 κακὰ ξυνειδῶς εἶπε δρώσας μυρία; 10
 ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτὴ πρῶτον, ἵνα μὴ ἄλλην λέγω,
 ξύνοιδ' ἐμαυτῇ πολλά <δειν'> ἐκείνο δ' οὐδὲν
 δεινότατον, ὅτε νύμφη μὲν ἦν τρεῖς ἡμέρας,
 ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ παρ' ἐμοὶ καθηῦδεν· ἦν δέ μοι φίλος,
 ὅσπερ με διεκόρησεν οὕσαν ἐπτέτιν. 15
 οὗτος πόθῳ μου 'κνευεν ἐλθὼν τὴν θύραν·
 κᾶτ' εὐθὺς ἔγνω· εἶτα καταβαίνω λάθρα.
 ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ ἐρωτᾷ 'ποῖ σὺ καταβαίνεις'; 'ὅποι;
 στρόφος μ' ἔχει τὴν γαστέρ' ὄνερ κώδύνη·
 ἐς τὸν κοπρῶν' οὐδὲν ἔρχομαι.' 'βάδιζέ νυν' 20
 κᾶθ' ὁ μὲν ἔτριβε κεδρίδας ἄνηθον σφάκον·
 ἐγὼ δὲ καταχέασα τοῦ στροφέως ὕδωρ
 ἐξῆλθον ὡς τὸν μοιχόν· εἶτ' ἠρειδόμην
 παρὰ τὸν Ἀγυιᾶ κύβδ' ἐχομένη τῆς δάφνης.

Aristophanes, *Thesmophoriazusae* 466–489

- (b) 'It is hard to tell when reading *Thesmophoriazusae* whether the men or the women are the main targets of Aristophanes' humour.' Judging from the above passage and from the remainder of the play, do you agree? [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.

Odysseus and Neoptolemos have come to the island of Lemnos in order to bring Philoctetes and his bow and arrows to Troy. It has been prophesied that the Greeks will only be able to capture Troy with these weapons. However, Philoctetes was previously abandoned on this island by his fellow Greeks with an agonising injury, and he is not likely to give Odysseus and Neoptolemos a warm welcome.

NE. I prefer, Lord Odysseus, to fail honourably than to triumph dishonourably.

OD. When I was your age I had a slow tongue and a ready hand, but I have since learnt from experience that the tongue is more powerful than force.

NE. Then are you telling me to lie?

Οδ. λέγω σ' ἐγὼ δόλω¹ Φιλοκτήτην λαβεῖν.

Νε. τί δ' ἐν δόλω¹ δεῖ μᾶλλον ἢ πείσαντ' ἄγειν;

Οδ. οὐ μὴ πίθηται· πρὸς βίαν δ' οὐκ ἂν λάβοις.

Νε. οὐκ αἰσχροὺν ἡγήθη δῆτα τὰ ψευδῆ λέγειν;

Οδ. οὐκ, εἰ τὸ σωθῆναί γε τὸ ψεῦδος φέρει.

5

Νε. πῶς οὖν βλέπων τις ταῦτα τολμήσει λακεῖν²;

Οδ. ὅταν τι δρᾶς ἐς κέρδος³, οὐκ ὀκνεῖν⁴ πρέπει.

Νε. κέρδος³ δ' ἐμοὶ τί τοῦτον ἐς Τροίαν μολεῖν;

Οδ. αἰρεῖ τὰ τόξα ταῦτα τὴν Τροίαν μόνα.

Νε. οὐκ ἄρ' ὁ πέρσων⁵, ὡς ἐφάσκειτ', εἴμ' ἐγώ;

10

Οδ. οὐτ' ἂν σὺ κείνων χωρὶς⁶ οὐτ' ἐκεῖνα σοῦ.

Νε. θηρατέ⁷ οὖν γίγνοιτ' ἂν, εἴπερ ᾧδ' ἔχει.

Οδ. ὡς τοῦτό γ' ἔρξας⁸ δύο φέρη δωρήματα.

Νε. ποίω; μαθὼν γὰρ οὐκ ἂν ἀρνοίμην⁹ τὸ δρᾶν.

Οδ. σοφός τ' ἂν αὐτὸς κάγαθὸς κεκλή¹⁰ ἄμα.

15

Νε. ἴτω· ποήσω, πᾶσαν αἰσχύνην ἀφείς.

Οδ. ἦ μνημονεύεις οὖν ἅ σοι παρήνεσα;

17

Νε. σάφ' ἴσθ', ἐπέπερ εἰσάπαξ συνήνεσα.

18

Sophocles, *Philoctetes* 101–103, 108–122

¹ δόλος, -ου (m)

a trick

² λακεῖν

(here) to speak

³ κέρδος, -ους (n)

gain

⁴ ὀκνεῖω

I hesitate

⁵ πέρθω

I destroy

⁶ χωρὶς + genitive

without

⁷ θηράω

(here) I get possession of

⁸ ἔρδω

I do

⁹ ἀρνεόμαι

I refuse

¹⁰ κεκλή'

from καλέω

(a) Translate lines 1–9 (λέγω ... μόνα) into English.

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

[30]

(b) (i) In line 10 (οὐκ ἄρ'... ἐγώ), Neoptolemos shows surprise at Odysseus' previous statement: what is it that surprises him? [2]

(ii) How does Odysseus reply to Neoptolemos' remark? [2]

(c) What is the reaction of Neoptolemos in line 12 (θηρατέ' ... ἔχει)? [2]

(d) ὡς τοῦτό ... κεκλή' ἄμα (lines 13–15): what does Odysseus say to persuade Neoptolemos in these lines, and how does the language he uses reinforce what he says? [6]

(e) Lines 16–18 (ἴτω ... συνήνεσα): Neoptolemos agrees. Show how the language conveys his confidence and determination. [4]

(f) Write out the Greek of lines 17–18 and scan these lines (ἦ μνημονεύεις ... συνήνεσα). [4]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations, is given to all schools that receive assessment material and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.