



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 15 June 2023 – Morning

A Level Classical Greek

H444/03 Prose Literature

Time allowed: 2 hours



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

Do not use:

- a dictionary

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **one** question in Section A, **one** question in Section B and **one** question in Section C.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **75**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **12** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 1** Read the following passages and answer the questions.

‘όπλίτας τε οὖν πολλούς μοι δοκεῖ χρῆναι ἡμᾶς ἄγειν καὶ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ
τῶν ξυμμάχων, τῶν τε ύπηκόων καὶ ἦν τινα ἐκ Πελοποννήσου δυνώμεθα
ἢ πεῖσαι ἢ μισθῷ προσαγαγέσθαι, καὶ τοξότας πολλοὺς καὶ σφενδονήτας,
ὅπως πρὸς τὸ ἐκείνων ἵππικὸν ἀντέχωσι, ναυσί τε καὶ πολὺ περιεῖναι,
ἴνα καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ὁπον ἐσκομιζώμεθα, τὸν δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σῖτον ἐν
όλκάσι, πυροὺς καὶ πεφρυγμένας κριθάς, ἄγειν, καὶ σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν
μυλώνων πρὸς μέρος ἡναγκασμένους ἐμμίσθους, ἴνα, ἦν που ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας
ἀπολαμβανώμεθα, ἔχη ἡ στρατιὰ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια (πολλὴ γὰρ οὖσα οὐ πάσης
ἔσται πόλεως ὑποδέξασθαι), τά τε ἄλλα ὅσον δυνατὸν ἐτοιμάσασθαι,
καὶ μὴ ἐπὶ ἑτέροις γίγνεσθαι, μάλιστα δὲ χρήματα αὐτόθεν ὡς πλεῖστα
ἔχειν. τὰ δὲ παρ’ Ἐγεσταίων, ἀ λέγεται ἐκεῖ ἐτοῖμα, νομίσατε καὶ λόγῳ ἀν
μάλιστα ἐτοῖμα εἶναι.

ἢν γὰρ αὐτοὶ ἔλθωμεν ἐνθένδε μὴ ἀντίπαλον μόνον παρασκευασάμενοι,
πλήν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχιμον αὐτῶν, τὸ ὄπλιτικόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερβάλλοντες
τοῖς πᾶσι, μόλις οὕτως οἷοί τε ἐσόμεθα τῶν μὲν κρατεῖν, τὰ δὲ καὶ διασῶσαι.
πόλιν τε νομίσαι χρὴ ἐν ἀλλοφύλοις καὶ πολεμίοις οἰκιοῦντας ἰέναι, οὓς
πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἢ ἂν κατάσχωσιν εὐθὺς κρατεῖν τῆς γῆς, ἢ εἰδέναι
ὅτι, ἦν σφάλλωνται, πάντα πολέμια ἔξουσιν.’

Thucydides, *Histories* 6.22–23

- (a)*** How does Nicias emphasise the challenging nature of the expedition and the preparations for it?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

ἐπειδὴ δὲ αἱ νῆες πλήρεις ἦσαν καὶ ἐσέκειτο πάντα ἥδη ὅσα ἔχοντες
ἔμελλον ἀνάξεσθαι, τῇ μὲν σάλπιγγι σιωπὴ ὑπεσημάνθη, εὐχὰς δὲ
τὰς νομιζομένας πρὸ τῆς ἀναγωγῆς οὐ κατὰ ναῦν ἐκάστην, ξύμπαντες
δὲ ὑπὸ κήρυκος ἐποιοῦντο, κρατήρας τε κεράσαντες παρ' ἄπαν τὸ
στράτευμα καὶ ἐκπώμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἵ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ
ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες. Ξυνεπηύχοντο δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὅμιλος ὁ ἐκ τῆς γῆς
τῶν τε πολιτῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος εὔνους παρῆν σφίσιν. παιανίσαντες
δὲ καὶ τελεώσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἀνήγοντο, καὶ ἐπὶ κέρως τὸ πρῶτον
ἐκπλεύσαντες ἄμιλλαν ἥδη μέχρι Αἰγίνης ἐποιοῦντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν
Κέρκυραν, ἔνθαπερ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυνελέγετο,
ἡπείγοντο ἀφικέσθαι. ἐς δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας ἡγγέλλετο μὲν πολλαχόθεν
τὰ περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου, οὐ μέντοι ἐπιστεύετο ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ
καὶ γενομένης ἐκκλησίας ἐλέχθησαν τοιοίδε λόγοι ἀπό τε ἄλλων, τῶν μὲν
πιστευόντων τὰ περὶ τῆς στρατείας τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τῶν δὲ τὰ ἐναντία
λεγόντων, καὶ Ἐρμοκράτης ὁ Ἐρμωνος παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς, ὡς σαφῶς
οἰόμενος εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ αὐτῶν, ἔλεγε καὶ παρήνει τοιάδε.

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Thucydides, *Histories* 6.32

- (b) ἐπειδὴ δὲ αἱ νῆες ... παρῆν σφίσιν (lines 1–7): what happened before the departure of the ships? [5]

- (c) Translate παιανίσαντες ... ἀφικέσθαι (lines 7–11).

Write your translation on alternate lines.

[5]

- (d) ἐς δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας ... λεγόντων (lines 11–15): what suggests that the Syracusans had not been expecting the Athenians to launch this expedition? [3]

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

‘ἢν δὲ διὰ ταῦτα τρία τὰ γένη καὶ τοιαῦτα, ὅτι τὸ μὲν ἄρρεν ἦν τοῦ ἡλίου τὴν
ἀρχὴν ἔκγονον, τὸ δὲ θῆλυ τῆς γῆς, τὸ δὲ ἀμφοτέρων μετέχον τῆς σελήνης,
ὅτι καὶ ἡ σελήνη ἀμφοτέρων μετέχει· περιφερῆ δὲ δὴ ἦν καὶ αὐτὰ καὶ ἡ
πορεία αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ τοῖς γονεῦσιν ὁμοια εἶναι. ἦν οὖν τὴν ἴσχὺν δεινὰ καὶ
τὴν ὁμοιότηταν, καὶ τὰ φρονήματα μεγάλα εἶχον, ἐπεχείρησαν δὲ τοῖς θεοῖς, καὶ
ὅ λέγει Ὁμηρος περὶ Ἐφιάλτου τε καὶ Ὄτου, περὶ ἐκείνων λέγεται, τὸ εἰς τὸν
οὐρανὸν ἀνάβασιν ἐπιχειρεῖν ποιεῖν, ὡς ἐπιθησομένων τοῖς θεοῖς.
οἱ οὖν Ζεὺς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι θεοὶ ἐβούλευοντο, ὅ τι χρὴ αὐτοὺς ποιῆσαι, καὶ
ἡπόρουν· οὔτε γὰρ ὅπως ἀποκτείναιεν εἶχον καὶ ὥσπερ τοὺς γίγαντας
κεραυνώσαντες τὸ γένος ἀφανίσαιεν – αἱ τιμαὶ γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ ιερὰ τὰ παρὰ
τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἡφανίζετο – οὕθ’ ὅπως ἐῷεν ἀσελγαίνειν.’
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Plato, *Symposium* 190a–c

- (a) ἦν δὲ ... ὁμοια εἶναι (lines 1–4): what does Aristophanes say about the three genders and their parents? [4]
- (b) ἦν οὖν ... ὡς ἐπιθησομένων τοῖς θεοῖς (lines 4–7): what does Aristophanes suggest about the nature and character of the genders? [4]
- (c) Translate οἱ οὖν Ζεὺς ... ἀσελγαίνειν (lines 8–11).

Write your translation on alternate lines.

[5]

‘ὅταν μὲν οὖν καὶ αὐτῷ ἐκείνῳ ἐντύχῃ τῷ αὐτοῦ ήμίσει καὶ ὁ παιδεραστὴς καὶ ἄλλος πᾶς, τότε καὶ θαυμαστὰ ἐκπλήττονται φιλίᾳ τε καὶ οἰκειότητι καὶ ἔρωτι, οὐκ ἐθέλοντες, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν χωρίζεσθαι ἀλλήλων οὐδὲ σμικρὸν χρόνον. καὶ οἱ διατελοῦντες μετ’ ἀλλήλων διὰ βίου οὗτοί εἰσιν, οἱ οὐδὲν ἂν ἔχοιεν εἰπεῖν ὅ τι βούλονται σφίσι παρ’ ἀλλήλων γίγνεσθαι. οὐδενὶ γὰρ ἀν δόξειεν τοῦτ’ εἶναι ἡ τῶν ἀφροδισίων συνουσία, ὡς ἄρα τούτου ἔνεκα ἔτερος ἐτέρῳ χαίρει συνὼν οὕτως ἐπὶ μεγάλης σπουδῆς· ἀλλ’ ἄλλο τι βουλομένη ἔκατέρου ή ψυχὴ δῆλη ἐστίν, οὐ δύναται εἰπεῖν, ἀλλὰ μαντεύεται ὁ βούλεται, καὶ αἰνίττεται.

καὶ εἰ αὐτοῖς ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κατακειμένοις ἐπιστὰς ὁ Ἡφαιστος, ἔχων τὰ ὄργανα, ἔροιτο ‘τί ἔσθ’ ὁ βούλεσθε, ὡς ἄνθρωποι, ύμῖν παρ’ ἀλλήλων γενέσθαι,’ καὶ εἰ ἀποροῦντας αὐτοὺς πάλιν ἔροιτο ‘ἄρα γε τοῦδε ἐπιθυμεῖτε, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ γενέσθαι ὅτι μάλιστα ἀλλήλοις, ὥστε καὶ νύκτα καὶ ήμέραν μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι ἀλλήλων; εἰ γὰρ τούτου ἐπιθυμεῖτε, ἐθέλω ύμᾶς συντῆξαι καὶ συμφυσῆσαι εἰς τὸ αὐτό, ὥστε δύ’ ὄντας ἐνα γεγονέναι καὶ ἔως τ’ ἂν ζῆτε, ὡς ἐνα ὄντα, κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους ζῆν, καὶ ἐπειδὰν ἀποθάνητε, ἐκεῖ αὐτὸν Ἀιδου ἀντὶ δυοῖν ἐνα εἶναι κοινῇ τεθνεῶτε.’

Plato, *Symposium* 192b–e

(d)* How persuasive do you find Aristophanes' argument that people desire their 'other half'?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 3** Read the following passages and answer the questions.

καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ἐκ τῶν Αθηνῶν ἥκουσαν ἐπί τε
Ἀλκιβιάδην ὡς κελεύσοντας ἀποπλεῖν ἐξ ἀπολογίαν ὡν ἡ πόλις ἐνεκάλει,
καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ μεμηνυμένων
περὶ τῶν μυστηρίων ὡς ἀσεβούντων, τῶν δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν Ἐρμῶν. οἱ γὰρ
Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ ἡ στρατιὰ ἀπέπλευσεν, οὐδὲν ἡσσον ζήτησιν ἐποιοῦντο
τῶν περὶ τὰ μυστήρια καὶ τῶν περὶ τοὺς Ἐρμᾶς δρασθέντων, καὶ οὐ
δοκιμάζοντες τοὺς μηνυτάς, ἀλλὰ πάντα ὑπόπτως ἀποδεχόμενοι, διὰ
πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων πίστιν πάνυ χρηστοὺς τῶν πολιτῶν ξυλλαμβάνοντες
κατέδουν, χρησιμώτερον ἡγούμενοι εἶναι βασανίσαι τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ
εύρεῖν ἡ διὰ μηνυτοῦ πονηρίαν τινὰ καὶ χρηστὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι
αἰτιαθέντα ἀνέλεγκτον διαφυγεῖν. ἐπιστάμενος γὰρ ὁ δῆμος ἀκοῇ τὴν
Πεισιστράτου καὶ τῶν παίδων τυραννίδα χαλεπὴν τελευτῶσαν γενομένην
καὶ προσέτι οὐδ' ὑφ' ἔαυτῶν καὶ Ἀρμοδίου καταλυθεῖσαν, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ τῶν
Λακεδαιμονίων, ἐφοβεῖτο αἰεὶ καὶ πάντα ὑπόπτως ἐλάμβανεν.

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Thucydides, *Histories* 6.53

- (a) καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι ... περὶ τῶν Ἐρμῶν (lines 1–4): why did some people have to leave Catana? [3]
- (b) οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ... διαφυγεῖν (lines 4–11): what impression does Thucydides give of the way the Athenian investigations were carried out? [4]
- (c) Translate ἐπιστάμενος γὰρ ... ἐλάμβανεν (lines 11–14).

Write your translation on alternate lines.

[5]

καὶ ὡς ἐπῆλθεν ἡ ἑορτή, Ἰππίας μὲν ἔξω ἐν τῷ Κεραμεικῷ καλουμένῳ
 μετὰ τῶν διορύχων διεκόσμει ὡς ἔκαστα ἐχρῆν τῆς πομπῆς προϊέναι, ό
 δὲ Ἀρμόδιος καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων ἔχοντες ἥδη τὰ ἐγχειρίδια ἐς τὸ ἔργον
 προῆσαν. καὶ ὡς εἶδόν τινα τῶν ξυνωμοτῶν σφίσι διαλεγόμενον οἰκείως
 τῷ Ἰππίᾳ (ἥν δὲ πᾶσιν εὐπρόσοδος ὁ Ἰππίας), ἔδεισαν καὶ ἐνόμισαν 5
 μεμηνῦσθαι τε καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἥδη ξυλληφθήσεσθαι. τὸν λυπήσαντα οὖν
 σφᾶς καὶ δι' ὄνπερ πάντα ἐκινδύνευον ἐβούλοντο πρότερον, εἰ δύναιντο,
 προτιμωρήσασθαι, καὶ ὥσπερ εἶχον ὥρμησαν ἔσω τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ
 περιέτυχον τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ παρὰ τὸ Λεωκόρειον καλούμενον, καὶ εὐθὺς 10
 ἀπερισκέπτως προσπεσόντες καὶ ὡς ἀν μάλιστα δι' ὄργης ὁ μὲν ἐρωτικῆς,
 ό δὲ ὑβρισμένος, ἔτυπτον καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοὺς
 διορύχους τὸ αὐτίκα διαφεύγει ὁ Ἀριστογείτων, ξυνδραμόντος τοῦ ὄχλου,
 καὶ ὕστερον ληφθεὶς οὐ χαδίως διετέθη· Ἀρμόδιος δὲ αὐτοῦ παραχρῆμα
 ἀπόλλυται.

Thucydides, *Histories* 6.57

(d)* How does Thucydides make these lines a dramatic description of the assassination and what happened afterwards?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

‘τὸν δὲ λόγον τὸν περὶ τοῦ Ἐρωτος, ὃν ποτ’ ἥκουσα γυναικὸς Μαντινικῆς Διοτίμας, ἡ ταῦτα τε σοφὴ ἦν καὶ ἄλλα πολλά – καὶ Αθηναίοις ποτὲ θυσαμένοις πρὸ τοῦ λοιμοῦ δέκα ἔτη ἀναβολὴν ἐποίησε τῆς νόσου, ἡ δὴ καὶ ἐμὲ τὰ ἐρωτικὰ ἐδίδαξεν – ὃν οὖν ἐκείνη ἔλεγε λόγον, πειράσομαι ύμῖν διελθεῖν ἐκ τῶν ὡμολογημένων ἐμοὶ καὶ Ἀγάθωνι, αὐτὸς ἀπ’ ἐμαυτοῦ, ὅπως 5 ἀν δύνωμαι. δεῖ δή, ὡς Ἀγάθων, ὥσπερ σὺ διηγήσω, διελθεῖν αὐτὸν πρῶτον, τίς ἐστιν ὁ Ἐρώς καὶ ποῖος τις, ἔπειτα τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ. δοκεῖ οὖν μοι ὅτι εἶναι οὕτω διελθεῖν, ὡς ποτέ με ἡ ξένη ἀνακρίνουσα διήγει. σχεδὸν γάρ τι καὶ ἐγὼ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἔτερα τοιαῦτα ἔλεγον οἴλαπερ νῦν πρὸς ἐμὲ Ἀγάθων, ὡς εἴη ὁ Ἐρώς μέγας θεός, εἴη δὲ τῶν καλῶν· ἥλεγχε δή με τούτοις τοῖς λόγοις 10 οἵσπερ ἐγὼ τοῦτον, ὡς οὕτε καλὸς εἴη κατὰ τὸν ἐμὸν λόγον οὕτε ἀγαθός.’

Plato, *Symposium* 201d–e

- (a) τὸν δὲ λόγον ... ἐδίδαξεν (lines 1–4): what does Plato say that suggests Socrates was impressed by Diotima? [3]

- (b) Translate δεῖ δή ... διήγει (lines 6–8).

Write your translation on alternate lines.

[5]

- (c) σχεδὸν γάρ ... οὕτε ἀγαθός (lines 8–11): how might these words make Agathon feel better? [2]

- (d) How likely is it that Diotima was a real person? Explain your answer. [2]

‘καὶ λέγεται μέν γέ τις,’ ἔφη, ‘λόγος, ὡς οἱ ἀν τὸ ἥμισυ ἑαυτῶν ζητῶσιν,
οὗτοι ἐρῶσιν· ὁ δὲ ἐμὸς λόγος οὕτε ἡμίσεός φησιν εἶναι τὸν ἐρωτα οὔτε
ὅλου, ἐὰν μὴ τυγχάνῃ γέ που, ᾧ ἔταιρε, ἀγαθὸν ὅν· ἐπεὶ αὐτῶν γε καὶ
πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ἐθέλουσιν ἀποτέμνεσθαι οἱ ἀνθρωποι, ἐὰν αὐτοῖς δοκῇ
τὰ ἑαυτῶν πονηρὰ εἶναι. οὐ γὰρ τὸ ἑαυτῶν οἷμαι ἔκαστοι ἀσπάζονται, εἰ μὴ
εἴ τις τὸ μὲν ἀγαθὸν οἰκεῖον καλεῖ καὶ ἑαυτοῦ, τὸ δὲ κακὸν ἀλλότριον· ὡς
οὐδέν γε ἄλλο ἐστὶν οὗ ἐρῶσιν ἀνθρωποι ἢ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ. ἢ σοὶ δοκοῦσιν;
‘μὰ Δί’ οὐκ ἔμοιγε, ἢν δὲ ἐγώ.
‘ἄρ τοι οὖν, ἢ δέ τι, οὕτως ἀπλοῦν ἐστι λέγειν ὅτι οἱ ἀνθρωποι τὰ γαθοῦ ἐρῶσιν;
‘ναί, ἔφην.
‘τί δέ; οὐ προσθετέον,’ ἔφη, ‘ὅτι καὶ εἶναι τὸ ἀγαθὸν αὐτοῖς ἐρῶσιν;
‘προσθετέον.
‘ἄρ τοι οὖν, ἔφη, ‘καὶ οὐ μόνον εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀεὶ εἶναι;
‘καὶ τοῦτο προσθετέον.
‘ἐστιν ἀρα συλλήβδην,’ ἔφη, ‘ό ἔρως τοῦ τὸ ἀγαθὸν αὐτῷ εἶναι ἀεί.’

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Plato, *Symposium* 205d–206a

(e)* How effectively does Plato demonstrate the importance of goodness through Diotima's argument?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

5 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ἢν δέ τις Υπέρβολος Περιθοίδης, οὗ μέμνηται μὲν ὡς ἀνθρώπου πονηροῦ καὶ Θουκυδίδης, τοῖς δὲ κωμικοῖς ὁμοῦ τι πᾶσι διατριβὴν ἀεὶ σκωπτόμενος ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις παρεῖχεν. ἄτοξος δὲ πρὸς τὸ κακῶς ἀκούειν καὶ ἀπαθῆς ὡν
οὐλιγωρίᾳ δόξης, ἢν ἀναισχυντίαν καὶ ἀπόνοιαν οὖσαν εὐτολμίαν ἔνιοι καὶ
ἀνδρείαν καλοῦσιν, οὐδενὶ μὲν ἥρεσκεν, ἐχρῆτο δ' αὐτῷ πολλάκις ὁ δῆμος
ἐπιθυμῶν προπηλακίζειν τοὺς ἐν ἀξιώματι καὶ συκοφαντεῖν.

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ἀναπεισθεὶς οὖν ύπ' αὐτοῦ τότε τὸ ὄστρακον ἐπιφέρειν ἔμελλεν, ὡς
κολούοντες ἀεὶ τὸν προύχοντα δόξῃ καὶ δυνάμει τῶν πολιτῶν ἐλαύνουσι,
παραμυθούμενοι τὸν φθόνον μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν φόβον. ἐπεὶ δὲ δῆλον ἢν ὅτι
ἐνὶ τῶν τριῶν τὸ ὄστρακον ἐποίουσι, συνήγαγε τὰς στάσεις εἰς ταῦτὸν
ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, καὶ διαλεχθεὶς πρὸς τὸν Νικίαν κατὰ τοῦ Υπερβόλου τὴν
όστρακοφορίαν ἔτρεψεν.

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Plutarch, *Alcibiades* 13

- (a) ἢν δέ τις ... παρεῖχεν (lines 1–3): how does Plutarch create a negative impression of Hyperbolus? [2]

- (b) Translate ἄτοξος ... συκοφαντεῖν (lines 3–6).

Write your translation on alternate lines.

[5]

- (c) ἀναπεισθεὶς ... τὸν φόβον (lines 7–9): why did people want to carry out ostracism, according to Plutarch? [3]

- (d) ἐπεὶ δὲ δῆλον ἢν ... ἔτρεψεν (lines 9–12): describe what happened at the ostracism. [2]

ἀποδεξαμένης δὲ τῆς βουλῆς, τοῦ δὲ δήμου τῇ ύστεραίᾳ μέλλοντος
ἐκιλησιάζειν, δείσας ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης διεπράξατο τοὺς πρέσβεις ἐν λόγοις
γενέσθαι πρὸς αὐτόν.

ώς δὲ συνῆλθον ἔλεγε· 'τί πεπόνθατε, ἄνδρες Σπαρτιάται; πῶς ἔλαθεν ὑμᾶς
ὅτι τὰ τῆς βουλῆς ἀεὶ μέτρια καὶ φιλάνθρωπα πρὸς τοὺς ἐντυγχάνοντάς ἐστιν, 5
οἱ δὲ δῆμος μέγα φρονεῖ καὶ μεγάλων ὀρέγεται; κἄν φάσκητε κύριοι πάντων
ἀφίχθαι, προστάττων καὶ βιαζόμενος ἀγνωμονήσει. φέρε δή, τὴν εὐήθειαν
ταύτην ἀφέντες, εἰ βούλεσθε χρήσασθαι μετρίοις Αθηναίοις καὶ μηδὲν
ἐκβιασθῆναι παρὰ γνώμην, οὕτω διαλέγεσθε περὶ τῶν δικαίων ὡς οὐκ
ὄντες αὐτοκράτορες. συμπράξομεν δ' ἡμεῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις χαριζόμενοι.' 10
ταῦτα δ' εἰπὼν ὅρκους ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς καὶ μετέστησεν ἀπὸ τοῦ Νικίου,
παντάπασι πιστεύοντας αὐτῷ καὶ θαυμάζοντας ἅμα τὴν δεινότητα καὶ
σύνεσιν, ὡς οὐ τοῦ τυχόντος ἀνδρὸς οὖσαν.

Plutarch, *Alcibiades* 14

(e)* How does Plutarch show Alcibiades' cunning and persuasiveness in his dealings with the Spartan embassy?

You should refer **both** to the content **and** to the language of the passage.

[15]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

You **must** use material from parts of the text that you have studied in English where relevant, as well as parts you have read in Greek.

- 6*** ‘Thucydides presents no commendable leadership qualities in any of the powerful people he describes.’ How far do you agree with this statement? [20]
- 7*** How does Plato make the discussion of love at the Symposium engaging and amusing? [20]
- 8*** ‘Untrustworthy and unlikeable.’ To what extent is this a fair description of Alcibiades, as presented by Plutarch? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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