



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

# GCSE (9–1) Classical Greek

## J292/03 Prose Literature B

### Wednesday 23 May 2018 – Morning

#### Time allowed: 1 hour

7  
0  
3  
6  
8  
5  
0  
9  
4  
\*

**Do not use:**

- a dictionary



First name

Last name

Centre  
number

Candidate  
number

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

#### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- 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 **all** the questions.

**1** Read the passage and answer the questions.

εἰ δὲ ἀγεννὲς καὶ ἄμορφον, ἀπέπεμπον εἰς τὰς λεγομένας Αποθέτας, παρὰ Ταύγετον βαραθρώδη τόπον, ὃς οὔτε αὐτῷ ζῆν ἄμεινον ὃν οὔτε τῇ πόλει τὸ μὴ καλῶς εὐθὺς ἐξ ἀρχῆς πρὸς εὐεξίαν καὶ ὁμοιην πεφυκός. ὅθεν οὐδὲ ὕδατι τὰ βρέφη, ἀλλ᾽ οἵνω περιέλουν αἱ γυναῖκες, βάσανόν τινα ποιούμεναι τῆς κράσεως αὐτῶν.

5

A Spartan Childhood 5–9

**(a)** How were healthy Spartan babies treated?

Give **one** detail from what the author has told us **before** this passage.

..... [1]

**(b)** εἰ δὲ ἀγεννὲς ... πεφυκός (lines 1–3): why did the Spartans dispose of 'ill-born and deformed' babies? Give **two** details.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

**(c)** ὅθεν οὐδὲ ὕδατι τὰ βρέφη, ἀλλ᾽ οἵνω περιέλουν αἱ γυναῖκες, βάσανόν τινα ποιούμεναι τῆς κράσεως αὐτῶν (lines 3–5):

**(i)** what unusual practice is described in this sentence?

..... [1]

**(ii)** what was this practice intended to test?

..... [1]

## 2 Read the passage and answer the question.

τοὺς δὲ Σπαρτιατῶν παῖδας οὐκ ἐπὶ ὡνητοῖς οὐδὲ μισθίοις ἐποιήσατο παιδαγωγοῖς ὁ Λυκοῦργος, οὐδ’ ἐξῆν ἐκάστω τρέφειν οὐδὲ παιδεύειν ὡς ἐβούλετο τὸν υἱόν, ἀλλὰ πάντας εὐθὺς ἐπταετεῖς γενομένους παραλαμβάνων αὐτὸς εἰς ἀγέλας κατελόχιζε, καὶ συννόμους ποιῶν καὶ συντρόφους μετ’ ἀλλήλων εἴθιζε συμπαίζειν καὶ συσχολάζειν.

5

## A Spartan Childhood 17–21

### Translation:

But Lycurgus did not entrust the sons of Spartan citizens to purchased or hired tutors, nor was it allowed for each citizen to rear or train his son as he wished, but as soon as they were seven years old he had them all taken over and enrolled them in companies, making them feed together and be brought up together and got them accustomed to playing and learning with each other.

How does Plutarch's language emphasise the communal and unusual nature of the Spartan education?

You should make **two** points, each supported by close reference to the Greek.

[4]

3 Read the passage and answer the questions.

γράμματα μὲν οὖν ἔνεκα τῆς χρείας ἐμάνθανον· ἡ δ' ἄλλη πᾶσα παιδεία πρὸς τὸ ἀρχεσθαι καλῶς ἐγίνετο καὶ καρτερεῖν πονοῦντα καὶ νικᾶν μαχόμενον. διὸ καὶ τῆς ἡλικίας προερχομένης ἐπέτεινον αὐτῶν τὴν ἀσκησιν, ἐν χρῷ τε κείροντες καὶ βαδίζειν ἀνυποδήτους παίζειν τε γυμνοὺς ὡς τὰ πολλὰ συνεθίζοντες. γενόμενοι δὲ δωδεκατεῖς ἀνευ χιτῶνος ἥδη διετέλουν, ἐν ἱμάτιον εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν λαμβάνοντες, αὐχμηροὶ τὰ σώματα καὶ λουτρῶν καὶ ἀλειμμάτων ἄπειροι.

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A Spartan Childhood 29–35

(a) γράμματα μὲν οὖν ἔνεκα τῆς χρείας ἐμάνθανον· ἡ δ' ἄλλη πᾶσα παιδεία πρὸς τὸ ἀρχεσθαι καλῶς ἐγίνετο καὶ καρτερεῖν πονοῦντα καὶ νικᾶν μαχόμενον (lines 1–2):

(i) what did Spartans learn only 'for the sake of necessity'?

..... [1]

(ii) what types of behaviour was a Spartan education designed to encourage? Give **two** details.

• .....  
 .....  
 • .....  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

(b) διὸ καὶ τῆς ἡλικίας προερχομένης ... τὰ πολλὰ συνεθίζοντες (lines 2–4): what changes in their physical education took place as Spartan boys advanced in age?

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 ..... [3]

(c) γενόμενοι δὲ δωδεκαετεῖς ἄνευ χιτῶνος ἥδη διετέλουν, ἐν ἴματιον εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν λαμβάνοντες, αὐχμηροὶ τὰ σώματα καὶ λουτρῶν καὶ ἀλειμμάτων ἄπειροι (lines 5–7).

Pick out and translate a **Greek phrase** which indicates that Spartan boys were deprived of usual human comforts.

Greek phrase: .....

English translation: .....

[2]

4\* Read the passage and answer the question.

τῷ δὲ ἀλόντι ζημίᾳ πληγαὶ καὶ τὸ πεινῆν. γλίσχον γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐστι δεῖπνον, ὅπως δι’ αὐτῶν ἀμυνόμενοι τὴν ἔνδειαν ἀναγκάζωνται τολμᾶν καὶ πανουργεῖν. οὕτω δὲ κλέπτουσι πεφροντισμένως οἱ παῖδες, ὥστε λέγεται τις ἥδη σκύμνον ἀλώπεκος κεκλοφῶς καὶ τῷ τριβωνίῳ περιστέλλων, σπαρασσόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ θηρίου τὴν γαστέρα τοῖς ὄνυξι καὶ τοῖς ὄδοισι, ὑπὲρ τοῦ λαθεῖν ἐγκαρτερῶν ἀποθανεῖν. 5

A Spartan Childhood 57–63

How does this passage emphasise how much pressure there was on the Spartan boys to steal without getting caught?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- what motivated them to steal successfully
- the description of the boy with the fox

You must refer to the **Greek** and discuss Plutarch's use of language.

[8]

.....

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.....



## 5 Read the passage and answer the questions.

ἄλλοι δὲ ἀλλαχόθι πάντες ἐγκονοῦσι καὶ ἀναπηδῶσιν ὥσπερ θέοντες ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μένοντες καὶ εἰς τὸ ἄνω συναλλόμενοι λακτίζουσιν τὸν ἀέρα. ταῦτα οὖν ἐθέλω εἰδέναι τίνος ἀγαθοῦ ἀν εἴη ποιεῖν· ώς ἔμοιγε μανίᾳ μᾶλλον ἐοικέναι δοκεῖ τὸ πρᾶγμα, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις ἀν ὁρδίως μεταπείσειέ με ώς οὐ παραπαίουσιν οἱ ταῦτα δοῦντες.

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## Anacharsis and Athletics 29–33

(a) ἄλλοι δὲ ἀλλαχόθι πάντες ἐγκονοῦσι καὶ ἀναπηδῶσιν ὥσπερ θέοντες ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μένοντες καὶ εἰς τὸ ἄνω συναλλόμενοι λακτίζουσιν τὸν ἀέρα (lines 1–2).

What sort of warming-up activities are being described here? Give **two** details.

- .....
- .....
- .....

[2]

(b) ταῦτα οὖν ἐθέλω εἰδέναι τίνος ἀγαθοῦ ἀν εἴη ποιεῖν· ώς ἔμοιγε μανίᾳ μᾶλλον ἐοικέναι δοκεῖ τὸ πρᾶγμα, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις ἀν ὁρδίως μεταπείσειέ με ώς οὐ παραπαίουσιν οἱ ταῦτα δοῦντες (lines 3–5).

Translate these words into English.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

[5]

## 6 Read the passage and answer the questions.

οὐ γὰρ μανία τὰ γιγνόμενά ἐστιν οὐδ' ἐφ' ὑβρει οὗτοι παίουσιν ἀλλήλους καὶ κυλίουσιν ἐν τῷ πηλῷ ἢ ἐπιπάττουσιν τὴν κόνιν, ἀλλ' ἔχει τινὰ χρείαν οὐκ ἀτερπῇ τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ ἀκμὴν οὐ μικρὰν ἐπάγει τοῖς σώμασιν· ἦν γοῦν ἐνδιατριψῆς, ὡσπερ οἷμαί σε ποιήσειν, τῇ Ἑλλάδι, οὐκ εἰς μακρὰν εἰς καὶ αὐτὸς ἔστη τῶν πεπηλωμένων ἢ κεκονιμένων· οὕτω σοι τὸ πρᾶγμα ἥδυ τε ἄμα καὶ λυσιτελὲς εἶναι δόξει.

5

Anacharsis and Athletics 38–44

(a) Who is replying here to Anacharsis?

[1]

(b) οὐ γὰρ μανία ... ἐπάγει τοῖς σώμασιν (lines 1–3): how does the speaker try to assure Anacharsis that the activities he is observing are beneficial?

You should make **two** points, each supported by close reference to the Greek.

[4]

(c) ήν γοῦν ἐνδιατρίψης ... λυσιτελὲς εἶναι δόξει (lines 3–6): why might Anacharsis feel he is being teased here?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

[3]

7\* 'The ancient Greeks had an unnecessarily cruel approach to education and physical training.' How far do the accounts of Plutarch and Lucian support this view?

You should support your answer with a range of references to the two texts you have read, and you may include passages printed on the question paper. [10]

[10]



**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).





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