



**ADVANCED GCE**  
**CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK**  
Classical Greek Prose

**F374**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Monday 21 June 2010**  
**Afternoon**

**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 **one** question from 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.

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

**Section A: Prescribed Literature**

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

**1** Read both passages and answer the questions.

Καὶ ὁ Θρασύμαχος πολλάκις μὲν καὶ διαλεγόμενων ἡμῶν μεταξὺ ὄρμα ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι τοῦ λόγου, ἔπειτα ὑπὸ τῶν παρακαθημένων διεκωλύετο βουλομένων διακοῦσαι τὸν λόγον· ὡς δὲ διεπαυσάμεθα καὶ ἐγὼ ταῦτ' εἶπον, οὐκέτι ἡσυχίαν ἦγεν, ἀλλὰ συστρέψας ἑαυτὸν ὥσπερ θηρίον ἤκεν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ὡς διαρπασόμενος. καὶ ἐγὼ τε καὶ ὁ Πολέμαρχος δείσαντες διεπτοήθημεν· ὁ δ' εἰς τὸ μέσον φθεγξάμενος, Τίς, ἔφη, ὑμᾶς πάλαι φλυαρία ἔχει, ὦ Σώκρατες; καὶ τί εὐηθίζεσθε πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὑποκατακλιόμενοι ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς; ἀλλ' εἴπερ ὡς ἀληθῶς βούλει εἰδέναι τὸ δίκαιον ὅτι ἐστί, μὴ μόνον ἐρώτα μῆδὲ φιλοτιμοῦ ἐλέγχων ἐπειδάν τις τι ἀποκρίνηται, ἐγνωκῶς τοῦτο, ὅτι ῥᾶον ἐρωτᾶν ἢ ἀποκρίνεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπόκριναί καὶ εἰπὲ τί φῆς εἶναι τὸ δίκαιον. καὶ ὅπως μοι μὴ ἐρεῖς ὅτι τὸ δέον ἐστὶν μῆδ' ὅτι τὸ ὠφέλιμον μῆδ' ὅτι τὸ λυσιτελοῦν μῆδ' ὅτι τὸ κερδαλέον μῆδ' ὅτι τὸ συμφέρον, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς μοι καὶ ἀκριβῶς λέγε ὅτι ἂν λέγῃς· ὡς ἐγὼ οὐκ ἀποδέξομαι ἐὰν ὕθλους τοιούτους λέγῃς.

Plato, *Republic* 1.336b1–336d4

**(a)** What impression is conveyed here of Thrasymachus, and how is it conveyed? **[25]**

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

Οὐκ ἄρα, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἰατρικὴ ἰατρικῆ τὸ συμφέρον σκοπεῖ ἀλλὰ σῶματι.

Ναί, ἔφη.

Οὐδὲ ἵππικὴ ἵππικῆ ἀλλ' ἵπποις· οὐδὲ ἄλλη τέχνη οὐδεμία ἐαυτῆ, οὐδὲ γὰρ προσδεῖται, ἀλλ' ἐκείνῳ οὗ τέχνη ἐστίν.

Φαίνεται, ἔφη, οὕτως.

Ἄλλὰ μὴν, ὦ Θρασύμαχε, ἄρχουσί γε αἱ τέχναι καὶ κρατοῦσιν ἐκείνου οὐπὲρ εἰσιν τέχναι.

Συνεχώρησεν ἐνταῦθα καὶ μάλα μόγισ.

Οὐκ ἄρα ἐπιστήμη γε οὐδεμία τὸ τοῦ κρείττονος συμφέρον σκοπεῖ οὐδ' ἐπιτάττει, ἀλλὰ τὸ τοῦ ἥττονός τε καὶ ἀρχομένου ὑπὸ ἐαυτῆς.

Συνωμολόγησε μὲν καὶ ταῦτα τελευτῶν, ἐπεχείρει δὲ περὶ αὐτὰ μάχεσθαι ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὠμολόγησεν, Ἄλλο τι οὖν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, οὐδὲ ἰατρὸς οὐδεὶς, καθ' ὅσον ἰατρός, τὸ τῷ ἰατρῷ συμφέρον σκοπεῖ οὐδ' ἐπιτάττει, ἀλλὰ τὸ τῷ κάμνοντι; ὠμολόγηται γὰρ ὁ ἀκριβῆς ἰατρὸς σωμάτων εἶναι ἄρχων ἀλλ' οὐ χρηματιστής. ἢ οὐχ ὠμολόγηται;

Συνέφη.

Οὐκοῦν καὶ ὁ κυβερνήτης ὁ ἀκριβῆς ναυτῶν εἶναι ἄρχων ἀλλ' οὐ ναύτης;

Ἵμολόγηται.

Οὐκ ἄρα ὅ γε τοιοῦτος κυβερνήτης τε καὶ ἄρχων τὸ τῷ κυβερνήτῃ συμφέρον σκέψεται τε καὶ προστάξει, ἀλλὰ τὸ τῷ ναύτῃ τε καὶ ἀρχομένῳ.

Συνέφησε μόγισ.

Οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὦ Θρασύμαχε, οὐδὲ ἄλλος οὐδεὶς ἐν οὐδεμίᾳ ἀρχῇ, καθ' ὅσον ἄρχων ἐστίν, τὸ αὐτῷ συμφέρον σκοπεῖ οὐδ' ἐπιτάττει, ἀλλὰ τὸ τῷ ἀρχομένῳ καὶ ᾧ ἂν αὐτὸς δημιουργῆ, καὶ πρὸς ἐκεῖνο βλέπων καὶ τὸ ἐκείνῳ συμφέρον καὶ πρέπον, καὶ λέγει ἃ λέγει καὶ ποιεῖ ἃ ποιεῖ ἅπαντα.

Plato, *Republic* 1.342c1–342e11

(b) What is Socrates arguing here, and how does Plato's language clarify the argument? [25]

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

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

**2** Read both passages and answer the questions.

Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐπειδὴ ἐδόκει τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ τῷ Δημοσθένει ἰκανῶς παρεσκευάσθαι, καὶ ἡ ἀνάστασις ἤδη τοῦ στρατεύματος τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐγίγνετο. δεινὸν οὖν ἦν οὐ καθ' ἓν μόνον τῶν πραγμάτων, ὅτι τὰς τε ναῦς ἀπολωλεκότες πάσας ἀπεχώρουν καὶ ἀντὶ μεγάλης ἐλπίδος καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἡ πόλις κινδυνεύοντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπολείψει τοῦ στρατοπέδου ξυνέβαινε τῇ τε ὄψει ἐκάστῳ ἀλγεινὰ καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ αἰσθέσθαι. τῶν τε γὰρ νεκρῶν ἀτάφων ὄντων, ὁπότε τις ἴδοι τινὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων κείμενον, ἐς λύπην μετὰ φόβου καθίστατο, καὶ οἱ ζῶντες καταλειπόμενοι τραυματῖαι τε καὶ ἀσθενεῖς πολὺ τῶν τεθνεώτων τοῖς ζῶσι λυπηρότεροι ἦσαν καὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων ἀθλιώτεροι. πρὸς γὰρ ἀντιβολίαν καὶ ὀλοφυρμὸν τραπόμενοι ἐς ἀπορίαν καθίστασαν, ἀγειν τε σφᾶς ἀξιοῦντες καὶ ἕνα ἕκαστον ἐπιβοώμενοι, εἴ τινὰ πού τις ἴδοι ἢ ἐταίρων ἢ οἰκείων, τῶν τε ξυσκήνων ἤδη ἀπιόντων ἐκκρεμαννύμενοι καὶ ἐπακολουθοῦντες ἐς ὅσον δύναιντο, εἴ τῳ δὲ προλίποι ἢ ῥώμῃ καὶ τὸ σῶμα, οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπιθειαςμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς ὑπολειπόμενοι, ὥστε δάκρυσι πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα πλησθὲν καὶ ἀπορία τοιαύτη μὴ ῥαδίως ἀφορμᾶσθαι, καίπερ ἐκ πολεμίας τε καὶ μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα τὰ μὲν πεπονθότας ἤδη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τῶν ἐν ἀφανεῖ δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσιν.

Thucydides 7. 75.1–75.4

- (a) Show how Thucydides here gives an effective description of the dire state of the Athenian army. [25]

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

“καὶ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς νῦν τὰ τε ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐλπίζειν ἡπιώτερα ἔξειν (οἴκτου γὰρ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἀξιώτεροι ἤδη ἐσμὲν ἢ φθόνου), καὶ ὁρῶντες ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς οἷοι ὀπλίται ἅμα καὶ ὅσοι ξυντεταγμένοι χωρεῖτε μὴ καταπέπληχθε ἄγαν, λογίζεσθε δὲ ὅτι αὐτοὶ τε πόλις εὐθύς ἐστε ὅποι ἂν καθέζησθε καὶ ἄλλη οὐδεμία ὑμᾶς τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ οὔτ’ ἂν ἐπιόντας δέξαιτο ῥαδίως οὔτ’ ἂν ἰδρυθέντας που ἐξαναστήσειεν. τὴν δὲ πορείαν ὥστ’ ἀσφαλῆ καὶ εὐτακτον εἶναι αὐτοὶ φυλάξατε, μὴ ἄλλο τι ἡγησάμενος ἕκαστος ἢ ἐν ᾧ ἂν ἀναγκασθῆ χωρίῳ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο καὶ πατρίδα καὶ τεῖχος κρατήσας ἔξειν. σπουδῆ δὲ ὁμοίως καὶ νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν ἔσται τῆς ὁδοῦ· τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια βραχέα ἔχομεν, καὶ ἦν ἀντιλαβόμεθά του φιλίου χωρίου τῶν Σικελῶν (οὔτοι γὰρ ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ Συρακοσίων δέος ἔτι βέβαιοι εἰσίν), ἤδη νομίζετε ἐν τῷ ἐχυρῷ εἶναι. προπέμπεται δ’ ὡς αὐτούς, καὶ ἀπαντᾶν εἰρημένον καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν. τό τε ξύμπαν γνῶτε, ᾧ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἀναγκαῖόν τε ὄν ὑμῖν ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς γίγνεσθαι ὡς μὴ ὄντος χωρίου ἐγγὺς ὅποι ἂν μαλακισθέντες σωθείητε καί, ἦν νῦν διαφύγητε τοὺς πολεμίους, οἳ τε ἄλλοι τευξόμενοι ὦν ἐπιθυμεῖτε που ἐπιδεῖν καὶ οἳ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν μεγάλην δύναμιν τῆς πόλεως καίπερ πεπτωκυῖαν ἐπανορθώσοντες· ἄνδρες γὰρ πόλις, καὶ οὐ τεῖχη οὐδὲ νῆες ἀνδρῶν κεναί.”

Thucydides 7.77.4–77.7

(b) How does Thucydides here give force to what Nicias says?

[25]

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

[Section A Total: 50 marks]

## Section B: Language

Answer **either** Question 3 or Question 4.

## Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

3 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

*Agesilaos has been commander-in-chief of the Greek forces in Asia, but returns home to lead Sparta to victory over Thebes, behaving chivalrously towards his enemies.*

Agesilaos met the Thebans head on; when the armies came together, for a long time they drove against each other with their shields, men fought and killed, and were killed. And there was no shouting, but only the sound of the rage of battle.

τέλος δὲ τῶν Θηβαίων οἱ μὲν φεύγουσι πρὸς τὰ ὄρη, πολλοὶ δ' ἀποχωροῦντες ἀπέθανον. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ μὲν νίκη σὺν Ἀγησιλάῳ ἐγένετο, τετρωμένος δ' αὐτὸς προσηνέχθη πρὸς τὴν φάλαγγα, προσελάσαντες τινες τῶν ἰπέων λέγουσιν αὐτῷ ὅτι τῶν πολεμίων ὀγδοήκοντα σὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ εἰσι, καὶ ἠρώτων τί χρὴ ποιεῖν. ὁ δέ, καίπερ πολλὰ τραύματα ἔχων πάντοσε καὶ παντοίοις ὅπλοις, ὅμως οὐκ ἐπελάθετο τοῦ θείου, ἀλλ' ἔαν τε ἀπιέναι ὅποι βούλοιντο ἐκέλευσε καὶ ἀδικεῖν οὐκ εἶα, καὶ προπέμψαι<sup>1</sup> ἐπέταξε τοὺς ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἰππεῖς ἕως ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ ἐγένοντο. 5

ἐπεὶ γε μὴν ἐπαύσατο ἡ μάχη, παρῆν δὴ θεάσασθαι ἔνθα συνέπεσον ἀλλήλοις τὴν μὲν γῆν αἵματι πεφυρμένην<sup>2</sup>, νεκροὺς δὲ κειμένους φιλίουσ καὶ πολεμίουσ μετ' ἀλλήλων, ἀσπίδας δὲ διατεθρυμμένας<sup>3</sup>, δόρατα συντεθραυσμένα<sup>4</sup>, ἐγχειρίδια<sup>5</sup> γυμνὰ κολεῶν<sup>6</sup>, τὰ μὲν χαμαί, τὰ δ' ἐν σώματι, τὰ δ' ἔτι μετὰ χεῖρας. τότε μὲν οὖν συνελκύσαντες τοὺς τῶν πολεμίων νεκροὺς ἐδειπνοποίησαντο καὶ ἐκοιμήθησαν. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἔπεμψαν κήρυκα, ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς νεκροὺς αἰτοῦντες θάψαι. καὶ οὕτως δὴ αἱ τε σπονδαὶ γίνονται καὶ ὁ Ἀγησίλαος οἴκαδε ἀπεχώρει, ἐλόμενος ἀντὶ τοῦ μέγιστος εἶναι ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ οἴκοι τὰ νόμιμα<sup>7</sup> μὲν ἄρχειν, τὰ νόμιμα δὲ ἄρχεσθαι. 15

Xenophon, *Agesilaos* 2. 12–16 (with omissions)

## Words

<sup>1</sup> προπέμπω	I escort
<sup>2</sup> φύρω	I stain
<sup>3</sup> διαθρύπτω	I break
<sup>4</sup> συνθραύω	I shatter
<sup>5</sup> τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον	dagger
<sup>6</sup> τὸ κολεόν	sheath
<sup>7</sup> τὰ νόμιμα	in accordance with tradition

- (a) Translate lines 1–8. [30]
- (b) In lines 9–12 (*ἐπεὶ γε ... χεῖρας*) how does Xenophon create a vivid picture of the battlefield after the fighting is over? You should make **three** points, and refer closely to the Greek in your answer. [6]
- (c) Translate these words, making clear the significance of the prefixes:
- (i) *συνελκύσαντες* (line 13) [2]
- (ii) *ὑποσπόνδους* (line 14) [2]
- (d) From what verbs do the following parts come:
- (i) *παρήν* (line 9) [1]
- (ii) *συνέπεσον* (line 9) [1]
- (iii) *θάψαι* (line 15) [1]
- (iv) *ἐλόμενος* (line 16)? [1]
- (e) *καὶ οὕτως ... ἄρχεσθαι* (lines 15–17):
- (i) What **two** things happen in lines 15–16 (*καὶ οὕτως ... ἀπεχώρει*)? [2]
- (ii) What choice has Agesilaos had to make? [2]
- (iii) *τὰ νόμιμα ... ἄρχεσθαι* (line 17): How does Xenophon achieve balance and contrast here? [2]
- [50]

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

### Prose Composition

- 4 Translate the following passage into Greek prose. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.** You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

The Thracian ordered Timokleia to tell him where she had hidden her possessions. She led him into the garden<sup>1</sup> and showed him a well<sup>2</sup>, saying that she threw them into it when the city was being besieged. As the Thracian looked into the well, she pushed<sup>3</sup> him into it and threw stones on to him so that he could not get out. When the other Thracians realised this, they seized her and took her to Alexander. He asked her who she was, and she said that she was the sister of Theagenes who fought against his father and died for Greece. Alexander admired her words and what she did, and ordered her to be set free with her children.

#### Names

Thracian	ὁ Θραῦξ, τοῦ Θρακός
Timokleia	ἡ Τιμοκλεία
Alexander	ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος
Theagenes	ὁ Θεαγένης, τοῦ Θεαγένους

#### Words

<sup>1</sup> garden	ὁ κήπος
<sup>2</sup> well	τὸ φρέαρ, τοῦ φρέατος
<sup>3</sup> I push	ᾠθέω Aor. ἔωσα

[50]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]

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