

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**AS GCE**  
**F372/01**  
**CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK**  
**Classical Greek Verse**  
**and Prose Literature**  
**MONDAY 18 MAY 2015: Afternoon**  
**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes**  
**plus your additional time allowance**  
**MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

**Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**  
**12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)**  
**(sent with general stationery)**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**  
**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**

**Use black ink.**

**Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

## **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 100.**

**Any blank pages are indicated.**

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## Answer BOTH Section A AND Section B.

### SECTION A – Prescribed Prose Literature

#### 1 Read the passages and answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a) – (f).

ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὥμην ἱκανὸν εἶναι τὸν χρόνον Σίμωνι  
ἐπιλαθέσθαι μὲν τοῦ νεανίσκου, μεταμελῆσαι δὲ τῶν  
πρότερον ἡμαρτημένων, ἀφικνοῦμαι πάλιν. καὶ γὰρ μὲν  
ὥχόμην εἰς Πειραιᾶ, οὗτος δ' αἰσθόμενος εὐθέως ἦκοντα  
τὸν Θεόδοτον καὶ διατρίβοντα παρὰ Λυσιμάχῳ, ὃς ὥκει 5  
πλησίον τῆς οἰκίας ἧς οὗτος ἐμεμίσθωτο, παρεκάλεσέ  
τινας τῶν τούτου ἐπιτηδείων. καὶ οὗτοι μὲν ἡρίστων καὶ  
ἔπινον, φύλακας δὲ κατέστησαν ἐπὶ τοῦ τέγους, ἵν', ὅποτε  
ἐξέλθοι τὸ μειράκιον, εἰσαρπάσειαν αὐτόν. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ  
καιρῷ ἀφικνοῦμαι ἐγὼ ἐκ Πειραιῶς, καὶ τρέπομαι παριῶν 10  
ὥς τὸν Λυσίμαχον· ὀλίγον δὲ χρόνον διατρίψαντες  
ἐξερχόμεθα. οὗτοι δ' ἤδη μεθύοντες ἐκπηδῶσιν ἐφ'  
ἡμᾶς. καὶ οἱ μὲν τινες αὐτῷ τῶν παραγενομένων οὐκ  
ἠθέλησαν συνεξαμαρτεῖν, Σίμων δὲ οὕτοσί καὶ Θεόφιλος  
καὶ Πρώταρχος καὶ Αὐτοκλῆς εἵλκον τὸ μειράκιον. ὁ 15  
δὲ ῥίψας τὸ ἱμάτιον ὥχετο φεύγων. ἐγὼ δὲ ἡγούμενος  
ἐκεῖνον μὲν ἐκφεύξεσθαι, τούτους δ', ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα  
ἐντύχοιεν ἀνθρώποις, αἰσχυνομένους ἀποτρέψεσθαι  
— ταῦτα διανοηθεὶς ἑτέραν ὁδὸν ὥχόμην ἀπιών· οὕτω  
σφόδρ' αὐτοὺς ἐφυλαττόμην, καὶ πάντα τὰ ὑπὸ τούτων 20  
γιγνόμενα μεγάλην ἐμαυτῷ συμφορὰν ἐνόμιζον.  
κάνταῦθα μὲν, ἵνα φησὶ Σίμων τὴν μάχην γενέσθαι, οὔτε  
τούτων οὔτε ἡμῶν οὐδεὶς οὔτε κατεάγη τὴν κεφαλὴν οὔτε  
ἄλλο κακὸν οὐδὲν ἔλαβεν, ὥς ἐγὼ τοὺς παραγενομένους  
ὑμῖν παρέξομαι μάρτυρας. 25

#### MARTYΡΕΣ

ὅτι μὲν τοίνυν οὗτος ἦν ὁ ἀδικήσας, ὧ βουλή, καὶ  
ἐπιβουλεύσας ἡμῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἐγὼ τούτῳ, ὑπὸ τῶν  
παραγενομένων μεμαρτύρηται ὑμῖν.

Lysias, 'Against Simon' 10–15

- (a) ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὤμην ... πάλιν (lines 1–3): why did the speaker return to Athens? [2]
- (b) παρεκάλεσέ τινας ... αὐτόν (lines 6–9):
- (i) what did Simon do? [1]
  - (ii) what did his friends do, and why? [4]
- (c) οὗτοι δ' ... ὠχόμην ἀπιών (lines 12–19): how does the speaker present what happened in a manner that favours his case?
- You should refer to BOTH content AND style and support your answer with FOUR examples from the Greek text. [8]
- (d) Translate lines 19–25 (οὕτω σφόδρ' αὐτοὺς ... μάρτυρας). PLEASE WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES. [15]
- (e) What happened immediately after the end of the passage? [2]

ὧν ὑμεῖς μεμνημένοι τὰ δίκαια ψηφίζεσθε, καὶ μὴ  
περιίδητε ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος ἀδίκως ἐκπεσόντα, ὑπὲρ ἧς ἐγὼ  
πολλοὺς κινδύνους κεκινδύνευκα καὶ πολλὰς λητουργίας  
λελητούργηκα, καὶ κακοῦ μὲν αὐτῇ οὐδενὸς αἴτιος  
γεγένημαι, οὐδὲ τῶν ἐμῶν προγόνων οὐδεὶς, ἀγαθῶν δὲ  
πολλῶν· ὥστε δικαίως ἂν ὑφ' ὑμῶν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων  
ἐλεηθείην, οὐ μόνον εἴ τι πάθοιμι ὧν Σίμων βούλεται,  
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅτι ἠναγκάσθην ἐκ τοιούτων πραγμάτων εἰς  
τοιούτους ἀγῶνας καταστῆναι.

5

### **Lysias, 'Against Simon' 47–48**

- (f) ὧν ὑμεῖς ... καταστῆναι (lines 1–9): in what ways is this a powerful conclusion to the speech?

You should refer to BOTH content AND style and support your answer with FOUR examples from the Greek text. [8]

- (g) In the sections of 'Against Simon' you have read, how effectively does Lysias contrast the characters of the speaker and Simon?

You may make limited reference to the passages.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

[SECTION A TOTAL: 50 MARKS]

## SECTION B – Prescribed Verse Literature

### 2 Read the passages and answer the questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a) – (f).

Ἔκτωρ δ' ἔγνω ἧσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φώνησέν τε· “ὦ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δὴ με θεοὶ θάνατόνδε κάλεσαν· Δηϊφობον γὰρ ἔγωγ' ἐφάμην ἥρωα παρεῖναι· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν τείχει, ἐμὲ δ' ἐξαπάτησεν Ἀθήνη. νῦν δὲ δὴ ἐγγύθι μοι θάνατος κακός, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἄνευθεν, οὐδ' ἀλέη· ἦ γὰρ ῥα πάλαι τό γε φίλτερον ἦεν Ζηνί τε καὶ Διὸς υἱὲ κηβόλῳ, οἷ με πάρος γε πρόφρονες εἰρύατο· νῦν αὖτέ με μοῖρα κιχάνει. μὴ μὰν ἀσπουδί γε καὶ ἀκλειῶς ἀπολοίμην, ἀλλὰ μέγα ῥέξας τι καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι.”	5
ὥς ἄρα φωνήσας εἰρύσσατο φάσγανον ὀξύ, τό οἱ ὑπὸ λαπάρην τέτατο μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε, οἶμησεν δὲ ἀλείς ὥς τ' αἰετὸς ὑψιπετής, ὅς τ' εἴσιν πεδίοις τε διὰ νεφέων ἐρεβεννῶν ἀρπάξων ἢ ἄρ' ἀμαλὴν ἢ πτῶκα λαγῶν· ὥς ἔκτωρ οἶμησε τινάσσων φάσγανον ὀξύ. ὠρμήθη δ' Ἀχιλεὺς, μένεος δ' ἐμπλήσατο θυμὸν ἀγρίου, πρόσθεν δὲ σάκος στέρνοιο κάλυψε καλὸν δαιδάλεον, κόρυθι δ' ἐπένευε φαεινὴ τετραφάλῳ· καλαὶ δὲ περισσεύοντο ἔθειραι χρύσειαι, ἅς Ἑφαιστος ἱεὶ λόφον ἀμφὶ θαμειάς.	10           20

Homer, 'Iliad XXII.' 296–316

(a) What has happened just before Hector speaks (line 1)? [3]

(b) ὦ πόποι ἦ ... Ἀθήνη (lines 2–4): what does Hector now understand? [4]

- (c) νῦν δὲ δὴ ... πυθέσθαι (lines 5–10): how does Homer's language convey Hector's thoughts and feelings in this passage?**

**You should refer to BOTH the content AND the style of the Greek and support your answer with THREE examples from the Greek text. [6]**

- (d) ὥς ἄρα φωνήσας ... φάσγανον ὀξύ (lines 11–16): what impression of Hector does Homer convey in these lines?**

**Make TWO points, and support each point by referring to the Greek. [4]**

- (e) Translate lines 17–21 (ὠρμήθη δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ... ἀμφὶ θαμειάς).**

**PLEASE WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES. [15]**



ἄλοχος δ' οὐ πῶ τι πέπυστο  
 Ἑκτορος· οὐ γάρ οἱ τις ἐτήτυμος ἄγγελος ἐλθὼν  
 ἤγγειλ' ὅτι ῥά οἱ πόσις ἔκτοθι μίμνε πυλάων,  
 ἀλλ' ἢ γ' ἰστὸν ὕφαινε μυχῶ δόμου ὑψηλοῖο  
 δίπλακα πορφυρέην, ἐν δὲ θρόνα ποικίλ' ἔπασσε. 5  
 κέκλετο δ' ἀμφιπόλοισιν ἐϋπλοκάμοις κατὰ δῶμα  
 ἀμφὶ πυρὶ στήσαι τρίποδα μέγαν, ὅφρα πέλοιτο  
 Ἑκτορι θερμὰ λοετρὰ μάχης ἐκ νοστήσαντι,  
 νηπίη, οὐδ' ἐνόησεν ὃ μιν μάλα τῆλε λοετρῶν  
 χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος δάμασε γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη. 10  
 κωκυτοῦ δ' ἤκουσε καὶ οἰμωγῆς ἀπὸ πύργου·  
 τῆς δ' ἐλελίχθη γυνίᾳ, χαμαὶ δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε κερκίς.

**Homer, 'Iliad XXII.' 437–448**

- (f) ἄλοχος δ' οὐ πῶ ... κερκίς (lines 1–12): what makes this passage so effective?**

**You should refer to BOTH the content AND the style of the Greek and support with FOUR examples from the Greek.**  
**[8]**

- (g) In the lines of 'Iliad XXII' that you have read, how does Homer make his narrative powerful and moving?**

**You may make limited reference to the passages.**

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]**

**[SECTION B TOTAL: 50 MARKS]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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