



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level Classical Greek

H044/02 Literature

Thursday 17 May 2018 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

Do not use:

- a dictionary

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **12** pages.



Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B

Section A: Prose Literature

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2

1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

οὐ γὰρ ἦν κρήνη ὅτι μὴ μία ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀκροπόλει τῆς Πύλου καὶ αὕτη οὐ μεγάλη, ἀλλὰ διαμώμενοι τὸν κάχληκα οἱ πλεῖστοι ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ἔπινον οἶον εἰκὸς ὕδωρ. στενοχωρία τε ἐν ὀλίγῳ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐγίγνετο, καὶ τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἔχουσῶν ὄρμον αἰ μὲν σῖτον ἐν τῇ γῆ ἤροῦντο κατὰ μέρος, αἰ δὲ μετέωροι ὠρμουν. ἀθυμίαν τε πλείστην ὁ χρόνος παρεῖχε παρὰ λόγον ἐπιγιγνώμενος, οὐς ᾤοντο ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων ἐκπολιορκήσειν ἐν νήσῳ τε ἐρήμῃ καὶ ὕδατι ἀλμυρῷ χρωμένους. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προειπόντες ἐς τὴν νῆσον ἐσάγειν σῖτόν τε τὸν βουλόμενον ἀληλεμένον καὶ οἶνον καὶ τυρὸν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο βρωμα, οἷ' ἂν ἐς πολιορκίαν ξυμφέρῃ, τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων τῶ ἐσαγαγόντι ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνούμενοι. καὶ ἐσῆγον ἄλλοι τε παρακινδυνεύοντες καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Εἰλωτες, ἀπαίροντες ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ὀπόθεν τύχοιεν καὶ καταπλέοντες ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐς τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τῆς νήσου. μάλιστα δὲ ἐτήρουν ἀνέμῳ καταφέρεσθαι.

Thucydides *Histories* IV.26.2–7

- (a) What is the situation in Pylos as this passage begins? [3]
- (b) οὐ γὰρ ἦν κρήνη ... χρωμένους (lines 1–8): how does Thucydides convey the hardships of the Athenians described in these lines?
Make **five** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [10]
- (c) αἴτιον ... ὑπισχνούμενοι (lines 8–12): why, according to Thucydides, were the Spartans on the island holding out so long? [3]
- (d) Translate καὶ ἐσῆγον ... καταφέρεσθαι (lines 12–16). [5]

ἂ ὄρωντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ περιαλοῦντες τῷ πάθει, ὅτιπερ αὐτῶν οἱ ἄνδρες ἀπελαμβάνοντο ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, παρεβοήθουν, καὶ ἐπεσβαίνοντες ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ξὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἀνθεῖλκον ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι τῶν νεῶν· καὶ ἐν τούτῳ κεκωλῦσθαι ἐδόκει ἕκαστος ᾧ μή τι καὶ αὐτὸς ἔργῳ παρῆν. ἐγένετό τε ὁ θόρυβος μέγας καὶ ἀντηλλαγμένου τοῦ ἑκατέρων τρόπου περὶ τὰς ναῦς· οἷ τε γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπὸ προθυμίας καὶ ἐκπλήξεως ὡς εἰπεῖν ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐναυμάχουν, οἷ τε Ἀθηναῖοι κρατοῦντες καὶ βουλόμενοι τῇ παρούσῃ τύχῃ ὡς ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐπεξελεθεῖν ἀπὸ νεῶν ἐπεζομάχουν. πολὺν τε πόνον παρασχόντες ἀλλήλοις καὶ τραυματίσαντες διεκρίθησαν, καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰς κενὰς ναῦς πλὴν τῶν τὸ πρῶτον ληφθεισῶν διέσωσαν.

Thucydides *Histories* IV.14.2–4

(e) ἂ ὄρωντες ... νεῶν (lines 1–4): explain how the Spartans react to what they have just seen. [3]

(f) καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ... ἐπεζομάχουν (lines 4–10): how does Thucydides bring out the dramatic nature of this engagement?

Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [6]

(g)* 'Thucydides uses his account of the Pylos affair to highlight differences between Athens and Sparta.' Do you agree with this view?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

τί δὴ λέγοντες διέβαλλον οἱ διαβάλλοντες; ὥσπερ οὖν κατηγορῶν τὴν ἀντωμοσίαν δεῖ ἀναγνῶναι αὐτῶν· “Σωκράτης ἀδικεῖ καὶ περιεργάζεται ζητῶν τὰ τε ὑπὸ γῆς καὶ οὐράνια καὶ τὸν ἦττω λόγον κρείττω ποιῶν καὶ ἄλλους ταῦτά ταῦτα διδάσκων.” τοιαύτη τις ἐστίν· ταῦτα γὰρ ἐωρᾶτε καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀριστοφάνους κωμῳδίᾳ, Σωκράτη τινὰ ἐκεῖ περιφερόμενον, φάσκοντά τε ἀεροβατεῖν καὶ ἄλλην πολλὴν φλυαρίαν φλυαροῦντα, ὧν ἐγὼ οὐδὲν οὔτε μέγα οὔτε σμικρὸν πέρι ἐπαῖω. καὶ οὐχ ὡς ἀτιμάζων λέγω τὴν τοιαύτην ἐπιστήμην, εἴ τις περὶ τῶν τοιούτων σοφός ἐστιν—μὴ πως ἐγὼ ὑπὸ Μελήτου τοσαύτας δίκας φεύγοιμι—ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἐμοὶ τούτων, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, οὐδὲν μέτεστιν. μάρτυρας δὲ αὐτοὺς ὑμῶν τοὺς πολλοὺς παρέχομαι, καὶ ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς ἀλλήλους διδάσκειν τε καὶ φράζειν, ὅσοι ἐμοῦ πῶποτε ἀκηκόατε διαλεγομένου—πολλοὶ δὲ ὑμῶν οἱ τοιοῦτοὶ εἰσιν— φράζετε οὖν ἀλλήλοις εἰ πῶποτε ἢ σμικρὸν ἢ μέγα ἤκουσέ τις ὑμῶν ἐμοῦ περὶ τῶν τοιούτων διαλεγομένου, καὶ ἐκ τούτου γνῶσεσθε ὅτι τοιαῦτ’ ἐστὶ καὶ τᾶλλα περὶ ἐμοῦ ἃ οἱ πολλοὶ λέγουσιν.

Plato *Apology* 19b–d

- (a) Translate τί δὴ ... διδάσκων (lines 1–4). [5]
- (b) τοιαύτη τις ... ἐπαῖω (lines 4–8): how does Socrates characterise the description of him here? [2]
- (c) καὶ οὐχ ὡς ... λέγουσιν (lines 8–17): in these lines, how effectively does Socrates counter that description of him? [8]
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text.
- (d) How does Socrates develop his argument further after this passage? [3]

Τελευτῶν οὖν ἐπὶ τοὺς χειροτέχνους ἦα· ἐμαυτῷ γὰρ συνήδη οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, τούτους δὲ γ' ἤδη ὅτι εὐρήσοιμι πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἐπισταμένους. καὶ τούτου μὲν οὐκ ἐψεύσθην, ἀλλ' ἠπίσταντο ἃ ἐγὼ οὐκ ἠπιστάμην καὶ μου ταύτη σοφώτεροι ἦσαν. ἀλλ', ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ταυτόν μοι ἔδοξαν ἔχειν ἀμάρτημα ὅπερ καὶ οἱ ποιηταὶ καὶ οἱ ἀγαθοὶ δημιουργοί—διὰ τὸ τὴν τέχνην καλῶς ἐξεργάζεσθαι ἕκαστος ἡξίου καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ μέγιστα σοφώτατος εἶναι—καὶ αὐτῶν αὕτη ἢ πλημμέλεια ἐκείνην τὴν σοφίαν ἀποκρύπτειν· ὥστε με ἐμαυτὸν ἀνερωτᾶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ χρησμοῦ πότερα δεξαίμην ἂν οὕτως ὥσπερ ἔχω ἔχειν, μήτε τι σοφὸς ὢν τὴν ἐκείνων σοφίαν μήτε ἀμαθὴς τὴν ἀμαθίαν, ἢ ἀμφότερα ἃ ἐκεῖνοι ἔχουσιν ἔχειν. ἀπεκρινάμην οὖν ἐμαυτῷ καὶ τῷ χρησμῷ ὅτι μοι λυσιτελοῖ ὥσπερ ἔχω ἔχειν.

Plato *Apology* 22c–e

- (e) Τελευτῶν οὖν ... ἦσαν (lines 1–4): what did Socrates discover at this point in his inquiry? [6]
- (f) ἀλλ', ὧ ἄνδρες ... ἔχειν (lines 5–13): explain how Socrates makes his argument convincing in these lines.

Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [6]

- (g)* 'Plato's Socrates shows himself a skilful master of rhetoric.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

Section B: Verse Literature

Answer either Question 3 or Question 4

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

| | |
|--|----|
| αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ σπασάμην ῥῶπας τε λύγους τε, πειῖσμα δ', ὅσον τ' ὄργυιαν, ἐϋστρεφὲς ἀμφοτέρωθεν πλεξάμενος συνέδησα πόδας δεινοῖο πελώρου, βῆν δὲ καταλοφάδεια φέρων ἐπὶ νῆα μέλαιναν ἔγχει ἐρειδόμενος, ἐπεὶ οὐ πως ἦεν ἐπ' ὤμου χειρὶ φέρειν ἑτέρη· μάλα γὰρ μέγα θηρίον ἦεν. | 5 |
| κάδ' δ' ἔβαλον προπάροιθε νεός, ἀνέγειρα δ' ἑταίρους μειλιχίους ἐπέεσσι παρασταδὸν ἄνδρα ἕκαστον· “ὦ φίλοι, οὐ γὰρ πῶ καταδυσόμεθ' ἀχνύμενοί περ, εἰς Αἴδαο δόμους, πρὶν μόρσιμον ἡμᾶρ ἐπέλθῃ. ἀλλ' ἄγετ', ὄφρ' ἐν νηϊ θοῇ βρῶσις τε πόσις τε, μνησόμεθα βρώμης μηδὲ τρυχώμεθα λιμῶ.” | 10 |
| Ὦς ἐφάμην, οἳ δ' ὦκα ἐμοῖς ἐπέεσσι πίθοντο· ἐκ δὲ καλυψάμενοι παρὰ θῖν' ἄλός ἀτρυγέτοιο θηήσαντ' ἔλαφον· μάλα γὰρ μέγα θηρίον ἦεν. | 15 |

Homer *Odyssey* X.166–180

- (a) What has Odysseus just done before the beginning of this passage? [1]
- (b) αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ ... λιμῶ (lines 1–12): what do these lines reveal about the character of Odysseus?
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]
- (c) οἳ δ' ὦκα... ἔλαφον (lines 13–15): how do Odysseus' men react in these lines to his words? [3]

ὡς φάτ', ἐγὼ δ' ἄορ ὀξὺ ἐρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ
Κίρκη ἐπήϊξα ὡς τε κτάμεναι μενεαίνων.

ἢ δὲ μέγα ἰάχουσα ὑπέδραμε καὶ λάβε γούνων,
καὶ μ' ὀλοφυρομένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

“Τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν; πόθι τοι πόλις ἠδὲ τοκῆες;
θαῦμά μ' ἔχει ὡς οὐ τι πιῶν τάδε φάρμακ' ἐθέλχθης.
οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδέ τις ἄλλος ἀνήρ τάδε φάρμακ' ἀνέτλη,
ὅς κε πῆ καὶ πρῶτον ἀμείψεται ἔρκος ὀδόντων.
σοὶ δέ τις ἐν στήθεσσι ἀκήλητος νόος ἐστίν.

ἦ σύ γ' Ὀδυσσεύς ἐσσι πολύτροπος, ὄν τέ μοι αἰεὶ
φάσκεν ἐλεύσεσθαι χρυσόρραπις ἀργειφόντης,
ἐκ Τροίης ἀνιόντα θοῆ σὺν νηϊ μελαίνῃ.

ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ κολεῶ μὲν ἄορ θέο, νῶϊ δ' ἔπειτα
εὐνῆς ἡμετέρης ἐπιβήομεν, ὄφρα μιγέντε
εὐνῆ καὶ φιλότητι πεποιθομένῃ ἀλλήλοισιν.”

“Ὡς ἔφατ', αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπον·
“ὦ Κίρκη, πῶς γὰρ με κέλειαι σοὶ ἥπιον εἶναι,
ἢ μοι σὺς μὲν ἔθηκας ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἑταίρους.”

Homer *Odyssey* X.321–38

(d) ὡς φάτ' (line 1): what has Circe just said to Odysseus? [2]

(e) ἐγὼ δ' ἄορ ... μενεαίνων (lines 1–2): how does Odysseus react? [3]

(f) ἢ δὲ ... μελαίνῃ (lines 3–12): how does Homer make this scene in Circe's house dramatic?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]

(g) Translate ἀλλ' ἄγε ... εἶναι (lines 13–17). [5]

(h)* In the lines of *Odyssey* 10 that you have read, how does Homer make Odysseus' adventures vivid and exciting?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 3.

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

| | | |
|----------|---|----|
| ΙΣΜΗΝΗ | ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἄτιμα ποιούμαι, τὸ δὲ βία πολιτῶν δοῶν ἔφυν ἀμήχανος. | |
| ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΗ | σὺ μὲν τὰδ' ἂν προὔχοι· ἐγὼ δὲ δὴ τάφον χώσουσ' ἀδελφῶ φιλτάτῳ πορεύσομαι. | |
| ΙΣΜΗΝΗ | οἴμοι, ταλαίνης ὡς ὑπερδέδοικά σου. | 5 |
| ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΗ | μὴ μοῦ προτάρβει· τὸν σὸν ἐξόρθου πότμον. | |
| ΙΣΜΗΝΗ | ἀλλ' οὖν προμηνύσης γε τοῦτο μηδενὶ τοῦργον, κρυφῆ δὲ κεῦθε, σὺν δ' αὐτῶς ἐγώ. | |
| ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΗ | οἴμοι, καταύδα· πολλὸν ἐχθίων ἔση σιγῶσ', ἐὰν μὴ πᾶσι κηρύξης τάδε. | 10 |
| ΙΣΜΗΝΗ | θερμὴν ἐπὶ ψυχροῖσι καρδίαν ἔχεις. | |
| ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΗ | ἀλλ' οἶδ' ἀρέσκουσ' οἷς μάλισθ' ἀδεῖν με χροί. | |
| ΙΣΜΗΝΗ | εἰ καὶ δυνήση γ'· ἀλλ' ἀμηχάνων ἐρᾶς. | |
| ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΗ | οὐκοῦν, ὅταν δὴ μὴ σθένω, πεπαύσομαι. | |
| ΙΣΜΗΝΗ | ἀρχὴν δὲ θηρᾶν οὐ πρόπει τὰμήχανα. | 15 |
| ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΗ | εἰ ταῦτα λέξεις, ἐχθαρεῖ μὲν ἐξ ἐμοῦ, ἐχθρὰ δὲ τῷ θανόντι προσκείσῃ δίκη. | |

Sophocles *Antigone* 78–94

- (a) ἐγὼ μὲν ... ποιούμαι (line 1): what accusation is Ismene responding to here? [1]
- (b) Translate ἐγὼ μὲν ... προτάρβει (lines 1–6). [5]
- (c) ἀλλ' οὖν ... τὰμήχανα (lines 7–15): how does Sophocles reveal the character of the two sisters in this conversation?
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]
- (d) εἰ ταῦτα... δίκη (lines 16–17): how does Antigone bring the conversation to a close? [2]
- (e) After this passage, how does Ismene respond to Antigone's words? [2]

| | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------|
| ANTIGONH | θέλεις τι μείζον ἢ κατακτεῖναι μ' ἑλών; | |
| KPEΩN | ἐγὼ μὲν οὐδέν· τοῦτ' ἔχων ἅπαντ' ἔχω. | |
| ANTIGONH | τί δῆτα μέλλεις; ὡς ἐμοὶ τῶν σῶν λόγων ἀρεστον οὐδέν, μηδ' ἀρεσθείη ποτέ, οὕτω δὲ καὶ σοὶ τὰμ' ἀφανδάνοντ' ἔφω. καίτοι πόθεν κλέος γ' ἂν εὐκλεέστερον κατέσχον ἢ τὸν αὐτάδελφον ἐν τάφῳ τιθεῖσα; τούτοις τοῦτο πᾶσιν ἀνδάνειν λέγοιμ' ἂν, εἰ μὴ γλῶσσαν ἐγκλήοι φόβος. ἀλλ' ἢ τυραννὶς πολλά τ' ἄλλ' εὐδαιμονεῖ κᾶξεστιν αὐτῇ δρᾶν λέγειν θ' ἂ βούλεται. | 5 10 |
| KPEΩN | σὺ τοῦτο μούνη τῶνδε Καδμείων ὄρας. | |
| ANTIGONH | ὄρῳσι χούτοι· σοὶ δ' ὑπίλλουσιν στόμα. | |
| KPEΩN | σὺ δ' οὐκ ἐπαιδη, τῶνδε χωρὶς εἰ φρονεῖς; | |
| ANTIGONH | οὐδὲν γὰρ αἰσχρὸν τοὺς ὁμοσπλάγχθους σέβειν. | 15 |
| KPEΩN | οὐκουν ὄμαιμος χῶ καταντίον θανών; | |
| ANTIGONH | ὄμαιμος ἐκ μιᾶς τε καὶ ταυτοῦ πατρὸς. | |
| KPEΩN | πῶς δῆτ' ἐκείνῳ δυσσεβῆ τιμᾶς χάριν; | |
| ANTIGONH | οὐ μαρτυρήσει ταῦθ' ὁ κατθανών νέκυς. | |

Sophocles *Antigone* 497–515

(f) θέλεις τι ... βούλεται (lines 1–11): how does Antigone deliver an effective response to Creon in these lines?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]

(g) σὺ τοῦτο ... φρονεῖς (lines 12–14): how does Creon answer what Antigone has just said? [2]

(h) οὐδὲν γὰρ ... νέκυς (lines 15–19): how does Antigone justify what she has done? [2]

(i)* How effectively does Sophocles develop the relationship between Antigone and the other characters of the play?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material from those parts of the text that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

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