

Friday 25 May 2012 – Morning

GCSE CLASSICAL GREEK

B403 Classical Greek Prose Literature

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **either** Section A, which starts on page 2, **or** Section B, which starts on page 12.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- 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 **50**.
- This document consists of **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **either** Section A or Section B.

Section A: Herodotus

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

πιθόμενος δὲ πρὸς αὐτοῦ ὡς εἶη δεδογμένον ἀνάγειν τὰς ναῦς πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμόν καὶ πρὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ναυμαχεῖν, εἶπεν, “Ὅττοι ἄρα, ἐὰν ἀπαίρωσι τὰς ναῦς ἀπὸ Σαλαμίνας, περὶ οὐδεμιᾶς ἔτι πατρίδος ναυμαχήσεις· κατὰ γὰρ πόλεις ἕκαστοι τρέψονται, καὶ οὔτε αὐτοὺς Εὐρυβιάδης κατέχειν δυνήσεται οὔτε τις ἀνθρώπων ἄλλος· ἀπολείται τε ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἀβουλίας. ἀλλ’ εἴ τις ἔστι μηχανή, ἴθι καὶ πειρῶ διαχέαι τὰ βεβουλευμένα, ἐὰν πως δύνῃ ἀναγνώσαι Εὐρυβιάδην μεταβουλεύσασθαι ὥστε αὐτοῦ μένειν.”

XVI. *The Battle of Salamis*, (a) 10–19

1 Who is the speaker in this passage?

..... [1]

2 To whom is he speaking?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| A | Adeimantos | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Eurybiades | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Themistocles | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Xerxes | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

3 There are **three** correct statements to explain what the speaker is saying in Passage A1.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| A | Eurybiades is the only man who can keep the Greek army together. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | It has been decided to take the ships away from the Isthmus. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | It would be a mistake to take the ships away from Salamis. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | The Greek leaders are making sensible plans to keep the homeland safe. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | The Greeks will go home to their own cities if they have the opportunity. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | The speaker advises him to persuade Eurybiades to change his mind. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[3]

Passage A2

Ταῦτα λέγοντος Θεμιστοκλέους αὐθις ὁ Κορίνθιος Ἄδείμαντος ἐπέφερετο, σιγᾶν τε κελεύων αὐτὸν ᾧ μὴ ἔστι πατρίς, καὶ Εὐρυβιάδην οὐκ ἔων ἐπιψηφίζειν ἀπόλει ἀνδρὶ.

XVI. *The Battle of Salamis*, (d) 1–4

4 Translate Passage A2 into English.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

Passage A4

Ἐνταῦθα Θεμιστοκλῆς ὡς ἤπτατο τῇ γνώμῃ ὑπὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, λαθῶν ἐξέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου, ἐξελθὼν δὲ πέμπει εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ Μήδων ἄνδρα πλοίω, ἐντειλάμενος ἄ λέγειν χρή, ᾧ ὄνομα μὲν ἦν Σίκιννος, οἰκέτης δὲ καὶ παιδαγωγὸς ἦν τῶν Θεμιστοκλέους παίδων.

XVI. *The Battle of Salamis*, (e) 11–16

- 6 Ἐνταῦθα Θεμιστοκλῆς ὡς ἤπτατο τῇ γνώμῃ ὑπὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, λαθῶν ἐξέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου, ἐξελθὼν δὲ πέμπει εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ Μήδων ἄνδρα πλοίω, ...
Write down and translate **one** Greek word which suggests that Themistocles knows he is taking a risk.

Greek word	English translation

[2]

- 7 πέμπει εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ Μήδων ἄνδρα πλοίω, ἐντειλάμενος ἄ λέγειν χρή, ᾧ ὄνομα μὲν ἦν Σίκιννος, οἰκέτης δὲ καὶ παιδαγωγὸς ἦν τῶν Θεμιστοκλέους παίδων.
Why do you think Themistocles trusts Sicinnus to be his secret messenger to the Persians?
Give **two** reasons from this part of Passage A4.

.....
..... [2]

Passage A5

Ὁ μὲν ταῦτα αὐτοῖς σημήνας ἐκποδῶν ἀπηλλάττετο· τοῖς δὲ ὡς πιστὰ ἐγένετο τὰ ἀγγελθέντα, ἐπειδὴ ἐγίγοντο μέσαι νύκτες ἀνήγον τὸ ἀφ' ἑσπέρας κέρας κυκλούμενοι πρὸς τὴν Σαλαμίνα, κατεῖχόν τε μέχρι Μουνυχίας πάντα τὸν πορθμὸν ταῖς ναυσί. τῶνδε δὲ ἕνεκα ἀνήγον τὰς ναῦς ἵνα δὴ τοῖς Ἕλλησι μηδὲ φυγεῖν ἐξείη, ἀλλ' ἀποληφθέντες ἐν τῇ Σαλαμίनि δοῖεν τίσιν... .

XVI. *The Battle of Salamis*, (e) 27–33

- 8 (a) What has Sicinnus just told the Persian generals about the Greeks?

.....
.....
..... [2]

(b) Ὁ μὲν ταῦτα αὐτοῖς σημήνας ἐκποδῶν ἀπηλλάττετο· τοῖς δὲ ὡς πιστὰ ἐγένετο τὰ ἀγγελθέντα, ...

Write down and translate a short Greek phrase from this part of Passage A5 which suggests that what Sicinnus has said may not be the whole truth.

Greek phrase	English translation

[2]

9 Ἐπειδὴ ἐγίγνωστο μέσαι νύκτες ἀνῆγον τὸ ἀφ' ἑσπέρας κέρας κυκλούμενοι πρὸς τὴν Σαλαμίνα,

At what time do the Persians make their move?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A mid-morning
- B midday
- C mid-afternoon
- D midnight

[1]

10 There are **three** correct statements to explain what is happening in Passage A5.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- A Sicinnus is imprisoned and killed by the Persians.
- B The Greeks will not allow themselves to be captured on Salamis.
- C The Persian fleet extends as far as Munychia.
- D The Persians lead the encircling movement with their western wing.
- E The Persians spend the evening circling round Salamis.
- F The Persians take possession of the whole strait with their ships.

[3]

Passage A6

Ἐν δὲ τῷ πόνῳ τούτῳ ἀπέθανε μὲν ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀριαβίγνης ὁ Δαρείου, Ξέρξου ὦν ἀδελφός, ἀπέθανον δὲ ἄλλοι πολλοὶ τε καὶ ὀνομαστοὶ Περσῶν τε καὶ Μήδων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων, ὀλίγοι δὲ τινες Ἑλλήνων· ἅτε γὰρ νεῖν ἐπιστάμενοι, εἰς τὴν Σαλαμίνα διένεον, εἴ τισιν αἱ νῆες διεφθείροντο· τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ διεφθάρησαν, νεῖν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ αἱ πρῶται νῆες εἰς φυγὴν ἐτράποντο, ἐνταῦθα αἱ πλείσται διεφθείροντο· οἱ γὰρ ὀπίσθε τεταγμένοι, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν παριέναι ταῖς ναυσὶ πειρώμενοι ὡς ἀποδειξόμενοι ἔργον τι καὶ αὐτοὶ βασιλεῖ, ταῖς ἄλλαις ναυσὶ ταῖς φευγούσαις περιέπιπτον.

XVI. *The Battle of Salamis*, (j) 1–12

- 11 (a)** Ἐν δὲ τῷ πόνῳ τούτῳ ἀπέθανε μὲν ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀριαβίγνης ὁ Δαρείου, Ξέρξου ὦν ἀδελφός, ἀπέθανον δὲ ἄλλοι πολλοὶ τε καὶ ὀνομαστοὶ Περσῶν τε καὶ Μήδων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων, ὀλίγοι δὲ τινες Ἑλλήνων.
What are the casualties on the Persian side?

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (b)** ἅτε γὰρ νεῖν ἐπιστάμενοι, εἰς τὴν Σαλαμίνα διένεον, εἴ τισιν αἱ νῆες διεφθείροντο.
Why are so few Greeks killed?

.....

.....

..... [3]

11
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DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

Section B: Plato

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

ἐμὲ μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἂν βλάψειεν οὔτε Μέλητος οὔτε Ἄνυτος – οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν δύναίτο – οὐ γὰρ οἶομαι θεμιτὸν εἶναι ἀμείνονι ἀνδρὶ ὑπὸ χείρονος βλάπτεσθαι. ἀποκτείνειε μεντᾶν ἴσως ἢ ἐξελάσειεν ἢ ἀτιμώσειεν· ἀλλὰ ταῦτα οὗτος μὲν ἴσως οἶεται καὶ ἄλλος τις πονεῖν μεγάλα κακά, ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ οἶομαι, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον ποιεῖν ἢ οὕτοσιν νῦν ποιεῖ, ἀνδρα ἀδίκως ἐπιχειρεῖν ἀποκτείνουσαι.

Scene I. *The Trial*. 30C8–D6

13 To whom is Socrates speaking?

..... [1]

14 οὔτε Μέλητος οὔτε Ἄνυτος.
Who are Meletus and Anytus?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A | Socrates' accusers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Socrates' brothers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Socrates' friends | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Socrates' sons | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

15 There are **three** correct statements to explain what is happening in Passage B1.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| A | Socrates does not think the state punishments are great evils. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Socrates is upset to think what Meletus and Anytus may do to him. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Socrates thinks it would be right for Meletus and Anytus to harm him. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Socrates thinks Meletus and Anytus may try to kill him. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | Socrates thinks Meletus and Anytus will not try to banish him. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | Socrates thinks neither Meletus nor Anytus can harm him. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[3]

- 16 οὐ γὰρ οἶομαι θεμιτὸν εἶναι ἀμείνονι ἀνδρὶ ὑπὸ χείρονος βλάπτεσθαι.
Write down and translate the Greek word or words from this part of passage B1 which show what Socrates thinks of himself.

Greek word/words	English translation

[2]

Passage B2

τῇ γὰρ προτεραίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπειδὴ ἐξήλθομεν ἐκ τοῦ δεσμοτηρίου ἐσπέρας, ἐπυθόμεθα ὅτι τὸ πλοῖον ἐκ Δήλου ἀφιγμένον εἶη. παρηγγείλαμεν οὖν ἀλλήλοις ἤκειν ὡς πρωαίτατα εἰς τὸ εἰωθός. καὶ ἤκομεν καὶ ἡμῖν ἐξελθὼν ὁ θυρωρός, ὅσπερ εἰώθει ὑπακούειν, εἶπεν περιμένειν καὶ μὴ πρότερον παριέναι ἕως ἂν αὐτὸς κελεύσῃ· “Λύουσι γάρ,” ἔφη, “οἱ ἕνδεκα Σωκράτη καὶ παραγγέλλουσιν ὅπως ἂν τῆδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τελευτᾶ.”

Scene III. *The Last Day*. 59D9–E8

- 17 τῇ γὰρ προτεραίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπειδὴ ἐξήλθομεν ἐκ τοῦ δεσμοτηρίου ἐσπέρας, ἐπυθόμεθα ὅτι τὸ πλοῖον ἐκ Δήλου ἀφιγμένον εἶη.
Explain what happened the previous evening.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- 18 παρηγγείλαμεν οὖν ἀλλήλοις ἤκειν ὡς πρωαίτατα εἰς τὸ εἰωθός.
Write down and translate into English a short Greek phrase which emphasises that Socrates' friends want no delay.

Greek phrase	English translation

[2]

- 19 καὶ ἤκομεν καὶ ἡμῖν ἐξελθῶν ὁ θυρωρός, ὅσπερ εἰώθει ὑπακούειν, εἶπεν περιμένειν καὶ μὴ πρότερον παριέναι ἕως ἂν αὐτὸς κελεύσῃ.
What instruction does the doorkeeper give the friends?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A to come back later
- B to come straight in
- C to wait for a few minutes
- D to wait until they were called

[1]

- 20 “Λύουσι γάρ,” ἔφη, “οἱ ἕνδεκα Σωκράτη καὶ παραγγέλλουσιν ὅπως ἂν τῆδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τελευτᾷ.”
From this sentence from Passage B2, what **two** things are the Eleven doing to Socrates at this moment?

.....
..... [2]

Passage B3

εἰσιόντες οὖν κατελαμβάνομεν τὸν μὲν Σωκράτη ἄρτι λελυμένον, τὴν δὲ Ξανθίππην – γινώσκεις γάρ – ἔχουσάν τε τὸ παιδίον αὐτοῦ καὶ παρακαθημένην. ὡς οὖν εἶδεν ἡμᾶς ἢ Ξανθίππην, ἀνηυφήμησέ τε καὶ τοιαυτ’ ἄττα εἶπεν, οἷα δὴ εἰώθασιν αἱ γυναῖκες, ὅτι “ὦ Σώκρατες, ὕστατον δὴ σε προσερούσι νῦν οἱ ἐπιτήδευοι καὶ σὺ τούτους.” καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης βλέψας εἰς τὸν Κρίτωνα, “ὦ Κρίτων,” ἔφη, “ἀπαγέτω τις αὐτὴν οἴκαδε.”

Scene III. *The Last Day*. 59E9–60.8

- 21 There are **three** correct statements to explain what is happening in Passage B3.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- A Echecrates knows Xanthippe.
- B Socrates asks for Xanthippe to be taken home.
- C Socrates harms Crito.
- D Socrates says he wants to go home with Xanthippe.
- E Socrates’ wife and child are with him.
- F Xanthippe does not behave like a typical woman.

[3]

Passage B4

“ὦ Σώκρατες,” ἔφη, “οὐ καταγνώσομαί γε σοῦ ὅπερ ἄλλων καταγιγνώσκω, ὅτι μοι χαλεπαίνουσι καὶ καταρῶνται ἐπειδὴν αὐτοῖς παραγγείλω πίνειν τὸ φάρμακον ἀναγκαζόντων τῶν ἀρχόντων.”

Scene III. *The Last Day*. 116C1–5

22 Translate Passage B4 into English.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

Passage B6

ὁ δὲ περιελθὼν, ἐπειδὴ οἱ βαρύνεσθαι ἔφη τὰ σκέλη, κατεκλίνη ὕπτιος – οὕτω γὰρ ἐκέλευεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος – καὶ ἅμα ἐφαπτόμενος αὐτοῦ οὗτος ὁ δοῦς τὸ φάρμακον, διαλιπὼν χρόνον ἐπεσκόπει τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰ σκέλη, κᾶπειτα σφόδρα πιέσας αὐτοῦ τὸν πόδα ἤρετο εἰ αἰσθάνοιτο, ὁ δ' οὐκ ἔφη. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο αὐθις τὰς κνήμας· καὶ ἐπαιῶν οὕτως ἡμῖν ἐπεδείκνυτο ὅτι ψύχοιτό τε καὶ πήγνυτο. καὶ αὐτὸς ἤπτετο καὶ εἶπεν ὅτι, ἐπειδὴν πρὸς τῇ καρδίᾳ γένηται αὐτῷ, τότε οἰχθήσεται.

Ἦδη οὖν σχεδὸν τι αὐτοῦ ἦν τὰ περὶ τὸ ἦτρον ψυχόμενα, καὶ ἐκκαλυψάμενος – ἐνεκεκάλυπτο γάρ – εἶπεν – ὁ δὴ τελευταῖον ἐφθέγγετο – “ὦ Κρίτων,” ἔφη, “τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρύονα· ἀλλὰ ἀπόδοτε καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε.”

Scene III. *The Last Day*. 117E5–118.9

- 24 (a) ὁ δὲ περιελθὼν, ἐπειδὴ οἱ βαρύνεσθαι ἔφη τὰ σκέλη, κατεκλίνη ὕπτιος – οὕτω γὰρ ἐκέλευεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος –
In these lines what does Socrates do after swallowing the poison?

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (b) καὶ ἅμα ἐφαπτόμενος αὐτοῦ οὗτος ὁ δοῦς τὸ φάρμακον, διαλιπὼν χρόνον ἐπεσκόπει τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰ σκέλη, κᾶπειτα σφόδρα πιέσας αὐτοῦ τὸν πόδα ἤρετο εἰ αἰσθάνοιτο, ὁ δ' οὐκ ἔφη. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο αὐθις τὰς κνήμας· καὶ ἐπαιῶν οὕτως ἡμῖν ἐπεδείκνυτο ὅτι ψύχοιτό τε καὶ πήγνυτο.
How does the man who has administered the poison check to see if it has worked?

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(c) How, by the style of his writing in Passage B6, does Plato show that Socrates behaves in a dignified way until the very end? Make **two** points and refer to the Greek.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

ADDITIONAL PAGES

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer(s) to any question(s), write the question number(s) in the margin.

Lined writing area with a vertical margin line on the left and horizontal dotted lines for writing.

ADDITIONAL PAGES

A vertical solid line is positioned on the left side of the page. To its right, there are 25 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a template for handwriting practice.

ADDITIONAL PAGES

A vertical line is positioned on the left side of the page. To its right, there are 25 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a template for writing.

ADDITIONAL PAGES

A large area of the page is reserved for writing, featuring a vertical solid line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page.



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