

# OCR

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**Wednesday 14 June 2017 – Afternoon**

**ADVANCED GCE CLASSICS: CLASSICAL GREEK**

**F373/01** Classical Greek Verse

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)  
(sent with general stationery)

**Other materials required:**

None

**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.
- 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.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

## 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.
- Marks will be awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer in Section B.

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(h)**.

*Antigone says that if Creon exiles her father Oedipus she will kill Creon's son, to whom she is to be married, on their wedding night. When Creon orders her to go with Oedipus, Oedipus recognises the coming fulfilment of a prophecy.*

ANTIGONH ΚΡΕΩΝ ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥΣ

AN. On the night I am married, I shall imitate the daughters of Danaus!\*

CR. Do you see how bold she is?

AN. My sword shall bear witness to that.

CR. Why are you so keen to avoid this marriage?

AN. συμφεύξομαι τῷδ' ἀθλιωτάτῳ πατρί.  
 ΚΡ. γενναιότης σοι, μωρία δ' ἔνεστί τις.  
 AN. καὶ ξυνθανοῦμαι γ', ὡς μάθης σαφέστερον.  
 ΚΡ. ἴθ', οὐ φονεύσεις παιδ' ἐμόν· λείπε χθόνα.  
 ΟΙ. ᾧ θύγατερ, αἰνῶ μὲν σε τῆς προθυμίας. 5  
 AN. ἀλλ' εἰ γαμοίμην, σὺ δὲ μόνος φεύγεις, πάτερ;  
 ΟΙ. μὲν' εὐτυχοῦσα, τὰμ' ἐγὼ στέρξω<sup>1</sup> κακά.  
 AN. καὶ τίς σε τυφλὸν ὄντα θεραπεύσει, πάτερ;  
 ΟΙ. πεσὼν ὅπου μοι μοῖρα κείσομαι πέδῳ.  
 AN. ὁ δ' Οἰδίπους ποῦ, καὶ τὰ κλείν' αἰνίγματα<sup>2</sup>; 10  
 ΟΙ. ὄλωλ'· ἐν ἡμάρ μ' ὄλβισ<sup>3</sup>, ἐν δ' ἀπώλεσεν.  
 AN. οὐκουν μετασχεῖν κάμει δει τῶν σῶν κακῶν;  
 ΟΙ. αἰσχροῦ φυγῆ θυγατρὶ σὺν τυφλῷ πατρί.  
 AN. οὐ, σωφρονούση<sup>4</sup> γ', ἀλλὰ γενναία, πάτερ.  
 ΟΙ. νῦν χρησμός, ᾧ παῖ, Λοξίου περαίνεται. 15  
 AN. ὁ ποῖος; ἀλλ' ἦ πρὸς κακοῖς ἐρεῖς κακά;  
 ΟΙ. ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις κατθανεῖν μ' ἀλώμενον<sup>5</sup>.  
 AN. ποῦ; τίς σε πύργος Ἀτθίδος προσδέξεται;  
 ΟΙ. ἱερός Κολωνός, δῶμαθ' ἱππίου θεοῦ.  
 ἀλλ' εἶα<sup>6</sup>, τυφλῷ τῷδ' ὑπηρέτει πατρί, 20  
 ἐπεὶ προθυμῆ τῆσδε κοινοῦσθαι φυγῆς.

Euripides, *Phoenician Women* 1679–1692, 1703–1709

\* All but one of the fifty daughters of Danaus murdered their new husbands on their wedding night at the command of their father.

**Words**

<sup>1</sup> στέργω	I put up with
<sup>2</sup> τὸ αἰνίγμα, αἰνίγματος	riddle
<sup>3</sup> ὀλβίζω	I make happy
<sup>4</sup> σωφρονέω	I am right-minded
<sup>5</sup> ἀλάομαι	I wander
<sup>6</sup> εἶα	come!

**Names**

ὁ Λοξίας, Λοξίου	Apollo
ἡ Ἀτθίς, Ἀτθίδος	Attica
ὁ Κολωνός	Colonus, a region of Attica

- (a) Lines 1 and 3 (συμφεύσομαι ... πατρί and καὶ ξυνθανοῦμαί ... σαφέστερον): how do Antigone's words underline her determination to accompany Oedipus? You should refer to the Greek in your answer and make **one** point. [2]
- (b) Line 2 (γενναιότης ... τις): what **two** qualities does Creon say that Antigone is showing? [2]
- (c) Write out the Greek of lines 3–4 (καὶ ξυνθανοῦμαί ... χθόνα) and scan these lines. [4]
- (d) Line 4 (λεῖπε χθόνα): what does Creon tell Antigone to do? [2]
- (e) Line 5 (ὦ θύγατερ ... προθυμίας): what does Oedipus say to Antigone? [2]
- (f) Line 7 (μέν' εὐτυχοῦσα): what does Oedipus tell Antigone to do? [2]
- (g) Lines 8–11 (καὶ τίς ... ἀπώλεσεν): Antigone asks Oedipus some questions.
- (i) What are her questions? [2]
- (ii) How do Oedipus' replies indicate his state of mind? You should refer to the Greek in your answer and make **two** points. [4]
- (h) Translate lines 12 to 21 (οὐκουν ... φυγῆς) into English.

Remember that extra credit will be given for good English.

**Please write your translation on alternate lines.**

**[30]**

## 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)**.

## ANTIGONH

οὐ γάρ τί μοι Ζεὺς ἦν ὁ κηρύξας τάδε,  
οὐδ' ἡ ξύννοικος τῶν κάτω θεῶν Δίκη  
τοιούσδ' ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ὠρίσεν νόμους,  
οὐδὲ σθένειν τοσοῦτον ὥοιμην τὰ σὰ  
κηρύγμαθ' ὥστ' ἄγραπτα κάσφαλῆ θεῶν 5  
νόμιμα δύνασθαι θνητὸν ὄνθ' ὑπερδραμεῖν.  
οὐ γάρ τι νῦν γε κάχθές, ἀλλ' ἀεὶ ποτε  
ζῆ ταῦτα, κοῦδεὶς οἶδεν ἐξ ὅτου φάνη.  
τούτων ἐγὼ οὐκ ἔμελλον, ἀνδρὸς οὐδενὸς  
φρόνημα δείσασ', ἐν θεοῖσι τὴν δίκην 10  
δώσειν· θανουμένη γὰρ ἐξήδη, τί δ' οὔ;  
κεῖ μὴ σὺ προῦκήρυξας. εἰ δὲ τοῦ χρόνου  
πρόσθεν θανοῦμαι, κέρδος αὐτ' ἐγὼ λέγω.  
ὅστις γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖσιν ὡς ἐγὼ κακοῖς  
ζῆ, πῶς ὄδ' οὐχὶ κατθανῶν κέρδος φέρει; 15  
οὕτως ἔμοιγε τοῦδε τοῦ μόρου τυχεῖν  
παρ' οὐδὲν ἄλγος· ἀλλ' ἄν, εἰ τὸν ἐξ ἐμῆς  
μητρὸς θανόντ' ἄθαπτον ὄντ' ἠνεσχόμεν,  
κεῖνοις ἄν ἤλγουν· τοῖσδε δ' οὐκ ἀλγύνομαι.  
σοὶ δ' εἰ δοκῶ νῦν μῶρα δρῶσα τυγχάνειν, 20  
σχεδὸν τι μῶρω μωρίαν ὀφλισκάνω.

Sophocles, *Antigone* 450–470

(a) How does Sophocles convey Antigone's self-confidence and defiance in this passage?

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

[25]

## ΑΙΜΩΝ

μή νυν ἐν ἦθος μοῦνον ἐν σαυτῷ φόρει,  
 ὡς φῆς σύ, κούδέν ἄλλο, τοῦτ' ὀρθῶς ἔχειν.  
 ὅστις γὰρ αὐτὸς ἢ φρονεῖν μόνος δοκεῖ,  
 ἢ γλῶσσαν, ἢν οὐκ ἄλλος, ἢ ψυχὴν ἔχειν,  
 οὗτοι διαπτυχθέντες ᾤφθησαν κενοί. 5

ἄλλ' ἄνδρα, κεί τις ἢ σοφός, τὸ μανθάνειν  
 πόλλ' αἰσχροὺς οὐδὲν καὶ τὸ μὴ τείνειν ἄγαν.  
 ὄρᾱς παρὰ ῥείθροισι χειμάρροισι ὅσα  
 δένδρων ὑπέικει, κλῶνας ὡς ἐκσώζεται,  
 τὰ δ' ἀντιτείνοντ' αὐτόπρεμν' ἀπόλλυται. 10

Sophocles, *Antigone* 705–714

- (b) 'The play is more the tragedy of Creon than the tragedy of Antigone.' Discuss. 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)**.

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΗΣ ΑΙΣΧΥΛΟΣ

- ΔΙ. ἴθι δὴ, λέγ'· οὐ γάρ μοῦστιν ἀλλ' ἀκουστέα  
τῶν σῶν προλόγων τῆς ὀρθότητος τῶν ἐπῶν.
- ΕΥ. “ἦν Οἰδίπους τὸ πρῶτον εὐτυχῆς ἀνὴρ” —
- ΑΙ. μὰ τὸν Δί' οὐ δῆτ', ἀλλὰ κακοδαίμων φύσει.  
ὄντινά γε πρὶν φῦναι μὲν Ἀπόλλων ἔφη 5  
ἀποκτενεῖν τὸν πατέρα, πρὶν καὶ γεγονέναι·  
πῶς οὗτος ἦν τὸ πρῶτον εὐτυχῆς ἀνὴρ;
- ΕΥ. “εἶτ' ἐγένετ' αὐθις ἀθλιώτατος βροτῶν.”
- ΑΙ. μὰ τὸν Δί' οὐ δῆτ', οὐ μὲν οὖν ἐπαύσατο.  
πῶς γάρ; ὅτε δὴ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτὸν γενόμενον 10  
χειμῶνος ὄντος ἐξέθεσαν ἐν ὀστράκῳ,  
ἵνα μὴ ἴκτραφῆς γένοιτο τοῦ πατρὸς φονεύς·  
εἶθ' ὡς Πόλυβον ἤρρησεν οἰδῶν τῷ πόδε·  
ἔπειτα γραῦν ἔγημεν αὐτὸς ὦν νέος 15  
καὶ πρὸς γε τούτοις τὴν ἑαυτοῦ μητέρα·  
εἶτ' ἐξετύφλωσεν αὐτόν.
- ΔΙ. εὐδαίμων ἄρ' ἦν,  
εἰ κάστρατήγησέν γε μετ' Ἐρασινίδου.
- ΕΥ. ληρεῖς· ἐγὼ δὲ τοὺς προλόγους καλοὺς ποιῶ.
- ΑΙ. καὶ μὴν μὰ τὸν Δί' οὐ κατ' ἔπος γέ σου κνίσω  
τὸ ρῆμ' ἕκαστον, ἀλλὰ σὺν τοῖσιν θεοῖς 20  
ἀπὸ ληκυθίου σου τοὺς προλόγους διαφθερῶ.
- ΕΥ. ἀπὸ ληκυθίου σὺ τοὺς ἐμούς;
- ΑΙ. ἐνὸς μόνου.  
ποιεῖς γὰρ οὕτως ὥστ' ἐναρμόττειν ἅπαν,  
καὶ κωδάριον καὶ ληκύθιον καὶ θυλάκιον,  
ἐν τοῖς ἰαμβείοισι. δεῖξω δ' αὐτίκα. 25
- ΕΥ. ἰδού, σὺ δεῖξεις;
- ΑΙ. φημί.
- ΔΙ. καὶ δὴ χρὴ λέγειν.
- ΕΥ. “Αἴγυπτος, ὡς ὁ πλεῖστος ἔσπαρται λόγος,  
ξὺν παισὶ πεντήκοντα ναυτίλῳ πλάτῃ  
Ἄργος κατασχών” —
- ΑΙ. ληκύθιον ἀπώλεσεν.

Aristophanes, *Frogs* 1180–1208

(a) Show how Aristophanes tries to amuse and entertain his audience in these lines.

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

[25]

## ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ

- ΔΙ. μηδὲν ἔτι πρὸς ταῦτ', ἀλλὰ φράζε τῶν ὁδῶν  
ὅπη τάχιστ' ἀφιξόμ' εἰς Ἴδου κάτω·  
καὶ μήτε θερμὴν μήτ' ἄγαν ψυχρὰν φράσης.
- ΗΡ. φέρε δὴ, τίν' αὐτῶν σοι φράσω πρώτην; τίνα;  
μία μὲν γὰρ ἔστιν ἀπὸ κάλω καὶ θρανίου, 5  
κρεμάσαντι σαυτόν.
- ΔΙ. παῦε, πνιγηρὰν λέγεις.
- ΗΡ. ἀλλ' ἔστιν ἀτραπὸς ξύντομος τετριμμένη  
ἢ διὰ θυείας.
- ΔΙ. ἄρα κώνειον λέγεις;
- ΗΡ. μάλιστά γε.
- ΔΙ. ψυχρὰν γε καὶ δυσχείμερον·  
εὐθύς γὰρ ἀποπήγνουσι τάντικνήμια. 10
- ΗΡ. βούλει ταχεῖαν καὶ κατάντη σοι φράσω;
- ΔΙ. νὴ τὸν Δί', ὡς ὄντος γε μὴ βαδιστικοῦ.
- ΗΡ. καθέρπυσόν νυν ἐς Κεραμεικόν.
- ΔΙ. κᾶτα τί;
- ΗΡ. ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸν πύργον τὸν ὑψηλόν—
- ΔΙ. τί δρῶ;
- ΗΡ. ἀφιεμένην τὴν λαμπάδ' ἐντεῦθεν θεῶ,  
κᾶπειτ' ἐπειδὰν φῶσιν οἱ θεώμενοι 15  
“εἶνται,” τόθ' εἶναι καὶ σὺ σαυτόν.
- ΔΙ. ποῖ;
- ΗΡ. κάτω.

Aristophanes, *Frogs* 117–133

- (b) Death and the afterlife are not the most obvious subjects for comedy. How does Aristophanes use them to make his audience laugh? 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]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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