



**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 1 (Commentary)  
PLATO

**2975**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Wednesday 20 May 2009  
Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour**



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **both** questions.
- Candidates are advised to spend **no more** than 30 minutes on **each** question.
- 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 **120**.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **both** questions.

**Group B: Non-Historical Prose Author**

**1** Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ὁ μέντοι νυνδὴ ἔλεγες, τὸ τοὺς φιλοσόφους ῥαδίως ἂν ἐθέλειν ἀποθνήσκειν, ὅμοιον τοῦτο, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἀτόπῳ, εἴπερ ὁ νυνδὴ ἐλέγομεν εὐλόγως ἔχει, τὸ θεὸν τε εἶναι τὸν ἐπιμελούμενον ἡμῶν καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐκείνου κτήματα εἶναι. τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀγανακτεῖν τοὺς φρονιμωτάτους ἐκ ταύτης τῆς θεραπείας ἀπρόντας, ἐν ᾗ ἐπιστατοῦσιν αὐτῶν οἵπερ ἄριστοί εἰσιν τῶν ὄντων ἐπιστάται, θεοί, οὐκ ἔχει λόγον· οὐ γάρ που αὐτός γε αὐτοῦ οἶεται ἄμεινον ἐπιμελήσεσθαι ἐλεύθερος γενόμενος. ἀλλ’ ἀνόητος μὲν ἄνθρωπος τάχ’ ἂν οἰηθείη ταῦτα, φευκτέον εἶναι ἀπὸ τοῦ δεσπότη, καὶ οὐκ ἂν λογίζοιτο ὅτι οὐ δεῖ ἀπὸ γε τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ φεύγειν ἀλλ’ ὅτι μάλιστα παραμένειν, διὸ ἀλογίστως ἂν φεύγοι· ὁ δὲ νοῦν ἔχων ἐπιθυμοῖ που ἂν αἰεὶ εἶναι παρὰ τῷ αὐτοῦ βελτίονι. καίτοι οὕτως, ὦ Σώκρατες, τοῦναντίον εἶναι εἰκὸς ἢ ὁ νυνδὴ ἐλέγετο· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ φρονίμους ἀγανακτεῖν ἀποθνήσκοντας πρέπει, τοὺς δὲ ἄφρονας χαίρειν.”

...

“φέρε δὴ,” ἦ δ’ ὅς, “πειραθῶ πιθανώτερον πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀπολογήσασθαι ἢ πρὸς τοὺς δικαστάς. ἐγὼ γάρ,” ἔφη, “ὦ Σιμμία τε καὶ Κέβης, εἰ μὲν μὴ ᾧμην ἥξειν πρῶτον μὲν παρὰ θεοὺς ἄλλους σοφοὺς τε καὶ ἀγαθοὺς, ἔπειτα καὶ παρ’ ἀνθρώπους τετελευτηκότας ἀμείνους τῶν ἐνθάδε, ἡδίκουν ἂν οὐκ ἀγανακτῶν τῷ θανάτῳ· νῦν δὲ εὖ ἴστε ὅτι παρ’ ἄνδρας τε ἐλπίζω ἀφίξεσθαι ἀγαθοὺς – καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἂν πάνυ δισχυρισαίμην, ὅτι μέντοι παρὰ θεοὺς δεσπότης πάνυ ἀγαθοὺς ἥξειν, εὖ ἴστε ὅτι εἴπερ τι ἄλλο τῶν τοιούτων δισχυρισαίμην ἂν καὶ τοῦτο. ὥστε διὰ ταῦτα οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀγανακτῶ, ἀλλ’ εὐελπίς εἰμι εἶναί τι τοῖς τετελευτηκόσι καί, ὥσπερ γε καὶ πάλαι λέγεται, πολὺ ἄμεινον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἢ τοῖς κακοῖς.”

PLATO, *Phaedo* 62c–62e, 63b–63c

- (a) Describe briefly the main points made in the dialogue from the beginning of the portion you have read up to the start of the passage printed above. [9]
- (b) Lines 1–16 (ὁ μέντοι νυνδὴ . . . χαίρειν): trace the argument that Cebes is making in these lines. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]
- (c) Lines 17–29 (φέρε δὴ . . . τοῖς κακοῖς): how strong are Socrates’ convictions here, as portrayed by Plato? Making close reference to the Greek, discuss **both** the meaning of his words **and** the way in which it is expressed. Provide **at least four** examples. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

## 2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“μὴ τοίνυν κατ’ ἀνθρώπων”, ἡ δ’ ὅς, “σκόπει μόνον τοῦτο, εἰ βούλει ῥᾶον μαθεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ ζώων πάντων καὶ φυτῶν, καὶ συλλήβδην ὅσαπερ ἔχει γένεσιν περὶ πάντων ἴδωμεν ἄρ’ οὕτωςί γίγνεται πάντα, οὐκ ἄλλοθεν ἢ ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων τὰ ἐναντία, ὅσοις τυγχάνει ὃν τοιοῦτόν τι, οἷον τὸ καλὸν τῷ αἰσχυρῷ ἐναντίον που καὶ δίκαιον ἀδίκῳ, καὶ ἄλλα δὴ μυρία οὕτως ἔχει. τοῦτο οὖν σκεψώμεθα, ἄρα ἀναγκαῖον ὅσοις ἔστι τι ἐναντίον, μηδαμόθεν ἄλλοθεν αὐτὸ γίγνεσθαι ἢ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτῷ ἐναντίου. οἷον ὅταν μείζον τι γίγνηται, ἀνάγκη που ἐξ ἐλάττονος ὄντος πρότερον ἔπειτα μείζον γίγνεσθαι;” 5

“ναί.”

“οὐκοῦν κἂν ἐλαττον γίγνηται, ἐκ μείζονος ὄντος πρότερον ὕστερον ἐλαττον γενήσεται;”

“ἔστιν οὕτω,” ἔφη.

“καὶ μὴν ἐξ ἰσχυροτέρου γε τὸ ἀσθενέστερον καὶ ἐκ βραδυτέρου τὸ θάπτον;” 10

“πάνν γε.”

“τί δέ; ἂν τι χεῖρον γίγνηται, οὐκ ἐξ ἀμείνονος, καὶ ἂν δικαιότερον, ἐξ ἀδικωτέρου;”

“πῶς γὰρ οὐ;” 15

“ἱκανῶς οὖν”, ἔφη, “ἔχομεν τοῦτο, ὅτι πάντα οὕτω γίγνεται, ἐξ ἐναντίων τὰ ἐναντία πράγματα;”

“πάνν γε.”

“τί δ’ αὖ; ἔστι τι καὶ τοιόνδε ἐν αὐτοῖς, οἷον μεταξὺ ἀμφοτέρων πάντων τῶν ἐναντίων δυοῖν ὄντοι δύο γενέσεις, ἀπὸ μὲν τοῦ ἐτέρου ἐπὶ τὸ ἕτερον, ἀπὸ δ’ αὖ τοῦ ἐτέρου πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸ ἕτερον· μείζονος μὲν πράγματος καὶ ἐλάττονος μεταξὺ αὕξισις καὶ φθίσις, καὶ καλοῦμεν οὕτω τὸ μὲν αὐξάνεσθαι, τὸ δὲ φθίνειν;” 20

“ναί,” ἔφη.

“οὐκοῦν καὶ διακρίνεσθαι καὶ συγκρίνεσθαι, καὶ ψύχεσθαι καὶ θερμαίνεσθαι, καὶ πάντα οὕτω, κἂν εἰ μὴ χρώμεθα τοῖς ὀνόμασιν ἐνιαχοῦ, ἀλλ’ ἔργῳ γοῦν πανταχοῦ οὕτως ἔχειν ἀναγκαῖον, γίγνεσθαί τε αὐτὰ ἐξ ἀλλήλων γένεσίν τε εἶναι ἐκατέρου εἰς ἄλληλα;” 25

“πάνν γε,” ἡ δ’ ὅς.

PLATO, *Phaedo* 70d–71b

- (a) Briefly state the objection made by Cebes to which Socrates is responding here. What points has Socrates already made before this passage begins? [9]
- (b) Lines 1–10 (μὴ τοίνυν . . . γίγνεσθαι;): state in your own words what Socrates is saying in these lines. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]
- (c) Lines 12–36 (οὐκοῦν . . . ἡ δ’ ὅς): show how Socrates uses **both** the content **and** the language of these lines to move his argument forward. Support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the Greek text. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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