

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## Tuesday 14 June 2016 – Morning

### ADVANCED GCE CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK

F373/01 Classical Greek Verse

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 **all** of 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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Marks will be awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer in Section B.

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

### SECTION A – Language

#### Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

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

*The Greeks have captured Troy. Andromache, widow of Hector and mother of Astyanax, has been chosen by the Greek Neoptolemos to be his slave/wife. In this passage Hecuba, mother of Hector, advises Andromache not to defy their conquerors. Then the Greek herald Talthibius arrives with bad news.*

ΕΚΑΒΗ ΤΑΛΘΥΒΙΟΣ ΑΝΔΡΟΜΑΧΗ

EK. I also, having suffered many misfortunes, am mute ...  
for the wave of misery which the gods have sent overwhelms me.

ἀλλ', ὦ φίλη παῖ, τὰς μὲν Ἑκτορος τύχας  
ἔασον<sup>1</sup>. οὐ μὴ<sup>2</sup> δάκρυά νιν σώση<sup>2</sup> τὰ σά.  
τίμα δὲ τὸν παρόντα δεσπότην σέθεν.  
κἂν δρᾶς τὰδ', ἐς τὸ κοινὸν<sup>3</sup> εὐφρανεῖς<sup>4</sup> φίλους  
καὶ παῖδα τόνδε παιδὸς ἐκθρέψειας ἂν  
Τροία μέγιστον ὠφέλημ', ἴν' οἱ ποτε  
ἐκ σοῦ γενόμενοι παῖδες Ἴλιον πάλιν  
κατοικήσειαν<sup>5</sup>, καὶ πόλις γένοιτ' ἔτι.

τίν' αὖ δέδορκα τόνδ' Ἀχαιϊκὸν λάτρην<sup>6</sup>  
στείχοντα καινῶν ἄγγελον βουλευμάτων;

TA. Φρυγῶν ἀρίστου πρὶν ποθ' Ἑκτορος δάμαρ,  
μή με στυγήσης· οὐχ ἑκῶν γὰρ ἀγγελῶ.  
Δαναῶν δὲ κοινὰ Πελοπιδῶν τ' ἀγγέλματα ...

AN. τί δ' ἔστιν; ὡς μοι φροϊμίων<sup>7</sup> ἄρχη κακῶν.

TA. οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως σοι ῥαδίως εἶπω τάδε.

AN. ἐπήνεσ' αἰδῶ, πλὴν ἔὰν λέγῃς καλά.

TA. κτενοῦσι σὸν παῖδ', ὡς πύθη κακὸν μέγα.

AN. οἴμοι, γάμων τόδ' ὡς κλύω μεῖζον κακόν.

TA. νικᾷ δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐν Πανέλλησιν λέγων ...

AN. αἰαῖ μάλ'· οὐ γὰρ μέτρια πάσχομεν κακά.

TA. ... λέξας ἀρίστου παῖδα μὴ τρέφειν πατρὸς ...

AN. τοιαῦτα νικήσειε τῶν αὐτοῦ πέρι.

TA. ... ῥῖψαι δὲ πύργων δεῖν σφε Τρωικῶν ἄπο.

Euripides, *Trojan Women* 697–699, 701–705, 707–712, 717–725

**Words**

1	ἔάω	here = I let go, forget about
2	οὐ μή + <i>subjunctive</i>	= a strong denial
3	ἐς τὸ κοινόν	in common
4	εὐφραίνω	I gladden, cheer up
5	κατοικίζω	I found (a city)
6	ὁ λάτρης	servant
7	τὸ φροῖμιον	beginning, prelude

**Names**

Ἑκτωρ, Ἑκτορος	Hector
Ἴλιον	= Τροία
Ἀχαιϊκός, -ή, -όν	Achaean, = Greek
οἱ Φρύγες, -ῶν	Phrygians, = Trojans
οἱ Δαναοί, -ῶν	Danaäns, = Greeks
οἱ Πελοπίδαι, -ῶν	the sons of Pelops
οἱ Πανέλληνες, -ων	the Greek Assembly

- (a) Translate lines 1–10 (ἀλλ', ὧ φίλη παῖ ... βουλευμάτων) into English.

Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.

**Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

[30]

- (b) Lines 11–15 (Φρυγῶν ... εἶπω τάδε): how does the language of these lines indicate that Talthybius' mission is not a pleasant one? Make **four** points, and in each case quote and translate the Greek to illustrate your point. [8]
- (c) Write out the Greek of lines 15–16 (οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως ... ἐὰν λέγῃς καλά) and scan these lines. [4]
- (d) Line 17 (κτενοῦσι σὸν παῖδ'): what does Talthybius reveal is going to happen? [2]
- (e) Line 18 (γάμων τόδ' ὡς κλύω μεῖζον κακόν): what does Andromache say here about the news she has just heard? [2]
- (f) Lines 21 and 23 (ἀρίστου παῖδα μὴ τρέφειν πατρὸς ... ῥίψαι δὲ πύργων δεῖν σφε Τρωικῶν ἄπο): according to Talthybius, what two proposals has Odysseus made? [4]

## SECTION B – Prescribed Literature

Answer **either** Question 2 (Sophocles) **or** Question 3 (Aristophanes).

2 Read both passages and answer Questions **2(a)** and **2(b)**.

## ΚΡΕΩΝ

ἄλλ' ἴσθι τοι τὰ σκλήρ' ἄγαν φρονήματα  
 πίπτειν μάλιστα, καὶ τὸν ἐγκρατέστατον  
 σίδηρον ὀπτὸν ἐκ πυρὸς περισκελῆ  
 θραυσθέντα καὶ ῥαγέντα πλεῖστ' ἂν εἰσίδοις.  
 σμικρῶ χαλινῶ δ' οἶδα τοὺς θυμουμένους 5  
 ἵππους καταρτυθέντας· οὐ γὰρ ἐκπέλει  
 φρονεῖν μέγ' ὅστις δοῦλός ἐστι τῶν πέλας.  
 αὕτη δ' ὑβρίζειν μὲν τότε' ἐξηπίστατο,  
 νόμους ὑπερβαίνουσα τοὺς προκειμένους·  
 ὕβρις δ', ἐπεὶ δέδρακεν, ἦδε δευτέρα, 10  
 τούτοις ἐπαυχεῖν καὶ δεδρακυῖαν γελᾶν.  
 ἦ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἀνήρ, αὕτη δ' ἀνήρ,  
 εἰ ταῦτ' ἀνατεῖ τῆδε κείσεται κράτη.  
 ἄλλ' εἴτ' ἀδελφῆς εἶθ' ὀμαιμονεστέρα  
 τοῦ παντός ἡμῖν Ζηνὸς ἐρκείου κυρεῖ, 15  
 αὕτη τε χῆ ξύναιμος οὐκ ἀλύξετον  
 μόρου κακίστου· καὶ γὰρ οὖν κείνην ἴσον  
 ἐπαιτιῶμαι τοῦδε βουλευσαί τάφου.  
 καί νιν καλεῖτ'· ἔσω γὰρ εἶδον ἀρτίως  
 λυσσῶσαν αὐτὴν οὐδ' ἐπήβολον φρενῶν. 20

Sophocles, *Antigone* 473–492

(a) How does Sophocles convey the intensity of Creon's feelings in these lines?

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

[25]

## ANTIGONH

οὐτ' ἄν κελεύσαιμ' οὐτ' ἄν, εἰ θέλοις ἔτι  
 πράσσειν, ἐμοῦ γ' ἄν ἠδέως δρώης μέτα.  
 ἀλλ' ἴσθ' ὅποια σοι δοκεῖ, κείνον δ' ἐγὼ  
 θάψω· καλόν μοι τοῦτο ποιούση θανεῖν.  
 φίλη μετ' αὐτοῦ κείσομαι, φίλου μέτα,  
 ὅσια πανουργήσασ'· ἐπεὶ πλείων χρόνος  
 ὄν δεῖ μ' ἀρέσκειν τοῖς κάτω τῶν ἐνθάδε.  
 ἐκεῖ γὰρ αἰεὶ κείσομαι· σὺ δ' εἰ δοκεῖ  
 τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἔντιμ' ἀτιμάσασ' ἔχε.

5

Sophocles, *Antigone* 69–77

- (b) 'Antigone is so headstrong and arrogant that it is difficult to admire or pity her.' Do you agree? In your answer you should refer both to this passage and to the rest of the play.

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

**[25]**

Do not answer Question 3 if you have already answered Question 2.

3 Read both passages and answer questions 3(a) and 3(b).

ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ ΞΑΝΘΙΑΣ

ΗΡ.	ἀλλ' οὐχ οἴός τ' εἶμ' ἀποσοβῆσαι τὸν γέλων, ὄρῶν λεοντῆν ἐπὶ κροκωτῶ κειμένην. τίς ὁ νοῦς; τί κόθορνος καὶ ῥόπαλον ξυνηλθέτην; ποιὶ γῆς ἀπεδήμεις;	
ΔΙ.	ἐπεβάτευον Κλεισθένει.	
ΗΡ.	κἀναυμάχησας;	
ΔΙ.	καὶ κατεδύσαμέν γε ναῦς	5
	τῶν πολεμίων ἢ δώδεκ' ἢ τρεῖς καὶ δέκα. σφῶ;	
ΗΡ.	σφῶ;	
ΔΙ.	νῆ τὸν Ἀπόλλω.	
ΞΑ.	κᾶτ' ἔγωγ' ἐξηγρόμην.	
ΔΙ.	καὶ δῆτ' ἐπὶ τῆς νεῶς ἀναγιγνώσκοντί μοι τὴν Ἀνδρομέδαν πρὸς ἐμαυτὸν ἐξαίφνης πόθος τὴν καρδίαν ἐπάταξε πῶς οἶει σφόδρα.	10
ΗΡ.	πόθος; πόσος τις;	
ΔΙ.	σμικρός, ἡλίκος Μόλων.	
ΗΡ.	γυναικός;	
ΔΙ.	οὐ δῆτ'.	
ΗΡ.	ἀλλὰ παιδός;	
ΔΙ.	οὐδαμῶς.	
ΗΡ.	ἀλλ' ἀνδρός;	
ΔΙ.	ἀπαπαί.	
ΗΡ.	ξυνεγένου τῶ Κλεισθένει;	
ΔΙ.	μὴ σκῶπτέ μ', ὠδέλφ'. οὐ γὰρ ἀλλ' ἔχω κακῶς· τοιούτος ἴμερός με διαλυμαίνεται.	15
ΗΡ.	ποιός τις, ὠδελφίδιον;	
ΔΙ.	οὐκ ἔχω φράσαι. ὅμως γε μέντοι σοι δι' αἰνιγμῶν ἐρῶ. ἤδη ποτ' ἐπεθύμησας ἐξαίφνης ἔτνους;	
ΗΡ.	ἔτνους; βαβαιάξ, μυριάκις γ' ἐν τῶ βίῳ.	
ΔΙ.	ἄρ' ἐκδιδάσκω τὸ σαφές ἢ τέρα φράσω;	20
ΗΡ.	μὴ δῆτα περὶ ἔτνους γε· πάνυ γὰρ μανθάνω.	
ΔΙ.	τοιουτοσί τοίνυν με δαρδάπτει πόθος Εὐριπίδου.	
ΗΡ.	καὶ ταῦτα τοῦ τεθνηκότος;	

Aristophanes, *Frogs* 45–67

(a) How does Aristophanes amuse and entertain his audience in this passage?

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

[25]

## ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΗΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ ΑΙΣΧΥΛΟΣ

- ΔΙ. Αἰσχύλε, τί σιγᾶς; αἰσθάνει γὰρ τοῦ λόγου.  
 ΕΥ. ἀποσεμννεῖται πρῶτον, ἅπερ ἐκάστοτε  
 ἐν ταῖς τραγωδίαισιν ἕτερατεύετο.  
 ΔΙ. ὦ δαιμόνι ἄνδρῶν, μὴ μεγάλα λίαν λέγε.  
 ΕΥ. ἐγῶδα τοῦτον καὶ διέσκεμμαί πάλαι, 5  
 ἄνθρωπον ἀγριοποιὸν, αὐθαδόστομον,  
 ἔχοντ' ἀχάλινον ἀκρατὲς ἀπύλωτον στόμα,  
 ἀπεριλάλητον, κομποφακελορρήμονα.  
 ΑΙ. ἄληθες, ὦ παῖ τῆς ἀρουραίας θεοῦ;  
 σὺ δὴ με ταῦτ', ὦ στωμυλιοσυλλεκτάδη 10  
 καὶ πτωχοποιεῖ καὶ ῥακιοσυρραπτάδη;

Aristophanes, *Frogs* 832–842

- (b) What contrasts does Aristophanes draw between Aeschylus and Euripides, and how does he make these contrasts entertaining? In your answer you should refer both to this passage and to the rest of the play.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

**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 and is freely available to download from our public website ([www.ocr.org.uk](http://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.