



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 16 May 2019 – Afternoon

AS Level Classical Greek

H044/02 Literature

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).

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.

“δέσποτα, οὐκ οἶκός ἐστι Ἀθηναίους ἐργασαμένους πολλὰ δὴ κακὰ Πέρσας μὴ οὐ δοῦναι δίκας τῶν ἐποίησαν. ἀλλ’ εἰ τὸ μὲν νῦν ταῦτα πρήσσοις τά περ ἐν χερσὶ ἔχεις· ἡμερώσας δὲ Αἴγυπτον τὴν ἐξυβρίσασαν στρατηλάτεε ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἵνα λόγος τέ σε ἔχη πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ἀγαθός καὶ τις ὕστερον φυλάσσηται ἐπὶ γῆν τὴν σὴν στρατεύεσθαι.” οὗτος μὲν οἱ ὁ λόγος ἦν τιμωρός, τούτου δὲ τοῦ λόγου παρενθήκην ποιέεσκετο τήνδε, ὡς ἡ Εὐρώπη περικαλλῆς εἴη χώρα καὶ δένδρεα παντοῖα φέρει τὰ ἡμερα ἀρετὴν τε ἄκρη, βασιλείῃ τε μούνω θνητῶν ἀξίη ἐκτῆσθαι. ταῦτα δὲ ἔλεγε οἷα νεωτέρων ἔργων ἐπιθυμητῆς ἐὼν καὶ θέλων αὐτὸς τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑπαρχος εἶναι.

Herodotus, *Histories* VII.5–6

(a) δέσποτα ... ἐποίησαν (lines 1–2): what reason does Mardonius give for his advice to the king? [2]

(b) ἀλλ’ εἰ ... ἐκτῆσθαι (lines 2–9): how in these lines does Herodotus present Mardonius as trying to appeal to Xerxes?

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

(c) ταῦτα ... εἶναι (lines 9–11): what does Herodotus suggest is the motivation for what Mardonius says? [2]

“τὸ γὰρ εὖ βουλευέσθαι κέρδος μέγιστον εὐρίσκω ἔόν· εἰ γὰρ καὶ ἐναντιωθῆναί τι θέλει, βεβούλευται μὲν οὐδὲν ἦσσον εὖ, ἕσσωται δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς τύχης τὸ βούλευμα· ὁ δὲ βουλευσάμενος αἰσχροῶς, εἴ οἱ ἡ τύχη ἐπίσποιτο, εὖρημα εὖρηκε, ἦσσον δὲ οὐδὲν οἱ κακῶς βεβούλευται. ὄρας τὰ ὑπερέχοντα ζῶα ὡς κεραυνοῖ ὁ θεὸς οὐδὲ ἔᾱ φαντάζεσθαι, τὰ δὲ σμικρὰ οὐδὲν μιν κνίζει· ὄρας δὲ ὡς ἐς οἰκῆματα τὰ μέγιστα αἰεὶ καὶ δένδρεα τὰ τοιαῦτα ἀποσκήπτει τὰ βέλεα· φιλέει γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα πάντα κολούειν. οὕτω δὲ καὶ στρατὸς πολλὸς ὑπὸ ὀλίγου διαφθείρεται κατὰ τοιόνδε· ἐπεὶ σφί ὁ θεὸς φθονήσας φόβον ἐμβάλη ἢ βροντὴν, δι’ ὧν ἐφθάρησαν ἀναξίως ἑωυτῶν. οὐ γὰρ ἔᾱ φρονέειν μέγα ὁ θεὸς ἄλλον ἢ ἑωυτόν. ἐπειχθῆναι μὲν νυν πᾶν προῆγμα τίκτει σφάλματα, ἐκ τῶν ζημίαι μεγάλαι φιλέουσι γίνεσθαι· ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐπισχεῖν ἔνεστι ἀγαθὰ.”

Herodotus, *Histories* VII.10

- (d) What proposal has Artabanus just made? [3]
- (e) Translate τὸ γὰρ ... βεβούλευται (lines 1–5). [5]
- (f) ὄρας ... ἑωυτόν (lines 5–11): how does Herodotus make Artabanus’ argument here lively and dramatic? [8]
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text.
- (g) ἐπειχθῆναι ... ἀγαθὰ (lines 12–13): what advice does Artabanus offer the king here? [2]
- (h)* How does Herodotus enliven his presentation of the reasons for the Persian invasion?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material 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.

καὶ ὁ Σιμμίας, ἀλλὰ μὴν, ἔφη, ὦ Σώκρατες, νῦν γέ μοι δοκεῖ τι καὶ αὐτῶ λέγειν Κέβης· τί γὰρ ἂν βουλόμενοι ἄνδρες σοφοὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς δεσπότης ἀμείνους αὐτῶν φεύγοιεν καὶ ῥαδίως ἀπαλλάττοιεν αὐτῶν; καὶ μοι δοκεῖ Κέβης εἰς σὲ τείνειν τὸν λόγον, ὅτι οὕτω ῥαδίως φέρεις καὶ ἡμᾶς ἀπολείπων καὶ ἄρχοντας ἀγαθούς, ὡς αὐτὸς ὁμολογεῖς, θεούς. 5

δίκαια, ἔφη, λέγετε· οἶμαι γὰρ ὑμᾶς λέγειν ὅτι χρή με πρὸς ταῦτα ἀπολογήσασθαι ὥσπερ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ.

πάνυ μὲν οὖν, ἔφη ὁ Σιμμίας.

φέρε δὴ, ἦ δ' ὅς, πειραθῶ πιθανώτερον πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀπολογήσασθαι ἢ πρὸς τοὺς δικαστάς. ἐγὼ γάρ, ἔφη, ὦ Σιμμία τε καὶ Κέβης, εἰ μὲν μὴ ὥμην ἤξειν πρῶτον μὲν παρὰ θεοὺς ἄλλους σοφοὺς τε καὶ ἀγαθούς, ἔπειτα καὶ παρ' ἀνθρώπους τετελευτηκότας ἀμείνους τῶν ἐνθάδε, ἠδίκουν ἂν οὐκ ἀγανακτῶν τῶ θανάτῳ· νῦν δὲ εὖ ἴστε ὅτι παρ' ἄνδρα τε ἐλπίζω ἀφίξεσθαι ἀγαθούς—καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἂν πάνυ δυσχρησταίμην—ὅτι μέντοι παρὰ θεοὺς δεσπότης πάνυ ἀγαθὸς ἤξειν, εὖ ἴστε ὅτι εἶπερ τι ἄλλο τῶν τοιούτων δυσχρησταίμην ἂν καὶ τοῦτο. ὥστε διὰ ταῦτα οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀγανακτῶ, ἀλλ' εὐελπίς εἰμι εἶναί τι τοῖς τετελευτηκόσι καὶ, ὥσπερ γε καὶ πάλαι λέγεται, πολὺ ἀμεινον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἢ τοῖς κακοῖς. 10 15 20

Plato, *Phaedo* 63a–c

- (a) καὶ ὁ ... αὐτῶν (lines 1–4): what question does Simmias raise here? [2]
- (b) Translate καὶ μοι ... Σιμμίας (lines 4–9). [5]
- (c) φέρε δὴ ... τοῦτο (lines 10–18): what points does Socrates make in response to Simmias? [8]
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text.
- (d) ὥστε ... κακοῖς (lines 18–21): what conclusion does Socrates reach here? [3]
- (e) What response does Simmias make to what Socrates has just said? [3]

κάθαρσις δὲ εἶναι ἄρα οὐ τοῦτο συμβαίνει, ὅπερ πάλαι ἐν τῷ λόγῳ λέγεται, τὸ χωρίζειν ὅτι μάλιστα ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ ἐθίσαι αὐτὴν καθ' αὐτὴν πανταχόθεν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος συναγείρεσθαι τε καὶ ἀθροίζεσθαι, καὶ οἰκεῖν κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν καὶ ἐν τῷ νῦν παρόντι καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔπειτα μόνην καθ' αὐτὴν, ἐκλυομένην ὥσπερ ἐκ δεσμῶν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος;

5

πάνυ μὲν οὖν, ἔφη.

οὐκοῦν τοῦτό γε θάνατος ὀνομάζεται, λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος;

παντάπασί γε, ἦ δ' ὄς.

10

λύειν δὲ γε αὐτὴν, ὡς φαμεν, προθυμοῦνται ἀεὶ μάλιστα καὶ μόνοι οἱ φιλοσοφοῦντες ὀρθῶς, καὶ τὸ μελέτημα αὐτὸ τοῦτό ἐστιν τῶν φιλοσόφων, λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος· ἦ οὐ;

Plato, *Phaedo* 67c–d

- (f) κάθαρσις ... σώματος (lines 1–9): how does Socrates add force to his argument in these lines?

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

[6]

- (g) λύειν δὲ ... οὐ (lines 11–13): what conclusion does Socrates come to about philosophers?

[3]

- (h)* How does Plato's Socrates make a lively and persuasive case in the *Phaedo*?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material 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.

οὐδέ κε Πάτροκλόν περ εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
 ἐκ βελέων ἐρύσαντο νέκυν θεράποντ' Ἀχιλλῆος·
 αὐτίς γὰρ δὴ τόν γε κίχον λαός τε καὶ ἵπποι
 Ἴκτωρ τε Πριάμοιο πάϊς φλογὶ εἵκελος ἀλκῆν.
 τρὶς μὲν μιν μετόπισθε ποδῶν λάβε φαίδιμος Ἴκτωρ 5
 ἐλκόμεναι μεμαώς, μέγα δὲ Τρῶεσσιν ὁμόκλα·
 τρὶς δὲ δὺ' Αἴαντες θοῦριν ἐπειμένονοι ἀλκῆν,
 νεκροῦ ἀπεστυφέλιξαν· ὃ δ' ἔμπεδον ἀλκὴ πεποιθῶς
 ἄλλοτ' ἐπαῖξασκε κατὰ μόθον, ἄλλοτε δ' αὐτε
 στάσκε μέγα ἰάχων· ὀπίσω δ' οὐ χάζετο πάμπαν. 10
 ὥς δ' ἀπὸ σώματος οὐ τι λέοντ' αἶθωνα δύνανται
 ποιμένες ἄγραυλοι μέγα πεινάοντα δῖεσθαι,
 ὥς ῥα τὸν οὐκ ἐδύναντο δὺω Αἴαντε κορυστὰ
 Ἴκτορα Πριάμειδην ἀπὸ νεκροῦ δειδίξασθαι.

Homer, *Iliad* XVIII.151–164

(a) οὐδέ κε ... ἀλκῆν (lines 1–4): what is the situation on the battlefield here? [3]

(b) τρὶς μὲν ... δειδίξασθαι (lines 5–14): how does Homer make the fighting dramatic and exciting here?

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

ὡς δ' ὅτε καπνὸς ἰὼν ἐξ ἄστεος αἰθέρ' ἵκηται
 τηλόθεν ἐκ νήσου, τὴν δῆϊοι ἀμφιμάχωνται,
 οἳ τε πανημέριοι στυγερῶ κρίνονται Ἄρηϊ
 ἄστεος ἐκ σφετέρου· ἅμα δ' ἠελίῳ καταδύντι
 πυρσοὶ τε φλεγέθουσιν ἐπήτριμοι, ὑψόσε δ' αὐγὴ 5
 γίγνεται αἴσσουσα περικτιόνεσσιν ἰδέσθαι,
 αἷ κέν πως σὺν νηυσὶν ἄρεω ἀλκτῆρες ἴκωνται·
 ὡς ἀπ' Ἀχιλλῆος κεφαλῆς σέλας αἰθέρ' ἴκανε·
 στῆ δ' ἐπὶ τάφρον ἰὼν ἀπὸ τείχεος, οὐδ' ἐς Ἀχαιοὺς
 μίσγετο· μητρὸς γὰρ πυκινὴν ὠπίζετ' ἐφετμῆν. 10
 ἔνθα στὰς ἤϋσ', ἀπάτεροθε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
 φθέγγεατ'· ἀτὰρ Τρώεσσιν ἐν ἄσπετον ὦρσε κυδοιμόν.
 ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀριζήλη φωνή, ὅτε τ' ἴαχε σάλπιγξ
 ἄστῃ περιπλομένων δηϊῶν ὑπο θυμοραϊστέων,
 ὡς τότε ἀριζήλη φωνὴ γένετ' Αἰακίδαο. 15
 οἳ δ' ὡς οὖν αἶον ὅπα χάλκεον Αἰακίδαο,
 πᾶσιν ὀρίνθη θυμός· ἀτὰρ καλλίτριχες ἵπποι
 ἄψ ὄχρα τρόπεον· ὄσσοντο γὰρ ἄλγεα θυμῶ.

Homer, *Iliad* XVIII.207–224

- (c) How has Athene intervened just before this passage begins? [3]
- (d) ὡς δ' ὅτε ... ἴκανε (lines 1–8): how does Homer's language illuminate what is happening on the battlefield? [8]
 Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text.
- (e) στῆ δ' ... κυδοιμόν (lines 9–12): how does Achilles intervene in the battle? [3]
- (f) Translate ὡς δ' ὅτ' ... θυμῶ (lines 13–18). [5]
- (g)* How in *Iliad* XVIII does Homer convey the importance of Achilles for family and friends? [10]
 In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek.

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

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ΜΗΔΕΙΑ	μή, πρὸς σε γονάτων τῆς τε νεογάμου κόρης.	
ΚΡΕΩΝ	λόγους ἀναλοῖς· οὐ γὰρ ἂν πείσαις ποτέ.	
ΜΗΔΕΙΑ	ἀλλ' ἐξελάς με κούδεν αἰδέση λιτάς;	
ΚΡΕΩΝ	φιλῶ γὰρ οὐ σὲ μᾶλλον ἢ δόμους ἐμούς.	
ΜΗΔΕΙΑ	ὦ πατρίς, ὡς σου κάρτα νῦν μνείαν ἔχω.	5
ΚΡΕΩΝ	πλὴν γὰρ τέκνων ἔμοιγε φίλτατον πολὺ.	
ΜΗΔΕΙΑ	φεῦ φεῦ, βροτοῖς ἔρωτες ὡς κακὸν μέγα.	
ΚΡΕΩΝ	ὅπως ἂν, οἶμαι, καὶ παραστῶσιν τύχαι.	
ΜΗΔΕΙΑ	Ζεῦ, μὴ λάθοι σε τῶνδ' ὅς αἴτιος κακῶν.	
ΚΡΕΩΝ	ἔρπ', ὦ ματαία, καὶ μ' ἀπάλλαξον πόνων.	10
ΜΗΔΕΙΑ	πονοῦμεν ἡμεῖς κοῦ πόνων κεχρήμεθα.	
ΚΡΕΩΝ	τάχ' ἐξ ὀπαδῶν χειρὸς ὠσθήση βία.	
ΜΗΔΕΙΑ	μὴ δῆτα τοῦτό γ', ἀλλὰ σ' ἄντομαι, Κρέον.	
ΚΡΕΩΝ	ὄχλον παρέξεις, ὡς ἔοικας, ὦ γύναι.	
ΜΗΔΕΙΑ	φευξοῦμεθ'· οὐ τοῦθ' ἴκετευσα σοῦ τυχεῖν.	15
ΚΡΕΩΝ	τί δ' αὖ βιάζῃ κοῦκ ἀπαλλάσση χειρός;	
ΜΗΔΕΙΑ	μίαν με μῆναι τήνδ' ἔασον ἡμέραν καὶ ξυμπερᾶναι φροντίδ' ἧ φευξοῦμεθα, παισίν τ' ἀφορμὴν τοῖς ἐμοῖς, ἐπεὶ πατὴρ οὐδὲν προτιμᾶ μηχανήσασθαί τέκνοις. οἴκτιρε δ' αὐτούς· καὶ σύ τοι παίδων πατὴρ πέφυκας· εἰκὸς δέ σφιν εὐνοϊάν σ' ἔχειν.	20

Euripides, *Medea* 324–345

- (a) Translate μή ... πολὺ (lines 1–6). [5]
- (b) φεῦ φεῦ ... χειρός (lines 7–16): how does Euripides develop the confrontation between Medea and Creon in these lines?
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]
- (c) μίαν με ... ἔχειν (lines 17–22): how is Medea's plea designed to persuade the king? [4]
- (d) What is Creon's response to Medea? [3]

ΜΗΔΕΙΑ	<p>ὦ τέκνα τέκνα, δεῦρο, λείπετε στέγας, ἐξέλθετ', ἀσπάσασθε καὶ προσείπατε πατέρα μεθ' ἡμῶν καὶ διαλλάχθηθ' ἅμα τῆς πρόσθεν ἐχθρας ἐς φίλους μητρὸς μέτα· σπονδαὶ γὰρ ἡμῖν καὶ μεθέστηκεν χόλος. λάβεσθε χειρὸς δεξιᾶς· οἴμοι, κακῶν ὡς ἐννοοῦμαι δὴ τι τῶν κεκρυμμένων. ἄρ', ὦ τέκν', οὕτω καὶ πολὺν ζῶντες χρόνον φίλην ὀρέξετ' ὠλένην; τάλαιν' ἐγώ, ὡς ἀρτίδακρὺς εἰμι καὶ φόβου πλέα. χρόνῳ δὲ νεῖκος πατρὸς ἐξαιρουμένη ὄψιν τέρειναν τήνδ' ἔπλησα δακρῶν.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p>
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Euripides, *Medea* 894–905

- (e) ὦ τέκνα ... πλέα (lines 1–10): how does Euripides make this an emotional and dramatic scene?

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

- (f) χρόνῳ δὲ ... δακρῶν (lines 11–12): how does Medea bring her plea to a conclusion? [2]

- (g)* 'Medea is revealed by Euripides to be a figure of pure evil.' To what extent do you agree?

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

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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