



CLASSICAL GREEK (PRINCIPAL)

9787/01

Paper 1 Verse Literature

May/June 2019

2 hours 15 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **four** questions.

Section A

Answer **two** questions on your chosen prescribed text.
Euripides: Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Homer: Answer Question 4 and **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Section B

Answer **one** essay question on your chosen prescribed text.
Euripides: Answer Question 7 **or** Question 8.
Homer: Answer Question 9 **or** Question 10.

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.
Either: Unseen Literary Criticism;
Or: Answer **one** essay question on your chosen paired texts.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A

Answer **two** questions on your chosen prescribed text.

EITHER

Euripides, *Bacchae* 1–63, 215–47, 330–69, 642–861, 912–76, 1025–1152

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

OR

Homer, *Odyssey* 4. 20–434, 485–98, 512–619

Answer Question 4 and **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

Euripides, *Bacchae* 1–63, 215–47, 330–69, 642–861, 912–76, 1025–1152

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

1 Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation on **alternate** lines.

κρεῖσσον γὰρ ὕψος τῆς προθυμίας ἔχων
καθῆσθ' ὁ τλήμων, ἀπορία λελημμένος.
τέλος δὲ δρυῖνοις συγκεραυνοῦσαι κλάδοις
ρίζας ἀνεσπάρασσον ἀσιδήροις μοχλοῖς.
ἐπεὶ δὲ μόχθων τέρματ' οὐκ ἐξήνυτον,
ἔλεξ' Ἀγούη· Φέρε, περιστᾶσαι κύκλω
πτόρθου λάβεσθε, μαινάδες, τὸν ἀμβάτην
θῆρ' ὡς ἔλωμεν, μηδ' ἀπαγγείλη θεοῦ
χοροὺς κρυφαίους. αἱ δὲ μυρίαν χέρα
προσέθεσαν ἐλάτη κάξανέσπασαν χθονός.
ὑψοῦ δὲ θάσσων ὑψόθεν χαμαιριφῆς
πίπτει πρὸς οὐδας μυρίοις οἰμώγμασιν
Πενθεύς· κακοῦ γὰρ ἐγγύς ὦν ἐμάνθανεν.

Euripides, *Bacchae* 1101–13

[15]

EITHER

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

ἔκδημος ὦν μὲν τῆσδ' ἐτύγχανον χθονός,
 κλύω δὲ νεοχμὰ τήνδ' ἀνά πτόλιν κακά,
 γυναικάς ἡμῖν δώματ' ἐκλελοιπέναι
 πλασταῖσι βακχεΐαισιν, ἐν δὲ δασκίοις
 ὄρεσι θαάζειν, τὸν νεωστὶ δαίμονα
 Διόνυσον, ὅστις ἔστι, τιμώσας χοροῖς·
 πλήρεις δὲ θιάσοις ἐν μέσοισιν ἰστάναι
 κρατῆρας, ἄλλην δ' ἄλλοσ' εἰς ἐρημίαν
 πτώσσουσιν εὐναῖς ἀρσένων ὑπηρετεῖν,
 πρόφασιν μὲν ὡς δὴ μαινάδας θυοσκόους,
 τήν δ' Ἀφροδίτην πρόσθ' ἄγειν τοῦ Βακχίου.
 ὅσας μὲν οὖν εἴληφα, δεσμίους χέρας
 σώζουσι πανδήμοισι πρόσπολοι στέγαις·
 ὅσαι δ' ἄπεισιν, ἐξ ὄρους θηράσομαι,
 Ἴνώ τ' Ἀγαύην θ', ἧ μ' ἔτικτ' Ἐχίονι,
 Ἀκταίωνός τε μητέρ', Αὐτονόην λέγω,
 καὶ σφᾶς σιδηραῖς ἀρμόσας ἐν ἄρκυσιν
 παύσω κακούργου τῆσδε βακχεΐας τάχα.
 λέγουσι δ' ὡς τις εἰσελήλυθε ξένος,
 γόης ἐπωδὸς Λυδίας ἀπὸ χθονός,
 ξανθοῖσι βοστρύχοισιν εὖσομος κόμην,
 οἰνώπός, ὅσοις χάριτας Ἀφροδίτης ἔχων,
 ὃς ἡμέρας τε κεὐφρόνας συγγίγνεται
 τελετὰς προτείνων εὐίου νεάνισιν.
 εἰ δ' αὐτὸν εἴσω τῆσδε λήψομαι χθονός,
 παύσω κτυποῦντα θύρσον ἀνασεῖοντά τε
 κόμας, τράχηλον σώματος χωρὶς τεμών.
 ἐκεῖνος εἶναί φησι Διόνυσον θεόν,
 ἐκεῖνος ἐν μηρῶ ποτ' ἐρράφθαι Διός,
 ὃς ἐκπυροῦται λαμπάσιν κεραυνίαις
 σὺν μητρί, Δίους ὅτι γάμους ἐψεύσατο.

Euripides, *Bacchae* 215–45

- (a) Lines 1–18 (ἔκδημος ... τάχα): how is Pentheus depicted as a leader in these lines? [15]
- (b) Lines 19–31 (λέγουσι ... ἐψεύσατο): discuss Pentheus' representation of Dionysus in these lines. [10]

[Total: 25]

OR

3 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Πεν. στολήν δὲ τίνα φῆς ἀμφὶ χρωτ' ἐμὸν βαλεῖν;	
Δι. κόμην μὲν ἐπὶ σῶ κρατὶ ταναὸν ἐκτενῶ.	
Πεν. τὸ δεύτερον δὲ σχῆμα τοῦ κόσμου τί μοι;	
Δι. πέπλοι ποδήρεις· ἐπὶ κάρῃ δ' ἔσται μίτρα.	
Πεν. ἦ καί τι πρὸς τοῖσδ' ἄλλο προσθήσεις ἐμοί;	5
Δι. θύρσον γε χειρὶ καὶ νεβροῦ στικτὸν δέρας.	
Πεν. οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην θῆλυν ἐνδῦναι στολήν.	
Δι. ἀλλ' αἶμα θήσεις συμβαλὼν βάκχαις μάχην.	
Πεν. ὀρθῶς· μολεῖν χρὴ πρῶτον εἰς κατασκοπήν.	
Δι. σοφώτερον γοῦν ἢ κακοῖς θηρᾶν κακά.	10
Πεν. καὶ πῶς δι' ἄστεως εἶμι Καδμείους λαθῶν;	
Δι. ὁδοὺς ἐρήμους ἴμεν· ἐγὼ δ' ἠγήσομαι.	
Πεν. πᾶν κρεῖσσον ὥστε μὴ ἴγγελαν βάκχας ἐμοί.	
Δι. ἐλθόντ' ἐς οἴκους ...	
Πεν. ... ἂν δοκῆ βουλευσομαι.	15
Δι. ἔξεστι· πάντη τό γ' ἐμὸν εὐτρεπὲς πάρα.	
Πεν. στείχοιμ' ἂν· ἦ γὰρ ὄπλ' ἔχων πορεύσομαι ἢ τοῖσι σοῖσι πείσομαι βουλευμασιν.	
Δι. γυναῖκες, ἀνήρ ἐς βόλον καθίσταται, ἦξει δὲ βάκχας, οὗ θανῶν δώσει δίκην.	20
Διόνυσε, νῦν σὸν ἔργον· οὐ γὰρ εἶ πρόσω· τεισώμεθ' αὐτόν. πρῶτα δ' ἔκστησον φρενῶν, ἐνεῖς ἐλαφρὰν λύσσαν· ὡς φρονῶν μὲν εὖ οὐ μὴ θελήσῃ θῆλυν ἐνδῦναι στολήν, ἔξω δ' ἐλαύνων τοῦ φρονεῖν ἐνδύσεται.	25
χρηζῶ δέ νιν γέλωτα Θηβαίοις ὀφλεῖν γυναικόμορφον ἀγόμενον δι' ἄστεως ἐκ τῶν ἀπειλῶν τῶν πρίν, αἴσι δεινὸς ἦν. ἀλλ' εἶμι κόσμον ὄνπερ εἰς Αἴδου λαβῶν ἄπεισι μητρὸς ἐκ χεροῖν κατασφαγείς, Πενθεὶ προσάψων· γνῶσεται δὲ τὸν Διὸς Διόνυσον, ὃς πέφυκεν ἐν τέλει θεὸς δεινότητος, ἀνθρώποισι δ' ἠπιώτατος.	30

Euripides, *Bacchae* 830–61

- (a) Lines 1–18 (στολήν ... βουλευμασιν): how is the relationship between Dionysus and Pentheus represented in these lines? [15]
- (b) Lines 19–33 (γυναῖκες ... ἠπιώτατος): discuss the characterisation of Dionysus in these lines. [10]

[Total: 25]

[Section A total: 40]

Homer, *Odyssey* 4. 20–434, 485–98, 512–619

Answer Question 4 and **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

4 Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation on **alternate** lines.

‘ταῦτα μὲν οὕτω δὴ τελέω, γέρον, ὡς σὺ κελεύεις.
 ἀλλ’ ἄγε μοι τόδε εἶπε καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον,
 ἢ πάντες σὺν νηυσὶν ἀπήμονες ἦλθον Ἀχαιοί,
 οὓς Νέστωρ καὶ ἐγὼ λίπομεν Τροίηθεν ἰόντες,
 ἦέ τις ὤλετ’ ὀλέθρῳ ἀδευκέϊ ἧς ἐπὶ νηὸς
 ἦε φίλων ἐν χερσίν, ἐπεὶ πόλεμον τολύπευσεν.’
 ὡς ἐφάμην· ὁ δέ μ’ αὐτίκ’ ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπεν·
 ‘Ἄτρεΐδη, τί με ταῦτα διείρεαι; οὐδέ τί σε χροὴ
 ἴδμεναι, οὐδὲ δαῆναι ἐμὸν νόον· οὐδέ σέ φημι
 δὴν ἄκλαυτον ἔσεσθαι, ἐπεὶ κ’ εὖ πάντα πύθηαι.
 πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν γε δάμεν, πολλοὶ δὲ λίποντο·
 ἀρχοὶ δ’ αὖ δύο μόνον Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
 ἐν νόστῳ ἀπόλοντο – μάχη δέ τε καὶ σὺ παρῆσθα –,
 εἷς δ’ ἔτι που ζωὸς κατερύκεται εὐρέϊ πόντῳ.’

Homer, *Odyssey* 4. 485–98

[15]

EITHER

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

ὡς φάτο, καί σφιν νῶτα βοὸς παρὰ πίονα θῆκεν
 ὄπτ' ἐν χερσὶν ἐλών, τὰ ῥά οἱ γέρα πάρθεσαν αὐτῶ.
 οἱ δ' ἐπ' ὀνειάθ' ἑτοῖμα προκείμενα χειρᾶς ἰαλλον.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,
 δὴ τότε Τηλέμαχος προσεφώνεε Νέστορος υἱόν, 5
 ἄγχι σχῶν κεφαλὴν, ἵνα μὴ πευθοῖαθ' οἱ ἄλλοι·
 'φράζεο, Νεστορίδη, τῶ ἐμῶ κεχαρισμένε θυμῶ,
 χαλκοῦ τε στεροπὴν καὶ δῶματα ἠχήμεντα,
 χρυσοῦ τ' ἠλέκτρον τε καὶ ἀργύρου ἠδ' ἐλέφαντος.
 Ζηνός που τοιήδε γ' Ὀλυμπίου ἐνδοθεν αὐλή, 10
 ὅσσα τὰδ' ἄσπετα πολλά· σέβας μ' ἔχει εἰσορόωντα·
 τοῦ δ' ἀγορεύοντος ξύνετο ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,
 καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
 'τέκνα φίλ', ἦ τοι Ζηνὶ βροτῶν οὐκ ἂν τις ἐρίζοι·
 ἀθάνατοι γὰρ τοῦ γε δόμοι καὶ κτήματ' ἔασιν· 15
 ἀνδρῶν δ' ἢ κέν τις μοι ἐρίσσειται, ἠὲ καὶ οὐκί,
 κτήμασιν. ἦ γὰρ πολλὰ παθῶν καὶ πόλλ' ἐπαληθεῖς
 ἠγαγόμεν ἐν νηυσὶ καὶ ὀγδοάτῳ ἔτει ἦλθον·
 Κύπρον Φοινίκην τε καὶ Αἰγυπτίους ἐπαληθεῖς,
 Αἰθίοπας θ' ἰκόμην καὶ Σιδονίους καὶ Ἐρεμβούς 20
 καὶ Λιβύην, ἵνα τ' ἄρνες ἄφαρ κεραοὶ τελέθουσι.
 (τρὶς γὰρ τίκτει μῆλα τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐνιαυτόν·
 ἔνθα μὲν οὔτε ἄναξ ἐπιδευῆς οὔτε τι ποιμὴν
 τυροῦ καὶ κρειῶν, οὐδὲ γλυκεροῖο γάλακτος,
 ἀλλ' αἰεὶ παρέχουσιν ἐπηετανὸν γάλα θῆσθαι.) 25
 ἦος ἐγὼ περὶ κείνα πολὺν βίοτον συναγείρων
 ἠλώμην, τῆός μοι ἀδελφεὸν ἄλλος ἔπεφνε
 λάθρη, ἀνωϊστί, δόλῳ οὐλομένης ἀλόχοιο·
 ὡς οὐ τοι χαίρων τοῖσδε κτεάτεσσιν ἀνάσσω.
 καὶ πατέρων τάδε μέλλετ' ἀκουέμεν, οἳ τινες ὑμῖν 30
 εἰσὶν, ἐπεὶ μάλα πολλὰ πάθον, καὶ ἀπώλεσα οἶκον
 εὖ μάλα ναιετάοντα, κεχανδότα πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλά.'

Homer, *Odyssey* 4. 65–96

- (a) Lines 1–13 (ὡς φάτο ... προσηύδα): what picture of Menelaus' palace and lifestyle is presented in these lines? [10]
- (b) Lines 14–32 (τέκνα ... ἐσθλά): discuss the characterisation of Menelaus in these lines. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

6 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ κεῖθεν ἐφαίνετο νόστος ἀπήμων,
 ἄψ δὲ θεοὶ οὖρον στρέψαν, καὶ οἴκαδ' ἵκοντο,
 ἧ̄ τοι ὁ μὲν χαίρων ἐπεβήσετο πατρίδος αἴης
 καὶ κύνει ἀπτόμενος ἦν πατρίδα· πολλὰ δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ
 δάκρυα θερμὰ χέοντ', ἐπεὶ ἀσπασίως ἶδε γαῖαν. 5
 τὸν δ' ἄρ' ἀπὸ σκοπιῆς εἶδε σκοπός, ὃν ῥα καθεῖσεν
 Αἴγισθος δολόμητις ἄγων, ὑπὸ δ' ἔσχετο μισθὸν
 χρυσοῦ δοιὰ τάλαντα· φύλασσε δ' ὄ γ' εἰς ἐνιαυτόν,
 μὴ ἐλάθοι παριῶν, μνήσαιτο δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς.
 βῆ δ' ἴμεν ἀγγελέων πρὸς δώματα ποιμένι λαῶν. 10
 αὐτίκα δ' Αἴγισθος δολίην ἐφράσσατο τέχνην·
 κρινάμενος κατὰ δῆμον ἐείκοσι φῶτας ἀρίστους
 εἶσε λόχον, ἐτέρωθι δ' ἀνώγει δαῖτα πένεσθαι.
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ καλέων Ἀγαμέμνονα ποιμένα λαῶν
 ἵπποισιν καὶ ὄχεσφιν, ἀεικέα μερμηρίζων. 15
 τὸν δ' οὐκ εἰδὸτ' ὄλεθρον ἀνήγαγε καὶ κατέπεφνε
 δεῖπνίσσας, ὡς τίς τε κατέκτανε βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτνῃ.
 οὐδέ τις Ἀτρεΐδew ἐτάρων λίπεθ' οἳ οἳ ἔποντο,
 οὐδέ τις Αἰγίσθου, ἀλλ' ἔκταθεν ἐν μεγάροισιν.
 ὡς ἔφατ'· αὐτὰρ ἐμοί γε κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ· 20
 κλαῖον δ' ἐν ψαμάθοισι καθήμενος, οὐδέ νύ μοι κῆρ
 ἦθελ' ἔτι ζῶειν καὶ ὄρᾶν φάος ἠελίοιο.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κλαίων τε κυλινδόμενός τε κορέσθην,
 δὴ τότε με προσέειπε γέρων ἄλιος νημερτής·
 'μηκέτι, Ἀτρέος υἱέ, πολὺν χρόνον ἀσκελές οὔτω 25
 κλαῖ', ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄνυσίν τινα δήομεν· ἀλλὰ τάχιστα
 πείρα ὅπως κεν δὴ σὴν πατρίδα γαῖαν ἵκηαι.
 ἦ γάρ μιν ζῶόν γε κινήσειαι, ἢ κεν Ὀρέστης
 κτεῖνεν ὑποφθάμενος· σὺ δέ κεν τάφου ἀντιβολήσαιο.'
 ὡς ἔφατ'· αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ 30
 αὗτις ἐνὶ στήθεσσι καὶ ἀχθυμένω περὶ ἰάνθη.

Homer, *Odyssey* 4. 519–49

(a) Lines 1–19 (ἀλλ' ὅτε ... ἐν μεγάροισιν): discuss the ways in which these lines are dramatic. [15]

(b) Lines 20–31 (ὡς ἔφατ' ... ἰάνθη): discuss the tone of these lines. [10]

[Total: 25]

[Section A total: 40]

Section B

Answer **one** essay question on your chosen prescribed text.

You should refer in your answer both to the text itself and, where relevant, to the wider historical, social, political and cultural context. Credit will be given for engagement with secondary literature, where appropriate.

Euripides, *Bacchae***EITHER**

7 Is Pentheus a tragic figure? [25]

OR

8 'Political stability and religious devotion are in insoluble conflict.' Is this the message of Euripides' *Bacchae*? [25]

Homer, *Odyssey* 4. 20–434, 485–98, 512–619**EITHER**

9 Discuss the narrative techniques used by Homer in *Odyssey* 4. [25]

OR

10 Discuss the characterisation of Helen in *Odyssey* 4. [25]

[Section B total: 25]

Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

EITHER

Unseen Literary Criticism

- 11 Read the following passage and **write a literary appreciation**. A translation of the passage is provided but in your answer you should refer to the Greek text, where appropriate.

Ajax describes how Athene has made him kill animals rather than his intended victims, the Atreidae (Agamemnon and Menelaus). He considers his options.

νῦν δ' ἡ Διὸς γοργῶπις ἀδάματος θεὰ ἤδη μ' ἐπ' αὐτοῖς χεῖρ' ἐπεντύνοντ' ἐμήν ἔσφηλεν, ἐμβαλοῦσα λυσσώδη νόσον, ὥστ' ἐν τοιοῖσδε χεῖρας αἰμάξαι βοτοῖς·	
κεῖνοι δ' ἐπεγγελῶσιν ἐκπεφευγότες,	5
ἐμοῦ μὲν οὐχ ἐκόντος· εἰ δέ τις θεῶν βλάπτοι, φύγοι τᾶν χῶ κακὸς τὸν κρείσσονα. καὶ νῦν τί χρῆ δρᾶν; ὅστις ἐμφανῶς θεοῖς ἐχθαίρομαι, μισεῖ δέ μ' Ἑλλήνων στρατός,	
ἔχθει δὲ Τροία πᾶσα καὶ πεδία τάδε.	10
πότερα πρὸς οἴκους, ναυλόχους λιπῶν ἔδρας μόνους τ' Ἀτρείδας, πέλαγος Αἰγαῖον περῶ; καὶ ποῖον ὄμμα πατρὶ δηλώσω φανεῖς Τελαμῶνι; πῶς με τλήσεταιί ποτ' εἰσιδεῖν	
γυμνὸν φανέντα τῶν ἀριστείων ἄτερο,	15
ᾧν αὐτὸς ἔσχε στέφανον εὐκλείας μέγαν; οὐκ ἔστι τοῦργον τλητόν. ἀλλὰ δῆτ' ἰὼν πρὸς ἔρυμα Τρώων, ξυμπεσῶν μόνος μόνους καὶ δρῶν τι χρηστόν, εἶτα λοίσθιον θάνω;	
ἀλλ' ὧδέ γ' Ἀτρείδας ἂν εὐφράναίμι που.	20

Sophocles, *Ajax* 450–69

But now the fierce-eyed invincible goddess, the daughter of Zeus, foiled me as I was preparing my hand against them, throwing a raging mad illness on me, so that I stained my hands with blood on those beasts. And they [the Atreidae] are laughing at me having escaped, something I did not want. But if any of the gods sent harm, even the coward could escape his better. And now what should I do? I who am clearly loathed by the gods, and the army of the Greeks hates me. All of Troy and these plains hate me. Should I go home, leaving my ships' anchorage behind and the Atreidae alone, should I cross the Aegean sea? And what face shall I show to my father Telamon when I appear before him? How will he endure to look at me turning up empty-handed and without any spoils of victory, of which he himself had the great crown of glory? It is not a bearable task. But then going against the city wall of the Trojans, fighting each of them on my own, and doing some noble deed, am I then at last to die? But in this way I would, I suppose, gladden the Atreidae.

[25]

OR

Essay

Answer **one** essay question on your chosen paired texts.

You should refer in your answer both to the texts themselves and, where relevant, to the wider historical, social, political and cultural context. Credit will be given for engagement with secondary literature, where appropriate.

**Euripides, *Bacchae*
*Hippolytus***

EITHER

12 'Dionysus in *Bacchae* and Aphrodite in *Hippolytus* are dangerous and subversive, rather than sources of joy.' Discuss. [25]

OR

13 Compare the representation of family relationships in Euripides' *Bacchae* and *Hippolytus*. [25]

**Homer, *Odyssey* 4
Odyssey 21**

EITHER

14 Compare and contrast the characterisations of Menelaus and Odysseus in *Odyssey* 4 and 21 respectively. [25]

OR

15 Discuss the representation of family life and relationships in *Odyssey* 4 and 21. [25]

[Section C total: 25]

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