

**ADVANCED GCE
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
PLATO

TUESDAY 10 JUNE 2008

2985

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (16 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- Each question is marked out of 40 marks including 4 marks for quality of written communication.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Section A

Answer **both** questions.

Group B: Non-Historical Prose Author

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ἄρ’ οὖν ἐκεῖνος ἂν τοῦτο ποιήσειεν καθαρώτατα ὅστις ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτῇ τῇ διανοίᾳ ἴοι ἐφ’ ἑκάστον, μήτε τὴν ὄψιν παρατιθέμενος ἐν τῷ διανοεῖσθαι μήτε τινὰ ἄλλην αἴσθησιν ἐφέλκων μηδεμίαν μετὰ τοῦ λογισμοῦ, ἀλλ’ αὐτῇ καθ’ αὐτὴν εἰλικρινεῖ τῇ διανοίᾳ χρώμενος αὐτὸ καθ’ αὐτὸ εἰλικρινὲς ἑκάστον ἐπιχειροῖ θηρεύειν τῶν ὄντων, ἀπαλλαγεὶς ὅτι μάλιστα ὀφθαλμῶν τε καὶ ὠτῶν καὶ ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν σύμπαντος τοῦ σώματος, ὡς ταράττοντος καὶ οὐκ ἐώντος τὴν ψυχὴν κτήσασθαι ἀλήθειάν τε καὶ φρόνησιν ὅταν κοινωνῇ; ἄρ’ οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν, ὦ Σιμμία, εἴπερ τις καὶ ἄλλος, ὁ τευξόμενος τοῦ ὄντος;”

“ὑπερφυῶς”, ἔφη ὁ Σιμμίας, “ὡς ἀληθῆ λέγεις, ὦ Σώκρατες.”

“οὐκοῦν ἀνάγκη”, ἔφη, “ἐκ πάντων τούτων παρίστασθαι δόξαν τοιάνδε τινὰ τοῖς γνησίως φιλοσόφοις, ὥστε καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τοιαῦτα ἅττα λέγειν, ὅτι ‘κινδυνεύει τοι ὥσπερ ἀτραπὸς τις ἐκφέρειν ἡμᾶς μετὰ τοῦ λόγου ἐν τῇ σκέψει, ὅτι, ἔως ἂν τὸ σῶμα ἔχωμεν καὶ συμπεφυρμένη ᾗ ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχὴ μετὰ τοιούτου κακοῦ, οὐ μὴ ποτε κτησώμεθα ἱκανῶς οὐ ἐπιθυμοῦμεν· φαμέν δὲ τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ ἀληθές. μυρίας μὲν γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀσχολίας παρέχει τὸ σῶμα διὰ τὴν ἀναγκαίαν τροφήν· ἔτι δέ, ἂν τινες νόσοι προσπέσωσιν, ἐμποδίζουσιν ἡμῶν τὴν τοῦ ὄντος θήραν. ἐρώτων δὲ καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ φόβων καὶ εἰδώλων παντοδαπῶν καὶ φλυαρίας ἐμπύμπλησιν ἡμᾶς πολλῆς, ὥστε τὸ λεγόμενον ὡς ἀληθῶς τῷ ὄντι ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ οὐδὲ φρονῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐγγίγνεται οὐδέποτε οὐδέν.’ ”

PLATO, *Phaedo* 65e–66c

- (a) ἄρ’ οὖν ἐκεῖνος . . . τοῦ ὄντος (lines 1–9): how does the language of these lines stress the desirability of using mind (διανοία) alone? [18]
- (b) οὐκοῦν . . . οὐδέν (lines 11–22): show how in these lines Socrates emphasises the idea that the body hinders the pursuit of truth. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“εὖ λέγεις,” ἔφη, “ὦ Σιμμία,” ὁ Κέβης. “φαίνεται γὰρ ὥσπερ ἡμῖν ἀποδεδείχθαι οὐ δεῖ, ὅτι πρὶν γενέσθαι ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμῶν ἢ ψυχῇ, δεῖ δὲ προσαποδείξαι ὅτι καὶ ἐπειδὴν ἀποθάνωμεν οὐδὲν ἦττον ἔσται ἢ πρὶν γενέσθαι, εἰ μέλλει τέλος ἢ ἀπόδειξις ἔξιν.”

“ἀποδέδεικται μὲν,” ἔφη, “ὦ Σιμμία τε καὶ Κέβης,” ὁ Σωκράτης, “καὶ νῦν, εἰ θέλετε συνθεῖναι τοῦτόν τε τὸν λόγον εἰς ταῦτόν καὶ ὃν πρὸ τούτου ὡμολογήσαμεν, τὸ γίνεσθαι πᾶν τὸ ζῶν ἐκ τοῦ τεθνεώτος. εἰ γὰρ ἔστιν μὲν ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ πρότερον, ἀνάγκη δὲ αὐτῇ εἰς τὸ ζῆν ἰούσῃ τε καὶ γιγνομένη μηδαμῶθεν ἄλλοθεν ἢ ἐκ θανάτου καὶ τοῦ τεθνάναι γίνεσθαι, πῶς οὐκ ἀνάγκη αὐτὴν καὶ ἐπειδὴν ἀποθάνῃ εἶναι, ἐπειδὴ γε δεῖ αὐτὴς αὐτὴν γίνεσθαι; ἀποδέδεικται μὲν οὖν ὅπερ λέγεται καὶ νῦν· ὅμως δέ μοι δοκεῖς σύ τε καὶ Σιμμίας ἡδέως ἂν καὶ τοῦτον διαπραγματεύσασθαι τὸν λόγον ἔτι μᾶλλον, καὶ δεδιέναι τὸ τῶν παίδων, μὴ ὡς ἀληθῶς ὁ ἄνεμος αὐτὴν ἐκβαίνουσιν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος διαφυσᾷ καὶ διασκεδάννυσιν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅταν τύχῃ τις μὴ ἐν νηνεμία ἀλλ’ ἐν μεγάλῳ τινὶ πνεύματι ἀποθνήσκων.”

καὶ ὁ Κέβης ἐπιγελάσας, “ὡς δεδιότων,” ἔφη, “ὦ Σώκρατες, πειρῶ ἀναπεῖθιν· μᾶλλον δὲ μὴ ὡς ἡμῶν δεδιότων, ἀλλ’ ἴσως ἐνι τις καὶ ἐν ἡμῖν παῖς ὅστις τὰ τοιαῦτα φοβεῖται. τοῦτον οὖν πειρῶ μεταπεῖθιν μὴ δεδιέναι τὸν θάνατον ὥσπερ τὰ μορμολύκεια.”

“ἀλλὰ χρή,” ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, “ἐπάδειν αὐτῷ ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ἕως ἂν ἐξεπάσῃτε.”

PLATO, *Phaedo* 77c–e

- (a) εὖ λέγεις . . . καὶ νῦν (lines 1–12): state in your own words the objection made here by Cebes, and Socrates’ answer to it. [18]
- (b) ὅμως δέ μοι . . . ἐξεπάσῃτε (lines 12–22): how in these lines do Socrates and Cebes make light of the idea that the soul dies with the body? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

Section B

Answer the following question. The question carries 40 marks.

In answering the essay question in this Section, candidates are expected to be familiar with the following parts of the text, whether read in Greek or in translation:

Plato, *Phaedo* 60b1–68c3, 69e6–78a9

- 1** Are you convinced by Socrates' arguments for the immortality of the soul?

Acknowledgements:

Group B texts

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