

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
ADVANCED GCE
F373/01
CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK
Classical Greek Verse
TUESDAY 14 JUNE 2016: 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 ALL of 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 in your answer in Section B.

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

SECTION A – Language

Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

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

The Greeks have captured Troy. Andromache, widow of Hector and mother of Astyanax, has been chosen by the Greek Neoptolemos to be his slave/wife. In this passage Hecuba, mother of Hector, advises Andromache not to defy their conquerors. Then the Greek herald Talthybius arrives with bad news.

ΕΚΑΒΗ ΤΑΛΘΥΒΙΟΣ ΑΝΔΡΟΜΑΧΗ

EK. I also, having suffered many misfortunes, am mute ... for the wave of misery which the gods have sent overwhelms me.

ἀλλ', ὦ φίλη παῖ, τὰς μὲν Ἑκτορος τύχας
ἔασον¹. οὐ μὴ² δάκρυά νιν σώσῃ² τὰ σά.
τίμα δὲ τὸν παρόντα δεσπότην σέθεν.
κἂν δρᾷς τάδ', ἐς τὸ κοινὸν³ εὐφρανεῖς⁴ φίλους
καὶ παῖδα τόνδε παιδὸς ἐκθρέψεας ἄν
Τροία μέγιστον ὠφέλημ', ἵν' οἵ ποτε
ἐκ σοῦ γενόμενοι παῖδες Ἴλιον πάλιν
κατοικίσειαν⁵, καὶ πόλις γένοιτ' ἔτι.

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τίν' αὖ δέδορκα τόνδ' Ἀχαιϊκὸν λάτριν⁶
στείχοντα καινῶν ἄγγελον βουλευμάτων;

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TA. Φρυγῶν ἀρίστου πρὶν ποθ' Ἑκτορος δάμαρ,
μή με στυγῆσης· οὐχ ἐκὼν γὰρ ἄγγελῳ.
Δαναῶν δὲ κοινὰ Πελοπιδῶν τ' ἄγγέλματα ...

AN. τί δ' ἔστιν; ὥς μοι φροιμίων⁷ ἄρχη κακῶν.

TA. οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως σοι ῥαδίως εἶπω τάδε.

15

AN. ἐπήνεσ' αἰδῶ, πλὴν ἐὰν λέγῃς καλά.

TA. κτενοῦσι σὸν παῖδ', ὥς πύθη κακὸν μέγα.
AN. οἴμοι, γάμων τόδ' ὥς κλύω μεῖζον κακόν.
TA. νικᾷ δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐν Πανέλλησιν λέγων ...
AN. αἰαῖ μάλ'· οὐ γὰρ μέτρια πάσχομεν κακά.
TA. ... λέξας ἀρίστου παῖδα μὴ τρέφειν πατρὸς ...
AN. τοιαῦτα νικήσειε τῶν αὐτοῦ πέρι.
TA. ... ῥῖψαι δὲ πύργων δεῖν σφε Τρωικῶν ἄπο.

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**Euripides, 'Trojan Women' 697–699, 701–705, 707–712,
717–725**

WORDS

¹ ἔάω	here = I let go, forget about
² οὐ μή + subjunctive	= a strong denial
³ ἐς τὸ κοινόν	in common
⁴ εὐφραίνω	I gladden, cheer up
⁵ κατοικίζω	I found (a city)
⁶ ὁ λάτρης	servant
⁷ τὸ φροίμιον	beginning, prelude

NAMES

Ἑκτωρ, Ἑκτορος	Hector
Ἴλιον	= Τροία
Ἀχαιϊκός, -ή, -όν	Achaean, = Greek
οἱ Φρύγες, -ῶν	Phrygians, = Trojans
οἱ Δαναοί, -ῶν	Danaäns, = Greeks
οἱ Πελοπίδαι, -ῶν	the sons of Pelops
οἱ Πανέλληνες, -ων	the Greek Assembly

(a) Translate lines 1–10 (ἀλλ', ὦ φίλη παῖ ... βουλευμάτων) into English.

Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.
Please write your translation on ALTERNATE lines. [30]

(b) Lines 11–15 (Φρυγῶν ... εἶπω τάδε): how does the language of these lines indicate that Talthybius' mission is not a pleasant one? Make FOUR points, and in each case quote and translate the Greek to illustrate your point. [8]

(c) Write out the Greek of lines 15–16 (οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως ... ἐὰν λέγῃς καλά) and scan these lines. [4]

- (d) Line 17 (κτενοῦσι σὸν παῖδ'): what does Talthybius reveal is going to happen? [2]**
- (e) Line 18 (γάμων τόδ' ὥς κλύω μείζον κακόν): what does Andromache say here about the news she has just heard? [2]**
- (f) Lines 21 and 23 (ἀρίστου παῖδα μὴ τρέφειν πατρὸς ... ῥῖψαι δὲ πύργων δεῖν σφε Τρωικῶν ἄπο): according to Talthybius, what two proposals has Odysseus made? [4]**

SECTION B – Prescribed Literature

Answer EITHER Question 2 (Sophocles) OR Question 3 (Aristophanes).

2 Read both passages and answer Questions 2(a) and 2(b).

ΚΡΕΩΝ

ἀλλ' ἴσθι τοι τὰ σκλήρ' ἄγαν φρονήματα
πίπτειν μάλιστα, καὶ τὸν ἐγκρατέστατον
σίδηρον ὀπτὸν ἐκ πυρὸς περισκελῇ
θραυσθέντα καὶ ῥαγέντα πλεῖστ' ἂν εἰσίδοις.
σμικρῷ χαλινῷ δ' οἶδα τοὺς θυμουμένους
ἵππους καταρτυθέντας· οὐ γὰρ ἐκπέλει
φρονεῖν μέγ' ὅστις δοῦλός ἐστι τῶν πέλας.
αὕτη δ' ὑβρίζειν μὲν τότ' ἐξηπίστατο,
νόμους ὑπερβαίνουσα τοὺς προκειμένους·
ὑβρις δ', ἐπεὶ δέδρακεν, ἦδε δευτέρα,
τούτοις ἐπαυχεῖν καὶ δεδρακυῖαν γελᾶν.
ἦ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἀνὴρ, αὕτη δ' ἀνὴρ,
εἰ ταῦτ' ἀνατεῖ τῇδε κείσεται κράτη.
ἀλλ' εἴτ' ἀδελφῆς εἴθ' ὁμαιμονεστέρα
τοῦ παντὸς ἡμῖν Ζηνὸς ἐρκείου κυρεῖ,
αὕτη τε χῆ ξύναιμος οὐκ ἀλύξετον
μόρου κακίστου· καὶ γὰρ οὖν κείνην ἴσον
ἐπαιτιῶμαι τοῦδε βουλευῆσαι τάφου.
καί νιν καλεῖτ'· ἔσω γὰρ εἶδον ἀρτίως
λυσσῶσαν αὐτὴν οὐδ' ἐπήβολον φρενῶν.

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Sophocles, 'Antigone' 473–492

(a) How does Sophocles convey the intensity of Creon's feelings in these lines?

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

ANTIGONH

οὐτ' ἄν κελεύσαιμ' οὐτ' ἄν, εἰ θέλοις ἔτι
πράσσειν, ἐμοῦ γ' ἄν ἡδέως δρώης μέτα.
ἄλλ' ἴσθ' ὅποια σοι δοκεῖ, κείνον δ' ἐγὼ
θάψω· καλόν μοι τοῦτο ποιούσῃ θανεῖν.
φίλη μετ' αὐτοῦ κείσομαι, φίλου μέτα,
ὅσια πανουργήσας· ἐπεὶ πλείων χρόνος
ὄν δεῖ μ' ἀρέσκειν τοῖς κάτω τῶν ἐνθάδε.
ἐκεῖ γὰρ αἰεὶ κείσομαι· σὺ δ' εἰ δοκεῖ
τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἔντιμ' ἀτιμάσας ἔχε.

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Sophocles, 'Antigone' 69–77

(b) 'Antigone is so headstrong and arrogant that it is difficult to admire or pity her.' Do you agree? In your answer you should refer both to this passage and to the rest of the play.

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

Do NOT answer QUESTION 3 if you have already answered QUESTION 2.

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

ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ ΞΑΝΘΙΑΣ

ΗΡ. ἄλλ' οὐχ οἷός τ' εἴμ' ἀποσοβῆσαι τὸν γέλων,
ὄρῳν λεοντῆν ἐπὶ κροκωτῷ κειμένην.
τίς ὁ νοῦς; τί κόθορνος καὶ ῥόπαλον ξυνηλθέτην;
ποῖ γῆς ἀπεδήμεις;

ΔΙ. ἐπεβάτευον Κλεισθένει.

ΗΡ. κἄναυμάχησας;

ΔΙ. καὶ κατεδύσαμέν γε ναῦς
τῶν πολεμίων ἢ δώδεκ' ἢ τρεῖς καὶ δέκα.

ΗΡ. σφῶ;

ΔΙ. νῆ τὸν Ἀπόλλω.

ΞΑ. κᾶτ' ἔγωγ' ἐξηγρόμην.

ΔΙ. καὶ δῆτ' ἐπὶ τῆς νεῶς ἀναγιγνώσκοντί μοι
τὴν Ἀνδρομέδαν πρὸς ἑμαυτὸν ἐξαίφνης πόθος
τὴν καρδίαν ἐπάταξε πῶς οἶει σφόδρα.

ΗΡ. πόθος; πόσος τις;

ΔΙ. σμικρός, ἡλίκος Μόλων.

ΗΡ. γυναικός;

ΔΙ. οὐ δῆτ'.

ΗΡ. ἀλλὰ παιδός;

ΔΙ. οὐδαμῶς.

ΗΡ. ἄλλ' ἀνδρός;

ΔΙ. ἀπαπαί.

ΗΡ. ξυνεγένου τῷ Κλεισθένει;

ΔΙ. μὴ σκῶπτέ μ', ὦδελφ'· οὐ γὰρ ἄλλ' ἔχω κακῶς·
τοιούτος ἴμερός με διαλυμαίνεται.

ΗΡ. ποιός τις, ὦδελφίδιον;

ΔΙ. οὐκ ἔχω φράσαι.
ὅμως γε μέντοι σοι δι' αἰνιγμῶν ἔρῳ.
ἤδη ποτ' ἐπεθύμησας ἐξαίφνης ἔτνους;

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- HP. ἔτνους; βαβαιάξ, μυριάκεις γ' ἐν τῷ βίῳ.
ΔΙ. ἄρ' ἐκδιδάσκω τὸ σαφὲς ἢ 'τέρᾳ φράσω;
HP. μὴ δῆτα περὶ ἔτνους γε· πάνυ γὰρ μανθάνω.
ΔΙ. τοιουτοσὶ τοίνυν με δαρδάπτει πόθος
Εὐριπίδου.
HP. καὶ ταῦτα τοῦ τεθνηκότος;

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Aristophanes, 'Frogs' 45–67

(a) How does Aristophanes amuse and entertain his audience in this passage?

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

- ΔΙ. Αἰσχύλε, τί σιγᾶς; αἰσθάνει γὰρ τοῦ λόγου.
 ΕΥ. ἀποσεμνυνεῖται πρῶτον, ἅπερ ἐκάστοτε
 ἐν ταῖς τραγωδίαισιν ἑτερατεύετο.
 ΔΙ. ὦ δαιμόνι' ἀνδρῶν, μὴ μεγάλα λίαν λέγε.
 ΕΥ. ἐγῶδα τοῦτον καὶ διέσκεμμαι πάλαι, 5
 ἄνθρωπον ἀγριοποιὸν, αὐθαδόστομον,
 ἔχοντ' ἀχάλινον ἀκρατὲς ἀπύλωτον στόμα,
 ἀπεριλάλητον, κομποφακελορρήμονα.
 ΑΙ. ἄληθες, ὦ παῖ τῆς ἀρουραίας θεοῦ;
 σὺ δὴ με ταῦτ', ὦ στωμυλιοσυλλεκτάδη 10
 καὶ πτωχοποιὲ καὶ ῥακιοσυρραπτάδη;

Aristophanes, 'Frogs' 832–842

(b) What contrasts does Aristophanes draw between Aeschylus and Euripides, and how does he make these contrasts entertaining? In your answer you should refer both to this passage and to the rest of the play.

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

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