

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE

B403/01

CLASSICAL GREEK

Classical Greek Prose Literature

WEDNESDAY 21 MAY 2014: Morning

**DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

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| Candidate forename | | Candidate surname | |
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| Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |
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Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.

Use black ink.

Answer EITHER Section A, which starts on page 3, OR Section B, which starts on page 19.

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.

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.

Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer EITHER Section A OR Section B.

SECTION A – Herodotus

Answer ALL the questions.

Passage A1

τὰς μητέρας ἐξελόντες, γυναῖκα ἕκαστος μίαν προσεξηρεῖτο, ἣν ἐβούλετο, ἐκ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ οἰκίων· τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς ἀπάσας συναγαγόντες ἀπέπνιξαν· τὴν δὲ μίαν ἕκαστος σιτοποιὸν ἐξηρεῖτο. ἀπέπνιξαν δὲ αὐτὰς ἵνα μὴ σφῶν τὸν σῖτον ἀναισιμώσωσι.

Πυθόμενος δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Δαρεῖος, καὶ συλλέξας ἅπασαν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν, ἐστρατεύετο ἐπ’ αὐτούς. ἐπελάσας δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἐπολιόρκει τοὺς Βαβυλωνίους φροντίζοντας οὐδὲν τῆς πολιορκίας· ἀναβαίνοντες γὰρ ἐπὶ τοὺς προμαχεῶνας τοῦ τείχους κατωρχοῦντο καὶ κατέσκωπτον Δαρεῖον καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν αὐτοῦ.

**XI. ‘Captures of Babylon. B. Second Capture,
By Darius’ 1.2–13**

1 Which group of women did the Babylonians set aside?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A the elderly

B the mothers

C the nobles

D the slaves

[1]

2 There are THREE correct statements to explain what is happening in Passage A1.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

A Darius and his army were mocked by the Babylonians.

B Each Babylonian chose one woman from his household.

C It was the job of one woman to make bread for the whole city.

D Most of the women died before the siege began.

E The Babylonians were holding a dance within the city.

F The Babylonians were not aware of the siege at first.

[3]

Passage A2

“Τί κάθησθε ἐνταῦθα, ὦ Πέρσαι, ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἀπαλλάττεσθε; τότε γὰρ αἰρήσετε ἡμᾶς ἐπὴν ἡμίονοι τέκωσι.” τοῦτο εἶπε Βαβυλωνίων τις οὐδαμῶς ἐλπίζων ἂν ἡμίονον τεκεῖν.

XI. ‘Captures of Babylon. B. Second Capture, By Darius’ 1.14–17

3 Translate Passage A2 into English.

[5]

Passage A3

Ἐνταῦθα εἰκοστῷ μηνὶ Ζωπύρῳ τῷ Μεγαβύζου ἐγένετο τέρας τόδε· τῶν σιτοφόρων ἡμίονων αὐτοῦ μία ἔτεκεν. ὡς δὲ ἐξηγγέλθη αὐτῷ, καὶ ὑπὸ ἀπιστίας αὐτὸς ὁ Ζώπυρος εἶδε τὸ βρέφος, ἀπειπὼν τοῖς ἰδοῦσι μηδενὶ φράζειν τὸ γεγονός, ἐβουλεύετο. καὶ πρὸς τὰ τοῦ Βαβυλωνίου ῥήματα ἐδόκει Ζωπύρῳ εἶναι ἀλώσιμος ἢ Βαβυλῶν· σὺν γὰρ θεῷ ἐκεῖνόν τε εἰπεῖν ἐνόμισε καὶ τὴν ἡμίονον ἑαυτοῦ τεκεῖν.

XI. 'Captures of Babylon. B. Second Capture, By Darius' 2.1–8

4 When did the events in Passage A3 take place?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A in the third hour

B in the second week

C in the twentieth month

D in the tenth year

[1]

5 There are THREE correct statements about Zopyrus in Passage A3.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- A He believed that his own wife would also give birth.**
- B He did not believe that a mule had given birth.**
- C He thought that Babylon could now be captured.**
- D He thought that the baby mule was a monster.**
- E He thought that the Persians had divine support.**
- F He was forbidden to tell anyone what he had seen.**

[3]

Passage A4

ἔκ τε τοῦ θρόνου ἀναπηδήσας ἀνεβόησέ τε καὶ ἤρετο αὐτὸν ὅστις εἶη ὁ λωβησάμενος. ὁ δὲ εἶπεν, “Οὐκ ἔστιν οὗτος ἀνὴρ (ὅτι μὴ σύ) ᾧ ἔστι δύναμις τοσαύτη ἐμὲ δὴ ὧδε διαθεῖναι· οὐδέ τις ἀλλοτρίων, ᾧ βασιλεῦ, τάδε εἴργασται, ἀλλ’ αὐτὸς ἐγὼ ἐμαυτὸν, δεινὸν τι ποιούμενος Ἀσσυρίους Πέρσας καταγελᾶν.”

‘Ο δὲ ἠμείβετο, “ ὦ σχετλιώτατε ἀνδρῶν, ἔργω τῷ αἰσχίστῳ ὄνομα τὸ κάλλιστον ἔθου, φᾶς διὰ τοὺς πολιορκουμένους σαυτὸν ἀνηκέστως διαθεῖναι. τί δέ, ᾧ μάταιε, λελωβημένου σοῦ θάπτον οἱ πολέμιοι παραστήσονται; πῶς οὐκ ἐξέπλευσας τῶν φρενῶν σαυτὸν διαφθείρας;”

XI. ‘Captures of Babylon. B. Second Capture, By Darius’ 2.21–32

6 How does Herodotus make this exchange between Darius and Zopyrus dramatic?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

Darius’ shock;
Zopyrus’ determination.

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.

[10]

Passage A5

‘Ο δὲ εἶπεν, “Εἰ μὲν τοι ὑπερέθηκά σοι ἃ ἤμελλον ποιήσειν, οὐκ ἂν με περιεΐδες· νῦν δὲ ἐπ’ ἑμαυτοῦ βαλόμενος ἔπραξα. ἤδη οὖν, εἰ μὴ τῶν σῶν δεήσῃ, αἰρήσομεν Βαβυλῶνα.”

XI. ‘Captures of Babylon. B. Second Capture, By Darius’ 2.33–36

7 Write down AND translate a Greek phrase that shows that Zopyrus is not afraid of Darius.

| Greek phrase | English translation |
|--------------|---------------------|
| | |

[2]

Passage A6

“Ἐγὼ μὲν γάρ, ὡς ἔχω, αὐτομολήσω εἰς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ φήσω πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὡς ὑπὸ σοῦ τάδε ἔπαθον· καὶ δοκῶ, πείσας αὐτοὺς ταῦτα ἔχειν οὕτω, τεύξεσθαι στρατιᾶς. σὺ δὲ τῇ δεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ χιλίους τάξον κατὰ τὰς Σεμιράμεως καλουμένας πύλας· αὐθις δὲ τῇ ἐβδόμῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἄλλους μοι τάξον δισχιλίους κατὰ τὰς Νινίων καλουμένας πύλας· ... ἐχόντων δὲ μήτε οἱ πρότεροι ὄπλα μήθ’ οὗτοι, πλὴν ἐγχειριδίων.”

XI. ‘Captures of Babylon. B. Second Capture, By Darius’ 3.1–7, 9–10

- 8 (a) “Ἐγὼ μὲν γάρ, ὡς ἔχω, αὐτομολήσω εἰς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ φήσω πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὡς ὑπὸ σοῦ τάδε ἔπαθον· καὶ δοκῶ, πείσας αὐτοὺς ταῦτα ἔχειν οὕτω, τεύξεσθαι στρατιᾶς.

What does Zopyrus himself intend to do?

[3]

- (b) σὺ δὲ τῇ δεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ χιλίους τάξον κατὰ τὰς Σεμιράμεως καλουμένας πύλας·

What part should Darius play in the plan?

[2]

- 9 ἐχόντων δὲ μήτε οἱ πρότεροι ὄπλα μήθ' οὗτοι, πλὴν ἐγχειριδίων.

- (a) **What particularly shocking proposal does Zopyrus make here?**

[1]

- (b) **Give ONE way in which Herodotus' style of writing emphasises this shocking effect.**

[1]

Passage A7

ὡς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο κατείργαστο, πάντα δὴ ἦν ἐν τοῖς Βαβυλωνίοις Ζώπυρος, καὶ στρατάρχης τε οὗτος καὶ τειχοφύλαξ ἀπεδέδεικτο.

Προσβολὴν δὲ Δαρείου κατὰ τὰ συγκείμενα ποιουμένου πέριξ τὸ τεῖχος, ἐνταῦθα δὴ πάντα τὸν δόλον ὁ Ζώπυρος ἐξέφαινε· οἱ μὲν γὰρ Βαβυλώνιοι ἀναβάντες ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος ἠμύνοντο τὴν Δαρείου στρατιὰν προσβάλλουσαν, ὁ δὲ Ζώπυρος τὰς τε Κισσίας καὶ Βηλίδας καλουμένας πύλας ἀναπετάσας εἰσῆκε τοὺς Πέρσας εἰς τὸ τεῖχος. τῶν δὲ Βαβυλωνίων, οἱ μὲν εἶδον τὸ ποιηθέν, οὗτοι ἔφευγον εἰς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Βήλου τὸ ἱερόν· οἱ δὲ οὐκ εἶδον, ἔμενον ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ τάξει ἕκαστος, εἰς ὃ δὴ καὶ οὗτοι ἔμαθον προδεδόμενοι.

XI. 'Captures of Babylon. B. Second Capture, By Darius' 4.36–48

- 10 (a) ὡς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο κατείργαστο, πάντα δὴ ἦν ἐν τοῖς Βαβυλωνίοις Ζώπυρος, καὶ στρατάρχης τε οὗτος καὶ τειχοφύλαξ ἀπεδέδεικτο.

What evidence is there in these lines to suggest that Zopyrus was well regarded in Babylon? You should make TWO points.

[2]

(b) οἱ μὲν γὰρ Βαβυλώνιοι ἀναβάντες ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος ἠμύνοντο τὴν Δαρείου στρατιὰν προσβάλλουσαν, ὁ δὲ Ζώπυρος τὰς τε Κισσίας καὶ Βηλίδας καλουμένας πύλας ἀναπετάσας εἰσήκε τοὺς Πέρσας εἰς τὸ τεῖχος.

What did the Babylonians and Zopyrus do when Darius' army attacked?

Babylonians: _____

Zopyrus: _____

_____ [4]

- (c) τῶν δὲ Βαβυλωνίων, οἱ μὲν εἶδον τὸ ποιηθέν, οὔτοι ἔφευγον εἰς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Βήλου τὸ ἱερόν· οἱ δὲ οὐκ εἶδον, ἔμενον ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ τάξει ἕκαστος, εἰς ὃ δὴ καὶ οὔτοι ἔμαθον προδεδομένοι.

How, by the style of his writing in these lines from Passage A7, does Herodotus make us feel sympathy for the Babylonians?

You should make TWO points and refer to the Greek.

1 _____

2 _____

[4]

Do NOT answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

SECTION B – Demosthenes and Lysias

Answer ALL the questions.

Passage B1

κατιδὼν δ' ἡμᾶς καὶ κραυγᾶσας, καὶ διαλεχθεῖς τι πρὸς αὐτὸν οὕτως ὡς ἂν μεθύων, ὥστε μὴ μαθεῖν ὃ τι λέγοι, παρήλθε πρὸς Μελίτην ἄνω. ἔπινον γὰρ ἐνταῦθα (ταῦτα γὰρ ὕστερον ἐπυθόμεθα) παρὰ Παμφίλῳ τῷ κναφεῖ Κόνων οὐτοσί, Θεότιμός τις, Ἄρχεβιάδης, Σπίνθαρος ὁ Εὐβούλου, Θεογένης ὁ Ἄνδρομένους, πολλοὶ τινες, οὓς ἐξαναστήσας ὁ Κτησίας ἐπορεύετ' εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν.

Demosthenes, 'Conon and his Gang' 38–43

12 What did Ctesias do as soon as he saw the speaker and his companion?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A He smiled.

B He waved.

C He whistled.

D He yelled.

[1]

13 There are THREE correct statements about Passage B1.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

A Ctesias was not the type of man to get drunk.

B Ctesias was walking with a stick.

C Pamphilus and the others were drinking in the market-place.

D Pamphilus' job involved working with cloth.

E The speaker did not understand Ctesias' words.

F The speaker realised only later that the men were drinking together.

[3]

Passage B2

κείμενος δ' αὐτῶν ἤκουον πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ λεγόντων.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καὶ βλασφημίαν ἔχει τινὰ καὶ λέγειν
ὀκνήσαιμ' ἂν ἐν ὑμῖν ἔνια, ... καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐγὼ μὲν
ἀπεκομίσθην ὑπὸ τῶν παρατυχόντων γυμνός, οὗτοι δ'
ῥῶχοντο θοῖμάτιον λαβόντες μου. ὡς δ' ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν
ἦλθον, κραυγὴ καὶ βοή τῆς μητρὸς καὶ τῶν
θεραπεινίδων ἦν, καὶ μόγις ποτ' εἰς βαλανεῖον
ἐνεγκόντες με καὶ περιπλύναντες ἔδειξαν τοῖς
ἰατροῖς.

Demosthenes, 'Conon and his Gang' 52–53, 57–61

14 κείμενος δ' αὐτῶν ἤκουον πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ λεγόντων.

What was the speaker doing while the others were talking?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A lying on the ground

B resting against a tree

C saying many terrible things

D trying to escape

[1]

15 There are THREE correct statements about Passage B2.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

A Passers-by stripped the speaker naked.

B Some things were too rude to be repeated.

C The cloak was left lying on the ground.

D The speaker shouted to his mother outside the door.

E The speaker's mother and slaves were horrified.

F The speaker was washed before seeing the doctors.

[3]

Passage B3

μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον τὸ παιδίον ἐβόα καὶ ἐδυσκόλαινε
ὑπὸ τῆς θεραπαίνης ἐπίτηδες λυποῦμενον, ἵνα ταῦτα
ποιῇ· ὁ γὰρ ἄνθρωπος ἔνδον ἦν· ὕστερον γὰρ ἅπαντα
ἐπυθόμην. καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν γυναῖκα ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον καὶ
δοῦναι τῷ παιδίῳ τὸν τιθόν, ἵνα παύσῃται κλάον. ἡ δὲ
τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐκ ἤθελεν, ὡς ἂν ἀσμένη με ἑορακυῖα
ἤκοντα διὰ χρόνου· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγὼ ὠργιζόμενη καὶ
ἐκέλευον αὐτὴν ἀπιέναι, “ ἵνα σύ γε,” ἔφη, “ πειρᾶς
ἐνταῦθα τὴν παιδίσκη· καὶ πρότερον δὲ μεθύων
εἶλκες αὐτήν.” καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ μὲν ἐγέλων, ἐκείνη δὲ ἀναστᾶσα
καὶ ἀπιούσα προστίθησι τὴν θύραν, προσποιουμένη
παίζειν, καὶ τὴν κλεῖν ἐφέλκεται, καὶ γὰρ τούτων οὐδὲν
ἐνθυμούμενος οὐδ’ ὑπονοῶν ἐκάθευδον ἄσμενος, ἤκων
ἐξ ἀγροῦ.

Lysias, ‘An Adulterer Apprehended’ 23–32

- 16 (a) μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον τὸ παιδίον ἐβόα καὶ
ἐδυσκόλαινε ὑπὸ τῆς θεραπαίνης ἐπίτηδες
λυποῦμενον, ἵνα ταῦτα ποιῇ· ὁ γὰρ ἄνθρωπος
ἐνδον ἦν· ὕστερον γὰρ ἅπαντα ἐπυθόμην.

**What did Euphiletus find out later about why his
child was crying?**

You should make TWO points.

[2]

(b) καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν γυναῖκα ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον καὶ δοῦναι τῷ παιδίῳ τὸν τιτθόν, ἵνα παύσῃται κλᾶον. ἡ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐκ ἤθελεν, ὡς ἂν ἀσμένῃ με ἑορακυῖα ἤκοντα διὰ χρόνου· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγὼ ὠργιζόμενῃ καὶ ἐκέλευον αὐτὴν ἀπιέναι ...

Explain fully how Euphiletus dealt with the situation at the time.

[4]

(c) ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγὼ ὠργιζόμενῃ καὶ ἐκέλευον αὐτὴν ἀπιέναι, “ἵνα σύ γε,” ἔφη, “πειρᾶς ἐνταῦθα τὴν παιδίσκη· καὶ πρότερον δὲ μεθύων εἴλκες αὐτήν.” καὶ γὰρ μὲν ἐγέλων, ἐκείνη δὲ ἀναστᾶσα καὶ ἀπιούσα προστίθησι τὴν θύραν, προσποιουμένη παίζειν, καὶ τὴν κλεῖν ἐφέλκεται, καὶ γὰρ τούτων οὐδὲν ἐνθυμούμενος οὐδ’ ὑπονοῶν ἐκάθευδον ἄσμενος, ἦκων ἐξ ἀγροῦ.

How, by the style of his writing in these lines from Passage B3, does Lysias make his portrayal of the relationship between Euphiletus and his wife vivid?

You should make TWO points and refer to the Greek.

1 _____

2 _____

_____ [4]

Passage B4

ἐπειδὴ δὲ πάντα εἶρητο αὐτῇ, εἶπον ἐγώ, “ὅπως τοίνυν ταῦτα μηδεὶς ἀνθρώπων πεύσεται· εἰ δὲ μή, οὐδέν σοι κύριον ἔσται τῶν πρὸς ἔμ’ ὁμολογημένων. ἀξιῶ δέ σε ἐπ’ αὐτοφώρῳ ταῦτά μοι ἐπιδείξαι· ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐδὲν δέομαι λόγων, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἔργον φανερὸν γενέσθαι, εἴπερ οὕτως ἔχει.”

Lysias, ‘An Adulterer Apprehended’ 74–77

17 (a) What TWO things does Euphiletus want the slave-girl to do?

- 1 _____
- 2 _____ [2]

(b) Write down and translate the GREEK PHRASE which suggests that Euphiletus doubts the truth of the slave-girl’s words.

| Greek phrase | English translation |
|--------------|---------------------|
| | |

[2]

Passage B5

εἰδὼς δ' ἐγὼ ὅτι τηνικαῦτα ἀφιγμένος οὐδένα
καταλήψοιτο οἴκοι τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, ἐκέλευον
συνδειπνεῖν· καὶ ἐλθόντες οἴκαδε ὡς ἐμέ, ἀναβάντες
εἰς τὸ ὑπερῶον ἐδειπνοῦμεν.

Lysias, 'An Adulterer Apprehended' 82–84

18 Translate Passage B5 into English.

[5]

Passage B6

ὁ δ' Ἐρατοσθένης, ὦ ἄνδρες, εἰσέρχεται, καὶ ἡ
θεράπαινα ἐπεγείρασαί με εὐθύς φράζει ὅτι ἔνδον
ἐστί. καὶ γὰρ εἰπὼν ἐκείνη ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῆς θύρας,
καταβὰς σιωπῇ ἐξέρχομαι, καὶ ἀφικνουῦμαι ὡς τὸν
καὶ τὸν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν οὐκ ἔνδον κατέλαβον, τοὺς δὲ
οὐδ' ἐπιδημοῦντας ἤυρον. παραλαβὼν δ' ὡς οἶόν τ'
ἦν πλείστους ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ἐβάδιζον. καὶ δᾶδας
λαβόντες ἐκ τοῦ ἐγγύτατα καπηλείου εἰσερχόμεθα, ...

Lysias, 'An Adulterer Apprehended' 86–91

19 ὁ δ' Ἐρατοσθένης, ὦ ἄνδρες, εἰσέρχεται, καὶ ἡ
θεράπαινα ἐπεγείρασαί με εὐθύς φράζει ὅτι ἔνδον
ἐστί. καὶ γὰρ εἰπὼν ἐκείνη ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῆς θύρας,

**What order does Euphiletus give the slave-girl when
she wakes him?**

[1]

20 καταβὰς σιωπῇ ἐξέρχομαι, καὶ ἀφικνούμαι ὡς τὸν καὶ τόν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν οὐκ ἔνδον κατέλαβον, τοὺς δὲ οὐδ' ἐπιδημοῦντας ἠΰρον. παραλαβὼν δ' ὡς οἶόν τ' ἦν πλείστους ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ἐβάδιζον. καὶ δᾶδας λαβόντες ἐκ τοῦ ἐγγύτατα καπηλείου εἰσερχόμεθα, ...

(a) What preparations does Euphiletus make for his confrontation with Eratosthenes?

[3]

(b) Give ONE way in which Lysias' style of writing emphasises the thoroughness of these preparations.

[1]

Passage B7

ὄσαντες δὲ τὴν θύραν τοῦ δωματίου οἱ μὲν πρῶτοι εἰσίουτες ἔτι εἶδομεν αὐτὸν κατακείμενον παρὰ τῆ γυναικί, οἱ δ' ὕστερον ἐν τῆ κλίνῃ γυμνὸν ἑστηκότα. ἐγὼ δ', ὦ ἄνδρες, πατάξας καταβάλλω αὐτόν, καὶ τὸ χεῖρε περιαγαγὼν εἰς τοῦπισθεν καὶ δήσας ἡρώτων διὰ τί ὑβρίζει εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν ἐμὴν εἰσιῶν. κάκεῖνος ἀδικεῖν μὲν ὠμολόγει, ἠντεβόλει δὲ καὶ ἰκέτευε μὴ ἀποκτεῖναι ἀλλ' ἀργύριον πράξασθαι. ἐγὼ δ' εἶπον ὅτι “οὐκ ἐγὼ σε ἀποκτενῶ, ἀλλ' ὁ τῆς πόλεως νόμος, ὃν σὺ παραβαίνων περὶ ἐλάττονος τῶν ἡδονῶν ἐποιήσω, καὶ μᾶλλον εἴλου τοιοῦτον ἀμάρτημα ἐξαμαρτάνειν εἰς τὴν γυναῖκα τὴν ἐμὴν καὶ εἰς τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἢ τοῖς νόμοις πείθεσθαι καὶ κόσμιος εἶναι.”

Lysias, 'An Adulterer Apprehended' 92–102

21 How does Lysias make this description of the confrontation between Euphiletus and Eratosthenes dramatic?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

**the visual aspects of the scene;
Eratosthenes' reactions.**

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.

[10]

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