



**Friday 6 June 2014 – Morning**

**GCSE CLASSICAL GREEK**

**B401/01** Classical Greek Language 1 (Mythology and domestic life)

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 **all** the questions
- 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 **60**.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** the questions.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

*Ambrosios the cup-painter tells his son the story of Heracles and the centaur.*

ὁ Ἀμβροσίος κύλικας ἔγραφεν ὑπὲρ τῶν πλουσίων. ὁ τοῦ Ἀμβροσίου υἱός, κύλικά τινα θαυμάζων, τῷ πατρὶ “τίς ἐστὶν ἐκείνη ἡ γυνή;” ἔφη. “τί δὲ ποιεῖ ὁ κένταυρος;”

ὁ πατὴρ ἀπεκρίνατο, “Δηιάνειρα ἐστὶν, ἡ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους γυνή. ὁ ποταμός ἐστι δεινότατος. ὁ μὲν Ἡρακλῆς μόνος διαβαίνει, τὴν δὲ Δηιάνειραν ὁ κένταυρος διὰ τοῦ ὕδατος φέρει. τότε ὁ κακὸς κύνει αὐτήν.”

“βούλομαι ἀκούειν πάντα τὸν λόγον,” ἔφη ὁ παῖς. “ἂρ’ οὐκ ὠργίσθη ὁ Ἡρακλῆς;”

“πάνυ γε,” Ἀμβροσίος ἀπεκρίνατο. “ὁ μὲν Ἡρακλῆς ἔβαλε τὸν κένταυρον βέλει τινὶ φαρμακτῷ, ὁ δὲ κένταυρος, γιγνώσκων ὅτι αὐτὸς δι’ ὀλίγου ἀποθανεῖται, ἐβούλετο παρέχειν τὸν τοῦ Ἡρακλέους θάνατον· ἐκέλευσεν οὖν Δηιάνειραν τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἱμάτιον τὸ ἡματώμενον λαβεῖν, λέγων ὅτι φίλτρον ἐστίν.”

### Names

Ἀμβροσίος, Ἀμβροσίου, ὁ	Ambrosios
Δηιάνειρα, Δηιανείρας, ἡ	Deianeira (wife of Heracles)
Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλέους, ὁ	Heracles

### Vocabulary

κύλιξ, κύλικος, ἡ	cup
γράφω	(here) I paint, decorate
κένταυρος, κενταύρου, ὁ	centaur (half-man, half-horse)
κυνέω	I kiss
πάνυ γε	yes, indeed
βέλος, βέλους, τό	arrow
φαρμακτός, φαρμακτή, φαρμακτόν	poisoned
ἱμάτιον, ἱματίου, τό	cloak
ἡματώμενος, ἡματωμένη, ἡματώμενον	blood-stained
φίλτρον, φίλτροῦ, τό	love-charm

1 ὁ Ἀμβροσίος κύλικας ἔγραφεν ὑπὲρ τῶν πλουσίων.

For whom did Ambrosios paint cups?

..... [1]

- 2 ὁ τοῦ Ἀμβροσίου υἱός, κύλικά τινὰ θαυμάζων, τῷ πατρὶ “τίς ἐστὶν ἐκείνη ἡ γυνή;” ἔφη. “τί δὲ ποιεῖ ὁ κένταυρος;”

(a) What was the reaction of Ambrosios' son when he saw one of his father's cups?

..... [1]

(b) What **two** questions did Ambrosios' son then ask his father?

• .....

• .....

[4]

- 3 ὁ πατὴρ ἀπεκρίνατο, “Δηιάνειρα ἐστὶν, ἡ τοῦ Ἑρακλέους γυνή. ὁ ποταμός ἐστι δεινότατος. ὁ μὲν Ἑρακλῆς μόνος διαβαίνει, τὴν δὲ Δηιάνειραν ὁ κένταυρος διὰ τοῦ ὕδατος φέρει. τότε ὁ κακὸς κύνει αὐτήν.”

In the scene painted by Ambrosios,

(a) what obstacle do Heracles and Deianeira face?

..... [2]

(b) how do they each overcome this obstacle?

.....

..... [3]

(c) how does the centaur take advantage of the situation?

..... [1]

- 4 “βούλομαι ἀκούειν πάντα τὸν λόγον,” ἔφη ὁ παῖς.

What did the boy want to hear?

..... [1]

- 5 “ἄρ’ οὐκ ὠργίσθη ὁ Ἡρακλῆς;”  
 “πάνυ γε,” Ἀμβροσίος ἀπεκρίνατο. “ὁ μὲν Ἡρακλῆς ἔβαλε τὸν κένταυρον  
 βέλει τιτὶ φαρμακτώ,

(a) How did Heracles feel?

..... [1]

(b) What did this feeling cause him to do?

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

- 6 ὁ δὲ κένταυρος, γινώσκων ὅτι αὐτὸς δι’ ὀλίγου ἀποθανεῖται, ἐβούλετο παρέχειν τὸν τοῦ  
 Ἡρακλέους θάνατον· ἐκέλευσεν οὖν Δηϊάνειραν τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἱμάτιον τὸ ἡματώμενον λαβεῖν, λέγων  
 ὅτι φίλτρον ἐστίν.”

(a) What did the centaur realise?

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

(b) Wanting to cause Heracles’ death, what **two** things did the centaur say to Deianeira?

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

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**Question 7 begins on page 6**

**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE**

7 Read the passage below and translate it into good English.

*Ambrosios continues the story: Heracles is unfaithful to Deianeira and she becomes jealous.*

“πρῶτον μὲν ὁ Ἑρακλῆς ἦν πιστὸς ἀνὴρ, ὕστερον δ’ οὐ. τέλος δέ, πολὺν χρόνον μαχεσάμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, οἴκαδε ἐπάνηλθεν, ἄγων τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα, ὀνόματι Ἰόλην· ἐβούλετο γὰρ γαμῆν καὶ αὐτήν, νεώτεραν οὖσαν τῆς Δηιανείρας.

ἡ δὲ Δηιάνειρα εἰς τοσοῦτον ἐμίσει τὴν Ἰόλην ὥστε δακρυοῦσα ἤτησεν τὸν Ἑρακλέα εὐθύς ἀποπέμπειν αὐτήν. τοῦ δὲ Ἑρακλέους ἀγγείλαντος ὅτι ἔξεστι δύο γυναῖκας φιλεῖν, τῇ Δηιανείρᾳ ἔδοξε τῷ φίλτρῳ χρᾶσθαι ἵνα πείθῃ αὐτὸν ἐαυτὴν μόνην φιλεῖν.”

### Names

Ἑρακλῆς, Ἑρακλέους, ὁ	Heracles
Ἰόλη, Ἰολῆς, ἡ	Iole
Δηιάνειρα, Δηιανείρας, ἡ	Deianeira (wife of Heracles)

### Vocabulary

πολέμοι, πολεμίῳ, οἱ	the enemy
οἴκαδε	home, homewards
ἐπανέρχομαι, aor. ἐπανῆλθον	I return, go back
γαμέω	I marry
φίλτρον, φίλτροῦ, τό	love-charm
χρᾶσθαι + dative	to use

[20]

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Read this passage, which forms the final part of the story, and answer the questions below.

*Ambrosios' story of Heracles and Deianeira comes to a surprising conclusion.*

ταῦτα ἀκούσας, ὁ παῖς ἐβούλετο πύθεσθαι πῶς ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ἀπέθανεν.

“οὐκ ἄδικος ἦν ἡ Δηιάνειρα,” ἔφη ὁ πατήρ, “ἀλλὰ μῶρα. τῷ γὰρ Ἡρακλεῖ ἔδωκε τὸ ἱμάτιον ὡς δῶρον, οὐκ αἰσθανομένη αὐτὸ φαρμακτὸν ὄν. ὁ δὲ δεξάμενος τοῦτο εὐθύς ἐνεδύσατο, ἐπεὶ ἔδει αὐτὸν ἐξέλθοντα τοῖς θεοῖς θύειν.

πρὸς τὸν βωμὸν ἀφικόμενος, ὁ Ἡρακλῆς χαλεπὰ ἔπασχεν. τὸ γὰρ φάρμακον οὕτως ἰσχυρὸν ἦν ὥστε ἔκαιε τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ. Ἡρακλέους δὲ πολλάκις πειρώμενου ἀφαρπάζειν τὸ ἱμάτιον, αἰεὶ δεινότερον τὸ φάρμακον ἦσθιε τὸ σῶμα.

τέλος δὲ Ἡρακλῆς, ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν πεσών, ‘ὦ θεοί,’ ἔφη δακρύων, ‘διὰ τί οὐ σώζετε με;’ οἱ δὲ θεοὶ αὐτὸν οἰκτείροντες εἰς Ὀλυμπον ἀπήνεγκαν ὡς θεόν. ἡ δὲ Δηιάνειρα ἑαυτὴν ἀπέκτεινεν.”

“δυστυχεστάτη μὲν ἦν ἡ Δηιάνειρα,” ἔφη ὁ παῖς, “εὐτυχῆς δ’ ὁ Ἡρακλῆς· ἄθλον γὰρ ἐδέξατο καίπερ αἰσχροῦς πράξας.”

### Names

Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλέους, ὁ	Heracles
Δηιάνειρα, Δηιανείρας, ἡ	Deianeira (wife of Heracles)
Ὀλυμπος, Ὀλύμπου, ὁ	Olympus (home of the gods)

### Vocabulary

ἔδωκε	she gave
ἱμάτιον, ἱματίου, τό	cloak
φαρμακτός, φαρμακτῆ, φαρμακτόν	poisoned
ἐνδύομαι	I put on, wear
βωμός, βωμοῦ, ὁ	altar
φάρμακον, φαρμάκου, τό	poison
πειρώμενος, πειρωμένη, πειρώμενον	trying, attempting (participle)
ἀφαρπάζω	I tear off
οἰκτείρω	I pity

8 ταῦτα ἀκούσας, ὁ παῖς ἐβούλετο πύθεσθαι πῶς ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ἀπέθανεν.

What did the boy want to find out from his father?

..... [1]



- 9 “οὐκ ἄδικος ἦν ἡ Δηιάνειρα,” ἔφη ὁ πατήρ, “ἀλλὰ μώρα. τῷ γὰρ Ἡρακλεῖ ἔδωκε τὸ ἱμάτιον ὡς δῶρον, οὐκ αἰσθανομένη αὐτὸ φαρμακτὸν ὄν.

(a) How did the father (Ambrosios) describe Deianeira? Give **two** details.

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

(b) Explain why he described her in this way.

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

- 10 ὁ δὲ δεξιόμενος τοῦτο εὐθύς ἐνεδύσατο, ἐπεὶ ἔδει αὐτὸν ἐξέλθοντα τοῖς θεοῖς θύειν.

(a) Write down **one** Greek word which shows that Heracles was in a hurry.

- ..... [1]

(b) What was Heracles going out to do?

- ..... [1]

- 11 πρὸς τὸν βωμὸν ἀφικόμενος, ὁ Ἡρακλῆς χαλεπὰ ἔπασχεν. τὸ γὰρ φάρμακον οὕτως ἰσχυρὸν ἦν ὥστε ἔκαie τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ.

We are told that Heracles' sufferings were difficult to bear. Explain why this was so.

- .....
- .....
- ..... [3]

- 12 Ἡρακλέους δὲ πολλάκις πειρώμενον ἀφαρπάζειν τὸ ἱμάτιον, αἰεὶ δεινότερον τὸ φάρμακον ἦσθιε τὸ σῶμα.

One of the following statements is correct.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A Eating the poison felt terrible.

B Heracles threw the cloak over himself.

C The poison ate into Heracles.

[1]

- 13 τέλος δὲ Ἡρακλῆς, ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν πεσὼν, ὠθέει, ἔφη δακρύων, ‘διὰ τί οὐ σώζετέ με;’

What evidence is there that Heracles was in despair? Make **two** points.

- .....
- .....

[2]

- 14 οἱ δὲ θεοὶ αὐτὸν οἰκτεῖροντες εἰς Ὀλυμπον ἀπήνεγκαν ὡς θεόν. ἡ δὲ Δηιάνειρα ἑαυτὴν ἀπέκτεινεν.”  
 “δυστυχεστάτη μὲν ἦν ἡ Δηιάνειρα,” ἔφη ὁ παῖς, “εὐτυχῆς δ’ ὁ Ἡρακλῆς· ἄθλον γὰρ ἐδέξατο καίπερ αἰσχροῦς πράξας.”

Complete the sentences below.

In these lines Ambrosios’ son describes ...

- (a) Deianeira as ‘most unfortunate’ because .....

..... [1]

- (b) Heracles as ‘fortunate’ because .....

.....

..... [2]

- 15 For each of the Greek words in the table below, give **one** English word which has been derived from the Greek word and give the meaning of the English word.

Write your answers in the boxes. One has been done for you.

Greek word	English word derived from the Greek	Meaning of the English word
φάρμακον	<i>pharmacy</i>	<i>chemist's shop, drug store</i>
ἔγραφε		
μόνος		

[4]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

This section of the page is a large, empty area for writing answers. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin, and a series of horizontal dotted lines extending across the page to the right. The dotted lines are spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for writing.

A large rectangular area with a solid vertical line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines across the rest of the page, intended for writing answers.



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