



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 24 May 2019 – Morning

GCSE (9–1) Classical Greek

J292/02 Prose Literature A

Time allowed: 1 hour



Do not use:

- a dictionary



Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number

Candidate number

First name(s) _____

Last name _____

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **12** pages.



Answer **all** the questions.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

‘τοῦτο δὲ τελευτὴ τοῦ βίου λαμπροτάτη ἐπεγένετο· γενομένης γὰρ Ἀθηναίοις μάχης πρὸς τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας ἐν Ἐλευσίῃ, βοηθήσας καὶ τροπὴν ποιήσας τῶν πολεμίων, ἀπέθανε κάλλιστα. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι δημοσίᾳ τε ἔθαψαν αὐτὸν ἥπερ ἔπεσε, καὶ ἐτίμησαν μέγਾਲως.’

Translation:

‘Secondly, he had in addition a most distinguished end to his life. For when the Athenians had a battle against their neighbours at Eleusis, he came to their aid, routed the enemy and died most nobly. And the Athenians buried him at public expense, where he fell, and honoured him greatly.’

Tales from Herodotus IX(a). 17–21

(a) Name the Athenian whose life is being described in this passage.

..... [1]

(b) How does Herodotus’ language emphasise that this man had a glorious death?

You should make **two** points, each supported by close reference to the Greek.

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 -
- [4]

(c) Immediately after this passage what question does Croesus ask **and** why does he ask it?

..... [2]

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

ἡ δὲ μήτηρ περιχαρῆς οὔσα τῷ τε ἔργῳ καὶ τῇ φήμῃ, στᾶσα ἀντίον τοῦ ἀγάλματος ἤρχετο τὴν θεὸν δοῦναι Κλέοβεί τε καὶ Βίτωνι ὁ ἀνθρώπῳ τυχεῖν ἄριστόν ἐστι. μετὰ δὲ ταύτην τὴν εὐχὴν, ὡς ἔθυσάν τε καὶ εὐωχήθησαν, κατακοιμηθέντες ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ ἱερῷ οἱ νεανίαι οὐκέτι ἀνέστησαν, ἀλλ' ἐν τέλει τούτῳ ἔσχοντο. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ εἰκόνας αὐτῶν ποιησάμενοι ἀνέθεσαν εἰς Δελφούς, ὡς ἀνδρῶν ἀρίστων γενομένων.'

5

Tales from Herodotus IX(b). 18–25

- (a) ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ... ἄριστόν ἐστι (lines 1–3): what prayer did the mother of Cleobis and Biton make to the goddess?

.....
 [1]

- (b) μετὰ δὲ ταύτην τὴν εὐχὴν ... ὡς ἀνδρῶν ἀρίστων γενομένων (lines 3–6): do you think that the mother of Cleobis and Biton would have been happy with their eventual fates?

You should make **two** points and provide evidence to explain your view.

-
-

[4]

3 Read the passage and answer the questions.

‘εὐδαίμονα δὲ οὐπω σε ἐγὼ λέγω, πρὶν ἂν τελευτήσαντά σε καλῶς τὸν αἰῶνα
 πύθωμαι. σκοπεῖν δὲ χρὴ παντὸς χρήματος τὴν τελευτὴν πῆ ἀποβήσεται·
 πολλοῖς γὰρ δὴ ὑποδείξας ὄλβον ὁ θεὸς προορίζουσιν ἀνέτρεψε.’ ταῦτα λέγων
 τῷ Κροίσῳ οὐ πως ἐχαρίζετο ὁ Σόλων· λόγου δὲ αὐτὸν ποιησάμενος οὐδενὸς
 ἀποπέμπεται ὁ Κροῖσος, κάρτα δόξας ἀμαθῆ εἶναι, ὅς τὰ παρόντα ἀγαθὰ μεθεῖς
 τὴν τελευτὴν παντὸς χρήματος ὄρᾱν ἐκέλευε.

5

Tales from Herodotus IX(c). 8–15

- (a) εὐδαίμονα ... ἀνέτρεψε (lines 1–3): why, according to Solon, can he not yet call Croesus fortunate?

.....

 [2]

- (b) ταῦτα λέγων τῷ Κροίσῳ οὐ πως ἐχαρίζετο ὁ Σόλων· λόγου δὲ αὐτὸν ποιησάμενος οὐδενὸς ἀποπέμπεται ὁ Κροῖσος, κάρτα δόξας ἀμαθῆ εἶναι, ὅς τὰ παρόντα ἀγαθὰ μεθεῖς τὴν τελευτὴν παντὸς χρήματος ὄρᾱν ἐκέλευε (lines 3–6).

Translate these words into English.

.....

 [5]

4 Read the passage and answer the questions.

καὶ ὁ Κῦρος ἀκούσας ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἐρμηνέας ἐπερέσθαι τὸν Κροῖσον τίνα ἐπικαλοῖτο· καὶ οἱ δὲ προσελθόντες ἐπηρώτων. Κροῖσος δὲ τέως μὲν σιγὴν εἶχεν ἐρωτώμενος· μετὰ δὲ ἔλεγεν ὡς ἔλθοι ποτὲ ὁ Σόλων, ὦν Ἀθηναῖος, καὶ θεασάμενος πάντα τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ὄλβον ἀποφλαυρίσειε· καὶ πάντα ἑαυτῷ ἀποβεβήκοι ἢ περ ἐκεῖνος εἶπεν, οὐδέν τι μᾶλλον εἰς ἑαυτὸν λέγων ἢ εἰς ἅπαν τὸ ἀνθρώπινον καὶ μάλιστα τοὺς παρ' ἑαυτοῖς ὀλβίους δοκοῦντας εἶναι.

5

Tales from Herodotus IX(d). 12–20

- (a) καὶ ὁ Κῦρος ἀκούσας (line 1): what had Cyrus heard?

.....
 [1]

- (b) ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἐρμηνέας ἐπερέσθαι τὸν Κροῖσον τίνα ἐπικαλοῖτο (lines 1–2).

- (i) τοὺς ἐρμηνέας: why do you think he needed to use these people to question Croesus?

.....
 [1]

- (ii) what did they ask Croesus?

.....
 [1]

- (c) καὶ οἱ δὲ προσελθόντες ἐπηρώτων. Κροῖσος δὲ τέως μὲν σιγὴν εἶχεν ἐρωτώμενος (lines 2–3).

Pick out and translate a **Greek phrase** which indicates that Croesus took some time to reply.

Greek phrase:
English translation:

[2]

- (d) μετὰ δὲ ἔλεγεν ... δοκοῦντας εἶναι (lines 3–6): what did Croesus say to show that he finally appreciated Solon's wisdom?

.....

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.....

.....

..... [4]

- 5* Read the passage and answer the question.

ἐνταῦθα Κροῖσος, μαθὼν τὴν Κύρου μετάγνωσιν, ἐπεβόησατο τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ἐπικαλούμενος παραστῆναι καὶ ῥύσασθαι αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος κακοῦ. ὁ μὲν δακρύων ἐπεκαλεῖτο τὸν θεόν· ἐκ δὲ αἰθρίας τε καὶ νηγεμίας συνέδραμεν ἐξαπίνης νέφη, καὶ χειμῶν τε κατερράγη καὶ ὕσεν ὕδατι λαβροτάτῳ, κατεσβέσθη τε ἡ πυρά.

5

Tales from Herodotus IX(e). 9–14

How does Herodotus create a dramatic conclusion to this story about Croesus?

In your answer you may wish to consider:

- the strong emotion expressed by Croesus
- the description of divine intervention

You must refer to the **Greek** and discuss Herodotus' use of language.

[8]

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6 Read the passage and answer the question.

ἀφικόμενον δε δωρεῖται χρυσῶ τοσοῦτῳ ὅσον ἂν δύνηται τῷ ἑαυτοῦ σώματι
ἐξενέγκασθαι εἰσάπαξ. ὁ δὲ Ἄλκμαίων ἐνδὺς χιτῶνα μέγαν καὶ κόλπον βαθὺν
καταλιπόμενος τοῦ χιτῶνος, καὶ κοθόρνους οὓς ἤρρισκεν εὐρυτάτους ὄντας
ὑποδησάμενος, ἦει εἰς τὸν θησαυρόν.

Tales from Herodotus XIV(a). 6–12

How does the language of this passage show that Alcmaeon was eager to take advantage of the offer he received from Croesus? You should make **two** points, each supported by close reference to the Greek.

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.....

[4]

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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 area of lined paper for writing, consisting of 25 horizontal dotted lines. A solid vertical line runs down the left side of the page, creating a margin. The rest of the page is open for writing.

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



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