

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
ADVANCED GCE
F374/01
CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK
Classical Greek Prose
WEDNESDAY 17 JUNE 2015:
Morning
DURATION: 2 hours
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.

Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

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

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.

Marks will be awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer in Section B.

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SECTION A: Language

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

1 Read the passage and answer questions 1(a) to 1(g).

An earthquake at Sparta causes an uprising of the Helots (Spartan slaves). The Spartans call in Athenian help, but change their mind, bringing about tension between the two states.

When the Thasians were defeated in battle and besieged by the Athenians, they appealed to Sparta to help their cause by invading Attica and distracting the Athenians. The Spartans agreed to this but an earthquake occurred and, under cover of the confusion, many of the Helots escaped and took refuge on Mount Ithome.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὖν ἄλλους τε ἐπεκαλέσαντο ξυμμάχους καὶ Ἀθηναίους. οἱ δ' ἦλθον, Κίμωνος στρατηγοῦντος, πλήθει οὐκ ὀλίγῳ. μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπεκαλέσαντο ὅτι τειχομαχεῖν ἐδόκουν δυνατοὶ εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ πολιορκίας μακρᾶς καθεστηκυίας τούτου ἐνδεᾶ¹ ἐφαίνετο.

5

καὶ διαφορὰ² ἐκ ταύτης τῆς στρατείας πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις φανερὰ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὸ χωρίον οὐχ ἠλίσκετο, δείσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ τολμηρὸν καὶ τὴν νεωτεροποιίαν³, μή τι, ἐὰν παραμένωσιν, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἰθώμῃ πεισθέντες νεωτερίσωσι, μόνους τῶν ξυμμάχων ἀπέπεμψαν, εἰπόντες ὅτι οὐδὲν προσδέονται αὐτῶν ἔτι.

10

οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, δεινὸν ποιησάμενοι⁴ καὶ οὐκ ἀξιώσαντες ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τοῦτο παθεῖν, εὐθὺς ἐπειδὴ ἀπεχώρησαν, ἀφέντες τὴν γενομένην ἐπὶ τοὺς Μήδους ξυμμαχίαν, Ἀργείοις τοῖς ἐκείνων πολεμίοις ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο. οἱ δ' ἐν Ἰθώμῃ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, ὥς οὐκέτι ἐδύναντο ἀντέχειν, ξυνέβησαν πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧτε⁵

15

ἐξίασιν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπόσπονδοι καὶ μηδέποτε ἐπιβήσονται αὐτῆς. ἐξῆλθον δὲ αὐτοὶ καὶ παῖδες καὶ γυναῖκες, καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δεξάμενοι ἐς Ναύπακτον κατώκισαν⁶. προσεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ Μεγαρεῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχῃ ὠκοδόμησαν τοῖς Μεγαρεῦσι τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐς Νισαίαν καὶ ἐφύλασσον αὐτοί.

Thucydides 1. 101ff.

Words

¹ τὰ ἐνδεᾶ	need
² ἡ διαφορά	quarrel
³ ἡ νεωτεροποιία	revolutionary tendency
⁴ δεινὸν ποιέομαι	I am indignant
⁵ ἐφ' ὧτε	on condition that
⁶ κατοικίζω	I settle

Names

οἱ Ἀργεῖοι (**Argives**)
 ὁ Κίμων Κίμωνος (**Kimon**)
 ἡ Ἰθώμη (**Ithome**)
 ἡ Ναύπακτος (**Naupaktos**)
 οἱ Μεγαρεῖς (**the Megarians**)
 ἡ Νισαία (**Nisaia**)
 ἡ Πελοπόννησος (**Peloponnese**)

- (a) *μάλιστα ... καθεστηκυίας* (lines 3–4): why did the Spartans need the help of the Athenians in particular? [4]
- (b) *δείσαντες ... νεωτερίσωσι* (lines 8–10): what does Thucydides tell us in this section about the attitude of the Spartans to the Athenians? [5]
- (c) *μόνους ... ἔτι* (lines 10–11): what do the Spartans therefore do, and what reason do they give? [2+2]

(d) Explain the grammar of the following (you may use a translation to explain your answer):

(i) *Κίμωνος στρατηγοῦντος* (line 2) [1]

(ii) *νεωτερίσῳσι* (line 10). [2]

(e) State the tense of the following verbs:

(i) *ἤλίσκετο* (line 8) [1]

(ii) *προσδέονται* (line 11). [1]

(f) From what verbs do the following forms come?

(i) *ἐπεκαλέσαντο* (line 1) [1]

(ii) *καθεστηκυίας* (line 4). [1]

(g) Translate lines 12–22 (*οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ... αὐτοί*). [30]

Do NOT answer Question 2 if you have already answered Question 1.

Prose Composition

2 Translate this passage into Greek prose.

PLEASE WRITE YOUR TRANSLATION ON ALTERNATE LINES.
[50]

You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

At that time, Dareios was encamped on the plain. Many of his generals wanted to advance into the mountains and attack Alexander immediately. But a Macedonian exile, Amyntas, whom Dareios greatly honoured, thought that this would be very foolish. He told Dareios that Alexander's army was very small, and that he would easily defeat it if they fought on the plain. Dareios said that Alexander would not dare to come down from the mountains. But Amyntas, who knew the character of Alexander, said to him, 'This, your majesty, you need not fear: attack him and he will wait for you; wait and he will attack you, and faster indeed than you wish.'

Names

Dareios	<i>ὁ Δάρειος -ου</i>
Alexander	<i>ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος -ου</i>
Macedonian	<i>ὁ Μακεδών Μακεδόνας</i>
Amyntas	<i>ὁ Ἀμύντας -ου</i>

SECTION B: Prescribed Literature

Answer EITHER Question 3 (Herodotus) OR Question 4 (Plato).

3 Read both passages and answer Questions 3(a) and 3(b).

ταῦτα λέγοντος Θεμιστοκλέος αὐτίς ὁ Κορίνθιος Ἀδείμαντος
ἐπεφέρετο, σιγᾶν τε κελεύων τῷ μή ἐστι πατρίς καὶ Εὐρυβιάδην
οὐκ ἔων ἐπιψηφίζειν ἀπόλι ἀνδρί· πόλιν γὰρ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα
παρεχόμενον ἐκέλευε οὕτω γνώμας συμβάλλεσθαι. ταῦτα δέ οἱ
προέφερε, ὅτι ἠλώκεσάν τε καὶ κατείχοντο αἱ Ἀθῆναι. τότε δὴ ὁ
Θεμιστοκλέης κεῖνόν τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλά τε καὶ κακὰ
ἔλεγε, ἐωυτοῖσί τε ἐδήλου λόγῳ ὥς εἴη καὶ πόλις καὶ γῆ μέζων ἢ περ
ἐκείνοισι, ἔστ' ἂν διηκόσῃαι νέες σφι ἔωσι πεπληρωμέναι· οὐδαμοὺς
γὰρ Ἑλλήνων αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας ἀποκρούσεσθαι. σημαίνων δὲ ταῦτα
τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε ἐς Εὐρυβιάδην, λέγων μᾶλλον ἐπεστραμμένα·
Σὺ εἰ μενέεις αὐτοῦ καὶ μένων ἔσεαι ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός· εἰ δὲ μή,
ἀνατρέψεις τὴν Ἑλλάδα· τὸ πᾶν γὰρ ἡμῖν τοῦ πολέμου φέρουσι αἱ
νέες. ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πείθεο. εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὴ ποιήσης, ἡμεῖς μὲν ὥς ἔχομεν
ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς οἰκέτας κομιεύμεθα ἐς Σῆριν τὴν ἐν Ἰταλίῃ, ἢ
περ ἡμετέρη τέ ἐστι ἐκ παλαιοῦ ἔτι, καὶ τὰ λόγια λέγει ὑπ' ἡμέων
αὐτὴν δεῖν κτισθῆναι· ὑμεῖς δὲ συμμάχων τοιῶνδε μουνωθέντες
μεμνήσεσθε τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων.

Herodotus 8. 61–2

(a) How does Herodotus make this passage lively?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

ταῦτά τε ἅμα Ξέρξης ἐποίεε καὶ ἔπεμπε ἐς Πέρσας ἀγγελέοντα
 τὴν παρεοῦσάν σφι συμφορὴν. τούτων δὲ τῶν ἀγγέλων ἔστι
 οὐδὲν ὅ τι θάσσον παραγίνεται θνητὸν ἐόν· οὕτω τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι
 ἐξεύρεται τοῦτο. λέγουσι γὰρ ὡς ὁσέων ἂν ἡμερέων ἦ ἡ πᾶσα
 ὁδός, τοσοῦτοι ἵπποι τε καὶ ἄνδρες διεστᾶσι, κατὰ ἡμερησίην ὁδὸν 5
 ἐκάστην ἵππος τε καὶ ἀνὴρ τεταγμένος· τοὺς οὔτε νιφετός, οὐκ
 ὄμβρος, οὐ καῦμα, οὐ νύξ ἔργει μὴ οὐ κατανύσαι τὸν προκείμενον
 αὐτῷ δρόμον τὴν ταχίστην. ὁ μὲν δὴ πρῶτος δραμὼν παραδιδοῖ τὰ
 ἐντεταλμένα τῷ δευτέρῳ, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος τῷ τρίτῳ· τὸ δὲ ἐνθεῦτεν 10
 ἤδη κατ' ἄλλον καὶ ἄλλον διεξέρχεται παραδιδόμενα, κατὰ περ
 Ἑλλῆσι ἡ λαμπαδηφορίη τὴν τῷ Ἡφαίστῳ ἐπιτελέουσι. τοῦτο τὸ
 δράμημα τῶν ἵππων καλέουσι Πέρσαι ἀγγαρήιον. ἡ μὲν δὴ πρώτη
 ἐς Σοῦσα ἀγγελίη ἀπικομένη, ὡς ἔχοι Ἀθήνας Ξέρξης, ἔτερψε
 οὕτω δὴ τι Περσέων τοὺς ὑπολειφθέντας ὡς τάς τε ὁδοὺς μυρσίνῃ 15
 πᾶσας ἐστόρεσαν καὶ ἐθυμίων θυμῆματα καὶ αὐτοὶ ἦσαν ἐν
 θυσίῃσι τε καὶ εὐπαθείῃσι· ἡ δὲ δευτέρη σφι ἀγγελίη ἐπεσελθοῦσα
 συνέχεε οὕτω ὥστε τοὺς κιθῶνας κατερρήξαντο πάντες, βοή τε
 καὶ οἴωγῇ ἐχρέωντο ἀπλέτῳ, Μαρδόνιον ἐν αἰτίῃ τιθέντες. οὐκ
 οὕτω δὲ περὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀχθόμενοι ταῦτα οἱ Πέρσαι ἐποίευν ὡς 20
 περὶ αὐτῷ Ξέρξῃ δειμαίνοντες.

Herodotus 8. 98–9

(b) How does Herodotus maintain the reader's interest in this passage?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

Do NOT answer Question 4 if you have already answered Question 3.

4 Read both passages and answer Questions 4(a) and 4(b).

ἦν γάρ ποτε χρόνος ὅτε θεοὶ μὲν ἦσαν, θνητὰ δὲ γένη οὐκ ἦν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ τούτοις χρόνος ἦλθεν εἰμαρμένος γενέσεως, τυποῦσιν αὐτὰ θεοὶ γῆς ἔνδον ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρὸς μείζαντες καὶ τῶν ὅσα πυρὶ καὶ γῇ κεράννυται. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἄγειν αὐτὰ πρὸς φῶς ἔμελλον, προσέταξαν Προμηθεὶ καὶ Ἐπιμηθεὶ κοσμήσαι τε καὶ νείμαι δυνάμεις ἑκάστοις ὥς πρέπει. Προμηθεὶα δὲ παραιτεῖται Ἐπιμηθεὺς αὐτὸς νείμαι, “Νείμαντος δέ μου”, ἔφη, “ἐπίσκεψαι” καὶ οὕτω πείσας νέμει. νέμων δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἰσχὺν ἄνευ τάχους προσήπτεν, τοὺς δ' ἀσθενεστέρους τάχει ἐκόσμει· τοὺς δὲ ὥπλιζε, τοῖς δ' ἄοπλον διδοὺς φύσιν ἄλλην τιν' αὐτοῖς ἐμηχανᾶτο δύναμιν εἰς σωτηρίαν. ἃ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν σμικρότητι ἤμπισχεν, πτηνὸν φυγὴν ἢ κατάγειον οἴκησιν ἔνεμεν· ἃ δὲ ἠὔξε μεγέθει, τῷδε αὐτῷ αὐτὰ ἔσφωζεν· καὶ τᾶλλα οὕτως ἐπανισῶν ἔνεμεν. ταῦτα δὲ ἐμηχανᾶτο εὐλάβειαν ἔχων μή τι γένος ἀἰστωθείη· ἐπειδὴ δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀλληλοφθοριῶν διαφυγὰς ἐπήρκεσε, πρὸς τὰς ἐκ Διὸς ὥρας εὐμάρειαν ἐμηχανᾶτο ἀμφιεννὺς αὐτὰ πυκναῖς τε θριξίν καὶ στερεοῖς δέρμασιν, ἱκανοῖς μὲν ἀμῦναι χειμῶνα, δυνατοῖς δὲ καὶ καύματα, καὶ εἰς εὐνὰς ἰοῦσιν ὅπως ὑπάρχουσι τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα στρωμνὴ οἰκεία τε καὶ αὐτοφυῆς ἑκάστω· καὶ ὑποδῶν τὰ μὲν ὅπλαῖς, τὰ δὲ δέρμασιν στερεοῖς καὶ ἀναίμοις.

5
10
15
20

Plato ‘Protagoras’ 320c8–321b2

(a) In what ways is this opening section of Protagoras’ speech striking and interesting?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

ὅτι μὲν οὖν πάντ' ἄνδρα εἰκότως ἀποδέχονται περὶ ταύτης τῆς ἀρετῆς
 σύμβουλον διὰ τὸ ἡγεῖσθαι παντὶ μετεῖναι αὐτῆς, ταῦτα λέγω· ὅτι
 δὲ αὐτὴν οὐ φύσει ἡγοῦνται εἶναι οὐδ' ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, ἀλλὰ
 διδακτόν τε καὶ ἐξ ἐπιμελείας παραγίγνεσθαι ᾧ ἂν παραγίγνηται, 5
 τοῦτό σοι μετὰ τοῦτο πειράσομαι ἀποδείξαι. ὅσα γὰρ ἡγοῦνται
 ἀλλήλους κακὰ ἔχειν ἄνθρωποι φύσει ἢ τύχῃ, οὐδεὶς θυμοῦται οὐδὲ
 νοθετεῖ οὐδὲ διδάσκει οὐδὲ κολάζει τοὺς ταῦτα ἔχοντας, ἵνα μὴ
 τοιοῦτοι ᾧσιν, ἀλλ' ἐλέουσιν· οἷον τοὺς αἰσχροὺς ἢ μικροὺς ἢ
 ἀσθενεῖς τίς οὕτως ἀνόητος ὥστε τι τούτων ἐπιχειρεῖν ποιεῖν; ταῦτα 10
 μὲν γὰρ οἶμαι ἴσασιν ὅτι φύσει τε καὶ τύχῃ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις γίνεται,
 τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰναντία τούτοις· ὅσα δὲ ἐξ ἐπιμελείας καὶ ἀσκήσεως
 καὶ διδαχῆς οἴονται γίγνεσθαι ἀγαθὰ ἀνθρώποις, ἐάν τις ταῦτα
 μὴ ἔχῃ, ἀλλὰ τὰναντία τούτων κακὰ, ἐπὶ τούτοις που οἷ τε θυμοὶ
 γίνονται καὶ αἱ κολάσεις καὶ αἱ νοθετήσεις. ὧν ἐστὶν ἓν καὶ ἡ 15
 ἀδικία καὶ ἡ ἀσέβεια καὶ συλλήβδην πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον τῆς πολιτικῆς
 ἀρετῆς· ἔνθα δὲ πᾶς παντὶ θυμοῦται καὶ νοθετεῖ, δῆλον ὅτι ὥς ἐξ
 ἐπιμελείας καὶ μαθήσεως κτητῆς οὔσης.

Plato 'Protagoras' 323c3–324a3

(b) What is Protagoras arguing here, and how does the language help to clarify and reinforce his argument?

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [25]

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