



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 24 May 2023 – Afternoon

AS Level Classical Greek

H044/02 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 and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- 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.

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B

Section A
Prose Literature

Answer Question 1 **or** Question 2

1 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ὁ δ' ἔν τε τῷ παρόντι πρὸς τὰ μηνύματα ἀπελογεῖτο καὶ ἑτοιμὸς ἦν πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν κρῖνεσθαι, εἴ τι τούτων εἰργασμένος ἦν (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἐπεπόριστο), καὶ εἰ μὲν τούτων τι εἰργαστο, δίκην δοῦναι, εἰ δ' ἀπολυθείη, ἄρχειν. καὶ ἐπεμαρτύρετο μὴ ἀπόντος περὶ αὐτοῦ διαβολὰς ἀποδέχεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἤδη ἀποκτείνειν, εἰ ἀδικεῖ, καὶ ὅτι σωφρονέστερον εἶη μὴ μετὰ τοιαύτης αἰτίας, πρὶν διαγνώσι, πέμπειν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτῳ στρατεύματι. οἱ δ' ἐχθροὶ δεδιότες τό τε στράτευμα μὴ εὖνουν ἔχη, ἦν ἤδη ἀγωνίζηται, ὃ τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζηται θεραπεύων ὅτι δι' ἐκείνον οἱ τ' Ἀργεῖοι ξυνεστράτεον καὶ τῶν Μαντινέων τινές, ἀπέτρεπον καὶ ἀπέσπευδον, ἄλλους ῥήτορας ἐνιέντες οἱ ἔλεγον νῦν μὲν πλεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ μὴ κατασχεῖν τὴν ἀναγωγὴν, ἐλθόντα δὲ κρῖνεσθαι ἐν ἡμέραις ῥήταις, βουλόμενοι ἐκ μείζονος διαβολῆς, ἦν ἔμελλον ῥᾶον αὐτοῦ ἀπόντος ποιεῖν, μετὰπεμπτον κομισθέντα αὐτὸν ἀγωνίσασθαι. καὶ ἔδοξε πλεῖν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην.

Thucydides, *Histories* 6.29

- (a) To what accusations is Alcibiades responding at the start of this extract? [2]
- (b) καὶ ἑτοιμὸς ... κρῖνεσθαι (lines 1–2): how does Alcibiades suggest the situation be resolved? [2]
- (c) εἴ τι τούτων ... ἄρχειν (lines 2–4): what options does Alcibiades offer the Athenians? [3]
- (d) καὶ ἐπεμαρτύρετο ... τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην (lines 4–13): how does Thucydides make this a dramatic account of the choices that the Athenians must make? [6]
- Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [6]

οἱ δὲ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θέαν ἦκεν ὡς ἐπ' ἀξιόχρεων καὶ ἄπιστον
 διάνοιαν. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη πρώτη ἐκπλεύσασα μιᾶς πόλεως δυνάμει
 Ἑλληνικῆ πολυτελεστάτη δὴ καὶ εὐπρεπεστάτη τῶν ἐς ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον
 ἐγένετο. ἀριθμῶ δὲ νεῶν καὶ ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ἡ ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον μετὰ Περικλέους
 καὶ ἡ αὐτὴ ἐς Ποτειδαίαν μετὰ Ἄγνωνος οὐκ ἐλάσσων ἦν· τετράκις γὰρ 5
 χίλιοι ὀπλίται αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τριακόσιοι ἵππῆς καὶ τριῆρεις ἑκατόν, καὶ
 Λεσβίων καὶ Χίων πεντήκοντα, καὶ ξύμμαχοι ἔτι πολλοὶ ξυνέπλευσαν. ἀλλὰ
 ἐπὶ τε βραχεῖ πλῶ ὠρμήθησαν καὶ παρασκευῆ φαύλη, οὗτος δὲ ὁ στόλος ὡς
 χρόνιός τε ἐσόμενος καὶ κατ' ἀμφότερα, οὗ ἂν δέη, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ ἅμα
 ἐξαρτυθεῖς, τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν μεγάλας δαπάναις τῶν τε τριηράρχων καὶ τῆς 10
 πόλεως ἐκπονηθέν, τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου δραχμῆν τῆς ἡμέρας τῶ ναύτη ἑκάστω
 διδόντος καὶ ναῦς παρασχόντος κενὰς ἐξήκοντα μὲν ταχείας, τεσσαράκοντα
 δὲ ὀπιταγωγούς καὶ ὑπηρεσίας ταύταις τὰς κρατίστας, τῶν δὲ τριηράρχων
 ἐπιφορὰς τε πρὸς τῶ ἐκ δημοσίου μισθῶ διδόντων τοῖς θρανίταις τῶν
 ναυτῶν καὶ ταῖς ὑπηρεσίαις καὶ τᾶλλα σημειοῖς καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι 15
 χρησαμένων, καὶ ἐς τὰ μακρότατα προθυμηθέντος ἑνὸς ἑκάστου ὅπως αὐτῶ
 τινὶ εὐπρεπεῖα τε ἢ ναῦς μάλιστα προέξει καὶ τῶ ταχυναυτεῖν, τὸ δὲ πεζὸν
 καταλόγοις τε χρηστοῖς ἐκκριθὲν καὶ ὀπλων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα σκευῶν
 μεγάλη σπουδῆ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀμιλληθέν.

Thucydides, *Histories* 6.31.1–3

(e) Translate οἱ δὲ ξένοι ... τὸν χρόνον ἐγένετο (lines 1–4). [5]

(f) ἀριθμῶ δὲ ... ξυνέπλευσαν (lines 4–7): what specific details does Thucydides give about the size of the force in these lines? [4]

(g) ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ τε ... ἀμιλληθέν (lines 7–19): how does Thucydides emphasise the extravagance of the Athenians' preparations?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]

(h)* 'Nicias was put in an impossible position and deserves sympathy.' To what extent do you agree?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

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

2 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ἕκαστος οὖν ἡμῶν ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπου σύμβολον, ἅτε τετμημένος ὥσπερ αἱ ψῆτται, ἐξ ἑνὸς δύο. ζητεῖ δὴ αἰεὶ τὸ αὐτοῦ ἕκαστος σύμβολον. ὅσοι μὲν οὖν τῶν ἀνδρῶν τοῦ κοινοῦ τμημὰ εἰσιν, ὃ δὴ τότε ἀνδρόγυνον ἐκαλεῖτο, φιλογύναικές τε εἰσι καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν μοιχῶν ἐκ τούτου τοῦ γένους γεγόνασιν, καὶ ὅσαι αὖ γυναικὲς φίλανδροί τε καὶ μοιχεύτραι, ἐκ τούτου τοῦ γένους γίνονται. 5
ὅσαι δὲ τῶν γυναικῶν γυναικὸς τμημὰ εἰσιν, οὐ πάνυ αὐταὶ τοῖς ἀνδράσι τὸν νοῦν προσέχουσιν, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον πρὸς τὰς γυναικὰς τετραμμέναι εἰσὶ, καὶ αἱ ἑταιρίστραι ἐκ τούτου τοῦ γένους γίνονται. ὅσοι δὲ ἄρρενος τμημὰ εἰσιν, τὰ ἄρρενα διώκουσι, καὶ τέως μὲν ἂν παῖδες ὦσιν, ἅτε τεμάχια ὄντα τοῦ ἄρρενος, φιλοῦσι τοὺς ἀνδρας καὶ χαίρουσι συγκατακείμενοι καὶ συμπεπλεγμένοι τοῖς 10
ἀνδράσι, καὶ εἰσιν οὗτοι βέλτιστοι τῶν παίδων καὶ μειρακίων, ἅτε ἀνδρεϊότατοι ὄντες φύσει. φασὶ δὲ δὴ τινες αὐτοὺς ἀναισχύντους εἶναι, ψευδόμενοι· οὐ γὰρ ὑπ' ἀναισχυντίας τοῦτο δρῶσιν ἀλλ' ὑπὸ θάρρους καὶ ἀνδρείας καὶ ἄρρενωπίας, τὸ ὅμοιον αὐτοῖς ἀσπαζόμενοι.'

Plato, *Symposium* 191d–192a

- (a) ἕκαστος οὖν ... ἕκαστος σύμβολον (lines 1–2): explain the comparisons Aristophanes makes in these lines. [4]
- (b) ὅσοι μὲν οὖν ... ὄντες φύσει (lines 2–12): how does Plato make Aristophanes' explanation for the attraction between human beings effective and entertaining?
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]
- (c) φασὶ δὲ δὴ ... αὐτοῖς ἀσπαζόμενοι (lines 12–14): what does Aristophanes say to argue against the potential charge that men attracted to other men are shameless? [3]

‘τὸν οὖν Σωκράτη εἰπεῖν ‘καλῶς γὰρ αὐτὸς ἠγώνισαι, ὦ Ἐρυξίμαχε· εἰ δὲ γένοιτο οὗ νῦν ἐγὼ εἶμι, μᾶλλον δὲ ἴσως οὗ ἔσομαι ἐπειδὰν καὶ Ἀγάθων εἴπη εὖ, καὶ μάλ’ ἂν φοβοῖο καὶ ἐν παντὶ εἴης ὥσπερ ἐγὼ νῦν.’

‘φαρμάττειν βούλει με, ὦ Σώκρατες,’ εἰπεῖν τὸν Ἀγάθωνα, ‘ἵνα θορυβηθῶ διὰ τὸ οἶεσθαι τὸ θέατρον προσδοκίαν μεγάλην ἔχειν ὡς εὖ ἐροῦντος ἐμοῦ.’ 5

‘ἐπιλήσμων μεντὰν εἶην, ὦ Ἀγάθων,’ εἰπεῖν τὸν Σωκράτη, ‘εἰ ἰδὼν τὴν σὴν ἀνδρείαν καὶ μεγαλοφροσύνην ἀναβαίνοντος ἐπὶ τὸν ὀκρίβαντα μετὰ τῶν ὑποκριτῶν, καὶ βλέψαντος ἐναντία τοσοῦτω θεάτρῳ, μέλλοντος ἐπιδείξεσθαι σαυτοῦ λόγους, καὶ οὐδ’ ὀπωσιοῦν ἐκπλαγέντος, νῦν οἰηθείην σε θορυβήσεσθαι ἔνεκα ἡμῶν ὀλίγων ἀνθρώπων.’ 10

‘τί δέ, ὦ Σώκρατες,’ τὸν Ἀγάθωνα φάναι, ‘οὐ δήπου με οὕτω θεάτρον μεστὸν ἠγῆ, ὥστε καὶ ἀγνοεῖν ὅτι νοῦν ἔχοντι ὀλίγοι ἐμφρονες πολλῶν ἀφρόνων φοβερώτεροι;’

‘οὐ μεντὰν καλῶς ποιοίην,’ φάναι, ὦ Ἀγάθων, ‘περὶ σοῦ τι ἐγὼ ἄγροικον δοξάζω. ἀλλ’ εὖ οἶδα ὅτι εἰ τισιν ἐντύχοις οὐς ἠγοῖο σοφούς, μᾶλλον ἂν αὐτῶν φροντίζοις ἢ τῶν πολλῶν· ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐχ οὗτοι ἡμεῖς ὤμεν· ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἐκεῖ παρημεν καὶ ἤμεν τῶν πολλῶν· εἰ δὲ ἄλλοις ἐντύχοις σοφοῖς, τάχ’ ἂν αἰσχύνοιο αὐτούς, εἰ τι ἴσως οἴοιο αἰσχρὸν ὄν ποιεῖν.’ 15

Plato, *Symposium* 194a–c

(d) καλῶς γὰρ ... ὥσπερ ἐγὼ νῦν (lines 1–3): why does Socrates claim to feel afraid of giving his speech? [2]

(e) φαρμάττειν βούλει με ... ἀνθρώπων (lines 4–10): how does Plato make the presentation of Agathon vivid and characterful in these lines?

Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [6]

(f) τί δέ ... φοβερώτεροι (lines 11–13): what contrast does Agathon make in these lines? [2]

(g) Translate ἀλλ’ εὖ ... ποιεῖν (lines 15–18). [5]

(h)* How seriously are we expected to take Aristophanes’ account of love in Plato’s *Symposium*?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

Section B
Verse Literature

Answer Question 3 or Question 4

3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

ὦ πόποι, ἦ δὴ πολλὸν ἀποικομένου Ὀδυσῆος
 δεύη, ὃ κε μνηστῆρσιν ἀναιδέσι χειῖρας ἐφείη.
 εἰ γὰρ νῦν ἐλθῶν δόμου ἐν πρώτῃσι θύρῃσι
 σταίη, ἔχων πῆληκα καὶ ἀσπίδα καὶ δύο δοῦρε,
 τοῖος ἐὼν οἷόν μιν ἐγὼ τὰ πρῶτ' ἐνόησα 5
 οἴκῳ ἐν ἡμετέρῳ πίνοντά τε τερπόμενόν τε,
 ἐξ Ἐφύρης ἀνιόντα παρ' Ἴλου Μερμερίδαο—
 ὥχετο γὰρ καὶ κείσε θοῆς ἐπὶ νηὸς Ὀδυσσεύς
 φάρμακον ἀνδροφόνον διζήμενος, ὄφρα οἱ εἴη 10
 ἰοὺς χρίεσθαι χαλκήρεας· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν οὐ οἱ
 δῶκεν, ἐπεὶ ῥα θεοὺς νεμεσίζετο αἰὲν ἐόντας,
 ἀλλὰ πατὴρ οἱ δῶκεν ἐμός· φιλέεσκε γὰρ αἰνῶς—
 τοῖος ἐὼν μνηστῆρσιν ὁμιλήσειεν Ὀδυσσεύς·
 πάντες κ' ὠκύμοροί τε γενοίατο πικρόγαμοί τε. 15
 ἀλλ' ἦ τοι μὲν ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται,
 ἦ κεν νοστήσας ἀποτίσεται, ἦε καὶ οὐκί,
 οἴσιν ἐνὶ μεγάροισι· σὲ δὲ φράζεσθαι ἄνωγα,
 ὅπως κε μνηστῆρας ἀπώσεται ἐκ μεγάροιο.
 εἰ δ' ἄγε νῦν ξυνίει καὶ ἐμῶν ἐμπάζεο μύθων·
 αὔριον εἰς ἀγορὴν καλέσας ἦρωας Ἀχαιοὺς 20
 μῦθον πέφραδε πᾶσι, θεοὶ δ' ἐπὶ μάρτυροι ἔστων.'

Homer, *Odyssey* I 253–273

(a) ὦ πόποι ... πικρόγαμοί τε (lines 1–14): how does Homer convey Athena's passion in this speech?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]

(b) Translate ἀλλ' ἦ τοι ... μύθων (lines 15–19). [5]

(c) αὔριον ... ἔστων (lines 20–21): what advice does Athena give? [2]

<p>μητρὸς ἐμῆς μνηστῆρες ὑπέρβιον ὕβριν ἔχοντες, νῦν μὲν δαινύμενοι τερπώμεθα, μηδὲ βοητὺς ἔστω, ἐπεὶ τό γε καλὸν ἀκούμεν ἔστιν αἰδοῦ τοιούδ' οἷος ὄδ' ἐστί, θεοῖς ἐναλίγκιος αὐδῆν. ἠῶθεν δ' ἀγορήνδε καθεζώμεσθα κίοντες</p>	5
<p>πάντες, ἴν' ὕμιν μῦθον ἀπηλεγέως ἀποείπω, ἐξιέναι μεγάρων· ἄλλας δ' ἀλεγύνετε δαΐτας, ὕμᾳ κτήματ' ἔδοντες, ἀμειβόμενοι κατὰ οἴκους. εἰ δ' ὕμιν δοκέει τόδε λωίτερον καὶ ἄμεινον ἔμμεναι, ἀνδρὸς ἐνὸς βίσιον νήποιον ὀλέσθαι,</p>	10
<p>κείρετ'· ἐγὼ δὲ θεοὺς ἐπιβώσομαι αἰὲν ἐόντας, αἶ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς δῶσι παλίντιτα ἔργα γενέσθαι· νήποινοὶ κεν ἔπειτα δόμων ἔντοσθεν ὀλοισθε.' ὣς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ὀδᾶξ ἐν χεῖλεσι φύντες Τηλέμαχον θαύμαζον, ὃ θαρσαλέως ἀγόρευεν.</p>	15

Homer, *Odyssey* I 368–382

- (d) What has prompted Telemachus to give this speech? [2]
- (e) μητρὸς ... αὐδῆν (lines 1–4): what does Telemachus suggest the suitors ought to do at this point? [3]
- (f) ἠῶθεν δ' ... ὀλοισθε (lines 5–13): how does Homer convey Telemachus' maturity and authority in these lines?
Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]
- (g) ὣς ἔφαθ' ... ἀγόρευεν (lines 14–15): how do the suitors react to Telemachus' speech? [2]
- (h)* To what extent does Homer present Telemachus as a heroic character?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

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

4 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Ἀθήνα	ὦ οὔτος, Αἴας, δεύτερόν σε προσκαλῶ. τί βαιὸν οὕτως ἐντρέπη τῆς συμμάχου;	
Αἴας	ὦ χαῖρ' Ἀθάνα, χαῖρε Διογενὲς τέκνον, ὡς εὔ παρέστης· καί σε παγχρύσοις ἐγὼ στέψω λαφύροις τῆσδε τῆς ἄγρας χάριν.	5
Ἀθήνα	καλῶς ἔλεξας· ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνό μοι φράσον, ἔβαψας ἔγχος εὔ πρὸς Ἀργείων στρατῶ;	
Αἴας	κόμπος πάρεστι κούκ ἀπαρνοῦμαι τὸ μή.	
Ἀθήνα	ἦ καὶ πρὸς Ἀτρεΐδαισιν ἠχμασας χέρα;	
Αἴας	ὥστ' οὔ ποτ' Αἴανθ' οἶδ' ἀτιμάσουσ' ἔτι.	10
Ἀθήνα	τεθναῖσιν ἄνδρες, ὡς τὸ σὸν ξυνῆκ' ἐγώ.	
Αἴας	θανόντες ἤδη τᾶμ' ἀφαιρείσθων ὄπλα.	
Ἀθήνα	εἶεν, τί γὰρ δὴ παῖς ὁ τοῦ Λαερτίου, ποῦ σοι τύχης ἔστηκεν; ἦ πέφευγέ σε;	
Αἴας	ἦ τοῦπίτριπτον κίναδος ἐξήρου μ' ὅπου;	15
Ἀθήνα	ἔγωγ'· Ὀδυσσεά τὸν σὸν ἐνστάτην λέγω.	
Αἴας	ἦδιστος, ὦ δέσποινα, δεσμώτης ἔσω θακεῖ· θανεῖν γὰρ αὐτὸν οὔ τί πω θέλω.	
Ἀθήνα	πρὶν ἂν τί δράσης ἢ τί κερδάνης πλέον;	
Αἴας	πρὶν ἂν δεθεῖς πρὸς κίον' ἐρκείου στέγης –	20
Ἀθήνα	τί δήτα τὸν δύστηνον ἐργάση κακόν;	
Αἴας	μάστιγι πρῶτον νῶτα φοινηχθεῖς θάνη.	

Sophocles, *Ajax* 89–110

- (a) ὦ οὔτος ... συμμάχου (lines 1–2): what does Athena ask Ajax? [2]
- (b) ὦ χαῖρ' Ἀθάνα ... χάριν (lines 3–5): how does Ajax promise he will repay Athena? [2]
- (c) καλῶς ἔλεξας ... χέρα; (lines 6–9): what do Athena's questions make Ajax think that he has done? [3]
- (d) τεθναῖσιν ἄνδρες ... θάνη (lines 11–22): how does Sophocles make this exchange lively and engaging?

Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]

Τέκμησσα	<p>ἔσω δ' ἐσῆλθε συνδέτους ἄγων ὁμοῦ ταύρους, κύνας βοτῆρας, εὐερόν τ' ἄγραν. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἠὺχένιζε, τοὺς δ' ἄνω τρέπων ἔσφαζε κάρραχιζε, τοὺς δὲ δεσμίους ἠκίζεθ' ὥστε φῶτας ἐν ποιμναις πίτνων.</p>	5
	<p>τέλος δ' ἀπάξας διὰ θυρῶν σκιᾶ τινι λόγους ἀνέσπα, τοὺς μὲν Ἀτρείδων κάτα, τοὺς δ' ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσεῖ, συντιθεὶς γέλων πολύν, ὄσσην κατ' αὐτῶν ὕβριν ἐκτείσασαί ἴων· κᾶπειτ' ἐπάξας αὐθις ἐς δόμους πάλιν, ἔμφρων μόλις πως ξὺν χρόνῳ καθίσταται, καὶ πλήρες ἄτης ὡς διοπτρεύει στέγος, παίσας κάρρα 'θώύξεν· ἐν δ' ἐρειπίοις νεκρῶν ἐρειφθεὶς ἔζετ' ἀρνείου φόνου, κόμην ἀπριξ ὄνουσι συλλαβῶν χερσί.</p>	10
	<p>καὶ τὸν μὲν ἦστο πλεῖστον ἀφθογγος χρόνον· ἔπειτ' ἐμοὶ τὰ δεῖν' ἐπηπειίλησ' ἔπη, εἰ μὴ φανοίην πᾶν τὸ συντυχὸν πάθος, κάνήρετ' ἐν τῷ πράγματος κυροῖ ποτέ. κἀγώ, φίλοι, δείσασα τοῦξειργασμένον ἔλεξα πᾶν ὅσονπερ ἐξηπιστάμην.</p>	15 20

Sophocles, *Ajax* 296–316

- (e) ἔσω δ' ... ἄγραν (lines 1–2): how does Tecmessa describe what Ajax brings in with him? [2]
- (f) καὶ τοὺς μὲν ... χερσί (lines 3–15): how does Sophocles make Tecmessa's account of events vivid and dramatic?
- Make **four** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. [8]
- (g) Translate καὶ τὸν μὲν ἦστο ... ἐξηπιστάμην (lines 16–21). [5]
- (h)* 'Sophocles is successful in making Ajax an entirely sympathetic character.' To what extent do you agree?

In your response you are expected, where relevant, to make use of material that you have studied in English translation, as well as those parts you have read in Greek. [10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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