

**Tuesday 21 May 2013 – Morning**

**GCSE CLASSICAL GREEK**

**B403/01** 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	
-----------------------	--	----------------------	--

Centre number						Candidate number				
---------------	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--

**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

Ἐνταῦθα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς παριζόμενος αὐτῷ καταλέγει ἐκεῖνά τε πάντα ἃ ἤκουσε Μνησιφίλου καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ προστιθείς, εἰς ὃ ἀνέγνωσεν ἕκ τε τῆς νεῶς ἐκβῆναι, συλλέξει τε τοὺς στρατηγούς εἰς τὸ συνέδριον.

Ὡς δὲ ἄρα συνελέχθησαν, πρὶν τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην προθεῖναι τὸν λόγον ὧν ἕνεκα συνήγαγε τοὺς στρατηγούς, πόλλ' ἔλεγεν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἷα κάρτα δεόμενος.

XVI. *The Battle of Salamis*, (b) 6–12

1 Who is Themistocles?

..... [1]

2 Where does this conversation take place?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |   |                       |                          |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A | on Adeimantus' ship   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | on Eurybiades' ship   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | on Mnesiphilus' ship  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | on Themistocles' ship | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

3 There are **three** correct statements to explain what is happening in Passage A1.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |   |  |                          |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| A | Eurybiades is given only the message from Mnesiphilus. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Eurybiades speaks to the generals from the ship.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | Eurybiades summons the generals to a council of war.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Themistocles gives Eurybiades a chance to speak first. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | Themistocles is impatient to speak.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | Themistocles is very persuasive.                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[3]

## Passage A2

λέγοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ, ὁ Κορίνθιος στρατηγὸς Ἀδείμαντος εἶπεν, “ὦ Θεμιστόκλεις, ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσιν οἱ προεξαιστώμενοι ῥαπίζονται.”  
Ὁ δὲ ἀπολύμενος ἔφη, “Οἱ δὲ γε ἐγκαταλειπόμενοι οὐ στεφανοῦνται.”

XVI. *The Battle of Salamis*, (b) 12–17

## 4 Translate Passage A2 into English.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

## Passage A3

“Ἐν σοὶ νῦν ἐστὶ σῶσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐὰν ἐμοὶ πειθόμενος ναυμαχίαν αὐτοῦ μένων ποιῇ, μηδὲ ἀναζεύξης πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμόν τὰς ναῦς. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἐν στενῷ συμβάλλοντες ναυσὶν ὀλίγαις πρὸς πολλὰς, ἦν τὰ εἰκότα ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου ἐκβαίνη, πολὺ κρατήσομεν· τὸ γὰρ ἐν στενῷ ναυμαχεῖν πρὸς ἡμῶν ἐστὶν, ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ δὲ πρὸς ἐκείνων. αὐθὶς δὲ Σαλαμὶς περιγίγνεται, εἰς ἣν ἡμῖν ὑπέκκεται τέκνα τε καὶ γυναῖκες. καὶ μὴν ὁμοίως αὐτοῦ τε μένων καὶ πρὸς τῷ Ἴσθμῷ προναυμαχήσεις τῆς Πελοποννήσου, οὐδ’ αὐτούς, εἴπερ εὖ φρονεῖς, ἄξις ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον.

XVI. *The Battle of Salamis*, (c) 3–13

5 How does Herodotus make Themistocles’ speech to Eurybiades particularly effective?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- how Themistocles emphasises the advantages of fighting at Salamis;
- the persuasive language that Themistocles uses.

You must refer to the **Greek** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## Passage A4

Τῶν δὲ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι στρατηγῶν ἐγένετο ὄθισμός λόγων πολὺς· ἦσαν δὲ οὕτω ὅτι περιεκυκλοῦντο ἑαυτοὺς ταῖς ναυσὶν οἱ βάρβαροι. συνεστηκότων δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν, ἕξ Αἰγίνης διέβη Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος μὲν ἐξωστρακισμένος δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, ὃν ἐγὼ νενόμικα, πυνθανόμενος αὐτοῦ τὸν τρόπον, ἄριστον ἄνδρα γενέσθαι ἐν Ἀθήναις καὶ δικαιοτάτον.

Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ στὰς ἐπὶ τὸ συνέδριον ἐξεκαλείτο Θεμιστοκλέα, ὄντα μὲν ἑαυτῷ οὐ φίλον, ἐχθρὸν δὲ τὰ μάλιστα· ὑπὸ δὲ μεγέθους τῶν παρόντων κακῶν λήθην ἐκείνων ποιούμενος ἐξεκαλείτο, ἐθέλων αὐτῷ συμμίξει. προηκηκόει δὲ ὅτι σπεύδοιεν οἱ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ἀνάγειν τὰς ναῦς πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμόν.

Ὡς δὲ ἐξῆλθε Θεμιστοκλῆς, ἔλεγεν Ἀριστείδης τάδε, ...

XVI. *The Battle of Salamis*, (f) 1–14

- 6 Τῶν δὲ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι στρατηγῶν ἐγένετο ὄθισμός λόγων πολὺς· ἦσαν δὲ οὕτω ὅτι περιεκυκλοῦντο ἑαυτοὺς ταῖς ναυσὶν οἱ βάρβαροι.

(a) Write down and translate a Greek word or phrase which suggests that the Greek commanders cannot reach an agreement.

Greek word or phrase	English translation

[2]

(b) What have the Persians been doing meanwhile?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** drawing a protective ring around their own ships
- B** drawing up their own ships into a ring
- C** encircling the Greeks at Salamis with their ships
- D** sailing round and round Salamis in their ships

[1]

- 7 συνεστηκότων δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν, ἐξ Αἰγίνης διέβη Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμάχου, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος μὲν ἐξωστρακισμένος δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, ὃν ἐγὼ νενόμικα, πυνθανόμενος αὐτοῦ τὸν τρόπον, ἄριστον ἄνδρα γενέσθαι ἐν Ἀθήναις καὶ δικαιοτάτον.

(a) What is Herodotus' own opinion of Aristides?

..... [1]

(b) Give **one** way in which Herodotus emphasises this opinion.

.....  
 ..... [1]

- 8 Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ στὰς ἐπὶ τὸ συνέδριον ἐξεκαλείτο Θεμιστοκλέα, ὄντα μὲν ἑαυτῷ οὐ φίλον, ἐχθρὸν δὲ τὰ μάλιστα· ὑπὸ δὲ μεγέθους τῶν παρόντων κακῶν λήθην ἐκείνων ποιούμενος ἐξεκαλείτο, ἐθέλων αὐτῷ συμμίξει. προηκηκόει δὲ ὅτι σπεύδοιεν οἱ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ἀνάγειν τὰς ναῦς πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμόν.

Ὡς δὲ ἐξῆλθε Θεμιστοκλῆς, ἔλεγεν Ἀριστείδης τάδε, ...

There are **three** correct statements about these lines from Passage A4.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |   |                          |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Aristides and Themistocles are political opponents.             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | Aristides calls Themistocles out of the council.                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | Aristides has forgotten how serious the situation is.           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | Aristides is summoned before the council.                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | Aristides speaks to Themistocles privately.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | Aristides thinks that the Peloponnesians have already set sail. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[3]

## Passage A5

ἐνταῦθα ἀνήγον τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας Ἕλληνες, ἀναγομένοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐπέκειντο οἱ βάρβαροι. οἱ μὲν δὲ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ πρῦμναν ἀνεκρούοντο καὶ ὤκελλον τὰς ναῦς· Ἀμεινίας δὲ Παλληνεὺς ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος ἐξαναχθεὶς νηὶ ἐμβάλλει· συμπλακείσης δὲ τῆς νεώς, οὕτω δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἀμεινία βοηθοῦντες συνέμισγον. λέγεται δὲ καὶ τάδε, ὡς φάσμα γυναικὸς ἐφάνη, φανείσα δὲ διεκελεύσατο ὥστε καὶ ἅπαν ἀκοῦσαι τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατόπεδον, ὀνειδίσασα πρότερον τάδε, “ὦ δαιμόνιοι, μέχρι πόσου ἔτι πρῦμναν ἀνακρούεσθε;”

XVI. *The Battle of Salamis*, (h) 2–12

- 9 (a) ἐνταῦθα ἀνήγον τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας Ἕλληνες, ἀναγομένοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐπέκειντο οἱ βάρβαροι. οἱ μὲν δὲ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ πρῦμναν ἀνεκρούοντο καὶ ὤκελλον τὰς ναῦς·

How do the Greeks react when the Persians first attack?

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b) Ἀμεινίας δὲ Παλληνεὺς ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος ἐξαναχθεὶς νηὶ ἐμβάλλει· συμπλακείσης δὲ τῆς νεώς, οὕτω δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἀμεινία βοηθοῦντες συνέμισγον.

Explain the importance of Ameinias and his actions.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]



(c) λέγεται δὲ καὶ τάδε, ὡς φάσμα γυναικὸς ἐφάνη, φανείσα δὲ διεκελεύσατο ὥστε καὶ ἅπαν ἀκοῦσαι τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατόπεδον, ὀνειδίσασα πρότερον τάδε, “ὦ δαιμόνιοι, μέχρι πόσου ἔτι πρύμναν ἀνακρούεσθε;”

How, by the style of his writing in these lines from Passage A5, does Herodotus make his description of the battle vivid?

You should make **two** points and refer to the Greek.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

## Passage A6

Τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῇ Σαλαμῖνι ἐκεραίζετο, αἱ μὲν ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων διαφθειρόμεναι, αἱ δὲ ὑπ' Αἰγινήτων. τῶν μὲν γὰρ Ἑλλήνων σὺν κόσμῳ ναυμαχούντων κατὰ τάξιν, τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οὔτε τεταγμένων ἔτι, οὔτε σὺν νῶ ποιούντων οὐδέν, ἤμελλε τοιοῦτο αὐτοῖς συνοίσεσθαι οἷόν περ ἀπέβη. καίτοι ἦσάν γε ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν μακρῶ ἀμείνονες ἢ πρὸς Εὐβοία, πᾶς τις προθυμούμενος καὶ δειμαίνων Ξέρξην· ἐδόκει τε ἕκαστος ἑαυτὸν θεάσεσθαι βασιλέα.

XVI. *The Battle of Salamis*, (i) 5–13

- 10** Τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῇ Σαλαμῖνι ἐκεραίζετο, αἱ μὲν ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων διαφθειρόμεναι, αἱ δὲ ὑπ' Αἰγινήτων. τῶν μὲν γὰρ Ἑλλήνων σὺν κόσμῳ ναυμαχούντων κατὰ τάξιν, τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οὔτε τεταγμένων ἔτι, οὔτε σὺν νῶ ποιούντων οὐδέν, ἤμελλε τοιοῦτο αὐτοῖς συνοίσεσθαι οἷόν περ ἀπέβη.

Why was it unsurprising that so many Persian ships were destroyed at Salamis?  
You should give **two** reasons.

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

- 11** καίτοι ἦσάν γε ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν μακρῶ ἀμείνονες ἢ πρὸς Εὐβοία, πᾶς τις προθυμούμενος καὶ δειμαίνων Ξέρξην· ἐδόκει τε ἕκαστος ἑαυτὸν θεάσεσθαι βασιλέα.

Why did the Persians fight better at Salamis than they had at Euboea?

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

**12** Which character(s), if any, do you admire in the story of *The Battle of Salamis*? Explain your answer.

You should make at least **two** points, supported by examples. In your answer you should refer to the parts of the story you have read, and you may also refer to the passages printed in the question paper.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[8]  
[Section A Total: 50]

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

**Section B: Lysias and Demosthenes**

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

... ἦν ἡμῖν, οἷον εἰκός, ἐκ τούτων ὀργή καὶ ἔχθρα πρὸς ἀλλήλους. οὐ μὴν ἔγωγε μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς ὦμην δεῖν οὔτε δίκην λαχεῖν αὐτοῖς οὔτε λόγον ποιεῖσθαι τῶν συμβάντων οὐδένα, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνο ἀπλῶς ἐγνώκειν, τὸ λοιπὸν εὐλαβεῖσθαι καὶ φυλάττεσθαι μὴ πλησιάζειν τοῖς τοιούτοις. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ὧν εἴρηκα τούτων βούλομαι τὰς μαρτυρίας παρασχόμενος, μετὰ ταῦθ' οἱ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τούτου πέπονθ' ἐπιδείξει, ἵν' εἰδῆθ' ὅτι ᾧ προσῆκε τοῖς τὸ πρῶτον ἀμαρτηθείσιν ἐπιτιμᾶν, οὗτος αὐτὸς πρὸς τούτοις πολλῶ δεινότερ' εἴργασται.

Demosthenes, *Conon and his Gang*, 25–33

**13** Where is this speech being delivered?

..... [1]

**14** ... ἦν ἡμῖν, οἷον εἰκός, ἐκ τούτων ὀργή καὶ ἔχθρα πρὸς ἀλλήλους.

How would you describe the relationship between the speaker and the sons of Conon?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |            |                          |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | friendly   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | hostile    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | jealous    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | respectful | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

15 There are **three** correct statements about Passage B1.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- A Conon is good at disciplining his sons.
- B Conon's behaviour is even worse than that of his sons.
- C Conon's sons wish to forget the matter.
- D The speaker has no witnesses to support his claims.
- E The speaker prefers simply to avoid thugs in future.
- F The speaker was unwilling to prosecute Conon's sons.

[3]

Passage B2

κατιδῶν δ' ἡμᾶς καὶ κραυγᾶσας, καὶ διαλεχθεῖς τι πρὸς αὐτὸν οὕτως ὡς ἂν μεθύων, ὥστε μὴ μαθεῖν ὅ τι λέγοι, παρήλθε πρὸς Μελίτην ἄνω.

Demosthenes, *Conon and his Gang*, 38–40

16 Translate Passage B2 into English.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

## Passage B3

ὡς δὲ ἀναιμίχθημεν, εἷς μὲν αὐτῶν, ἀγνῶς τις, τῷ Φανοστράτῳ προσπίπτει καὶ κατεῖχεν ἐκεῖνον, Κόνων δ' οὕτως καὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ ὁ Ἄνδρομέονος υἱὸς ἐμοὶ προσπεσόντες, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐξέδυσαν, εἶθ' ὑποσκελίσαντες καὶ ὠθήσαντες εἰς τὸν βόρβορον, οὕτω διέθηκον ἐναλλόμενοι καὶ παίοντες, ὥστε τὸ μὲν χεῖλος διακόψαι, τοὺς δ' ὀφθαλμοὺς συγκλείσαι· οὕτω δὲ κακῶς ἔχοντα κατέλιπον, ὥστε μήτ' ἀναστῆναι μήτε φθέγξασθαι δύνασθαι. ...

... ἦδε γὰρ τοὺς ἀλεκτρυόνας μιμούμενος τοὺς νενικηκότας, οἱ δὲ κροτεῖν τοῖς ἀγκῶσιν αὐτὸν ἠξίουσαν ἀντὶ πτερύγων τὰς πλευράς.

Demosthenes, *Conon and his Gang*, 45–57 (with omission)

17 How does Demosthenes create a vivid description of a gang attack?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the treatment of the speaker by Conon and his gang;
- Conon's behaviour at the end of the attack.

You must refer to the **Greek** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## Passage B4

...προσέρχεται μοί τις πρεσβῦτις ἄνθρωπος, ὑπὸ γυναικὸς ὑποπεμφθεῖσα ἣν ἐκεῖνος ἐμοίχευεν, ὡς ἐγὼ ὕστερον ἤκουον· αὕτη δὲ ὀργιζομένη καὶ ἀδικεῖσθαι νομίζουσα, ὅτι οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐφοίτα παρ' αὐτήν, ἐφύλαττεν ἕως ἐξηῦρεν ὅ τι εἶη τὸ αἴτιον. προσελθοῦσα οὖν μοι ἐγγὺς ἢ ἄνθρωπος τῆς οἰκίας τῆς ἐμῆς ἐπιτηροῦσα, “Εὐφίλητε,” ἔφη, “μηδεμιᾶ πολυπραγμοσύνη προσεληλυθέναι με νόμιζε πρὸς σέ· ...”

Lysias, *An Adulterer Apprehended*, 40–46

- 18** ...προσέρχεται μοί τις πρεσβῦτις ἄνθρωπος, ὑπὸ γυναικὸς ὑποπεμφθεῖσα ἣν ἐκεῖνος ἐμοίχευεν, ὡς ἐγὼ ὕστερον ἤκουον· αὕτη δὲ ὀργιζομένη καὶ ἀδικεῖσθαι νομίζουσα, ὅτι οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐφοίτα παρ' αὐτήν, ἐφύλαττεν ἕως ἐξηῦρεν ὅ τι εἶη τὸ αἴτιον.

- (a)** Write down and translate into English the Greek word which suggests that the old woman cannot approach Euphiletus openly.

Greek word	English translation

[2]

- (b)** Explain why the old woman needs to be so careful.

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

- 19** “Εὐφίλητε,” ἔφη, “μηδεμιᾶ πολυπραγμοσύνη προσεληλυθέναι με νόμιζε πρὸς σέ· ...”

- (a)** What does the old woman fear that Euphiletus may think of her?

..... [1]

- (b)** How does she emphasise this fear?

..... [1]



## Passage B5

ταῦτα εἰποῦσα, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐκείνη μὲν ἀπηλλάγη, ἐγὼ δ' εὐθέως ἐταραπτόμην, καὶ πάντα μου εἰς τὴν γνώμην εἰσήει, καὶ μεστὸς ἦν ὑποψίας, ἐνθυμούμενος μὲν ὡς ἀπεκλήσθην ἐν τῷ δωματίῳ, ἀναμιμνησκόμενος δὲ ὅτι ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ νυκτὶ ἐψόφει ἢ μέταυλος θύρα καὶ ἢ αὐλειος, ὃ οὐδέποτε ἐγένετο, ἔδοξέ τέ μοι ἢ γυνὴ ἐψιμυθιωσθαι. ταῦτά μου πάντα εἰς τὴν γνώμην εἰσήει, καὶ μεστὸς ἦ ὑποψίας.

ἐλθὼν δὲ οἴκαδε ἐκέλευον ἀκολουθεῖν μοι τὴν θεράπαιναν εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν, ἀγαγὼν δ' αὐτὴν ὡς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων τινὰ ἔλεγον ὅτι ἐγὼ πάντα εἶην πεπυσμένος τὰ γιγνόμενα ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.

Lysias, *An Adulterer Apprehended*, 51–59

20 ἐγὼ δ' εὐθέως ἐταραπτόμην

What is Euphiletus' immediate reaction to the old woman's words?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A confusion

B reassurance

C sadness

D sympathy

[1]

21 There are **three** correct statements about Passage B5.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

A Euphiletus and the slave-girl call on one of his friends.

B Euphiletus follows the slave-girl.

C Euphiletus often hears the doors make a noise at night.

D Euphiletus remembers hearing the doors make a noise that night.

E Euphiletus shuts himself in his bedroom.

F Euphiletus thinks his wife was wearing make-up.

[3]

**22** καὶ πάντα μου εἰς τὴν γνώμην εἰσῆει, καὶ μεστὸς ἦν ὑποψίας ... ταῦτά μου πάντα εἰς τὴν γνώμην εἰσῆει, καὶ μεστὸς ἦ ὑποψίας.

Lysias repeats this sentence almost word for word. Why do you think he does so?

.....

.....

..... [2]

## Passage B6

“σοὶ οὖν,” ἔφην, “ἔξεστι δυοῖν ὁπότερον βούλει ἐλέσθαι, ἢ μαστιγωθεῖσαν εἰς μύλωνα ἐμπεσεῖν καὶ μηδέποτε παύσασθαι κακοῖς τοιούτοις συνεχομένην, ἢ κατειποῦσαν ἅπαντα τᾶληθῆ μηδὲν παθεῖν κακόν, ἀλλὰ συγγνώμης παρ’ ἐμοῦ τυχεῖν τῶν ἡμαρτημένων. ψεύση δὲ μηδέν, ἀλλὰ πάντα τᾶληθῆ λέγε.” κάκεινη τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔξαρκος ἦν, καὶ ποιεῖν ἐκέλευεν ὅ τι βούλομαι· οὐδὲν γὰρ εἰδέναι· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγὼ ἐμνήσθην Ἐρατοσθένους πρὸς αὐτήν, καὶ εἶπον ὅτι οὗτος ὁ φοιτῶν εἶη πρὸς τὴν γυναῖκα, ἐξεπλάγη ἡγησαμένη με πάντα ἀκριβῶς ἐγνωκέναι. καὶ τότε ἤδη πρὸς τὰ γόνατά μου πεσοῦσα, καὶ πίστιν παρ’ ἐμοῦ λαβούσα μηδὲν πείσεσθαι κακόν, κατηγόρει...

Lysias, *An Adulterer Apprehended*, 59–68

- 23 (a)** “σοὶ οὖν,” ἔφην, “ἔξεστι δυοῖν ὁπότερον βούλει ἐλέσθαι, ἢ μαστιγωθεῖσαν εἰς μύλωνα ἐμπεσεῖν καὶ μηδέποτε παύσασθαι κακοῖς τοιούτοις συνεχομένην, ἢ κατειποῦσαν ἅπαντα τᾶληθῆ μηδὲν παθεῖν κακόν, ἀλλὰ συγγνώμης παρ’ ἐμοῦ τυχεῖν τῶν ἡμαρτημένων.

What **two** options does Euphiletus give the slave-girl?

- .....
  - .....
- ..... [4]

- (b)** κάκεινη τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔξαρκος ἦν, καὶ ποιεῖν ἐκέλευεν ὅ τι βούλομαι· οὐδὲν γὰρ εἰδέναι·

How does the slave-girl react at first?

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

- (c) ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγὼ ἐμνήσθην Ἐρατοσθένους πρὸς αὐτήν, καὶ εἶπον ὅτι οὗτος ὁ φοιτῶν εἶη πρὸς τὴν γυναῖκα, ἐξεπλάγη ἠγησαμένη με πάντα ἀκριβῶς ἐγνωκέναι. καὶ τότε ἤδη πρὸς τὰ γόνατά μου πεσοῦσα, καὶ πίστιν παρ' ἐμοῦ λαβούσα μηδὲν πείσεσθαι κακόν, κατηγορεῖ...

How, by the style of his writing in these lines, does Lysias convey the slave-girl's sudden change of attitude?

You should 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.

A vertical line is positioned on the left side of the page, extending from the top of the lined area to the bottom. To the right of this line, there are 25 horizontal dotted lines, evenly spaced, providing a guide for writing answers.

**ADDITIONAL PAGES**

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, with a vertical solid line on the left side. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

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.



**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.