

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD  
Board of the Faculty of Classics

FACULTY OF  
CLASSICS



UNIVERSITY OF  
OXFORD

# **Graduate Handbook**

**for the**  
**Master of Studies and Master of Philosophy**  
**in**  
**Greek and/or Latin Languages and**  
**Literature**  
**2019**

Faculty of Classics  
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## Dates of Full Terms

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Michaelmas 2019: Sunday 13 October – Saturday 7 December 2019

Hilary 2020: Sunday 19 January – Saturday 14 March 2020

Trinity 2020: Sunday 26 April – Saturday 20 June 2020

Michaelmas 2020: Sunday 11 October – Saturday 5 December 2020

Hilary 2021: Sunday 17 January – Saturday 13 March 2021

Trinity 2021: Sunday 25 April – Saturday 19 June 2021

## Disclaimer

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This handbook applies to students starting the MSt or MPhil in Greek and/or Latin Languages and Literature in October 2019. The information in this handbook may be different for students starting in other years.

The *Examination Regulations* relating to these courses will be published at <http://www.admin.ox.ac.uk/examregs/2019-20/mosigallangandlite/studentview/> and <http://www.admin.ox.ac.uk/examregs/2019-20/mopigallangandlite/studentview/>. If there is a conflict between information in this handbook and the *Examination Regulations* then you should follow the *Examination Regulations*. If you have any concerns please contact [graduate@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:graduate@classics.ox.ac.uk).

The information in this handbook is accurate as at 1 October 2019, however it may be necessary for changes to be made in certain circumstances, as explained at [www.ox.ac.uk/coursechanges](http://www.ox.ac.uk/coursechanges). If such changes are made the department will publish a new version of this handbook together with a list of the changes and students will be informed.

## Course Details

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Full Title of Award: Master of Studies in Greek and/or Latin Languages and Literature  
Course Length: 9 months  
FHEQ Level: 7

Full Title of Award: Master of Philosophy in Greek and/or Latin Languages and Literature  
Course Length: 21 months  
FHEQ Level: 7

## Useful Links

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Classics Faculty General Student Handbook: <https://www.classics.ox.ac.uk/general-student-handbook>

Complaints and Appeals: [https://www.classics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/classics/documents/media/complaints\\_and\\_academic\\_appeals\\_within\\_the\\_faculty\\_of\\_classics.pdf](https://www.classics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/classics/documents/media/complaints_and_academic_appeals_within_the_faculty_of_classics.pdf)

Data Protection: <https://www.ox.ac.uk/students/life/it/studentrecord/data>

Equality and Diversity at Oxford: <https://www.classics.ox.ac.uk/general-student-handbook>

Examiners' Reports: <https://canvas.ox.ac.uk/courses/25859>

Graduate Forum: <https://weblearn.ox.ac.uk/x/haWO01>

Graduate Supervision Reporting (Student Self-Service): <https://www.evision.ox.ac.uk/>

Research Integrity: <https://researchsupport.admin.ox.ac.uk/governance/integrity>

# 1. Introduction

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This handbook, which is meant to be read in combination with the formal course descriptions in *Examination Regulations*, covers the two taught graduate degree programmes in Classical Languages and Literature offered by Oxford University:

- **Master of Studies (MSt)** in Greek and/or Latin Languages and Literature (one year; nine months' actual duration)
- **Master of Philosophy (MPhil)** in Greek and/or Latin Languages and Literature (two years; 21 months' actual duration)

The Examination Regulations may be found online at <http://www.admin.ox.ac.uk/examregs/>. You will need to refer to this handbook and the *Examination Regulations* regularly throughout your MSt or MPhil.

# 2. Aims and Objectives of Courses

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## ***Aims***

(i) To increase high-level intellectual confidence in students, enabling them to pose research-type questions for themselves, and work independently to produce convincing answers.

(ii) To broaden the range of ancient Greek and Latin literature accessible to students, to include material in other media and texts from other periods where appropriate, and to inculcate critical and sophisticated analysis of all that they study.

(iii) To provide for students a sustained, carefully designed and progressively structured course which requires effort and rigour from them and which yields consistent intellectual reward and satisfaction.

(iv) To train and encourage students in appropriate linguistic, analytical, research and presentational skills to the highest possible standards.

(v) To equip students to approach major issues in their own as well as other cultures with a thoughtful and critical attitude.

(vi) To produce Masters' graduates who are able to deal with challenging intellectual problems systematically, analytically and efficiently, and who are suitable for a wide range of demanding occupations and professions, including teaching our subject in schools and higher education.

(vii) To equip those students who have a vocation for further research with the skills needed to embark on doctoral-level research in any branch of Classics Literature; and to impart a critical understanding of current international debate in the subject.

## ***Objectives***

(i) To provide expert guidance on methods and controversies in higher-level study of ancient literature, over a very wide range of options in central and representative fields of study, while offering also the chance to research more recondite topics to a comparable level.

(ii) To help students develop their critical, scholarly, and argumentative skills, and basing their arguments throughout on a just analysis of the views of other critics and scholars.

(iv) To develop further in students skills of clear and effective communication in written and oral discourse and the organisational abilities needed to plan work and meet demanding deadlines.

(v) To provide a teaching environment in which the key features are close and regular personal attention to students, constructive criticism and evaluation of their work, and continuous monitoring of their academic progress.

(vi) To provide effective mechanisms through which able students at different levels of experience can rapidly acquire the linguistic and other skills needed to achieve their potential in the subject.

(vii) To make full and effective use in our courses of the very wide range of research expertise in our Faculty and the excellent specialist resources and collections available in the University.

(viii) To offer courses which are kept under continuous review and scrutiny.

### 3. Supervisors

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Your supervisor is appointed before you embark on the course by the Graduate Studies Committee. He or she has overall direction of your course. At the beginning of the course, he or she will discuss your choice of options and the scheduling of those options with you. Throughout the course, your supervisor is your first port of call if you have questions or concerns. It is important to keep in regular contact with him or her. It is also your responsibility to retain a grasp of the general progress and balance of your own work.

MPhil students have a thesis advisor, and MSt students who write a dissertation have a dissertation advisor. The dissertation/thesis advisor may or may not be the same person as your supervisor.

Your college should have also appointed a college advisor for you. Your supervisor, whether teaching you at the time or not, is the first person to turn to with queries and for advice on applications to the Graduate Studies Committee etc. Otherwise the Director of Graduate Studies, Professor Gregory Hutchinson, should be contacted for advice and guidance on academic matters ([gregory.hutchinson@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:gregory.hutchinson@classics.ox.ac.uk)).

At the end of each term, both you and your supervisor(s) will submit a report on your academic progress. To facilitate this reporting, the University operates an online Graduate Supervision Reporting system (GSR), which is part of Student Self Service.

Students are asked to report in weeks 7-9 of term. This is an opportunity to review and comment on your academic progress, any skills training you have undertaken or may need to undertake in the future, and on your engagement with the academic community (e.g. seminar/conference attendance or any teaching you have undertaken).

When reporting on academic progress, you should review progress during the current term, and measure this progress against the timetable and requirements for your programme of study. You should briefly describe which subject-specific research skills and more general personal/professional skills you have acquired or developed during the current term. You should include attendance at relevant classes that form part of your programme of study and also include courses, seminars or workshops offered or arranged by your faculty or the Division. You should also reflect on the skills required to undertake the work you intend to carry out. You should mention any skills you do not already have or you may wish to strengthen through undertaking training. **If you have any complaints about the supervision you are receiving, you should raise them with the Director of Graduate Studies as soon as possible. You should not use the supervision reporting system as a mechanism for complaints.**

Once you have completed your sections of the online form, it will be released to your supervisor(s) for completion and will also be visible to the Director of Graduate Studies and to your college advisor. Your supervisor(s) will review and comment on your academic progress and performance during the current term and assess skills and training needs to be addressed during the next term. Your supervisor should discuss the report with you, as it will form the basis for feedback on your progress, for identifying areas where further work is required, for reviewing your progress against an agreed timetable, and for agreeing plans for the term ahead.

When the supervisor's sections are completed, you will be able to view the report, as will the Director of Graduate Studies and your college advisor. Directors of Graduate Studies are responsible for ensuring that appropriate supervision takes place, and this is one of the mechanisms they use to obtain information about supervision. College advisors are a source of support and advice to students, and it is therefore important that they are informed of your progress, including concerns (expressed by you and/or your supervisor).

To access GSR, please visit <https://www.evision.ox.ac.uk/>. You will be able to log on using your single sign-on details. Full details of how to use the site will be available on the University website; however, should you need additional support, please contact [graduate@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:graduate@classics.ox.ac.uk) in the first instance.

## 4. Master of Studies

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The one-year MSt (completed in nine months and over by the end of June) is designed to allow students a period of study of Greek and/or Latin Classical Literature which is both at a more advanced level, and more independent, than that normal in undergraduate courses, and at the same time more tightly-structured and supervised than work for a doctorate. Most, but not all, students take the course as preparation for a research degree, and for such students it might offer, for instance: linguistic training; the opportunity to become acquainted with an ancillary discipline such as papyrology or palaeography; and a first introduction, via the dissertation, to extended research and the extended presentation of a scholarly argument. The minority of students who treat this degree as a goal in itself can study a wide range of topics which they will not have covered as undergraduates.

A main aim in designing the course has always been flexibility, since students beginning graduate work at a major international university inevitably have very different backgrounds



and needs. Every student takes a selection of options individually related to his or her requirements. Teaching is often in the form of one-to-one or two-to-one tutorials, but students are also encouraged to attend, and actively participate in, a wide range of seminars, some specifically directed to this course. In addition, there will be a class on Research Techniques in Classical Literature, extending over the first two terms and part of the third: this will include units on various topics in classical scholarship and on research resources, and in particular will provide a forum for students' presentation of their own work to other students. Attendance at this class is obligatory for all MSt and first-year MPhil students.

Different option choices will lead to different timetables for the individual, and even a given choice of options may leave scope for a degree of variation in your timetable. It is important that you discuss with your supervisor the implications of your option choices for your timetable. Relevant considerations in this regard may be the need to read primary texts for a particular option before the actual teaching on it starts, the desire to have fresh draft essays available for applications to doctoral programmes, or the due dates for your various pieces of presubmitted written work.

## 5. The Structure of the MSt

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The MSt is inevitably highly intensive. It is a taught course requiring frequent meetings with tutors or supervisors, often once a week.

All candidates offer three options which may be all Greek, all Latin, or a combination of both languages. Candidates normally offer a short dissertation as one of their options (up to 10,000 words; for detailed instructions on word limits, see 15 'Presubmitted Essays and Dissertations'), but this is not obligatory. Those using the MSt as training for a DPhil are strongly advised to submit a dissertation, if possible on a subject which might develop into their doctoral thesis. The MSt options are organised into four groups A, B, C and D. Candidates must take three options from lists A, B, C and D below, at least one of which must be drawn from B or C.

The normal mode of assessment, except for translation papers and the dissertation, is the extended essay of 5,000 words, though the formal written examination is considered more suitable for some subjects. You are required to include a word count at the end of each extended essay and any dissertation.

**Group A** consists of 10 specified groups of authors or groups of texts. These largely overlap with the options available in the Final Honour School of Literae Humaniores, and this means that University lectures are available for most of the options in most years; university classes for options 1, 2, 5, and 10 will be scheduled in the same slot, so it is wise to choose only one of these options. The methods of teaching and examination are, however, quite distinct from the undergraduate degree. There is a final clause (11) allowing the proposal of 'any other texts or combination of texts approved by the Graduate Studies Committee in Classics'.

**Group B** consists of methods and techniques of scholarship such as papyrology, palaeography, metre, textual criticism, comparative philology and reception theory. It is also possible to offer any option available in the MSt in Classical Archaeology or in Greek and/or Roman History. There is also a clause allowing candidates to 'propose any other subject proposed with the aim

of developing skills needed for future research and approved by the Graduate Studies Committee', which will determine their method of examination.

**Group C** consists of Elementary or Intermediate Greek, or Elementary or Intermediate Latin. These are only available for those who have not studied the languages to degree level before embarking on the course.

**Group D** consists of a dissertation. Outstanding dissertations in Greek/Latin languages and literature will be considered for the Gaisford Dissertation Prize.

### ***Teaching provision***

The mode of delivery varies according to option.

List A options will require you to meet with a tutor on a regular basis and write essays for those meetings (two of these essays will eventually be selected for revision and pre-submission); there may also be related undergraduate lectures or classes on the option in question, attendance at which is often beneficial.

The papyrology options (B1a and B8) require attendance at the lectures on literary papyrology, which are then followed up in tutorials with smaller groups; the classes on documentary papyrology may also be of interest.

The palaeography options (B1b and c) require attendance of a series of lectures/classes. Follow-up tutorials will be arranged on an ad hoc basis.

The metre options (B1d and e) require attendance at lectures, which are then followed up in tutorials in smaller groups.

Greek textual criticism (B2) requires attendance at a seminar series and at a dedicated series of classes on Greek papyrology and palaeography.

Latin textual criticism (B3) requires attendance at a seminar series and at the lectures on Latin palaeography; there will also be some individual supervisions on Latin textual criticism, as well as classes on manuscript description and transcription.

Historical Linguistics and Comparative Philology (B4) is taught through a combination of lectures and individual tutorials.

Reception (B7) requires attendance at a seminar series. Your supervisor will also organise individual tutorials.

The Greek and Latin language papers (C) require attendance at classes over all three terms.

## 6. Choice of Options (MSt)

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Before arriving at Oxford, you should set about deciding which options you are going to take, as you need to submit these options to the Graduate Studies Committee for approval by Wednesday of Week 1 of Michaelmas Term. Talks at the induction in Week 0 may be helpful if you are undecided. Your options should be submitted on form LL01 which may be obtained from Canvas (see Annexe D on p. 42 for further details). The Committee will check that the texts that you are proposing to study are satisfactory where you are creating your own option of texts. **Any modification to your option choices at a later stage has to be approved by the Director of Graduate Studies.**

The course is meant to be as flexible as possible. Your attention is drawn to the freedom allowed by:

**A11** the possibility for you to design a custom-built text-based subject constructed to fit your particular interests: rough equipollence with the listed options **A1-10** will be expected. **Please be sure to include a title as well as the preferred editions for any option offered under A11.**

**B5** options in Classical Archaeology

**B6** options in Greek or Roman History

**B9** intended to cover non-text-based subjects comparable to the other B options.

Your supervisor will advise you on your choice of options, and needs to approve them before they are submitted.

Options in Section A are examined by two methods: submission of two presubmitted essays and a written translation paper. Options in Sections B and C are examined by different methods; they are fully laid out in the Examination Regulations.

### ***Text prescriptions***

The texts set for translation in the written examination will be drawn from the prescriptions listed below. Essays may discuss other texts that fall within the area of the option (other historiographical texts in Historiography, other texts by Ovid in Ovid, etc.).

#### **A1. Historiography**

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Herodotus III.1-38, 61-88, 97-119

Thucydides III.1-19, 37-48, 69-85, 94-114

Claudius Quadrigarius fr.6 in *FRHist*

Livy preface, I.1-16, 39-60, VII.9.6-10

Tacitus, *Annals* XV.23-74

#### **A2. Lyric Poetry**

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(1) G. O. Hutchinson, *Greek Lyric Poetry* (Oxford): all texts, except Sophocles and Euripides.

(2) D. A. Campbell, *Greek Lyric Poetry* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Bristol), including the appendix: all texts by Archilochus, Semonides, Mimnermus, Solon, Sappho, Alcaeus, Ibycus, Anacreon, Theognis and Bacchylides. Where texts overlap with Hutchinson's, the latter's edition should be used.

(3) M. M. Willcock, *Pindar: Victory Odes* (Cambridge): all seven texts

(4) Catullus 11, 17, 34, 51, 61; Horace, *Odes* 1.

### **A3. Early Greek Hexameter Poetry**

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Homer, *Odyssey* I, V. 1-XIII. 92

Hesiod, *Works and Days* (including the bracketed portions)

Homeric Hymns 2 (*Demeter*), 5 (*Aphrodite*)

### **A4. Greek Tragedy**

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Aeschylus, *Agamemnon*

Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*

Euripides, *Medea*

### **A5. Comedy**

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Aristophanes, *Birds* 1-684, 956-1765

Menander, *Dyskolos*

Plautus, *Pseudolus*

Terence, *Eunuchus*

### **A6. Hellenistic Poetry**

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Theocritus 1, 2, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 28

Callimachus, *Hymns* 1, 5, 6; fr. 1, 67-75, 110, 178, 191, 194, 260 Pfeiffer (this last fr. to be read in Callimachus, *Hecale* (ed. A. S. Hollis) fr. 69-74); epigrams 2, 4, 8, 13, 16, 19, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 41, 43, 46, 50 Pf.

Posidippus, *Epigrams* 1-20 Austin-Bastianini

Apollonius, *Argonautica* III.439-1162

Asclepiades 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 25, 26, 28, 32 Page

### **A7. Cicero**

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*Pro S. Roscio Amerino*

*Pro Murena*

*Pro Milone*

*Philippic* II

### **A8. Ovid**

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*Amores* II

*Heroides* I, II, V, VII, X

*Metamorphoses* I-IV

*Tristia* I

## **A9. Latin Didactic**

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Lucretius I and III

Virgil, *Georgics*

Ovid, *Ars Amatoria* III

## **A10. Neronian Literature**

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Lucan I, VII

Seneca, *Thyestes*

Seneca, *Epistles* 28, 47, 53, 56, 63, 77

Seneca, *De Brevitate Vitae*

Seneca, *Apocolocyntosis*

Petronius, *Satyrica* 1-26. 6, 79-end

Persius 1

## **C1b. Intermediate Greek**

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Candidates will be expected to be familiar with *An Anthology of Greek Prose* ed. D.A. Russell (Oxford University Press 1991), nos. 17, 18, 23, 24, 33, 40, 44, 66, 78. There will be one two-hour paper and one three-hour paper. The first paper will include passages for unseen translation and grammatical questions on the Russell selection. In the second paper candidates will be expected to translate from the Russell selection and also from two of the following texts:

(i) Herodotus I. 1-94 [ed. Wilson, OCT];

(ii) Plutarch, *Life of Antony* 1-9, 23-36, 71-87 [ed. Pelling, Cambridge University Press 1988];

(iii) Euripides, *Bacchae* [ed. Dodds, OUP].

## **C2b. Intermediate Latin**

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Candidates will be expected to be familiar with *An Anthology of Latin Prose* ed. D. A. Russell (Oxford University Press 1990), nos. 7, 12, 22, 23, 34, 52, and 63. There will be one two-hour paper and one three-hour paper. The first paper will include passages for unseen translation and grammatical questions on the Russell selection. In the second paper candidates will be expected to translate from the Russell selection and also from TWO of the following texts:

(i) Cicero, *Pro Caelio* [ed. OCT];

(ii) Pliny, *Letters* 1.6, 9, 13, 19; VII.21, 24, 26, 29; VIII.16, 17; IX.6, 12, 15, 27, 33, 39; X.31, 32, 96, 97 (ed. M. B. Fisher and M. R. Griffin, CUP 1973);

(iii) Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 8 (ed. A. S. Hollis, OUP 1970).

## **7. Examinations (MSt)**

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In the actual assessment of the examination each option will be marked on a numerical scale. Where an option consists of two topics e.g. Greek Papyrology and Greek Palaeography, the marks will be conflated. Where an option consists of two essays and a translation paper, the translation will count as one-third of the conflated mark and each essay as another third.

A Pass in the examination requires an average mark of 50 or above, spread over the three options; a Fail (i.e. a mark of less than 50) in more than one option will normally constitute an overall Fail. The Examiners may award a Distinction when the average mark is 70 or above, provided that no mark is below 50; alternatively, they may give a Distinction when two separate options are marked at 74 or above, and the third at 57 or above. The Examiners may award a Merit to a candidate not achieving a Distinction when the average mark is 65 or above, provided that no mark is below 50; alternatively, they may give a Merit when two options are marked at 70 or above, and the third is not below 50.

As will be seen from the descriptors in Annexe A, candidates who may be given a Distinction or Merit will have, in general, produced excellent to exceptional work or very good work respectively. Candidates who achieve a Pass should produce good work in at least two options; candidates whose work is unsatisfactory in more than one option will normally be given a Fail.

All candidates who are offering two options examined by presubmitted essays must complete two of those essays by the middle of the second term (Hilary Term) and the remainder by the middle of Trinity Term. Candidates offering only one option examined by presubmitted essays may complete their two essays by the middle of the second term (Hilary Term); otherwise they must complete them by the middle of Trinity Term (but in order to ease their workload in Trinity Term it may be advisable to complete them in Hilary Term). The written work submitted in connection with papyrology options does not count as a presubmitted essay. For the dates of the written exam please see below; please note, however, that the textual criticism options (B2 and B3) will probably be examined two or three weeks earlier as part of the timetable for undergraduate examinations. Some other papers, especially language papers, may also be examined earlier than Monday/Tuesday of Week 9 of Trinity Term.

Past papers are available at <https://weblearn.ox.ac.uk/portal/hierarchy/oxam> and these will give you an idea of what is expected in a representative range of topics, but it should be noticed that the syllabus in any particular option may be different from that in previous years.

## 8. Timetable for the Proposal and Submission of Academic Work (MSt)

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1. By **Wednesday, 16 October 2019** (First Week of Michaelmas Term)  
Submission of your three options for approval by the Graduate Studies Committee in Classics (form LL01).
2. By **Friday, 8 November 2019** (Fourth Week of Michaelmas Term)  
Examination entry deadline. ***Please note that any changes in entry must be organised via your college office.***
3. By **Monday, 13 January 2020** (Noughth Week of Hilary Term)  
Submission of the proposed title of any dissertation for approval by the Graduate Studies Committee (form LL04).
4. By **Monday, 13 January 2020** (Noughth Week of Hilary Term)  
Submission of titles of at least two presubmitted essays, if you are offering two options examined by presubmitted essays (form LL02). If you are offering just one option examined by

presubmitted essays you may submit their titles by this deadline.

**5. By noon on Thursday, 20 February 2020** (Fifth Week of Hilary Term)

Delivery of (first) two presubmitted essays to Examination Schools (but if you are offering just one option examined by presubmitted essays you may choose to submit them by the deadline given in 7 below).

**6. By Friday, 1 May 2020** (First Week of Trinity Term)

Submission of titles of remaining presubmitted essays (form LL03).

Confirmation of any dissertation title (form LL05).

**7. By noon on Wednesday, 3 June 2020** (Sixth Week of Trinity Term)

Any remaining presubmitted essays and/or dissertation to arrive at the Examination Schools.

**8. Monday and/or Tuesday, 22/23 June 2020** (Ninth Week of Trinity Term)

Written examination. Please note however that the textual criticism options (B2 and B3) will probably be examined two or three weeks earlier as part of the timetable for Literae Humaniores finals.

At the beginning of Hilary Term candidates who are offering presubmitted essays are obliged to inform the Graduate Studies Committee of the titles of the essays they are submitting in the fifth week of that term, and at the beginning of Trinity Term of the titles they are submitting at the end of Trinity Term. The course has been designed so that it is sufficiently flexible for students to tailor their studies to fit their individual interests. It is necessary for the Graduate Studies Committee to keep track of what graduates are studying in order to make suitable examining arrangements for each student.

Please pay special notice to the requirement that if a candidate takes two options which are examined by presubmitted essays, he or she should submit at least two of those essays by noon on the Thursday of Fifth Week of Hilary Term.

You must not submit an essay or thesis with a title that differs from the title that you had originally submitted. All changes to the titles of essays and dissertations must be approved by the Graduate Studies Committee. Initial requests can be made by email to the Director of Graduate Studies.

For complaints and appeals please go to [www.admin.ox.ac.uk/proctors/complaints.shtml](http://www.admin.ox.ac.uk/proctors/complaints.shtml).

## **9. Master of Philosophy**

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Nearly all students who take the two-year MPhil (completed in 21 months and finishing by the end of June in the second year) do so as preparation for a research degree, and for such students it might offer, for instance, linguistic training; the opportunity to become acquainted with an ancillary discipline, such as papyrology, textual criticism of Greek and/or Latin, or reception; it also offers, through an obligatory thesis, the first steps in actual research and the extended presentation of a scholarly argument. The minority of students who treat this degree as a goal in itself can study a wide range of topics which they will not have covered as undergraduates.

Every student takes a selection of options individually related to his or her requirements. Teaching is often in the form of one-to-one or one-to-two tutorials, but students are also encouraged to attend, and actively participate in, a wide range of seminars, some specifically directed to this course. In addition, there will be a class on Research Techniques in Classical Literature, extending over the first two terms: this will include units on topics such as research resources, metre, textual criticism and working with images. Attendance at this class is obligatory.

## 10. The Structure of the MPhil

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The MPhil is an intensive course, though on a longer timescale than the MSt. It is a taught course requiring frequent meetings with tutors or supervisors, often once a week.

All candidates offer three options which may be all Greek, all Latin or a combination of both languages. All candidates must offer a substantial thesis as one of their options (up to 25,000 words). (For detailed instructions on word limits, see 15 'Presubmitted Essays and Dissertations'). One of the options from Groups A, B and C is taken in the first year of the MPhil, and the other two are taken in the second.

The options are organised into three groups, A, B and C and any two options may be chosen in addition to the thesis (D). The normal mode of assessment, except for translation-and-comment papers, is the extended essay of between 5,000 and 7,500 words, though the formal written examination is considered more suitable for some subjects. You are required to include a word count at the end of each extended essay as well as at the end of your dissertation.

**Group A** consists of 10 specified groups of authors or groups of texts. These overlap to some extent with the options available in the Final Honour School of Literae Humaniores, and this means that University lectures are available for most of the options in most years; university classes for options 1, 2, 5 and 10 will be scheduled in the same slot, so it is wise to choose only one of these options. The methods of teaching and examination are, however, quite distinct from the undergraduate degree. There is a final clause (11) allowing the proposal of 'any other text or combination of texts approved by the Graduate Studies Committee in Classics'.

**Group B** consists of methods and techniques of scholarship including transmission of texts, and palaeography, Greek and Latin papyrology, textual criticism of Greek and/or Latin, comparative philology and reception. There is also a clause allowing 'any other subject approved by the Graduate Studies Committee in Classics'; if the Committee approves a proposal, it will determine the appropriate method of examination.

**Group C** consists of Intermediate Greek or Latin. These are only available for those who have not studied the languages to degree level before embarking on the course.

**Group D** covers theses. Outstanding dissertations in Greek/Latin languages and literature will be considered for the Gaisford Dissertation Prize.

### ***Teaching provision***

The mode of delivery varies according to option.



List A options will require you to meet with a tutor on a regular basis and write essays for these meetings (three of these essays will eventually be selected for revision and pre-submission); there may also be related undergraduate lectures or classes on the option in question, attendance at which is often beneficial.

The option on the transmission of Greek texts, and the elements of palaeography and textual criticism (B1) requires attendance at the lectures on Greek palaeography, at a dedicated series of classes on Greek papyrology and palaeography, and at a seminar series on textual criticism; there will also be individual supervision of work towards the presubmitted essays.

The option on the transmission of Latin texts, and the elements of palaeography and textual criticism (B2) requires attendance at the lectures/classes on Latin palaeography, a seminar series on the set text, and classes on the transcription and description of Latin manuscripts; there will also be individual supervision of work for the set text paper and towards the presubmitted essays.

The papyrology option (B3) requires attendance at the lectures on literary papyrology, which are then followed up in tutorials with smaller groups; the classes on documentary papyrology may also be of interest.

Comparative Philology, with special reference to the history of the Greek and/or Latin language (B4) is taught through a combination of lectures and individual tutorials.

Reception (B5) requires attendance at a seminar series. Your supervisor will also organise individual tutorials.

The Greek and Latin language papers (C) require attendance at classes over all three terms.

## 11. Choice of Options (MPhil)

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As soon as you arrive, or (even better) before that, you should set about deciding which options you are going to take; talks at the induction in Week 0 of Michaelmas Term may be helpful if you are undecided. You need to submit your options for approval by the Committee for Graduate Studies a term later, at their meeting in Second Week of Hilary Term. Your options should be submitted on form LL06 which may be obtained from Canvas (see Annexe D on p. 44 for further details). At the meeting the Committee will check that the texts that you are proposing to study are satisfactory where you are creating your own option of texts. **Any modification to your option choices at a later stage has to be approved by the Director of Graduate Studies.**

The course is meant to be as flexible as possible. Your attention is drawn to the freedom allowed by:

**A11:** Any other text or combination of texts approved by the Graduate Studies Committee in Classics

**B8:** Any other subject approved by the Graduate Studies Committee in Classics

**Please be sure to include a title as well as the preferred editions for any option offered under A11 or B8.**

Options in Section A are examined by two methods: submission of three presubmitted essays and a written paper (three hours) which contains passages for translation and comment. Options in Sections B and C are examined by different methods; these are fully laid out in the Examination Regulations.

### **Text Prescriptions**

For the MPhil, texts in the  $\alpha$  section are set for translation and commentary, while texts in the  $\beta$  section are set for translation only. Essays may discuss both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  texts, as well as other texts that fall within the area of the option (other historiographical texts in Historiography, other texts by Ovid in Ovid, etc.).

#### **A1. Historiography**

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**$\alpha$**

Herodotus III.1-38, 61-88, 97-119  
 Thucydides III.1-19, 37-48, 69-85, 94-114  
 Claudius Quadrigarius fr.6 in *FRHist*  
 Livy preface, I.1-16, 39-60, VII.9.6-10  
 Tacitus, *Annals* XV.23-74

**$\beta$**

Rest of Herodotus III  
 Rest of Thucydides III  
 Xenophon, *Anabasis* I-IV  
 Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* VI-VII  
 Rest of Livy I  
 Sallust, *Bellum Iugurthinum*

#### **A2. Lyric Poetry**

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**$\alpha$**

- (1) G. O. Hutchinson, *Greek Lyric Poetry* (Oxford): all texts, except Sophocles and Euripides.
- (2) D. A. Campbell, *Greek Lyric Poetry* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Bristol), including the appendix: all texts by Archilochus, Semonides, Mimnermus, Solon, Sappho, Alcaeus, Ibycus, Anacreon, Theognis and Bacchylides. Where texts overlap with Hutchinson's, the latter's edition should be used.
- (3) Pindar, *Olympians; Pythians*. For *Olympian* 6, Hutchinson's text should be used; for *Olympians* 2, 7 and 11, Willcock (Cambridge); for the remainder, Race (Loeb).
- (4) Catullus 11, 17, 34, 51, 61; Horace, *Odes* 1.

**$\beta$**

- (5) Pindar: *Paeans* 2, 4, 6; *Partheneion* 2.
- (6) Timotheus 788-91; Callimachus, *Iambi* 1, 4, 5, 13 and *Ektheosis Arsinoes*; Theocritus 29 and 36.
- (7) Catullus 4, 16, 21-6, 29-30, 38, 40-3, 52-60, 63; Horace, *Odes* II and IV; *Carmen Saeculare*, *Epodes*.

Candidates will also be expected to be familiar with all texts that are not  $\alpha$  texts in M. L. West, *Greek Lyric Poetry: a new translation* (Oxford).

### A3. Early Greek Hexameter Poetry

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α

Homer, *Odyssey* I, V. 1-XIII. 92  
Hesiod, *Works and Days*  
Hesiod, *Theogony*  
Homeric Hymns 2 (*Demeter*), 5 (*Aphrodite*)

β

Fragments of the Epic Cycle (in M. L. West, *Greek Epic Fragments* (Loeb, 2003), pp. 38-171).

Candidates will also be expected to be familiar with the *Iliad* and the rest of the *Odyssey*.

### A4. Greek Tragedy

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α

Aeschylus, *Oresteia*  
Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*  
Euripides, *Medea*, *Electra*

β

Sophocles, *Electra*, *Oedipus Coloneus*  
Euripides, *Helen*, *Ion*  
Aristophanes, *Frogs*

### A5. Comedy

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α

Aristophanes, *Birds*, *Ekklesiazousai*  
Menander, *Dyskolos*  
Plautus, *Pseudolus*  
Terence, *Eunuchus*, *Adelphoe*

β

Menander, *Aspis*, *Dis Exapaton*, *Epitrepontes*,  
*Kolax*, *Misoumenos*, *Perikeiromene*, *Samia*,  
*Sikyonios*  
Plautus, *Bacchides*

### A6. Hellenistic Poetry

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α

Theocritus 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 28  
Callimachus, *Hymns* 1, 2, 5, 6; fr. 1, 67-75, 110, 178, 191, 194, 260 Pfeiffer (this last fr. to be read in Callimachus, *Hecale* (ed. Hollis) fr. 69-74); epigrams 2, 4, 8, 13, 16, 19, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 41, 43, 46, 50 Pf.  
Posidippus, *Epigrams* 1-20 Austin-Bastianini  
Apollonius, *Argonautica* III  
Asclepiades 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 25, 26, 28, 32 Page

β

Apollonius *Argonautica* IV  
Moschus, *Europa*  
Herodas 2, 4, 6

### A7. Cicero

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α

*Pro S. Roscio Amerino*  
*Pro Murena*  
*Pro Milone*  
*Philippic* II, III, IV  
*Divinatio in Caecilium*

β

*Auctor ad Herennium* I; II. 1-12, 47-50; IV. 11-16  
*De Oratore* II. 71-216, 290-349  
*Verrine* V

## A8. Ovid

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**α**

*Amores* II  
*Heroides* I, II, V, VII, X  
*Metamorphoses* I-IV  
*Tristia* I  
*Ars Amatoria* I

**β**

Catullus 64  
*Metamorphoses* XIII-XV  
*Heroides* 18-21

## A9. Latin Didactic

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**α**

Lucretius I, III, VI  
Virgil, *Georgics*  
Ovid, *Ars Amatoria* III

**β**

Hesiod, *Works and Days*  
Aratus, *Phaenomena* 1-136, 733-1154

## A10. Neronian Literature

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**α**

Lucan I, VII  
Seneca, *Thyestes*, *Medea*  
Seneca, *Epistles* 28, 47, 53, 56, 63, 77  
Seneca, *De Brevitate Vitae*  
Seneca, *Apocolocyntosis*  
Petronius, *Satyrica*

**β**

Persius 1  
Calpurnius Siculus 1, 4, 7  
Seneca, *Naturales Quaestiones* I *praefatio*, 16,  
III *praefatio*, 17-18, IVb.13, VI.1-3, 32

Candidates will also be expected to be familiar with Suetonius, *Nero* and Tacitus, *Annals* XIII-XVI

## C1. Intermediate Greek

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Candidates will be expected to be familiar with *An Anthology of Greek Prose* ed. D.A. Russell (Oxford University Press 1991), nos. 17, 18, 23, 24, 33, 40, 44, 66, 78. There will be one two-hour paper and one three-hour paper. The first paper will include passages for unseen translation and grammatical questions on the Russell selection. In the second paper candidates will be expected to translate from the Russell selection and also from two of the following texts:

- (i) Herodotus I. 1-94 [ed. Wilson, OCT];
- (ii) Plutarch, *Life of Antony* 1-9, 23-36, 71-87 [ed. Pelling, Cambridge University Press 1988];
- (iii) Euripides, *Bacchae* [ed. Dodds, OUP].

## C2. Intermediate Latin

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Candidates will be expected to be familiar with *An Anthology of Latin Prose* ed. D. A. Russell (Oxford University Press 1990), nos. 7, 12, 22, 23, 34, 52, and 63. There will be one two-hour paper and one three-hour paper. The first paper will include passages for unseen translation and grammatical questions on the Russell selection. In the second paper candidates will be expected to translate from the Russell selection and also from TWO of the following texts:

- (i) Cicero, *Pro Caelio* [ed. OCT];

- (ii) Pliny, *Letters* 1.6, 9, 13, 19; VII.21, 24, 26, 29; VIII.16, 17; IX.6, 12, 15, 27, 33, 39; X.31, 32, 96, 97 (ed. M. B. Fisher and M. R. Griffin, CUP 1973);  
(iii) Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 8 (ed. A. S. Hollis, OUP 1970).

## 12. Examinations (MPhil)

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In the actual assessment of the examination each option will be marked on a numerical scale. Where an option consists of three essays and a translation-and-comment paper, the translation-and-comment paper will count as one-quarter of the conflated mark, and each essay as one quarter.

A Pass in the examination requires an average mark of 50 or above, spread over the three options; a Fail (i.e. a mark of less than 50) in more than one option will normally constitute an overall Fail. The Examiners may award a Distinction when the average mark is 70 or above, provided that no mark is below 50; alternatively, they may give a Distinction when two separate options are marked at 74 or above, and the third at 57 or above. The Examiners may award a Merit to a candidate not achieving a Distinction when the average mark is 65 or above, provided that no mark is below 50; alternatively, they may give a Merit when two options are marked at 70 or above, and the third is not below 50.

As will be seen from the descriptors in Annexe A, candidates who may be given a Distinction or Merit will have, in general, produced excellent to exceptional work or very good work respectively. Candidates who achieve a Pass should produce good work in at least two options; candidates whose work is unsatisfactory in more than one option will normally be given a Fail.

For the dates of the written exam please see below; please note, however, that the textual criticism options will probably be examined two or three weeks earlier as part of the timetable for Classics finals.

Past papers are available at <https://weblearn.ox.ac.uk/portal/hierarchy/oxam> and these will give you an idea of what is expected in a representative range of topics, but it should be noticed that the syllabus in any particular option may be different from that in previous years.

As to the commentary element in the written exam, writing a literary commentary should not be the same as writing a short essay. A commentary is largely concerned with the explication of a single passage of text; an essay is directed towards a different goal – making a more general argument or arguments on a set topic, using a wide range of primary and secondary evidence. Here are some guidelines on commentary-writing which may be of use.

1. Identify the context (briefly but precisely), paying some attention to what follows as well as what precedes. If the passage is part of direct speech, identify the speaker.
2. Say what you feel should be said about the passage as a whole. This will vary from author to author and passage to passage, but the following suggestions may be useful:
  - (a) How the passage fits into the overall themes of the work from which it comes (e.g. *Ajax* 121-33 and the values explored in the play). Do cross-refer to other relevant passages, but do this fairly briefly (commentary, not essay!).
  - (b) [In drama] general elements of stagecraft and scene-setting.

- (c) [In narrative works] the passage's place in the plot and narrative development (is this a crucial or a pivotal point? does it look forward or back to other points?).
- (d) Logical and rhetorical structure (argument, coherence).
- (e) Intertextuality, i.e. significant remodelling of or allusion to earlier literature (e.g. Greek lyric model for a Horatian ode, Aeschylus used by Euripides).
- (f) Any relevant literary conventions which determine the overall character of the passage – e.g. hymn-style, supplication scene, priamel, *ekphrasis*, *locus amoenus*, *paraklausithyron*, *propemptikon* (if any of these terms or others are unknown to you, look them up in (e.g.) the indices of Nisbet and Hubbard's commentaries on Horace's *Odes* or of Russell and Winterbottom's *Ancient Literary Criticism*, Liddell and Scott, or the *Oxford Latin Dictionary*).

3. Say what you feel should be said about the **details of the passage**, going through it in order and indicating points of interest. You may find it useful to quote a few words of the original and then comment on them, or use line numbers to refer to the text, but you can, if you prefer, write in a more discursive manner. The following might be worth noting:

- (a) Significant names, periphrases and factual references (note *significant*: there may not be time to explain all, and some will be too obvious to bother with: you do not need to explain where Athens was, or who Hercules was).
- (b) Detailed examples of the elements listed in 2 above (specifically keyed to the wording of the passage).
- (c) Rhetorical devices (e.g. anaphora, apostrophe, tricolon); but you need not go to extremes memorising ancient or modern technical terms.
- (d) Metaphor and related figures (simile, personification, etymological 12 play, metonymy).
- (e) Verbal style (general linguistic register, unusual/colourful vocabulary).
- (f) Word order (e.g. artistic rearrangement of natural order, esp. in poetry).
- (g) Use of metrical form in poetry (couplet, stanza, verse paragraph); particular metrical effects (enjambement, hypermetre, antilabe, stichomythia), sound effects (but not too fanciful – 'sinister s-sounds', 'gloomy spondees' etc. !!!); rhythmical clausulae in prose.

4. Finally, if possible, *explain* as well as *describe*: it may be worth saying that *grata compe* (Horace, *Odes* 1.33.14) is an oxymoron, but you might also say *why* it is there, what its literary function is within the passage.

## 13. Timetable for the Proposal and Submission of Academic Work (MPhil)

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1. By **Monday, 13 January 2020** (Noughth Week of Hilary Term)

Submission of your choice of options for approval by the Graduate Studies Committee in Classics (form LL06). Your Supervisor will advise you of the procedure.

2. By **Monday, 13 January 2020** (Noughth Week of Hilary Term) Submission of the titles of any presubmitted essays associated with the Section A or B option which you are offering in the first year, for approval by the Graduate Studies Committee (form LL07).

3. By **Tuesday, 28 April 2020** (First Week of Trinity Term)

Submission of dissertation title (form LL08).

4. By noon on **Wednesday, 3 June 2020** (Sixth Week of Trinity Term)

One set of essays to be delivered to Examination Schools, if an option from Section A is being offered in the first year.

5. **Monday and/or Tuesday, 22/23 June 2020** (Ninth Week of Trinity Term)

Written examination for options taken in the first year.

6. By **Monday, 11 January 2021** (Nought Week of Hilary Term)

Submission of the titles of remaining presubmitted essays for approval by the Graduate Studies Committee (form LL09).

7. By **Wednesday, 2 June 2021** (Sixth Week of Trinity Term)

Both your dissertation and any remaining presubmitted essays must be delivered to Examination Schools

8. **Monday and/or Tuesday, 21/22 June 2021 (TBC)** (Ninth Week of Trinity Term)

Written examination.

You must not without asking submit an essay or dissertation of which the title differs from the one that you had originally submitted. All changes to the titles of essays and dissertations must be approved by the Graduate Studies Committee. Initial requests can be made by email to the Director of Graduate Studies.

For complaints and appeals please go to [www.admin.ox.ac.uk/proctors/complaints.shtml](http://www.admin.ox.ac.uk/proctors/complaints.shtml).

## 14. The Graduate Studies Committee

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The Graduate Studies Committee for Classical Languages and Literature is a Committee of the Faculty Board of Classics, to which it reports. The Committee deals with the admission of graduate students, the approval of option and dissertation title choices, the appointment of Supervisors, and other matters involving graduate students that arise from time to time or are referred to them by other University bodies. Its members are the Director of Graduate Studies – chairman (ex officio) (Prof. Gregory Hutchinson), Chairman of the Sub Faculty (ex officio) (Prof. T. Rood), Prof. C. Güthenke, Prof. J. Lightfoot, Prof. F. Macintosh, Dr D. Obbink, Dr L. Pitcher, Prof. T. Reinhardt, Dr B. Taylor.

The Graduate Studies Committee usually meets on the Tuesday of *Second* and *Seventh* Weeks each term. The Director of Graduate Studies, Prof. Gregory Hutchinson ([gregory.hutchinson@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:gregory.hutchinson@classics.ox.ac.uk)), may be approached at any time.

Graduate student representatives attend part of each Graduate Studies Committee meeting, at which matters of general concern to graduate students are discussed.

**It is the responsibility of graduate students to ensure that documentation for anything they wish to come before the Committee is received by the Graduate Studies Office in good time for (that is, at least a week before) the meeting at which they wish the matter to be discussed. Often small matters can be decided by the Director of Graduate Studies alone, but this is not always the case.**

## 15. Presubmitted Essays and Dissertations

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In preparation for presubmitted essays, you will write a number of essays to cover your subject, usually four or five per option for the MSt (perhaps fewer, if you have little experience of essay-writing in your undergraduate course), and a greater number for the MPhil. These should be submitted over the course of a term to the tutor teaching you the option. You then choose from among the work in these essays material which can be worked up for submission in the formal presubmitted essays. Your tutor is allowed to discuss only one full draft with you.

In most respects dissertations are not dissimilar to presubmitted essays but are longer and more developed. They should not simply be collections of material, but should contribute to the understanding of the material collected; ideally they should have some degree of originality. An MSt or MPhil dissertation should be an excursion into the kinds of techniques used for a research degree, asking questions which have not previously been asked or making comparisons not previously made. Choosing an appropriate topic is crucial for the success of the dissertation, and students are urged to discuss their topic with their supervisor at an early stage. Experience suggests that overly broad topics in particular can be problematic because they make it difficult to demonstrate searching and rigorous engagement with the material.

Literary essays at Master's level are importantly different from undergraduate work, even though they may often be on topics similar to those dealt with at undergraduate level. They are substantially longer, and in treatment and format they should be looking towards professional scholarly work and making at least some new points. This should be taken into account in selecting topics for essays, especially with a view to possible later use (after revision) as a presubmitted essay: a 5,000 word essay on 'The Gods in Homer' is unlikely to do scholarly justice to the subject, whereas one of the same length which examines Achilles' scenes with Thetis in the Iliad is much more likely to come up with new material, handling a more focussed topic in a more detailed way.

The scale of Master's essays at a maximum of 5,000 words for MSt and 7,500 words for MPhil means that the structuring and organisation of material are particularly crucial. One aid to structuring an essay is the use of clear sections with sub-headings: the sub-headings themselves will help to articulate the argument, and if they form a logical sequence so too will the essay itself. A well-structured essay will make its points better and get a higher mark.

Master's essays need to balance a good knowledge and appreciation of the available scholarship (including commentaries) with the writer's own detailed reading of the relevant primary texts in the original language(s). It is through such readings that original perceptions are likely to come, and any student at this level should be capable of new observations about literary points. Essays should be more than mere critiques of the secondary literature; this can often be a good starting-point for an argument or a means to define a topic, but the argument or treatment should be supported and illustrated by close use and citation of the primary author(s).

Master's essays should use a full professional scholarly apparatus of citation, footnotes and bibliography (such as are illustrated in section 15 of this handbook). The use of other scholars' views should be fully and carefully acknowledged; at undergraduate level this is sometimes neglected, but at graduate level this is crucial, both in terms of scholarly politeness and in order to avoid plagiarism (for a definition and examples of plagiarism see Annexe B of this handbook).



Overall, Master's essays should aim at attaining the level and character of professional scholarship. It has not been unknown for them to be published later in revised form, and they constitute an important part of training for the regular writing for publication which a scholarly career entails.

For the Examination Conventions, please see Annexe A.

You must sign a declaration to the effect that the thesis and presubmitted essays are your own work, and that you have read the Faculty's guidelines on plagiarism. One copy of this declaration must be placed in a sealed envelope bearing your candidate number and presented together with your work.

The word limit for dissertations for the MSt is 10,000 words; for the MPhil it is 25,000. As stipulated in the *Regulations*, only the bibliography is excluded from the word count. All other text, including titles, tables of contents, quotations, captions for any illustrations, footnotes and appendices, is included. Applications for exclusion of specific types of material (in addition to the bibliography) may be made by writing to [graduate@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:graduate@classics.ox.ac.uk) no later than three weeks before the submission deadline.

The Graduate Studies Committee will normally grant permission to exclude the following types of material. However, such exclusion is not automatic, and candidates should not assume exclusion until they have been notified:

- In the case of editions: the text edited by the candidate, and any *apparatus criticus* or translation supplied with this text. Note that ordinary quotations and translations in the course of a discursive essay will always be included in the word count.
- Extensive tables of statistical data provided as an appendix.
- Unpublished archival material provided as an appendix
- Descriptive catalogues or lists of materials that constitute a reference collection of the principal evidence on which the argument of the essay or dissertation is based and include no analytical elements.
- In the case of illustrations: a list of illustrations (if provided in addition to captions), which may include sources for the illustrations, even if they do not appear as captions to the illustration itself, but no other interpretative material. Where many descriptive captions are desirable, it is recommended that students draw up a numbered Catalogue of materials (see above), using only the Catalogue number as a caption for the illustration.

## **16. Guidelines and Conventions for the Presentation of Presubmitted Essays and Dissertations for the MSt and MPhil**

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### ***(a) Overall Presentation and Format***

All work submitted for a graduate degree should be presented as if for publication. Essays and dissertations must include bibliographies, and must be presented professionally with page numbers and due attention to spelling, punctuation and grammar. Presubmitted work should include maps, plans, charts, and illustrations of artefacts, whenever discussion of topography or artefacts plays an important part in the argument. All illustrations should be properly documented, with acknowledgement of the source (museum inventory number, Beazley reference, etc.). Candidates must read through their final version with care and make any

necessary corrections. Essays and dissertations must be convenient to handle and above all, secure: they must not be submitted in a loose-leaf format from which pages can go astray. Please note what is said in section 14 (above) about word counts and word limits.

Both extended essays and theses should be word-processed and should be presented in at least 1.5 spacing, in at least 11-point font, and should be submitted in a simple plastic binder which protects the item, holds it together and facilitates handling and turning the pages. Essays and theses must have a word-count at the end. Useful help and guidance on many detailed issues of how to format and present a piece of scholarly work can be found in *The Oxford Manual of Style* (OUP, 2002) and the *MHRA Style Guide* (Modern Humanities Research Association, London, 2002).

### **(b) Quotations of, and references to, ancient authors**

Where texts from ancient authors are quoted, this should normally be in the original languages, with translations if desired. Greek should always be cited with all diacriticals (accents, breathings, subscripts etc.), Latin in italics unless offset (see examples in 4 overleaf). Abbreviated references to ancient authors should use major accepted conventions, e.g. those of the Oxford Latin Dictionary and of Liddell and Scott (A.Ag.1, Verg.A.1.1). Where two lines or fewer of an ancient author (plus translation if desired) are quoted, this can be done in the main run of text; where more than two lines are quoted, these should be indented (not centred), with appropriate spacing.

### **(c) Systems of bibliographical referencing**

Bibliographical references should appear in footnotes (not endnotes) rather than in the main text; footnote cues should always follow punctuation marks rather than precede them. Either the Harvard system or the full citation system should be used (the former is more usual, and is exemplified in most recent publications by the Oxford University Press). In the Harvard system, the footnote contains a bare reference to the item's author, year of publication, and page number; these references are then filled out in a final bibliography at the end of the book or article which lists all works in alphabetical order.

Where two works have the same author and year of publication, they are distinguished as Smith 2000a and Smith 2000b. In the full citation system, the footnote contains a complete bibliographical reference, and no final bibliography is needed; where a work is cited more than once a cross-reference to the first footnote where the work was cited is required. In both cases abbreviations for journals and serials should follow the conventions of *L'Année philologique* (<https://libguides.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/c.php?g=423135&p=2889313>).

Whichever of the two systems is used, the bibliographical item should be fully but not too fully described. Titles and places of publication should be supplied, but not sub-titles or the name of the publisher; where the publication is a numbered volume in an established series, series and number should be given (e.g. Mnemosyne Supplements), but not when the series is occasional and unnumbered (e.g. Oxford Classical Monographs).

## **Practical examples of the formats recommended in (b) and (c) above**

### **(b) Quotations of, and references to, ancient authors**

#### **(i) Short quotation in main run of text:**

The opening words of Virgil's *Aeneid*, *arma virumque cano*, 'arms and the man I sing' (A.1.1), allude to both the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

#### **(ii) Longer quotation, offset (N.B. no italics for Latin):**

The opening of Virgil's *Aeneid* sets the scene for the poem (A.1.1-3)

Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris

Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit

litora...

'Arms and the man I sing, he who first came to Italy and Lavinian coasts from the shores of Troy, a fated fugitive...'

### **(c) Systems of bibliographical referencing**

#### **(i) Harvard footnotes and possible final bibliography entries:**

The constructed nature of the discipline of Classics is a common topic in modern discussions, above all in the work of Arabella Smith,<sup>1</sup> who has stated that 'the constructedness of Classics is a postmodern axiom'.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Smith (2000a) 12-13; Smith (2000b) 315-6; Smith (2000c) 40-45.

<sup>2</sup> Smith (2000a) 67.

#### **(ii) Final bibliography possibilities:**

Brown, B. ed. (2000), *Classics Reconstructed*, Mnemosyne Supplement 299 (Leiden) [if edited volume, in series]

Smith, A. (2000a), *Classics Deconstructed* (Cambridge, Mass.) [if monograph]

Smith, A. (2000b), 'Afterword' in Brown (2000 : 310-24) [if chapter in edited volume]

Smith, A. (2000c), 'The Construction of Classics', *TAPA* 130, 37-54 [if journal article]

#### **(iii) Full citation footnotes:**

The constructed nature of the discipline of Classics is a common topic in modern discussions, above all in the work of Arabella Smith,<sup>1</sup> who has stated that 'the constructedness of Classics is a postmodern axiom'.<sup>2</sup>

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1. A.Smith, *Classics Deconstructed* (Cambridge, Mass., 2000), 65-6. [if monograph]

Cf. A.Smith, 'Afterword' in Brown, B, ed., *Classics Reconstructed*, *Mnemosyne* Supplement 299 (Leiden, 2000), 310-24 [if chapter in edited volume, in series]

A.Smith, 'The Construction of Classics', *TAPA* 130 (2000), 37-54 [if article]

2. Smith, (n.1 above), 67 [if ambiguous, use short title: 'Smith, *Classics Deconstructed* (n.1 above), 67'].

More detail on modes of citation is to be found in *The Oxford Manual of Style* (Oxford, 2002), 504-76 and in the *MHRA Style Guide* (Modern Humanities Research Association, London, 2002).

Normally, two copies of written work are submitted. Examiners may in special cases recommend that dissertations for the MPhil should be deposited in the Bodleian. Dissertations for the MSt are not deposited.

## 17. Plagiarism

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In presubmitted essays and dissertations, all quotations from primary or secondary sources, and all reporting or appropriation of material from those sources, must be explicitly acknowledged. The Faculty's guidelines on Plagiarism are included below in this handbook as Annexe B. Note that paraphrase (whether extended or not), if insufficiently acknowledged, is liable to be regarded as plagiarism.

## 18. Classes and Seminars

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There are a great number of seminars and classes organised by the Faculty of Classics in Oxford, details of which may be found in the lecture list (see section 18 below). They are frequently a good way to find out about new research, and provide an opportunity to hear about something that might not necessarily be right up your own academic street. Notable seminars include the APGRD seminar in Michaelmas Term, the Corpus Christi Classical seminar in Michaelmas and Hilary term, and the sub-faculty seminar in Hilary and/or Trinity Term.

A graduate 'Work-in-Progress' seminar is held each week. All graduates, including master's students, are encouraged to attend.

The Classical Association holds a well-advertised Annual Meeting at a university outside Oxford. This is one of the prime opportunities for UK Classics Graduates to give papers outside their own universities and to meet and discuss with graduates from other universities: the next conference takes place at University College London on 5-8 July 2019 (see <http://www.fiec2019.org/>). The other prime opportunity is the national Annual Meeting of Postgraduates in Ancient Literature.

Seminar series away from Oxford are also very worthwhile, especially at Cambridge and the Institute of Classical Studies in London. The latter publishes an excellent list of seminars all over the UK. Oxford also enjoys particularly close interaction with the nearby universities of Warwick and Reading. There are also occasional opportunities to present papers abroad through the Europaeum consortium ([www.europaeum.org](http://www.europaeum.org)) and other links with universities in continental Europe, particularly the Netherlands, and the USA, particularly Princeton.

## 19. Lectures

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A Classics lecture list is published online each term, covering all the lectures on Classics Mods, Prelims and Finals. Lecture prospectuses, outlining the subject matter of each lecture course, are also available. This lecture list is available at [www.classics.ox.ac.uk](http://www.classics.ox.ac.uk). Most of the lectures are

set up specifically for undergraduate courses, but these often overlap with graduate options particularly for those in Group A: you will certainly find them useful.

## 20. Modern Language Classes

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The University Language Centre offers a range of language courses. The intensive 'German for Classicists', 'French for Classicists' and 'Italian for Classicists' courses, which meet for four hours a week, are aimed primarily at doctoral students. Masters students may take them in particular cases and with the support of their supervisors if there are spare places. See <http://www.lang.ox.ac.uk/> for information about other courses offered by the Language Centre, fees and how to register for them. With all courses, it is important to be clear about the time commitment, as it is undesirable for the class dynamic, as well as financially, if students drop courses without finishing them.

## 21. Graduate Forum

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Termly meetings are held between the Graduate Studies Committee and graduate students. These are important forums for discussion of general academic or administrative problems affecting graduates, all of whom are invited, and encouraged, to attend. Minutes of the meetings are sent to the meetings of the Sub-Faculty, where they are given close attention, especially if they contain proposals for reform or complaints.

Standing orders and further information about the Graduate Forum may be found in WebLearn at <https://weblearn.ox.ac.uk/x/haW001>.

## 22. Financial Support

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The Classics Faculty is able to offer moderate amounts of support for conference travel, organisation of conferences, and such like, from two sources, the Craven Fund and the Graduate Support Fund. It has no hardship fund. The Craven Fund Committee meets once a term. Most of the grants are made at the Hilary meeting; applications must be submitted by 12 noon on Friday of Week 1 of Hilary Term. Forms are available at <https://weblearn.ox.ac.uk/x/LYaG9G>. The Graduate Support Fund is administered by the Directors of Graduate Studies, who may be contacted informally with enquiries. Grants are made throughout the year. The maximum sum granted per student per academic year from the Graduate Support Fund is £250. Most of the grants are made to applicants proposing to give papers at conferences; typically smaller sums are granted for attendance of conferences without presenting a paper. Students are advised also to enquire about financial support schemes in their colleges.

## 23. Going on to a Doctorate after the MSt or MPhil

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Many of those doing the MSt or MPhil will be hoping to go on to a doctorate (DPhil). In order to do this you must make a separate application, for MSt students at the start of the second term, and for MPhil students at the start of the fifth. The deadline for submitting applications to start a DPhil in MT 2020 will be Friday 10 January 2020. Applications received after that date cannot

be considered. Applications are made online and details of the procedure are available at [www.ox.ac.uk/admissions/postgraduate\\_courses/](http://www.ox.ac.uk/admissions/postgraduate_courses/); look also at the Classics website, <https://www.classics.ox.ac.uk/graduate-admissions>.

If your application is successful, acceptance will be made conditional on a satisfactory performance in the examination; what is satisfactory here is assessed by the Graduate Studies Committee in the light of a report made to it by the Examiners, and normally means a mark of 67 or above; in this context particular attention is paid to the quality of the dissertation. A final decision on admissions will be made after the Examiners' meeting in June.

Applications for doctoral study will include applications for scholarships for which the student is eligible and which the university administers, such as AHRC studentships.

Particular care should be devoted to the research proposal, in which you outline your doctoral project.

## Annexe A. Examination Conventions

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### Board of the Faculty of Classics MSt and MPhil in Greek and/or Latin Languages and Literature 2019 Examination Conventions

#### 1. Introduction

Examination conventions are the formal record of the specific assessment standards for the course or courses to which they apply. They set out how examined work will be marked and how the resulting marks will be used to arrive at a final result and classification of an award.

#### 2. Rubrics for individual papers

Translation papers for Subjects A1-A11 in the MSt		Candidates are required to translate both passages. The passages carry equal weight.
Translation and comment papers for Subjects A1-A11 in the MPhil		Candidates must answer both questions. In Question 1, candidates must translate all three passages. In Question 2, candidates are required to comment on four passages. The two questions carry equal weight.
A15884W1	Seneca, <i>Medea</i>	Candidates are required to attempt Question 1 and three others. In Question 1, candidates are required to transcribe and comment on a given passage. For each passage in Questions 2-5, they should comment on points of interpretation, textual uncertainty, and literary interest. Translation is not required. Marking scheme: 25% of the overall mark for each question.
A12668W1	Euripides, <i>Orestes</i>	Candidates are required to attempt both Section A (transcription) and Section B (textual and interpretative commentary). They should attempt both questions in Section A and two passages from Section B. Marking scheme: 25% of the overall mark for each question.
A12670W1	Catullus	Candidates are required to attempt Question 1 and three others. In Question 1, candidates are required to transcribe and comment on a given passage. For each passage in Questions 2-5, they should comment on points of interpretation, textual uncertainty, and literary interest. Translation is not required. Marking scheme: 25% of the overall mark for each question.
A12271W1	Elementary Greek	All three questions to be attempted. All questions are equally weighted.
A12273W1	Elementary Latin	All three questions to be attempted. All questions are equally weighted.

A14289W1	Intermediate Greek: Grammatical Questions and Unseen Translation	Both parts to be attempted. Part I carries 60% of the marks for this paper; Part II, 40%.
A14289W2	Intermediate Greek: Translation from Prepared Texts	Both parts to be attempted. Part I carries 40% of the marks for this paper; Part II, 60%.
A14290W1	Intermediate Latin: Grammatical Questions and Unseen Translation	Both parts to be attempted. Part I carries 60% of the marks for this paper; Part II, 40%.
A14290W2	Intermediate Latin: Translation from Prepared Texts	Both parts to be attempted. Part I carries 40% of the marks for this paper; Part II, 60%.
A14285W1	Comparative Philology: Essays (Greek Language)	Candidates should answer three questions. All questions are equally weighted.
A14285W2	Comparative Philology: Texts for translation and linguistic commentary (Greek Language)	Candidates should translate and write a linguistic commentary on six passages, choosing passages from all four sections. All questions are equally weighted.
A14286W1	Comparative Philology: Essays (Latin Language)	Candidates should answer three questions. All questions are equally weighted.
A14286W2	Comparative Philology: Texts for translation and linguistic commentary (Latin Language)	Candidates should translate and write a linguistic commentary on six passages, choosing passages from all four sections. All questions are equally weighted.
A14287W1	Comparative Philology: Essays (Greek and Latin Languages)	Candidates should answer three questions. All questions are equally weighted.
A14287W2	Comparative Philology: Texts for translation and linguistic commentary (Greek and Latin Languages)	Candidates should translate and write a linguistic commentary on six passages, choosing passages from all four sections. All questions are equally weighted.
A13799W1	Methods and Techniques of Scholarship: Greek Palaeography	Both passages to be attempted. The questions are equally weighted.
A13800W1	Methods and Techniques of Scholarship: Latin Palaeography	Both passages to be attempted. The questions are equally weighted.
A13801W1	Methods and Techniques of Scholarship: Greek Metre.	Candidates should attempt both questions. The questions are equally weighted. Question 1: Scan five of the following passages on the scansion sheet supplied, and identify the metres. Question 2: Scan one of the following passages on the scansion sheet supplied, identify the metres, and comment on any points of metrical or prosodic interest.
A13802W1	Methods and Techniques of Scholarship: Latin Metre.	Candidates should attempt both questions. The questions are equally weighted. Question 1: Scan five of the following passages on the scansion sheet supplied, and identify the metres. Question 2: Attempt either (a) or (b). (a) Scan the following passage on the scansion sheet supplied, name the metre, and comment on any points of metrical or prosodic interest. (b) Scan passage (i) on the sheet supplied, compare the two passages from the point of view of



		metrical technique, and comment on any points of metrical or prosodic interest in either passage.
A13803W1	Historical Linguistics and Comparative Philology	Candidates are required to attempt four questions, one of which must be Question 1. In Question 1, candidates are required to write phonological notes on any four of the words listed. Question 1 is worth 19% of the marks; the other three questions are worth 27% each.

Copies of past papers may be viewed in OXAM at <https://weblearn.ox.ac.uk/portal/hierarchy/oxam>.

Where a paper is offered in a new format for the first time, a specimen paper may be found on the Classics Faculty's WebLearn site at <https://weblearn.ox.ac.uk/x/HfkjY1>. Where a candidate is offering an approved subject examined by written paper, the candidate will be notified of the format of the paper at least one full term in advance of the date of the written examination. Approved subjects under A11 will normally follow the standard format for List A options, as described in the table above.

### 3. Marking Conventions

#### University scale for standardised expression of agreed final marks

Agreed final marks for individual papers will be expressed using the following scale:

70-100	Distinction
65-69	Merit
50-64	Pass
0-49	Fail

#### Marking Descriptors

Marks are given on a numerical scale ranging from 0 to 100 (for translations and for technical elements such as transcriptions and metre questions, the highest mark is 85).

Examiners will bear in mind the following criteria:

##### (a) pre-submitted essays and dissertations

*It is expected that all submitted work will be presented with due attention to writing style, grammar, punctuation and spelling, and to citation of references and formatting of bibliography. Insofar as possible, candidates should be aware of the major contributions to the scholarship on their chosen topics written in languages other than English and should, insofar as they are able, engage with these.*

**86–100** Altogether exceptional work, showing remarkable originality and depth of understanding.

**70–85** Excellent work, with a developed grasp of the material or texts discussed and of current major issues, a depth of knowledge and understanding of the concepts involved. Arguments show sophisticated reasoning and are clear, well-focused and cogent. Thoroughness, perceptiveness, critical insight, wide reading, clarity of thought and expression, critical ability and independence of thought are present, and presentation and referencing are consistent. When all of these qualities are present but some are manifested in good measure, the mark should be 74 or above; when all are manifested in

good measure, the mark should be 77 or above; when all are manifested in good measure and some in very good measure, the mark should be 80 or above.

**65–69** Very good work, which shows a consistency and fluency in discussing and evaluating texts and material, and evaluates/uses a variety of methods/approaches, with the whole organised into a well-structured argument and with consistency of presentation and referencing. There is a solid and accurate coverage of relevant scholarship.

**57-64** Good work, which competently and accurately discusses and evaluates texts and material, with the whole organised into a structured argument, and with, for the most part, consistency of presentation and referencing. The work demonstrates awareness, understanding and assimilation of the relevant scholarly literature.

**50-56** Satisfactory work, showing a generally adequate knowledge of the main evidence and issues and presenting an argument, but less nuanced and precise than more distinguished work, and perhaps marred by venial omissions/errors and implausible argumentation.

**40-49** Unsatisfactory work, which shows some knowledge and understanding, but there may be little development of ideas and methodology. There are some omissions, shortcomings, or errors of fact, and limited deployment of evidence to support ideas or argument. There is reference to the scholarly literature, though not extensive, and there may be limited evidence of critical ability.

**39 and below** Inadequate or very poor work, which shows little or insufficient awareness of texts and material, and very limited knowledge and understanding of the subject or of relevant scholarly literature. It may contain significant inaccuracies, be insufficiently focused, or simply general and diffuse. It may also show significant deficiencies in organization and discussion of ideas, while arguments may be inadequately supported or hard to follow.

#### ***Note on dissertations***

Dissertations are assessed using the scale and criteria described above, recognizing that dissertations address larger and more complex questions or sets of questions than do pre-submitted essays. The following considerations apply particularly:

- the delineation of the aims, assessment of methods, and appreciation of limitations, of the dissertation;
- the placing into a scholarly context of the central concerns and outcomes of the dissertation;
- the quality of interpretation in terms of intelligence, knowledge of relevant context, originality and subtlety;
- the ability to present a larger project and its outcomes as a whole and to summarize these succinctly and accurately.

#### ***Note on papyrology 'practical test' (edition of unpublished papyrus)***

Editions of papyri are assessed using the scale and criteria described above (where appropriate), but also taking into account the following considerations:

- Correct identification of the text.
- Accurate transcription of the text, both diplomatic and articulated.
- Correct, clear, and consistent use of editorial signs and conventions.
- Careful physical description of the papyrus and (where relevant) the layout of the text.
- Thorough and accurate description and dating of the hand; discussion of any lectional signs; aptness of palaeographic comparanda.
- Precise and consistent description of uncertain traces and dotted letters in the palaeographical apparatus.
- Full report and critical evaluation of any textual variants and problems.

### **Note on palaeography**

Palaeography exams as well as the palaeography component in textual criticism exams are assessed using the scale and criteria described above, but also taking into account the following criteria:

- Correct identification of the script of the main hand
- an account of the reasons for any identification offered, with reference to particular features of the script
- a rough indication of the date and, where possible, provenance of the manuscript
- an indication of the different hands in evidence (including in marginalia and interlinear glosses)
- comments on the layout of the text
- an appraisal of punctuation marks used, as well as any other signs in evidence
- an accurate transcription of the text, or of the section highlighted for transcription
- resolution of abbreviations
- corrections in the manuscript should be documented

### **(b) translations**

*Elegant and resourceful use of English will be rewarded, as will accuracy in detail and effectiveness in conveying the spirit of the original; incorrect and unduly clumsy or literal English will be penalized. More error will be tolerated in unseen than in prepared translation, and in the latter candidates are liable to be penalised severely for errors which suggest ignorance of the context (if it has one) and essential drift of the passage.*

**80-85** Outstanding and memorable. Sense and register of the passage admirably handled. The odd failing may be allowed.

**70-79** Candidate has got the passage mostly right, with only minor errors or very few errors. Deals intelligently with difficulties. Handles the stylistic variations of the passage well, and achieves a natural English style.

**65-69** Candidate has fully grasped the sense of the passage; there are some errors but they are on the whole minor. In prepared translation, errors are few, and the candidate has a good grasp of the context of the passage, if it has one.

**57-64** Candidate has grasped the general sense and drift of the passage reasonably well, though with a number of errors. In prepared translation, the candidate appears to have a reasonable grasp of the context of the passage, if it has one.

**50-56** Candidate has essentially grasped the drift of the passage (and of the context, if relevant, of a prepared passage), but has made more, or more serious, errors than in a script in the 57-64 range.

**40-49:** Candidate shows only a shaky grasp of what is happening in the passage and has made a number of grave mistakes, but has shown some knowledge and understanding of the language and (in a prepared translation) of the context, where applicable, of the passage.

**39 and below** Very poor work, showing little knowledge of the language (or, in a prepared text, of the context and content of the passage).

### **Verification and reconciliation of marks**

All scripts and submissions are independently marked by two examiners or assessors. Once they have each awarded an initial mark, the two markers confer in order to arrive at an agreed mark; the final mark is not generated simply by averaging the two initial marks. In the event that the two markers are unable to reach agreement on a final mark for a script, a third marking is arranged; the third mark will usually be the final mark, but examiners have discretion to adjudicate.

## Weighting of sections/components in particular papers

Within each written paper all questions carry equal weight, with the following exceptions:

### **MSt**

Intermediate Greek and Intermediate Latin: 2-hour paper, 60% for Part I and 40% for Part II; 3-hour paper, 40% for Part I and 60% for Part II.

Historical Linguistics and Comparative Philology: 19% for question 1, 27% for each of the other three questions

### **MPhil**

Literary option papers (A1-12): Questions 1 and 2 are equally weighted. Within Question 1, the three translations are equally weighted, and within Question 2, the four commentaries are equally weighted.

Intermediate Greek and Intermediate Latin: 2-hour paper, 60% for Part I and 40% for Part II; 3-hour paper, 40% for Part I and 60% for Part II.

## Scaling

The Examiners may choose to scale marks for written papers where in their academic judgement:

- a) a paper was more difficult or easy than in previous years;
- b) a paper has generated a spread of marks which are not a fair reflection of student performance in terms of the qualitative marks descriptors.

Scaling will only be considered and undertaken after moderation of a paper has been completed, and a complete run of marks for all papers is available. In the event that scaling is undertaken, details of the reason for the scaling and the algorithm used will be published in the examiners' report.

## Short-weight convention and departure from rubric

Where a candidate has failed to answer a compulsory question, or failed to answer the required number of questions on a written paper, a mark of zero shall be awarded for the unanswered question(s).

Candidates will also be penalised for ignoring instructions on the question paper (such as 'show knowledge of both authors'), which vary according to the seriousness of the omission.

## Penalties for late or non-submission

The following penalties shall apply for late submission of extended essays and theses:

<b>Late submission</b>	<b>Penalty</b>
Up to one day <i>(submitted on the day but after the deadline)</i>	-5 marks
Each additional day <i>(i.e. two days late = -6 marks three days late = -7 marks etc.;</i> <i>note that each weekend day counts as a full day for the purposes of mark deductions)</i>	-1 mark
Max. deducted marks up to 2 weeks late	-18 marks

More than 2 weeks late	Failure of the individual assessment involved
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### Penalties for over-length work and departure from approved titles or subject-matter

The following penalties shall apply for exceeding the word limit for items of presubmitted work:

Percentage by which the maximum word limit is exceeded	Penalty (up to a maximum of -10)	Example: essays with word limit of 5,000 – number of words into which percentage translates	Example: theses with word limit of 10,000 – number of words into which percentage translates
Up to 5%	-1 mark	1-250 words over	1-500 words over
Over 5% and up to 10%	-2 marks	251-500 words over	501-1,000 words over
Over 10% and up to 15%	-3 marks	501-750 words over	1,001-1,500 words over
Each further 5%	-1 further mark	Each further 250 words over	Each further 500 words over

### Non-attendance at examination

Non-attendance results in failure of the assessment concerned (e.g. the translation part of a List A option).

## 4. Classification

### Qualitative descriptors of classes

See mark bands and descriptors in section 3 above.

### Classification rules

#### **MSt**

The marks for individual assessments will be conflated to give an overall mark for the whole option. Where an option consists of two topics (B1), two essays (B5-B7), or an essay and a practical test (B8), each of the two marks shall count as half of the conflated mark. Where an option consists of two essays and a translation paper (A1-A11), each of the three marks shall count as one third of the conflated mark. For C1b Intermediate Greek and C2b Intermediate Latin, the weighting of the examined papers is 40% for the 2-hour paper and 60% for the 3-hour paper.

A Pass in the examination requires an average mark of 50 or above, spread over the three options; a Fail (i.e. a mark of less than 50) in more than one option will normally constitute an overall Fail. The Examiners may award a Distinction when the average mark is 70 or above, provided that no mark is below 50; alternatively, they may give a Distinction when two separate options are marked at 74 or above, and the third at 57 or above. The Examiners may award a Merit to a candidate not achieving a Distinction when the average mark is 65 or above, provided that no mark is below 50; alternatively, they may give a Merit when two options are marked at 70 or above, and the third is not below 50.

## **MPhil**

The marks for individual assessments will be conflated to give an overall mark for the whole option. In literary options (A1-A11), the translation-and-comment paper will count as 25% of the conflated mark, and each essay as 25%. In B options which consist of more than one essay or more than one examined paper, each essay or paper will have equal weight. In C1 Intermediate Greek and C2 Intermediate Latin the weighting of the examined papers is 40% for the 2-hour paper and 60% for the 3-hour paper. In B1 (The Transmission of Greek Texts) and B2 (The Transmission of Latin Texts), the weighting is 35% for the 3-hour paper, 25% for each of the two essays, and 15% for the 1-hour transcription paper. In B3 (Greek and Latin Papyrology), each of the two essays and the practical test will have equal weight.

A Pass in the examination requires an average mark of 50 or above, spread over the three options; a Fail (i.e. a mark of less than 50) in more than one option will normally constitute an overall Fail. The Examiners may award a Distinction when the average mark is 70 or above, provided that no mark is below 50; alternatively, they may give a Distinction when two separate options are marked at 74 or above, and the third at 57 or above. The Examiners may award a Merit to a candidate not achieving a Distinction when the average mark is 65 or above, provided that no mark is below 50; alternatively, they may give a Merit when two options are marked at 70 or above, and the third is not below 50.

## **Consideration of borderline cases**

Borderline cases are assessed by the Chair of Examiners in consultation with the examiners, and receive third readings if appropriate.

## **Vivas**

Candidates may be required to attend a *viva voce* examination if summoned by the examiners.

The examiners intend to dispense from *viva voce* examination all candidates whose assessment they are able to complete on the basis of examination or submitted written work.

## **5. Resits**

Candidates who fail the examination will have the opportunity to resit any failed assessment(s) (i.e. those for which a mark of less than 50 has been awarded) on one subsequent occasion when the exam is held. Candidates who resit all or part of the examination may not be awarded a Distinction or a Merit.

## **6. Mitigating Circumstances**

Where a candidate or candidates have made a submission, under Part 13 of the Regulations for Conduct of University Examinations, that unforeseen factors may have had an impact on their performance in an examination, the examiners will meet to discuss the individual applications and band the seriousness of each application on a scale of 1-3 (with 1 indicating minor impact, 2 indicating moderate impact, and 3 indicating very serious impact). When reaching this decision, examiners will take into consideration the severity and relevance of the circumstances, and the strength of the evidence. Examiners will also note whether all or a subset of papers were affected, being aware that it is possible for circumstances to have different levels of impact on different papers. The banding information will be used at the final board of examiners meeting to adjudicate on the merits of candidates. Further information is provided at [www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/exams/guidance](http://www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/exams/guidance).

## Annexe B. Faculty Guidelines on Plagiarism

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1. Plagiarism is the use of material appropriated from another source or from other sources with the intention of passing it off as one's own work. Plagiarism may take the form of unacknowledged quotation or substantial paraphrase. Sources of material include all printed and electronically available publications in English or other languages, or unpublished materials, including theses, written by others. The Proctors regard plagiarism as a serious form of cheating for which offenders can expect to receive severe penalties, possibly including disqualification from the examination process. You should be aware that there are now sophisticated electronic mechanisms for identifying plagiarised passages.
2. Your work will inevitably sometimes involve the use and discussion of critical material written by others with due acknowledgement and with references given. This is standard critical practice and can be clearly distinguished from appropriating without acknowledgement material produced by others and presenting it as your own, which is what constitutes plagiarism.
3. A dissertation or presubmitted essay is essentially **your** view of the subject. While you will be expected to be familiar with critical views and debates in relation to the subject on which you are writing, and to discuss them as necessary, it is your particular response to the theme or question at issue that is required.
4. When you read the primary texts that you will be discussing, it is a good idea to **find your own examples** of episodes, themes, arguments, etc. in them that you wish to discuss. If you work from your own examples, you will be much less likely to appropriate other people's materials.
5. When you are taking notes from secondary sources,
  - (a) Always note author, title (of book or journal, and essay or article title as appropriate), place of publication (for books), and page numbers.
  - (b) If you copy out material word for word from secondary sources, make sure that you identify it as quotation (by putting inverted commas round it) in your notes. This will ensure that you recognise it as such when you are reading it through in preparing your thesis.
  - (c) At the same time always note down page numbers of quoted material. This will make it easier for you to check back if you are in doubt about any aspect of a reference. It will also be a necessary part of citation (see 6 below).
6. When you are writing your thesis, make sure that you identify material quoted from critics or ideas and arguments that are particularly influenced by them. There are various ways of doing this, in your text and in footnotes. If you are substantially indebted to a particular critic's arguments in the formulation of your materials, it may not be enough to cite his or her work once in a footnote at the start or the end of the essay. Make clear, if necessary in the body of your text, the extent of your dependence on these arguments in the generation of your own – and, ideally, how your views develop or diverge from this influence.
7. Example:

This is a passage from A. Barchiesi, *Speaking Volumes: Narrative and Intertext in Ovid and Other Latin Poets* (London, 2001), 54:

‘Something similar might be observed in a “pure” elegiac text, antipodal to epic, such as *Amores* 3.6. This elegy is a long appeal addressed to an obstinate little stream obstructing Ovid’s path to his love. The erotic situation lies completely in the background, abstract and vague; Ovid turns his whole attention to the obstacle and to the strategies aimed at overcoming it. The river is described in essentially “anti-Callimachean” terms: it has muddy banks (3.6.1), abundant and even filthy waters (v. 8: *et turpi crassas gurgite volvis aquas*). These features accord well with the narrative function of the stream that obstructs the amorous quest of the elegiac poet. But what is intriguing are the arguments Ovid uses to appease the flood. To honour the unnamed stream, the poet lists lofty examples of great rivers which have felt the power of love . . . He then goes on to develop a long narrative example, the story of a river in love, but, significantly, the story is of *epic* provenance: Mars’ rape of Ilia, who afterward was offered consolation by the Anio. The entire story . . . appeared in a prominent position at the beginning of Ennius’ *Annales*. This episode, though transcribed by Ovid in his own manner and in the style of elegy, is indeed an unforeseen guest in a poem of the *Amores*.’

#### A. Plagiarism:

‘*Amores* 3.6 is addressed to a river which is stopping Ovid from getting to his love. Ovid leaves the love situation in the background, and turns his whole attention to the river, and strategies for overcoming this obstacle. The description of the river makes it essentially “anti-Callimachean”: it has muddy banks and dirty waters. These features fit the narrative function of the stream that obstruct the elegiac love poet’s quest. Ovid’s arguments to the river are very interesting. He lists lots of lofty examples of rivers in love, and then develops a long narrative of a story about a river in love from epic. This story concerns the river Anio, which offered his love to Ilia after Mars’ rape of her. The whole story had a prominent position at the beginning of Ennius’ epic poem the *Annales*. Ovid treats it in his own manner and in elegiac style; but it still comes as a surprise in the *Amores*.’

This version adds almost nothing to the original; it mixes direct appropriation with close paraphrase. There is no acknowledgement of the source; the writer suggests that the argument and the development of it are his or her own.

#### B. Legitimate use of the passage:

‘*Amores* 3.6 forms part of the intensified conflict between genres which marks Book 3 of the *Amores*. In the first poem of Book 3, Tragedy and Elegy vie for Ovid’s soul; in the last, he wistfully abandons elegy for tragedy. In this poem, addressed to a river that prevents the speaker from reaching his beloved, Ovid moves into the prolonged narration of a story that comes in epic: the river Anio’s winning and wooing of Ilia after Mars has raped her. This story came in the first book of Ennius’ *Annales*. Barchiesi has pointed out that the river seems “anti-Callimachean” in its size and dirtiness.<sup>1</sup> The relation with epic may, however, be more elaborate and complicated. Within the *Iliad*, Achilles’ heroic advance is halted by a river; he fears an ignominious and rustic death (21.279-83). The situation of *Am.* 3.6 as a whole could be seen to mimic, on a lower level, an episode already generically disruptive. And the Anio’s speech to Ilia (53-66) sounds very like a love-poem—which naturally does not work as persuasion. Epic, then, does not simply interrupt elegy in *Amores* 3.6; and the poem is part of a larger design, not just a curious surprise.

<sup>1</sup> A. Barchiesi, *Speaking Volumes: Narrative and Intertext in Ovid and Other Latin Poets* (London, 2001), 54.’

This version uses an acknowledged paraphrase of part of the passage in forming a wider argument, with some fresh points. (The footnote is sound scholarly practice, but its omission would not be a matter of plagiarism.) The reference to the *Annales*, though originally derived from Barchiesi, does not require acknowledgement, since the writer can reasonably suppose it to be common scholarly knowledge. The final phrase echoes Barchiesi’s, while disagreeing with it; but no explicit acknowledgement is required, least of all after the earlier mention.



## Annexe C. Prescribed Editions

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In addition to editions specified in the *Examination Regulations*, the following editions will be used in the examination; if more than one impression or edition has appeared, the latest will be used. Where no publisher's name is given, the book is published by the Clarendon Press or the Oxford University Press. \* denotes an Oxford Classical Text.

Passages set will normally be photocopied directly from the prescribed edition. Words enclosed in square brackets are not normally to be translated (except in the case of Hesiod) – but square brackets mean something different in the case of works transmitted only on papyrus by authors such as Callimachus, Menander, Posidippus, and Timotheus: in their case anything enclosed in square brackets *should* be translated.

**Aeschylus:** \*Page.

**Ambrose:** *Epistles*, in Lavarenne, *Prudence*, vol. iii (Budé).

**Apollonius:** Hunter (Cambridge University Press).

**Aristophanes:** \*Wilson.

**Aristotle:** *Nicomachean Ethics*, \*Bywater; *Physics*, \*Ross; *Athenaion Politeia*, \*Kenyon.

**Asclepiades:** \*Page (*Epigrammata Graeca*).

**Augustine:** *Confessions*, ed. Skutella (Teubner).

**Callimachus:** Pfeiffer.

**Catullus:** \*Mynors.

**Caesar:** \*du Pontet.

**Cicero:** *De Finibus*, \*Reynolds; *De Officiis*, in translation, Griffin and Atkins (*Cicero, On Duties*, Cambridge); *Speeches*, \*Clark and Peterson; *Letters*, \*Shackleton Bailey and Watt.

**Claudius Quadrigarius:** historian no. 24, fragment 6 in T. Cornell et al. (eds), *The Fragments of the Roman Historians* (Oxford 2013), volume 2 pp. 500-501, set-text (*cum interim Gallus...cognominati*) and translation, cited by Aulus Gellius *Noctes Atticae* 9.13.

**Demosthenes:** \*Dilts.

**Euripides:** *Bacchae*: Dodds (OUP); all other texts: \*Diggle.

**Herodotus:** \*Wilson.

**Hesiod:** \*Solmsen.

**Homer (including the *Homeric Hymns*):** \*Monro and Allen.

**Horace:** \*Wickham and Garrod.

**Jerome:** Wright (Loeb).

**Juvenal:** \*Clausen.

**Kavafis:** *Poemata*, Savidis (Athens, 1975; two volumes).

**Livy:** Book I, \*Ogilvie; Book VII, \*Conway & Walters.

**Lucan:** Housman (Blackwell).

**Lucretius:** Rouse-Smith (Loeb), revised 2nd edn, 1992 or later.

**Menander:** \*Sandbach.

**Ovid:** *Amores*, \*Kenney; *Metamorphoses*, \*Tarrant; *Fasti* IV, Fantham (Cambridge University Press); *Tristia* I, \*Owen; *Ars Amatoria* \*Kenney.

**Persius:** \*Clausen.

**Petronius:** Müller (Stuttgart and Leipzig, 4th edition).

**Pindar:** Race (Loeb)

**Plato:** *Gorgias*, Dodds; *Protagoras*, Denyer (Cambridge University Press); *Republic* \*Slings; *Symposium*, Dover (Cambridge University Press); *Theaetetus*, *Sophist*, \*Duke et al.; other dialogues, \*Burnet.

**Plautus:** *Bacchides*, Barsby (Aris and Phillips); *Pseudolus*, Willcock (Bristol Classical Press).

**Plutarch:** *Pelopidas*, Perrin (Loeb).

**Polybius:** Paton, rev. Walbank and Habicht (Loeb).

**+Posidippus:** Bastianini, Gallazzi and Austin (LED, Milan).

**Propertius:** Hutchinson (Cambridge University Press).

**Sallust:** \*Reynolds.

**Seferis:** *Poemata* (Athens, 1972).

**Seneca:** *Epistulae Morales* (in Philosophy and in Greek and Latin Literature), \*Reynolds; *Epistles* (in Second Classical Language), Summers (*Select Letters*, Macmillan, repr. Bristol Classical Press); *De Constantia*, *De Vita Beata*, *de Brevitate Vitae*, \*Reynolds; *Apocolocyntosis*, Eden (Cambridge University Press); *Thyestes*, Tarrant (American Philological Association).

**Sextus Empiricus:** Bury (Loeb).

**Sophocles:** \*Lloyd-Jones and Wilson.

**Suetonius:** Ihm (Teubner, ed. min.).

**Symmachus:** Symmachus, *Relatio 3*, Seeck (reprinted in Barrow, *Prefect and Emperor*).

**Tacitus:** *Dialogus*, \*Winterbottom; *Annals and Histories*, \*Fisher; *Agricola*, \*Ogilvie.

**Terence:** *Eunuchus*, Barsby (Cambridge University Press); *Adelphoe*, Martin (Cambridge University Press).

**Theocritus:** \*Gow, *Bucolici Graeci*.

**+Timotheus:** Hordern.

**Thucydides:** \*Stuart Jones.

**Virgil:** \*Mynors.

**Xenophon:** \*Marchant.

\*Oxford Classical Texts.

+ These texts are available in pamphlet-form on WebLearn.

## Annexe D. List of Graduate Forms and Deadlines

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Form	Description	Deadline for Submission
LL01	Languages and Literature MSt Options	Wednesday 16 October 2019
LL02	Languages and Literature MSt Presubmitted Essay Titles (Hilary Term)	Monday 13 January 2020
LL03	Languages and Literature MSt Presubmitted Essay Titles (Trinity Term)	Friday 1 May 2020
LL04	Languages and Literature MSt Proposed Dissertation Title	Monday 13 January 2020
LL05	Languages and Literature MSt Confirmation of Dissertation Title	Friday 1 May 2020
LL06	Languages and Literature MPhil Options	Monday 13 January 2020
LL07	Languages and Literature MPhil Year 1 Presubmitted Essay Titles	Monday 13 January 2020
LL08	Languages and Literature MPhil Year 1 Thesis Title	Tuesday 28 April 2020
LL09	Languages and Literature MPhil Year 2 Presubmitted Essay Titles	Monday 13 January 2020/ Monday 11 January 2021

These forms may be downloaded from Canvas in MS Word Format at <https://canvas.ox.ac.uk/courses/25859/modules>.

Please submit these forms by email to [graduate@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:graduate@classics.ox.ac.uk), copying your supervisor into the email. Deadlines for the submission of forms will be strictly enforced.

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