

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**1941/03**

**CLASSICAL GREEK**

Paper 3 Prose Literature

**MONDAY 9 JUNE 2008**

Morning  
Time: 1 hour

**Additional materials (enclosed):**

None

**Additional materials (required):**

Answer Booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **40**.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Answer **either** Section A or Section B.**Section A** *Tales from Herodotus*Answer **both** questions in this Section.

1 Answer the questions on the following passage.

Ἀπρίου δὲ καθηρημένου ἐβασίλευσεν Ἄμασις. τὰ μὲν δὴ πρῶτα 1  
κατώνοντο τὸν Ἄμασιν Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ μοίρᾳ μεγάλη 2  
ἦγον, ἅτε δὴ δημότην τὸ πρὶν ὄντα καὶ οἰκίας οὐκ ἐπιφανοῦς· μετὰ 3  
δὲ σοφία αὐτοῦς ὁ Ἄμασις οὐκ ἀγνωμοσύνη προσηγάγετο. ἦν αὐτῷ 4  
ἄλλα τε ἀγαθὰ μυρία καὶ ποδανιπτῆρ χρυσοῦς ἐν ᾧ αὐτός τε ὁ 5  
Ἄμασις καὶ οἱ δαιτυμόνες πάντες τοὺς πόδας ἐκάστοτε 6  
ἐναπενίζοντο. τοῦτον οὖν κατακόψας ἄγαλμα δαίμονος ἐξ αὐτοῦ 7  
ἐποίησατο, καὶ ἴδρυσεν ὅπου ἦν ἐπιτηδειότατον· οἱ δὲ Αἰγύπτιοι 8  
φοιτῶντες πρὸς τὸ ἄγαλμα ἐσέβοντο μεγάλως. 9

Μαθὼν δὲ ὁ Ἄμασις συγκαλέσας Αἰγυπτίους ἐξέφηνε φὰς ἐκ τοῦ 10  
ποδανιπτῆρος τὸ ἄγαλμα γεγονέναι, εἰς ὃν πρότερον μὲν οἱ 11  
Αἰγύπτιοι ἐνεμοίεν τε καὶ πόδας ἐναπονίζοντο, τότε δὲ μεγάλως 12  
σέβοντο. ἤδη οὖν, ἔφη λέγων, ὁμοίως αὐτὸς τῷ ποδανιπτῆρι 13  
πεπραγέναι· εἰ γὰρ πρότερον εἶη δημότης, ὅμως ἐν τῷ παρόντι εἶναι 14  
αὐτῶν βασιλεύς· καὶ τιμᾶν τε καὶ προμηθεῖσθαι ἑαυτοῦ ἐκέλευε. 15

V(a) 1–18

- (a) Ἀπρίου . . . Ἄμασις (line 1).  
When did Amasis become king of Egypt? [1]
- (b) (i) τὰ μὲν δὴ πρῶτα . . . ἐπιφανοῦς (lines 1–3).  
How did the Egyptians regard him at first **and** why? [1+1]  
(ii) μετὰ δὲ . . . προσηγάγετο (lines 3–4).  
What important quality did he possess which forced them to change their opinion?  
You should quote and translate the appropriate Greek. [1]
- (c) ἦν αὐτῷ . . . ἐναπενίζοντο (lines 4–7).  
(i) What particularly expensive item did Amasis own? [1]  
(ii) Who, apart from himself, used it **and** for what purpose? [1+1]
- (d) Translate τοῦτον οὖν . . . μεγάλως (lines 7–9). Write your translation **on alternate lines**. [5]
- (e) ἐκ τοῦ . . . σέβοντο (lines 10–13).  
(i) What **new** information are we given about the ποδανιπτῆρ in these lines? [1]  
(ii) What do you think is the effect of introducing this information at this point in the story?  
You should make **two** points. [2]
- (f) ἤδη οὖν . . . ἐκέλευε (lines 13–15).  
What parallel does Amasis draw between himself and the ποδανιπτῆρ? [2]
- (g) How far do you feel that the behaviour of Amasis is worthy of a king? You may use examples from **both** this passage **and** the other stories about Amasis that you have read. You should make **three** points, supporting each one with a clear example. Do not just refer to line numbers. [3]

[Total: 20]

## 2 Answer the questions on the following passage.

γενομένου δὲ τούτου τοιούτου, οἱ Πέρσαι οὔπερ 1  
 τεταγμένοι ἦσαν ἐπ' αὐτῷ τούτῳ, ὑπονενοστηκός τοῦ 4  
 Εὐφράτου ποταμοῦ ἀνδρὶ ὡς εἰς μέσον μηρὸν μάλιστα,  
 κατὰ τὸ ρεῖθρον εἰσῆσαν εἰς τὴν Βαβυλῶνα. 4  
 Εἰ μὲν νυν προεπύθοντο ἢ ἔμαθον οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι τὸ ἐκ 5  
 τοῦ Κύρου ποιούμενον, περιδόντες τοὺς Πέρσας εἰσελθεῖν  
 εἰς τὴν πόλιν διέφθειραν ἂν κάκιστα· κατακλείσαντες γὰρ 7  
 πάσας τὰς πυλίδας τὰς εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἀγούσας, καὶ  
 αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ τὰς αἵμασιὰς ἀναβάντες τὰς παρὰ τὰ τοῦ  
 ποταμοῦ χεῖλη ἐληλαμένας, ἔλαβον ἂν αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐν  
 κύρτη. νῦν δὲ ἐξ ἀπροσδοκῆτου αὐτοῖς παρέστησαν οἱ 11  
 Πέρσαι. ὑπὸ δὲ μεγέθους τῆς πόλεως, τῶν περὶ τὰ 12  
 ἔσχατα τῆς πόλεως ἐαλωκότων, οἱ τὸ μέσον οἰκοῦντες τῆς  
 Βαβυλῶνος οὐκ ἐμάνθανον ταῦτα, ἀλλὰ (ἔτυχε γὰρ οὐσα  
 ἑορτῆ) ἐχόρευόν τε τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον καὶ ἐν εὐπαθείαις  
 ἦσαν, εἰς ὃ δὴ καὶ τὸ ἀληθὲς ἐπύθοντο. 16

XI.A 16–31

- (a) *γενομένου δὲ τούτου τοιούτου* (line 1).  
 (i) Explain briefly what has been done to the river immediately before this passage begins. [2]  
 (ii) At whose instruction has it been done? [1]
- (b) Translate *οἱ Πέρσαι . . . Βαβυλῶνα* (lines 1–4). Write your translation **on alternate lines**. [5]
- (c) *Εἰ μὲν . . . κάκιστα* (lines 5–7).  
 In what circumstances does Herodotus say the Babylonians could have been the victors? [3]
- (d) *κατακλείσαντες . . . κύρτη* (lines 7–11).  
 (i) State the **two** types of barrier which the Babylonians already had between the interior of the city itself and the river running through it. Where was each of these? [1+2]  
 (ii) To what advantage could these have been used in the current situation?  
 Make **two** points. [2]
- (e) *νῦν δὲ . . . Πέρσαι* (lines 11–12).  
 In what way is the word order of this sentence effective? [1]
- (f) Show how Herodotus engages the reader's sympathy for the Babylonians in lines 5–16. You should make **three** points, supporting each one with a clear example. Do not just refer to line numbers. [3]

[Total: 20]

Do not answer this Section if you have already answered Section A.

Section B A Greek Anthology

Answer **both** questions in this Section.

3 Answer the questions on the following passage.

τοιαῦτ' ὀλοφυραμένη καὶ στέφασα καὶ κατασπασαμένη τὴν σορόν, 1  
 ἐκέλευσεν λουτρὸν αὐτῇ γενέσθαι. λουσαμένη δὲ καὶ κατακλιθεῖσα, 2  
 λαμπρὸν ἄριστον ἤριστα. καὶ τις ἦκεν ἀπ' ἀγροῦ κίστην τινὰ κομίζων· 3  
 τῶν δὲ φυλάκων ὅ τι φέροι πυνθανομένων, ἀνοίξας καὶ ἀφελὼν τὰ θρία 4  
 σύκων ἐπιπλέων τὸ ἀγγεῖον ἔδειξε. θαυμασάντων δὲ τὸ κάλλος καὶ τὸ 5  
 μέγεθος, μειδιάσας παρεκάλει λαβεῖν· οἱ δὲ πιστεύσαντες ἐκέλευον 6  
 εἰσενεγκεῖν. μετὰ δὲ τὸ ἄριστον ἢ Κλεοπάτρα δέλτον ἔχουσα 7  
 γεγραμμένην καὶ κατασεσημασμένην ἀπέστειλε πρὸς Καίσαρα, καὶ τοὺς 8  
 ἄλλους ἐκποδῶν ποιησαμένη πλὴν τῶν δυεῖν ἐκείνων γυναικῶν, τὰς 9  
 θύρας ἔκλεισε. Καίσαρ δὲ λύσας τὴν δέλτον, ὡς ἐνέτυχε λιταῖς καὶ 10  
 ὀλοφυρμοῖς δεομένης αὐτὴν σὺν Ἄντωνίῳ θάψαι, ταχὺ συνῆκε τὸ 11  
 πεπραγμένον. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτὸς ὤρμησε βοηθεῖν, ἔπειτα τοὺς 12  
 σκεφομένους κατὰ τάχος ἔπεμψεν. ἐγεγόνει δ' ὄξυ τὸ πάθος. 13

Section 18, 24–38

- (a) *τοιαῦτ' ὀλοφυραμένη* (line 1).  
 At the end of her speech, immediately before this passage begins, what does Cleopatra say is the greatest of the evils that have befallen her? [2]
- (b) *ἐκέλευσεν . . . ἤριστα* (lines 2–3).  
 In what way does she prepare herself before reclining for dinner? [1]
- (c) *καὶ τις ἦκεν . . . ἔδειξε* (lines 3–5).  
 Pick out **two** details which are intended to suggest that there is nothing suspicious about this visit. [2]
- (d) *θαυμασάντων δὲ . . . εἰσενεγκεῖν* (lines 5–7).  
 (i) What does the man invite the guards to do? [1]  
 (ii) Pick out **one** detail which hints at their mistake in letting him in. [1]
- (e) Translate *μετὰ δὲ . . . ἔκλεισε* (lines 7–10). Write your translation **on alternate lines**. [5]
- (f) (i) *Καίσαρ* (line 10).  
 By what other name is this man known? [1]  
 (ii) *ταχὺ συνῆκε τὸ πεπραγμένον* (lines 11–12).  
 What has convinced him that Cleopatra intended to kill herself? Refer to lines 10–11 (*Καίσαρ . . . θάψαι*). [2]
- (g) *καὶ πρῶτον μὲν . . . ἔπεμψεν* (lines 12–13).  
 How does Plutarch make clear the urgency felt by *Καίσαρ*? Make **two** points. [2]
- (h) How does Plutarch make this account into an interesting story? You should make **three** points, supporting each one with a clear example **from the passage printed here**. Do not just refer to line numbers. [3]

[Total: 20]

## 4 Answer the questions on the following passage.

οὗτος ἔφη ποτὲ πλέων εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἐπιβῆναι νεὼς ἐμπορικὰ 1  
 χρήματα καὶ συχνοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἀγούσης· ἑσπέρας δ' ἤδη περὶ 2  
 τὰς Ἐχινάδας νήσους ἀποσβῆναι τὸ πνεῦμα, καὶ τὴν ναῦν  
 διαφερομένην πλησίον γενέσθαι Παξῶν· ἐγρηγορέναι δὲ τοὺς 4  
 πλείστους, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ πίνειν ἔτι δεδειπνηκότας· ἐξαίφνης δὲ  
 φωνὴν ἀπὸ τῆς νήσου τῶν Παξῶν ἀκουσθῆναι, Θαμοῦν τινος  
 βοῇ καλοῦντος, ὥστε θαυμάζειν. ὁ δὲ Θαμοῦς Αἰγύπτιος ἦν 7  
 κυβερνήτης οὐδὲ τῶν ἐμπλεόντων γνώριμος πολλοῖς ἀπ'  
 ὀνόματος. δις μὲν οὖν κληθέντα σιωπῆσαι, τὸ δὲ τρίτον 9  
 ὑπακοῦσαι τῷ καλοῦντι· κἀκείνον ἐπιτείναντα τὴν φωνὴν εἰπεῖν,  
 “ὅποταν γένη κατὰ τὸ Παλώδες, ἀπάγγειλον ὅτι Πὰν ὁ μέγας  
 τέθνηκε.” τοῦτ' ἀκούσαντας ὁ Ἐπιθέρης ἔφη πάντας 12  
 ἐκπλαγῆναι· καὶ διδόντας ἑαυτοῖς λόγον εἶτε ποιῆσαι βέλτιον εἶη 13  
 τὸ προστεταγμένον εἶτε μὴ πολυπραγμονεῖν ἀλλ' εἶαν, οὕτως 14  
 γινῶναι τὸν Θαμοῦν, εἰ μὲν εἶη πνεῦμα, παραπλεῖν ἡσυχίαν  
 ἔχοντα, νηγεμίας δὲ καὶ γαλήνης περὶ τὸν τόπον γενομένης  
 ἀνειπεῖν ὃ ἤκουσεν. 17

## Section 19, 4–20

- (a) οὗτος ἔφη (line 1).  
 Philip, the speaker at this point in the dialogue, has just mentioned several reasons why Epitherses (οὗτος) should be regarded as a reliable witness. Give **one** of these. [1]
- (b) (i) οὗτος . . . ἀγούσης (lines 1–2).  
 What was the ship's destination? [1]  
 (ii) ἑσπέρας . . . Παξῶν (lines 2–4).  
 What **two** things happened to delay the journey? [2]  
 (iii) At what time of day did this occur? [1]
- (c) Translate ἐγρηγορέναι . . . θαυμάζειν (lines 4–7). Write your translation **on alternate lines**. [5]
- (d) δις μὲν οὖν κληθέντα σιωπῆσαι (line 9).  
 Why do you think he did this? Make **two** points. [2]
- (e) (i) πάντας ἐκπλαγῆναι (lines 12–13).  
 What news caused such astonishment? [1]  
 (ii) καὶ διδόντας . . . εἶαν (lines 13–14).  
 What problem did the passengers now discuss? [2]  
 (iii) οὕτως . . . ἤκουσεν (lines 14–17).  
 What did they decide was the solution to the problem? [2]
- (f) Show how Plutarch creates a disturbing atmosphere in this story. You should make **three** points, supporting each one with a clear example from this passage or from elsewhere in Philip's speech. Do not just refer to line numbers. [3]

[Total: 20]

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Acknowledgements:

- Section A Q.1 & Q.2 texts Extracts from Herodotus, *Tales*, V(a) 1-18 and XI.A 16-31. From G.S. Farnell and M. Goff, *Tales from Herodotus*, Bristol Classical Press, 1963. Reproduced by kind permission of Duckworth Publishers.
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