

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Morning

GCSE CLASSICAL GREEK

B403/01 Classical Greek Prose Literature

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **either** Section A, which starts on page 2, **or** Section B, which starts on page 14.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- 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 **50**.
- This document consists of **24** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

SECTION A – Herodotus

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage A1

Ἄπριου δὲ καθηρημένου ἐβασίλευσεν Ἄμασις. τὰ μὲν δὴ πρῶτα κατόνωντο τὸν Ἄμασιν Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ μοίρᾳ μεγάλη ἦγον, ἅτε δὴ δημότην τὸ πρὶν ὄντα καὶ οἰκίας οὐκ ἐπιφανοῦς. μετὰ δὲ σοφία αὐτοῦς ὁ Ἄμασις οὐκ ἀγνωμοσύνη προσηγάγετο. ἦν αὐτῷ ἄλλα τε ἀγαθὰ μυρία καὶ ποδανιπτῆρ χρυσοῦς ἐν ᾧ αὐτός τε ὁ Ἄμασις καὶ οἱ δαιτυμόνες πάντες τοὺς πόδας ἐκάστοτε ἐναπειρίζοντο. τοῦτον οὖν κατακόψας ἄγαλμα δαίμονος ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐποίησατο, καὶ ἴδρυσεν ὅπου ἦν ἐπιτηδειότατον· οἱ δὲ Αἰγύπτιοι φοιτῶντες πρὸς τὸ ἄγαλμα ἐσέβοντο μεγάλως.

V. Stories of Amasis (a) 1–11

1 Who was Amasis?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A a famous sculptor

B a king of Egypt

C an Egyptian deity

D the son of Apries

[1]

2 τὰ μὲν δὴ πρῶτα κατόνωντο τὸν Ἄμασιν Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ μοίρᾳ μεγάλη ἦγον, ἅτε δὴ δημότην τὸ πρὶν ὄντα καὶ οἰκίας οὐκ ἐπιφανοῦς.

(a) What are we told here about Amasis' background?

.....
 [2]

(b) Why was this a problem for him?

.....
 [1]

3

3 ἦν αὐτῷ ἄλλα τε ἀγαθὰ μυρία καὶ ποδανιπτῆρ χρυσοῦς ἐν ᾧ αὐτός τε ὁ Ἄμασις καὶ οἱ δαιτυμόνες πάντες τοὺς πόδας ἐκάστοτε ἐναπενίζοντο. τοῦτον οὖν κατακόψας ἄγαλμα δαίμονος ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐποίησατο, καὶ ἴδρυσεν ὅπου ἦν ἐπιτηδειότατον· οἱ δὲ Αἰγύπτιοι φοιτῶντες πρὸς τὸ ἄγαλμα ἐσέβοντο μεγάλως.

There are **three** correct statements about these lines from Passage A1.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

A Amasis had a golden statue made.

B Amasis had many fine possessions.

C Amasis sat on the statue.

D Everyone visited Amasis on foot.

E The Egyptians started to worship the statue.

F The washbasin was used only by Amasis.

[3]

Passage A2

ἤδη οὖν, ἔφη λέγων, ὁμοίως αὐτὸς τῷ ποδανιπτῆρι πεπραγένοι· εἰ γὰρ πρότερον εἶη δημότης, ὅμως ἐν τῷ παρόντι εἶναι αὐτῶν βασιλεύς· καὶ τιμᾶν τε καὶ προμηθεῖσθαι ἑαυτοῦ ἐκέλευε.

V. *Stories of Amasis* (a) 15–18

4 Translate Passage A2 into English.

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..... [5]

Passage A3

ἐχρήτο δὲ καταστάσει πραγμάτων τοιαῦδε· τὸ μὲν ὄρθριον, μέχρι πληθούσης ἀγορᾶς, προθύμως ἔπραττε τὰ προσφερόμενα πράγματα· τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἔπινέ τε καὶ κατέσκωπτε τοὺς συμπότας καὶ ἦν μάταιός τε καὶ παιγνιήμων.

Ἀχθεσθέντες δὲ τούτοις οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ ἐνουθέτουν αὐτόν, τοιαῦδε λέγοντες, “ὦ βασιλεῦ, οὐκ ὀρθῶς σεαυτοῦ προύστηκας, εἰς τὸ ἄγαν φλαῦρον προάγων σεαυτόν. σὲ γὰρ χρῆν ἐν θρόνῳ σεμνῶ σεμνὸν θακοῦντα δι’ ἡμέρας πράττειν τὰ πράγματα· καὶ οὕτως Αἰγύπτιοί τ’ ἂν ἠπίσταντο ὡς ὑπ’ ἀνδρὸς μεγάλου ἄρχονται, καὶ ἄμεινον σὺ ἂν ἤκουες· νῦν δὲ ποιεῖς οὐδαμῶς βασιλικά.”

V. *Stories of Amasis* (b) 2–13

- 5 ἐχρήτο δὲ καταστάσει πραγμάτων τοιαῦδε· τὸ μὲν ὄρθριον, μέχρι πληθούσης ἀγορᾶς, προθύμως ἔπραττε τὰ προσφερόμενα πράγματα· τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἔπινέ τε καὶ κατέσκωπτε τοὺς συμπότας καὶ ἦν μάταιός τε καὶ παιγνιήμων.

How did Amasis' behaviour change over the course of a typical day?

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..... [3]

- 6 Ἀχθεσθέντες δὲ τούτοις οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ ἐνουθέτουν αὐτόν, τοιάδε λέγοντες, “ ὦ βασιλεῦ, οὐκ ὀρθῶς σεαυτοῦ προύστηκας, εἰς τὸ ἄγαν φλαῦρον προάγων σεαυτόν. σὲ γὰρ χρῆν ἐν θρόνῳ σεμνῶ σεμνὸν θακοῦντα δι’ ἡμέρας πράττειν τὰ πράγματα· καὶ οὕτως Αἰγύπτιοί τ’ ἂν ἠπίσταντο ὡς ὑπ’ ἀνδρὸς μεγάλου ἄρχονται, καὶ ἄμεινον σὺ ἂν ἤκουες· νῦν δὲ ποιεῖς οὐδαμῶς βασιλικά.”

In these lines from Passage A3, how does Herodotus’ style of writing show that Amasis’ friends disapproved of him?

You should make **two** points and refer to the Greek.

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- [4]

Passage A4

Ἔστιν ἐν τῇ Ἀπολλωνίᾳ ἱερὰ ἡλίου πρόβατα, ἃ τὰς μὲν ἡμέρας βόσκεται παρὰ ποταμόν τινα, τὰς δὲ νύκτας ἤρημένοι ἄνδρες, οἱ πλούτῳ τε καὶ γένει δοκιμώτατοι τῶν ἀστῶν, φυλάττουσιν ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστος·... ἐν δὲ ἄντρῳ αὐλίζονται ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἑκάς. ἔνθα δὴ τότε ὁ Εὐήμιος οὗτος ἤρημένος ἐφύλαττε.

Καί ποτε αὐτοῦ κατακοιμηθέντος, λύκοι εἰς τὸ ἄντρον εἰσελθόντες διέφθειραν τῶν προβάτων ὡς ἐξήκοντα.

VII. *Story of Euenius* (a) 1–4; 6–10

- 7 Ἔστιν ἐν τῇ Ἀπολλωνίᾳ ἱερὰ ἡλίου πρόβατα, ἃ τὰς μὲν ἡμέρας βόσκεται παρὰ ποταμόν τινα,

Write down **and** translate a Greek phrase which indicates that the sheep in Apollonia are revered.

Greek phrase	English translation

[2]

- 8 (a) τὰς δὲ νύκτας ἤρημένοι ἄνδρες, οἱ πλούτῳ τε καὶ γένει δοκιμώτατοι τῶν ἀστῶν, φυλάττουσιν ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστος·

What job is given to certain men for a year each?

.....
 [1]

- (b) How does Herodotus show that these men are special?

.....
 [1]

9 Καί ποτε αὐτοῦ κατακοιμηθέντος, λύκοι εἰς τὸ ἄντρον εἰσελθόντες διέφθειραν τῶν προβάτων ὡς ἑξήκοντα.

(a) Approximately how many sheep were killed by wolves?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A 6

B 16

C 60

D 600

[1]

(b) What was Euenius doing at the time?

..... [1]

Passage A5

Οἱ δὲ Ἀπολλωνιάται ἀπόρρητα ποιησάμενοι τὰ χρηστήρια ταῦτα, προύθεσαν ἀστοῖς τισι διαπράξαι· οἱ δὲ αὐτοῖς διέπραξαν ὡδε· καθημένου Εὐηνίου ἐν θάκῳ, ἐλθόντες παρίζοντο αὐτῷ, καὶ λόγους ἄλλους ἐποιοῦντο εἰς ὃ κατέβαινον συλλυπούμενοι τῷ πάθει. ταύτη δὲ ὑπάγοντες ἡρώτων τίνα δίκην ἂν ἔλοιτο, εἰ ἐθέλοιεν Ἀπολλωνιάται δίκας ὑποστήναι δώσειν τῶν ποιηθέντων. ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἀκηκοῶς τὸ θεοπρόπιον εἶλετο, εἰπὼν ὅτι εἰ δοθεῖεν αὐτῷ ἄγροί τινες κάλλιστοι ὄντες τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀπολλωνίᾳ, καὶ οἴκησις πρὸς τούτοις, ἦν ἧδει καλλίστην οὖσαν τῶν ἐν πόλει, τὸ λοιπὸν ἀμήνιτος ἂν εἶη, καὶ αὕτη ἡ δίκη ἂν ἀποχρῶη.

VII. Story of Euenius (c) 1–12

10 In Passage A5 how does Herodotus portray Euenius as the victim of the Apolloniates' deception?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the behaviour of Euenius' visitors;
- Euenius' moderate demands.

You must refer to the **Greek** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

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Passage A6

πέμψαντες οὖν οἱ Κυμαῖοι θεοπρόπους ἠρώτων ὁποῖόν τι περὶ Πακτύην ποιούντες θεοῖς μέλλοιεν χαριεῖσθαι. ἔπερωτῶσι δὲ αὐτοῖς ταῦτα χρηστήριον ἐγένετο ἐκδιδόναι Πακτύην τοῖς Πέρσiais.

Ταῦτα δὲ ὡς ἤκουσαν οἱ Κυμαῖοι ὠρμῶντο ἐκδιδόναι· ὀρμωμένου δὲ τοῦ πλήθους, Ἄριστόδικος, ἀνὴρ τῶν ἀστῶν δόκιμος, ἔσχε μὴ ποιῆσαι ταῦτα τοὺς Κυμαίους, ἀπιστῶν τε τῷ χρησμῷ, καὶ δοκῶν τοὺς θεοπρόπους οὐ λέγειν ἀληθῶς· εἰς ὃ, τὸ δεύτερον περὶ Πακτύου ἐπερησόμενοι, ἦσαν ἄλλοι θεοπρόποι ὧν καὶ Ἄριστόδικος ἦν.

X. *Respect for Suppliants* 7–16

11 (a) There are **three** correct statements about the events narrated in Passage A6.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

A Aristodicus accompanied the second trip to the oracle.

B Pactyes' actions were pleasing to the gods.

C Pactyes was already in the hands of the Persians.

D The Cymeans sent messengers to consult an oracle.

E The Cymeans were keen to follow the gods' instructions.

F The oracle said that the Persians should release Pactyes.

[3]

(b) Ἄριστόδικος, ἀνὴρ τῶν ἀστῶν δόκιμος, ἔσχε μὴ ποιῆσαι ταῦτα τοὺς Κυμαίους, ἀπιστῶν τε τῷ χρησμῷ, καὶ δοκῶν τοὺς θεοπρόπους οὐ λέγειν ἀληθῶς·

Why did Aristodicus prevent the Cymeans from doing as they wanted?

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..... [2]

Passage A7

“ Ὀναξ, ἦλθε παρ’ ἡμᾶς ἰκέτης Πακτύης ὁ Λυδός, φεύγων θάνατον βίαιον πρὸς Περσῶν· οἱ δὲ αὐτὸν ἐξαιτοῦνται προεῖναι Κυμαίους κελεύοντες. ἡμεῖς δέ, δειμαίνοντες τὴν Περσῶν δύναμιν, τὸν ἰκέτην εἰς τόδε οὐ τετολμήκαμεν ἐκδιδόναι, πρὶν ἂν τὸ ἀπὸ σοῦ ἡμῖν δηλωθῇ ἀκριβῶς ὁπότερα ποιῶμεν.”

X. Respect for Suppliants 18–24

12 What does the speaker say about the Persians in this passage? Give **two** details.

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- [2]

13 What do you find interesting about the picture Herodotus gives of oracles?

You should support your answer with reference to **at least two** of the stories you have read. You may refer to passages printed in the question paper.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. **[8]**

Dotted lines for writing the answer.

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Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

SECTION B – Lucian

Answer **all** the questions.

Passage B1

προσκυνήσαντες δ' οὖν προῆμεν· οὐπω δὲ πολὺ παρήμεν καὶ ἐφιστάμεθα ποταμῷ οἶνον ῥέοντι ὁμοιώτατον μάλιστα οἶόσπερ ὁ Χίος ἐστίν. ἄφθονον δὲ ἦν τὸ ῥεῦμα καὶ πολὺ, ὥστε ἐνιαχοῦ καὶ ναυσίπορον εἶναι δύνασθαι. ἐπήει οὖν ἡμῖν πολὺ μᾶλλον πιστεύειν τῷ ἐπὶ τῆς στήλης ἐπιγράμματι, ὁρῶσι τὰ σημεῖα τῆς Διονύσου ἐπιδημίας.

III. *The Truth, the Half Truth and nothing like the Truth* 7a.11–17

14 προσκυνήσαντες δ' οὖν προῆμεν·

What did Lucian and his men do before moving on?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A They disembarked.

B They embraced each other.

C They fell down in worship.

D They weighed anchor.

[1]

15 (a) ἐφιστάμεθα ποταμῷ οἶνον ῥέοντι ὁμοιώτατον μάλιστα οἶόσπερ ὁ Χίος ἐστίν. ἄφθονον δὲ ἦν τὸ ῥεῦμα καὶ πολὺ, ὥστε ἐνιαχοῦ καὶ ναυσίπορον εἶναι δύνασθαι.

Give **two** details about the river they found.

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 -
- [2]

(b) ὁρῶσι τὰ σημεῖα τῆς Διονύσου ἐπιδημίας.

Why was this river evidence of Dionysus' visit to the area?

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- [1]

Passage B2

προσελθόντας δὲ ἡμᾶς ἠσπάζοντο καὶ ἔδεξιούντο, αἱ μὲν Λύδιον, αἱ δ' Ἰνδικήν, αἱ πλείσται δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνὴν προϊέμεναι. καὶ ἐφίλουν δὲ ἡμᾶς τοῖς στόμασιν· ὁ δὲ φιληθεὶς αὐτίκα ἐμέθυεν καὶ παράφορος ἦν. δρέπεσθαι μέντοι οὐ παρεῖχον τοῦ καρποῦ, ἀλλ' ἦλθον καὶ ἐβόων ἀποσπωμένοι. αἱ δὲ καὶ μίγνυσθαι ἡμῖν ἐπεθύμουν· καὶ δύο τινὲς τῶν ἐταίρων πλησιάσαντες αὐταῖς οὐκέτι ἀπελύοντο, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῶν αἰδοίων ἐδέδεοντο· συνεφύοντο γὰρ καὶ συνερριζούντο. καὶ ἤδη αὐτοῖς κλάδοι ἐπεφύκεσαν οἱ δάκτυλοι, καὶ ταῖς ἔλιξι περιπλεκόμενοι ὅσον οὐδέπω καὶ αὐτοὶ καρποφορήσειν ἔμελλον.

III. *The Truth, the Half Truth and nothing like the Truth* 7c.37–47

- 16 In Passage B2 how does Lucian give an entertaining account of his men’s encounter with the vine-women?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the welcome the men receive;
- the consequences of mixing with these creatures.

You must refer to the **Greek** and discuss any stylistic features such as choice, sound and position of words.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [10]

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Passage B3

ἑπτὰ δὲ ἡμέρας καὶ τὰς ἴσας νύκτας ἀεροδρομήσαντες, ὄγδοῇ καθορώμεν γῆν τινα μεγάλην ἐν τῷ ἀέρι καθάπερ νῆσον, λαμπρὰν καὶ σφαιροειδῆ καὶ φωτὶ μεγάλῳ καταλαμπομένην· προσενεχθέντες δὲ αὐτῇ καὶ ὄρμισάμενοι ἀπέβημεν, ἐπισκοποῦντες δὲ τὴν χώραν εὐρίσκομεν οἰκουμένην τε καὶ γεωργουμένην.

III. *The Truth, the Half Truth and nothing like the Truth* 8a.5–10

17 (a) For how long did Lucian and his men fly in the air before landing?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

A seven hours

B seven days

C eight days

D fourteen days

[1]

(b) What evidence did they find that this was not a wild land?

.....

..... [1]

Passage B4

ἡμέρας μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν αὐτόθεν ἐωρώμεν, νυκτὸς δὲ ἐπιγενομένης ἐφαίνοντο ἡμῖν καὶ ἄλλαι πολλαὶ νῆσοι πλησίον, αἱ μὲν μείζους, αἱ δὲ μικρότεραι, πυρὶ τὴν χώραν προσεοικυῖαι, καὶ ἄλλη δέ τις γῆ κάτω, καὶ πόλεις ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ ποταμοὺς ἔχουσα καὶ πελάγη καὶ ὕλας καὶ ὄρη. ταύτην οὖν τὴν καθ' ἡμᾶς οἰκουμένην εἰκάζομεν.

III. *The Truth, the Half Truth and nothing like the Truth* 8a.10–16

18 ἐφαίνοντο ἡμῖν καὶ ἄλλαι πολλαὶ νῆσοι πλησίον, αἱ μὲν μείζους, αἱ δὲ μικρότεραι, πυρὶ τὴν χώραν προσεοικυῖαι,

Write down **and** translate a Greek phrase which indicates that the nearby islands were bright.

Greek phrase	English translation

[2]

19 καὶ ἄλλη δέ τις γῆ κάτω, καὶ πόλεις ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ ποταμοὺς ἔχουσα καὶ πελάγη καὶ ὕλας καὶ ὄρη. ταύτην οὖν τὴν καθ' ἡμᾶς οἰκουμένην εἰκάζομεν.

(a) What did they think about the land they saw below?

.....
 [1]

(b) How does Lucian suggest that they had a lot of evidence to think this?

.....
 [1]

Passage B5

οἱ δὲ Ἰππόγυπτοι οὗτοί εἰσιν ἄνδρες ἐπὶ γυπῶν μεγάλων ὀχούμενοι καὶ καθάπερ ἵπποις τοῖς ὀρνέοις χρώμενοι· μεγάλοι γὰρ οἱ γυπες καὶ ὡς ἐπίπαν τρικέφαλοι. μάθοι δ' ἂν τις τὸ μέγεθος αὐτῶν ἐντεῦθεν· νεὼς γὰρ μεγάλης φορτίδος ἴστοῦ ἕκαστον τῶν πτερῶν μακρότερον καὶ παχύτερον φέρουσι. τούτοις οὖν τοῖς Ἰππογύποις προστέτακται περιπετομένοις τὴν γῆν, εἴ τις εὐρεθείη ξένος, ἀνάγειν ὡς τὸν βασιλέα·

III. *The Truth, the Half Truth and nothing like the Truth* 8b.19–26

20 There are **three** correct statements in Passage B5 about the Vulture Cavalry.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

A Most of the vultures have two heads.

B Their wings are longer than a large ship's mast.

C The riders use birds as horses.

D They are part man, part woman.

E They fly around patrolling the land.

F They line up in the air, then fall to the ground.

[3]

Passage B6

ἃ δὲ ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ διατρίβων ἐν τῇ σελήνῃ κατενόησα καινὰ καὶ παράδοξα, ταῦτα βούλομαι εἰπεῖν. πρῶτα μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐκ γυναικῶν γεννᾶσθαι αὐτούς, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρρένων· γάμοις γὰρ τοῖς ἄρρεσι χρῶνται καὶ οὐδὲ ὄνομα γυναικὸς ὅλως ἴσασι. μέχρι μὲν οὖν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ἐτῶν γαμεῖται ἕκαστος, ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων γαμεῖ αὐτός· κύουσι δὲ οὐκ ἐν τῇ νηδυί, ἀλλ' ἐν ταῖς γαστροκνημίαις· ἐπειδὴν γὰρ συλλάβῃ τὸ ἔμβρυον, παχύνεται ἡ κνήμη, καὶ χρόνῳ ὕστερον ἀνατεμόντες ἐξάγουσι νεκρά, ἐκθέντες δὲ αὐτὰ πρὸς τὸν ἄνεμον κεκηνότα ζυθοιοῦσιν. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἐκεῖθεν ἦκειν τῆς γαστροκνημίας τοῦνομα, ὅτι παρ' ἐκείνοις ἀντὶ γαστρὸς κυοφορεῖ.

III. *The Truth, the Half Truth and nothing like the Truth* 9a. 1–12

- 21** ἃ δὲ ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ διατρίβων ἐν τῇ σελήνῃ κατενόησα καινὰ καὶ παράδοξα, ταῦτα βούλομαι εἰπεῖν. πρῶτα μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐκ γυναικῶν γεννᾶσθαι αὐτούς, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρρένων·

Translate this extract from Passage B6 into English.

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..... [5]

- 22** γάμοις γὰρ τοῖς ἄρρεσι χρῶνται καὶ οὐδὲ ὄνομα γυναικὸς ὅλως ἴσασι. μέχρι μὲν οὖν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ἐτῶν γαμεῖται ἕκαστος, ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων γαμεῖ αὐτός·

What unusual marriage customs does Lucian describe in these lines from Passage B6?

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..... [3]

23 κύουσι δὲ οὐκ ἐν τῇ νηδίῳ, ἀλλ' ἐν ταῖς γαστροκημίαις· ἐπειδὴν γὰρ συλλάβῃ τὸ ἔμβρυον, παχύνεται ἡ κνήμη, καὶ χρόνῳ ὕστερον ἀνατεμόντες ἐξάγουσι νεκρά, ἐκθέντες δὲ αὐτὰ πρὸς τὸν ἄνεμον κεχηνότα ζωοποιούσιν. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐκείθεν ἦκειν τῆς γαστροκημίας τοῦνομα, ὅτι παρ' ἐκείνοις ἀντὶ γαστρὸς κυοφορεῖ.

In these lines from Passage B6, how does Lucian's style of writing convey the strangeness of the customs he observed on the moon?

You should make **two** points and refer to the Greek.

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- [4]

Passage B7

ἔσθῃς δὲ τοῖς πλουσίοις ὑαλίνη μαλθακή, τοῖς πένησι δὲ χαλκῇ ὑφαντῇ· πολὺχαλκα γὰρ τὰ ἐκεῖ χωρία, καὶ ἐργάζονται τὸν χαλκὸν ὕδατι ὑποβρέξαντες ὥσπερ τὰ ἔρια. περὶ μέντοι τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, οἷους ἔχουσιν, ὀκνῶ μὲν εἰπεῖν, μή τις με νομίση ψεύδεσθαι διὰ τὸ ἄπιστον τοῦ λόγου. ὅμως δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ἐρῶ· τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς περιαιρετοὺς ἔχουσι, καὶ ὁ βουλόμενος ἐξελὼν τοὺς αὐτοῦ φυλάττει ἔστ' ἂν δεηθῇ ἰδεῖν· οὕτω δὲ ἐνθέμενος ὄρα· καὶ πολλοὶ τοὺς σφετέρους ἀπολέσαντες παρ' ἄλλων χρησάμενοι ὀρώσιν. εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ πολλοὺς ἀποθέτους ἔχουσιν, οἱ πλούσιοι.

III. *The Truth, the Half Truth and nothing like the Truth* 9e. 57–66

24 There are **three** correct statements about the moon-people described in Passage B7.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

A Moon-people do not need to see all the time.

B Moon-people have removable eyes.

C No one uses anybody else's eyes.

D People who have eyes serve as guards.

E Poor people's clothing is made of bronze.

F They are able to make wool from bronze.

[3]

25 περὶ μέντοι τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, οἷους ἔχουσιν, ὀκνῶ μὲν εἰπεῖν, μή τις με νομίση ψεύδεσθαι διὰ τὸ ἄπιστον τοῦ λόγου.

Why is Lucian reluctant to talk about moon-people's eyes?

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..... [2]

26 Rich people are mentioned at the beginning and end of Passage B7. What does Lucian tell us about them? Make **two** points.

-
 -
- [2]

27 How does Lucian combine fantasy and reality in his story *'The Truth, the Half Truth and nothing like the Truth'*?

You should support your answer with a range of examples from the extracts of the story you have read. You may refer to passages printed in the question paper.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer. [8]

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END OF QUESTION PAPER

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).

A large rectangular area with a vertical line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines across the page, providing space for writing answers.



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