

**ADVANCED GCE**  
**CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK**  
Classical Greek Prose

**F374**

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 16 page answer booklet  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**Friday 10 June 2011**  
**Morning**

**Duration: 2 hours**



**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 **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**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**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

**Section A: Prescribed Literature**

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

1 Read **both** the passages and answer the questions.

Ἡδὺς γὰρ εἶ, ἔφη ἄλλὰ πρὸς τῷ μαθεῖν καὶ ἀπότεισον ἀργύριον.

Οὐκοῦν ἐπειδάν μοι γένηται, εἶπον.

Ἀλλ' ἔστιν, ἔφη ὁ Γλαύκων. ἀλλ' ἔνεκα ἀργυρίου, ὦ Θρασύμαχε, λέγε· πάντες γὰρ ἡμεῖς Σωκράτει εἰσοίσομεν.

Πάνυ γε οἶμαι, ἦ δ' ὅς, ἵνα Σωκράτης τὸ εἰωθὸς διαπράξῃται· αὐτὸς μὲν μὴ ἀποκρίνηται, ἄλλου δ' ἀποκρινομένου λαμβάνη λόγον καὶ ἐλέγχῃ. 5

Πῶς γὰρ ἄν, ἔφην ἐγώ, ὦ βέλτιστε, τις ἀποκρίναιτο πρῶτον μὲν μὴ εἰδὼς μηδὲ φάσκων εἰδέναι, ἔπειτα, εἴ τι καὶ οἴεται, περὶ τούτων ἀπειρημένον αὐτῷ εἶη ὅπως μηδὲν ἐρεῖ ὧν ἠγεῖται ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς οὐ φαύλου; ἀλλὰ σὲ δὴ μᾶλλον εἰκὸς λέγειν· σὺ γὰρ δὴ φῆς εἰδέναι καὶ ἔχειν εἰπεῖν. μὴ οὖν ἄλλως ποίει, ἀλλὰ ἐμοί τε χαρίζου ἀποκρινόμενος καὶ μὴ φθονήσης καὶ Γλαύκωνα τόνδε διδάξαι καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους. 10

Εἰπόντος δέ μου ταῦτα ὅ τε Γλαύκων καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐδέοντο αὐτοῦ μὴ ἄλλως ποιεῖν. καὶ ὁ Θρασύμαχος φανερός μὲν ἦν ἐπιθυμῶν εἰπεῖν ἵν' εὐδοκμήσειεν, ἠγούμενος ἔχειν ἀπόκρισιν παγκάλῃν· προσεποιεῖτο δὲ φιλονικεῖν πρὸς τὸ ἐμὲ εἶναι τὸν ἀποκρινόμενον. τελευτῶν δὲ συνεχώρησεν, κἄπειτα, Αὐτὴ δὴ, ἔφη, ἡ Σωκράτους σοφία· αὐτὸν μὲν μὴ ἐθέλειν διδάσκειν, παρὰ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων περιόντα μανθάνειν καὶ τούτων μηδὲ χάριν ἀποδιδόναι. 15 20

Plato *Republic* 1. 337d6–338b4

(a) What impression of Socrates and Thrasymachus, and of the relationship between them, does Plato create here? [25]

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

Συκοφάντης γὰρ εἶ, ἔφη, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἐν τοῖς λόγοις· ἐπεὶ αὐτίκα  
 ἰατρὸν καλεῖς σὺ τὸν ἐξαμαρτάνοντα περὶ τοὺς κάμνοντας κατ' αὐτὸ  
 τοῦτο ὃ ἐξαμαρτάνει; ἢ λογιστικόν, ὃς ἂν ἐν λογισμῶ ἀμαρτάνῃ, τότε  
 ὅταν ἀμαρτάνῃ, κατὰ ταύτην τὴν ἀμαρτίαν; ἀλλ', οἶμαι, λέγομεν τῷ  
 ῥήματι οὕτως, ὅτι ὁ ἰατρὸς ἐξήμαρτεν καὶ ὁ λογιστὴς ἐξήμαρτεν καὶ 5  
 ὁ γραμματιστής· τὸ δ' οἶμαι ἕκαστος τούτων, καθ' ὅσον τοῦτ' ἔστιν ὃ  
 προσαγορεύομεν αὐτόν, οὐδέποτε ἀμαρτάνει. ὥστε κατὰ τὸν ἀκριβῆ  
 λόγον, ἐπειδὴ καὶ σὺ ἀκριβολογῆ, οὐδεὶς τῶν δημιουργῶν ἀμαρτάνει.  
 ἐπιλιπούσης γὰρ ἐπιστήμης ὁ ἀμαρτάνων ἀμαρτάνει, ἐν ᾧ οὐκ ἔστι  
 δημιουργός· ὥστε δημιουργὸς ἢ σοφὸς ἢ ἄρχων οὐδεὶς ἀμαρτάνει 10  
 τότε ὅταν ἄρχων ᾖ, ἀλλὰ πᾶς γ' ἂν εἴποι ὅτι ὁ ἰατρὸς ἤμαρτεν καὶ  
 ὁ ἄρχων ἤμαρτεν. τοιοῦτον οὖν δὴ σοὶ καὶ ἐμὲ ὑπόλαβε νυνδὴ  
 ἀποκρίνεσθαι· τὸ δὲ ἀκριβέστατον ἐκεῖνο τυγχάνει ὄν, τὸν ἄρχοντα,  
 καθ' ὅσον ἄρχων ἐστίν, μὴ ἀμαρτάνειν, μὴ ἀμαρτάνοντα δὲ τὸ αὐτῷ  
 βέλτιστον τίθεσθαι, τοῦτο δὲ τῷ ἀρχομένῳ ποιητέον. ὥστε, ὅπερ ἐξ 15  
 ἀρχῆς ἔλεγον, δίκαιον λέγω τὸ τοῦ κρείττονος ποιεῖν συμφέρον.

Plato *Republic* 1. 340d2–341a4

(b) What is Thrasymachus arguing here, and how persuasive do you find him?

[25]

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

Do **not** answer Question 2 if you have already answered Question 1.

2 Read **both** the passages and answer the questions.

κατήφειά τε τις ἅμα καὶ κατάμεμψις σφῶν αὐτῶν πολλή ἦν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη ἐώκεσαν ὑποφευγούση, καὶ ταύτη οὐ σμικρᾶ μυριάδες γὰρ τοῦ ζύμπαντος ὄχλου οὐκ ἐλάσσους τεσσάρων ἅμα ἐπορεύοντο. καὶ τούτων οἳ τε ἄλλοι πάντες ἔφερον ὅτι τις ἐδύνατο ἕκαστος χρησιμὸν, καὶ οἳ ὀπλίται καὶ οἳ ἰππῆς παρὰ 5 τὸ εἰωθὸς αὐτοὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν σιτία ὑπὸ τοῖς ὅπλοις, οἳ μὲν ἀπορία ἀκολουθῶν, οἳ δὲ ἀπιστία· ἀπηυτομολήκεσαν γὰρ πάλαι τε καὶ οἳ πλεῖστοι παραχρήμα. ἔφερον δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἰκανά· σίτος γὰρ οὐκέτι ἦν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ. καὶ μὴν ἡ ἄλλη αἰκία καὶ ἡ ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν, ἔχουσά τινα ὅμως τὸ μετὰ πολλῶν κούφισιν, οὐδ' ὡς 10 ῥαδία ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐδοξάζετο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ οἴας λαμπρότητος καὶ αὐχήματος τοῦ πρώτου ἐς οἴαν τελευτήν καὶ ταπεινότητα ἀφίκτο. μέγιστον γὰρ δὴ τὸ διάφορον τοῦτο [τῷ] Ἑλληνικῷ στρατεύματι ἐγένετο, οἷς ἀντὶ μὲν τοῦ ἄλλους δουλωσομένους ἤκειν αὐτοὺς τοῦτο μᾶλλον δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσι ξυνέβη ἀπιέναι, 15 ἀντὶ εὐχῆς τε καὶ παιάνων, μεθ' ὧν ἐξέπλεον, πάλιν τούτων τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἐπιφημίσμασιν ἀφορμᾶσθαι, πεζούς τε ἀντὶ ναυβατῶν πορευομένους καὶ ὀπλιτικῷ προσέχοντας μᾶλλον ἢ ναυτικῷ. ὅμως δὲ ὑπὸ μεγέθους τοῦ ἐπικρεμαμένου ἔτι κινδύνου πάντα ταῦτα αὐτοῖς οἷσθ' ἐφαίνετο. 20

Thucydides 7.75.5–7.75.7

(a) Show how Thucydides here conveys a picture of an army overwhelmed by catastrophe. [25]

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

ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐτύγγανέ τε τὰ πλείω ἐν πόνῳ ξυνεχεστέρω ὦν  
 διὰ τὸ ὑστέρω ἀναχωροῦντι αὐτῷ πρώτῳ ἐπικεῖσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους  
 καὶ τότε γνοὺς τοὺς Συρακοσίους διώκοντας οὐ προχώρει μᾶλλον  
 ἢ ἐς μάχην ξυνετάσσετο, ἕως ἐνδιατρίβων κυκλοῦταί τε ὑπ' αὐτῶν  
 καὶ ἐν πολλῷ θορύβῳ αὐτός τι καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦσαν· 5  
 ἀνειληθέντες γὰρ ἕς τι χωρίον ᾧ κύκλῳ μὲν τειχίον περιῆν, ὁδὸς  
 δὲ ἔνθεν [τε] καὶ ἔνθεν, ἐλάας δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγας εἶχεν, ἐβάλλοντο  
 περισταδόν. τοιαύταις δὲ προσβολαῖς καὶ οὐ ξυσταδὸν μάχαις  
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι εἰκότως ἐχρῶντο· τὸ γὰρ ἀποκινδυνεύειν πρὸς  
 ἀνθρώπους ἀπονενοημένους οὐ πρὸς ἐκείνων μᾶλλον ἦν ἔτι ἢ 10  
 πρὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἅμα φειδώ τέ τις ἐγίγνετο ἐπ' εὐπραγία  
 ἥδη σαφεῖ μὴ προαναλωθῆναι τῷ, καὶ ἐνόμιζον καὶ ὡς ταύτῃ τῇ  
 ἰδέα καταδαμασάμενοι λήψεσθαι αὐτούς. ἐπειδὴ δ' οὖν δι' ἡμέρας  
 βάλλοντες πανταχόθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ξυμμάχους ἐώρων ἥδη 15  
 τεταλαιπωρημένους τοῖς τε τραύμασι καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ κακώσει, κήρυγμα  
 ποιοῦνται Γύλιππος καὶ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι πρῶτον μὲν  
 τῶν νησιωτῶν εἴ τις βούλεται ἐπ' ἐλευθερία ὡς σφᾶς ἀπιέναι· καὶ  
 ἀπεχώρησάν τινες πόλεις οὐ πολλάί. ἔπειτα δ' ὕστερον καὶ πρὸς  
 τοὺς ἄλλους ἅπαντας τοὺς μετὰ Δημοσθένους ὁμολογία γίνεταί 20  
 ὥστε ὄπλα τε παραδοῦναι καὶ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν μηδένα μήτε βιαίως  
 μήτε δεσμοῖς μήτε τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης ἐνδεία διαίτης.

Thucydides 7.81.4–82.2

- (b) How does Thucydides here bring out the stark contrast between the situation of Demosthenes' forces and that of Gylippus' forces? [25]

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

**[Section A Total: 50 marks]**

## Section B: Language

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

## Unprepared Translation and Comprehension

3 Read the passage and answer all the questions.

*Pharnabazos, a satrap of the Persian King, and the Athenian admiral Konon campaign at sea against the Spartans and their allies, and Pharnabazos allows Konon the use of his fleet and his resources for the benefit of Athens.*

Pharnabazos ordered Konon to prevent the people of Abydos from putting to sea whilst he ravaged their territory. But when no progress was made, he himself went home and told Konon to get the cities in the Hellespont to provide as large a fleet as possible for the following spring.

ὀργιζόμενος γὰρ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀνθ' ὧν ἐπεπόνθει, περὶ παντὸς ἐποιεῖτο ἐλθεῖν τε εἰς τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν καὶ τιμωρήσασθαι ὅτι δύναίτο. ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἔαρι ναῦς τε πολλὰς συμπληρώσας ἔπλευσεν ὁ Φαρνάβαζός τε καὶ ὁ Κόνων μετ' αὐτοῦ διὰ νήσων εἰς Μῆλον, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ ὀρμώμενοι εἰς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα. καταπλεύσας δὲ πρῶτον μὲν εἰς Φεράς ἐδήωσε<sup>1</sup> ταύτην τὴν χώραν, ἔπειτα καὶ ἄλλοσε ἀποβαίνων τὴν παραθαλαττίαν ἐκακούργει. ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσας καὶ εἰς Κόρινθον καταπλεύσας, καὶ παρακελευσάμενος τοῖς συμμάχοις προθύμως τε πολεμεῖν καὶ ἄνδρας πιστοὺς φαίνεσθαι βασιλεῖ, καταλιπὼν αὐτοῖς χρήματα ὅσα εἶχεν, ὄχλητο ἐπ' οἴκου ἀποπλέων. 5 10

λέγοντος δὲ τοῦ Κόνωνος ὡς εἰ ἐφῆ<sup>2</sup> αὐτὸν ἔχειν τὸ ναυτικόν, θρέψοι μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν νήσων, καταπλεύσας δ' εἰς τὴν πατρίδα συναναστήσοι τά τε μακρὰ τεῖχη τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τὸ περὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ τεῖχος, οὐ<sup>3</sup> εἰδέναι ἔφη ὅτι Λακεδαιμονίοις οὐδὲν ἂν βαρύτερον γένοιτο, “καὶ τοῦτο οὖν”, ἔφη, “σὺ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις κεχαρισμένος ἔσει, τοὺς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους τετιμωρημένους.” 15

ὁ δὲ Φαρνάβαζος ἀκούσας ταῦτα ἀπέστειλεν αὐτὸν προθύμως εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ χρήματα προσέθηκεν αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν ἀνατειχισμὸν. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος πολὺ τοῦ τεύχους ὄρθωσε, τοὺς τε αὐτοῦ ναύτας παρέχων καὶ τέκτοσι<sup>4</sup> μισθὸν διδούς, καὶ ἄλλο εἴ τι ἀναγκαῖον ἦν δαπανῶν<sup>5</sup>. 20

Xenophon *Hellenika* 4. 8. 6ff (adapted)

## Names

ἡ Μῆλος  
αἱ Φεραί  
ἡ Κόρινθος  
ὁ Πειραιεύς

Melos  
Pherai  
Corinth  
the Peiraeus  
(harbour of Athens)

## Words

<sup>1</sup>δήσω I lay waste  
<sup>2</sup>έφη is from έάω  
<sup>3</sup>οὐ than which  
<sup>4</sup>ὁ τέκτων,  
τοῦ τέκτονος builder  
<sup>5</sup>δαπανάω I spend

- (a) Translate lines 1–10. [30]
- (b) In lines 12–13 (*καταπλεύσας ... τείχος*), for what purpose did Konon intend to use the men from the fleet, if he returned to Athens? [4]
- (c) In lines 14–16 (*οὐ εἰδέναι ... τετιμηρωμένος*), by what means does Konon attempt to persuade Pharnabazos? You should refer both to what he says and how he says it, making **three** points and referring closely to the Greek. [6]
- (d) Identify and account for the case of:
- (i) *Κόνωνος* (line 11) [1]
- (ii) *τείχους* (line 19) [1]
- (e) Explain the grammar of the following verbs:
- (i) *θρέψοι* (line 11) [2]
- (ii) *εἰδέναι* (line 14) [2]
- (f) From what verbs do the following parts come:
- (i) *προσέθηκεν* (line 18) [1]
- (ii) *ᾤρθωσε* (line 19)? [1]
- (g) In lines 19–21 (*τούς τε ... δαπανῶν*), how does Konon demonstrate his own enthusiasm for helping Athens? [2]
- [50]

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

### Prose Composition

- 4 Translate the following passage into Greek prose. **Please write your translation on alternate lines.** You are reminded that marks will be awarded for the style of your translation.

When he heard this, Alcibiades at once sent a letter to the authorities in Samos. He said that Phrynichos wanted to betray them, and that they ought to seize him and put him to death. Phrynichos was now thoroughly alarmed, and to try to save himself did a very stupid thing. He wrote another letter to Astyochos in which he said that he was in great danger because Astyochos had not kept secret the contents of the first letter. 'Nevertheless', he said, 'If you save me from my enemies, who wish to destroy me, I shall show you how Samos can be captured.' As soon as Astyochos received the letter, this also he passed to Alcibiades.

#### Names

Alcibiades	<i>ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, Ἀλκιβιάδου</i>
Samos	<i>ἡ Σάμος, Σάμου</i>
Phrynichos	<i>ὁ Φρύνιχος, Φρυνίχου</i>
Astyochos	<i>ὁ Ἀστώχος, Ἀστώχου</i>

[50]

[Section B Total: 50 marks]

[Paper Total: 100 marks]



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