



**ADVANCED GCE**

**CLASSICAL GREEK**

Composition or Comprehension

**2994**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

**OCR Supplied Materials:**

- 8 page Answer Booklet

**Other Materials Required:**

None

**Tuesday 23 June 2009**  
**Afternoon**

**Duration:** 1 hour 15 minutes



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**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 **90**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

### Section A (Prose Composition)

Translate the following passage into Greek prose. Write your translation **on alternate lines**.

Once, Cambyses<sup>1</sup> the Persian<sup>2</sup> king asked Amasis<sup>3</sup>, the king of Egypt<sup>4</sup>, to give him his daughter as a wife; Amasis<sup>3</sup>, however, deceived him badly over the matter and died before Cambyses<sup>1</sup> could punish him. Later, when Cambyses<sup>1</sup> conquered Egypt<sup>4</sup>, he realised that he could now avenge<sup>5</sup> the wrong which he previously suffered at Amasis<sup>3</sup> hands. For the corpse of Amasis<sup>3</sup> was buried in his palace<sup>6</sup>; Cambyses<sup>1</sup> entered this and ordered his soldiers to take the body from the tomb where it lay. Then he treated the body most shamefully and with great violence. However, the corpse was embalmed<sup>7</sup> in such a way that, although they struck it many times, the soldiers did not even wound it; finally, Cambyses<sup>1</sup> ordered the body to be burnt.

based on HERODOTUS

<sup>1</sup> Cambyses	=	ὁ Καμβύσης -ου
<sup>2</sup> Persian	=	Περσικός -ή -όν
<sup>3</sup> Amasis	=	ὁ Ἀμασις -εως
<sup>4</sup> Egypt	=	ἡ Αἴγυπτος -ου
<sup>5</sup> I avenge	=	τιμωρέομαι
<sup>6</sup> palace	=	τὰ βασίλεια -ων
<sup>7</sup> I embalm	=	ταριχέω

[90 marks]

Turn over

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

### Section B (Comprehension)

Study the following passage very carefully and answer the questions which follow it. Give a translation only if one is asked for, or if you think it makes your answer clearer. The marks available are indicated after each question.

*The Persians under Tissaphernes have occupied a hill overhanging the road which the Greeks under Xenophon and Cheirisophos need to take. Xenophon notices that immediately above their own army is another peak, from which there is a path to the hill occupied by the enemy.*

Κράτιστον, ὦ Χειρίσοφε, ἡμῖν ἔσθαι ὡς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον· ἐὰν γὰρ τοῦτο λάβωμεν, οὐ δυνήσονται μένειν οἱ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ. ἀλλὰ, εἰ βούλει, μένε ἐπὶ τῷ στρατεύματι, ἐγὼ δ' ἐθέλω πορεύεσθαι· εἰ δὲ χρήζεις, πορεύου ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος, ἐγὼ δὲ μενῶ αὐτοῦ. Ἀλλὰ δίδωμί σοι, ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, ὁπότερον βούλει ἐλέσθαι. εἰπὼν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὅτι νεώτερός ἐστιν αἰρεῖται πορεύεσθαι.

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Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο ὡς ἐδύναντο τάχιστα. οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου πολέμιοι ὡς ἐνόησαν αὐτῶν τὴν πορείαν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον, εὐθὺς καὶ αὐτοὶ ὤρμησαν ἀμιλλᾶσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον. καὶ ἐνταῦθα πολλὴ μὲν κραυγὴ ἦν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ στρατεύματος διακελευομένων τοῖς ἑαυτῶν, πολλή δὲ κραυγὴ τῶν ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρνη τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διακελευομένων. Ξενοφῶν δὲ παρελύνων ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου παρεκελεύετο· Ἄνδρες, νῦν πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα νομίζετε ἀμιλλᾶσθαι, νῦν πρὸς τοὺς παῖδας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας, νῦν ὀλίγον πονήσαντες ἀμαχεῖ τὴν λοιπὴν πορευσόμεθα. Σωτηρίδας δὲ ὁ Σικυώνιος εἶπεν· Οὐκ ἐξ ἴσου, ὦ Ξενοφῶν, ἐσμέν· σὺ μὲν γὰρ ἐφ' ἵππου ὀχεῖ, ἐγὼ δὲ κάμνω τὴν ἀσπίδα φέρων. καὶ ὅς ἀκούσας ταῦτα καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου ὠθεῖται αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς τάξεως καὶ τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀφελόμενος ὡς ἐδύνατο τάχιστα ἔχων ἐπορεύετο· ἐτύγχανε δὲ καὶ θώρακα ἔχων· ὥστ' ἐπιέζετο. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἔμπροσθεν ὑπάγειν παρεκελεύετο, τοῖς δὲ ὀπίσθεν παριέναι μόλις ἐπόμενος. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι στρατιῶται παίουσι καὶ βάλλουσι καὶ λοιδοροῦσι τὸν Σωτηρίδα, ἔστε ἡνάγκασαν λαβόντα τὴν ἀσπίδα πορεύεσθαι. ὁ δ' ἀναβάς, ἕως μὲν βάσιμα ἦν, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου ἦγεν, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἄβατα ἦν, καταλιπὼν τὸν ἵππον ἔσπευδε πεζῇ. καὶ φθάνουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἄκρῳ γενόμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους.

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XENOPHON, *Anabasis* III, iv 41–49

- (a) Lines 1–2 (*Κράτιστον . . . ὁδοῦ*). What is Xenophon's plan and what reason does he give for it? [3+5]
- (b) Lines 2–4 (*ἀλλά . . . αὐτοῦ*). What alternatives does Xenophon suggest to Cheirisophos? [6]
- (c) Lines 4–5 (*Ἀλλὰ . . . ἐλέσθαι*). What does Cheirisophos reply? [4]
- (d) Lines 5–6 (*εἰπὼν . . . πορεύεσθαι*). What does Xenophon choose to do and why? [1+1]
- (e) Lines 7–9 (*οἱ δ' . . . ἄκρον*). What did the enemy see, and how did they react? [1+4]
- (f) Lines 10–11. Translate *πολλὴ δὲ κραυγὴ τῶν ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρνῃ τοῖς ἐαυτῶν διακελευομένων*. [6]
- (g) Lines 12–14 (*Ἄνδρες . . . πορευσόμεθα*). Show **three** ways in which Xenophon makes this speech inspiring. You should refer to features such as his choice of vocabulary and word-order. [3+3+3]
- (h) (i) *Οὐκ ἐξ ἴσου ἐσμέν* (line 15): translate this sentence. [2]  
 (ii) How does Soteridas go on in lines 15–16 to explain what he means? [3]
- (i) Lines 17–18 (*καταπηδήσας . . . ἐπορεύετο*). How does Xenophon react to what Soteridas has just said? [9]
- (j) *ἐπιέζετο* (line 19): what was the reason for this? [3]
- (k) Lines 19–20 (*καὶ τοῖς μὲν . . . ἐπόμενος*).  
 (i) What **two** orders does Xenophon give? [2+2]  
 (ii) What was the reason for his second order? [2]
- (l) Lines 20–22 (*οἱ δ' ἄλλοι . . . πορεύεσθαι*). How did the other soldiers treat Soteridas, and what was the result? [3+3]
- (m) Lines 22–24 (*ἕως μὲν . . . πεζῇ*). Show **three** ways in which Xenophon achieves balance and/or contrast here. [2+2+2]
- (n) *καὶ φθάνουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἄκρῳ γενόμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους* (line 24): translate this sentence. [4]
- (o) State the mood and tense of *λάβωμεν* (line 2) and account for its mood. [2+1]
- (p) State and account for the case of *ὁπότερον* (line 5). [2]
- (q) Lines 9–10 (*πολλὴ μὲν . . . διακελευομένων*). What is unusual about the ending of *διακελευομένων*, and how do you account for it? [1+1]
- (r) Give the first person singular present indicative of the following verbs:  
 (i) *ἵεσθαι* (line 1)  
 (ii) *ῥρμησαν* (line 9)  
 (iii) *ἀφελόμενος* (line 18)  
 (iv) *ἀναβάς* (line 22) [4]

[Total: 90 marks]

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