

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 1 (Commentary)
HOMER AND HERODOTUS

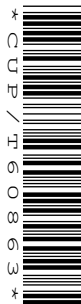
WEDNESDAY 21 MAY 2008

2974

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer any **two** questions. You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.
- Candidates are advised to spend **no more** than 30 minutes on **each** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Answer any **two** questions.

You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.

Group A: Homeric Epic

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“σχέςτλιοί ἐστε, θεοί, δηλήμονες· οὐ νύ ποθ’ ὑμῖν
 Ἐκτωρ μηρί’ ἔκκε βοῶν αἰγῶν τε τελείων;
 τὸν νῦν οὐκ ἔτλητε νέκυν περ ἐόντα σαῶσαι,
 ἦ τ’ ἀλόχῳ ἰδέειν καὶ μητέρι καὶ τέκεϊ ᾧ
 καὶ πατέρι Πριάμῳ λαοῖσί τε, τοί κέ μιν ὦκα 5
 ἐν πυρὶ κήαιεν καὶ ἐπὶ κτέρεα κτερίσαιεν.
 ἀλλ’ ὀλοῶ Ἀχιλῆϊ, θεοί, βούλεσθ’ ἐπαρήγειν,
 ᾧ οὔτ’ ἄρ φρένες εἰσὶν ἐναΐσιμοι οὔτε νόημα
 γναμπτὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι, λέων δ’ ὥς ἄγρια οἶδεν,
 ὅς τ’ ἐπεὶ ἄρ μεγάλη τε βίη καὶ ἀγήνορι θυμῷ 10
 εἷξας εἶσ’ ἐπὶ μῆλα βροτῶν, ἵνα daίτα λάβησιν·
 ὥς Ἀχιλεὺς ἔλεον μὲν ἀπώλεσεν, οὐδέ οἱ αἰδὼς
 γίγνεται, ἦ τ’ ἄνδρας μέγα σίνεται ἡδ’ ὀνίνησι.
 μέλλει μὲν πού τις καὶ φίλτερον ἄλλον ὀλέσσαι,
 ἢ κασίγνητον ὁμογάστριον ἢ καὶ υἱόν· 15
 ἀλλ’ ἦτοι κλαύσας καὶ ὀδυράμενος μεθέηκε·
 τλητὸν γὰρ Μοῖραι θυμὸν θέσαν ἀνθρώποισιν.
 αὐτὰρ ὃ γ’ Ἐκτορα δῖον, ἐπεὶ φίλον ἦτορ ἀπηύρα,
 ἵππων ἐξάπτων περὶ σῆμ’ ἐτάροιο φίλοιο
 ἔλκει· οὐ μὲν οἱ τό γε κάλλιον οὐδέ τ’ ἄμεινον. 20
 μή, ἀγαθῷ περ ἐόντι, νεμεσσηθῶμέν οἱ ἡμεῖς·
 κωφὴν γὰρ δὴ γαίαν ἀεικίζει μενεαίνων.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 33–54

- (a) Describe briefly the events leading up to this speech. [9]
- (b) Lines 1–11 (σχέςτλιοί ἐστε . . . λάβησιν): how in these lines does Apollo try to appeal to the sense of shame and pity of those to whom he is speaking? You should make close reference **both** to the content **and** to the style of the Greek, and support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the text. [30]
- (c) Lines 12–22 (ὥς Ἀχιλεὺς . . . μενεαίνων): show how in these lines Apollo portrays Achilles as an unreasonable and excessive man. Identify and discuss **three** examples, referring closely to the Greek in your answer. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ἄνερ, ἀπ’ αἰῶνος νέος ὤλεο, κὰδ δέ με χήρην
 λείπεις ἐν μεγάροισι· πάϊς δ’ ἔτι νήπιος αὐτῶς,
 ὃν τέκομεν σύ τ’ ἐγὼ τε δυσάμμοροι, οὐδέ μιν οἶω
 ἥβην ἵξεσθαι· πρὶν γὰρ πόλις ἦδε κατ’ ἄκρης
 πέρσεται· ἦ γὰρ ὀλωλας ἐπίσκοπος, ὅς τέ μιν αὐτὴν 5
 ῥύσκει, ἔχες δ’ ἀλόχους κεδνὰς καὶ νήπια τέκνα,
 αἱ δὴ τοι τάχα νηυσὶν ὀχήσονται γλαφυρῇσι,
 καὶ μὲν ἐγὼ μετὰ τῇσι· σὺ δ’ αὖ, τέκος, ἡ ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ
 ἔψαι, ἔνθα κεν ἔργα ἀεικέα ἐργάζοιο,
 ἀθλεύων πρὸ ἄνακτος ἀμειλίχου, ἢ τις Ἀχαιῶν 10
 ῥίψει χειρὸς ἐλὼν ἀπὸ πύργου λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον,
 χυόμενος, ᾧ δὴ που ἀδελφεὸν ἔκτανεν Ἑκτωρ
 ἢ πατέρ’, ἠὲ καὶ υἱόν, ἐπεὶ μάλα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
 Ἑκτορος ἐν παλάμῃσιν ὁδὰξ ἔλον ἄσπετον οὐδας.
 οὐ γὰρ μείλιχος ἔσκε πατὴρ τεὸς ἐν δαὶ λυγρῇ· 15
 τῷ καὶ μιν λαοὶ μὲν ὀδύρονται κατὰ ἄστρ,

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 725–745

- (a) Describe briefly the events leading up to this speech since Priam’s return to Troy. [9]
- (b) Lines 1–8 (ἄνερ, . . . μετὰ τῇσι): what does Andromache say in these lines to show how great a loss the death of her husband is? Identify and discuss **three** examples, referring closely to the Greek in your answer. [15]
- (c) Lines 8–14 (σὺ δ’ αὖ . . . οὐδας) and 18–21 (ἐμοὶ δὲ . . . χέουσα): how does Homer excite pity for Andromache and for her son in these lines? You should make close reference **both** to the content **and** to the style of the Greek, and support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the text. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Group D: Comedy or Historian

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

Ταῦτα λέγοντος Θεμιστοκλέος αὖτις ὁ Κορίνθιος [Ἀδείμαντος]
 ἐπεφέρετο, σιγᾶν τε κελεύων τῷ μὴ ἔστι πατρίς καὶ Εὐρυβιάδην οὐκ
 ἔων ἐπιψηφίζειν ἀπόλι ἀνδρί· πόλιν γὰρ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα παρεχόμενον
 οὕτω ἐκέλευε γνώμας συμβάλλεσθαι. ταῦτα δέ οἱ προέφερε, ὅτι
 ἠλώκεσάν τε καὶ [κατ]εῖχοντο αἱ Ἀθῆναι. τότε δὴ ὁ Θεμιστοκλέης 5
 ἐκείνόν τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλά τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγε, ἑωυτοῖσί τε
 ἐδήλου λόγῳ ὥς εἶη καὶ πόλις καὶ γῆ μέζω ἥπερ ἐκείνοισι, ἔστ' ἂν
 διηκόσiai νέες σφι ἔωσι πεπληρωμένοι· οὐδαμοὺς γὰρ Ἑλλήνων
 αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας ἀποκρούσεσθαι. σημήνας δὲ ταῦτα τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε
 ἐς Εὐρυβιάδην, λέγων μᾶλλον ἐπεστραμμένα· “σὺ εἰ <μέν> μενέεις 10
 αὐτοῦ καὶ μένων ἔσαι ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός· εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀνατρέψεις τὴν Ἑλλάδα.
 τὸ πᾶν γὰρ ἡμῖν τοῦ πολέμου φέρουσι αἱ νέες. ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πείθεο. εἰ
 δὲ ταῦτα μὴ ποιήσεις, ἡμεῖς μὲν ὥς ἔχομεν ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς οἰκέτας
 κομιεύμεθα ἐς Σίριν τὴν ἐν Ἰταλίῃ, ἣ περ ἡμετέρη τέ ἐστι ἐκ παλαιοῦ
 ἔτι, καὶ τὰ λόγια λέγει ὑπ' ἡμέων αὐτὴν δεῖν κτισθῆναι· ὑμεῖς δὲ 15
 συμμάχων τοιῶνδε μουνωθέντες μεμνήσεσθε τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων.”

HERODOTUS, VIII.61–62

- (a) Briefly summarise the arguments Themistocles has made to Eurybiades in favour of fighting at Salamis in his long speech preceding this passage. [9]
- (b) Lines 1–4 (Ταῦτα λέγοντος . . . συμβάλλεσθαι): pick out and discuss **three** ways in which Adeimantus mocks Themistocles in these lines. Refer closely to the Greek text in your answer. [15]
- (c) Lines 5–16 (τότε δὴ . . . τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων): how does Herodotus, both in his description and in the direct speech which he quotes in these lines, convey the intensity of Themistocles' feelings? Support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the text. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

Ὡς δὲ ἡμέρη ἐγένετο, ὁρῶντες οἱ Ἕλληνες κατὰ χώραν μένοντα τὸν στρατὸν τὸν πεζὸν ἡλπίζον καὶ τὰς νέας εἶναι περὶ Φάληρον, ἐδόκεόν τε ναυμαχήσειν σφέας, παραρτέοντό τε ὥς ἀλεξήσομενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐπύθοντο τὰς νέας οἰχωκυίας, αὐτίκα μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδόκεε ἐπιδιώκειν. τὸν μὲν νυν ναυτικὸν τὸν Ξέρξεω στρατὸν οὐκ ἐπείδον διώξαντες 5
μέχρι Ἄνδρου, ἐς δὲ τὴν Ἄνδρον ἀπικόμενοι ἐβουλεύοντο. Θεμιστοκλῆς μὲν νυν γνώμην ἀπεδείκνυτο διὰ νήσων τραπομένους καὶ ἑπιδιώξαντας τὰς νέας πλέειν ἰθέως ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον λύσοντας τὰς γεφύρας. Εὐρυβιάδης δὲ τὴν ἐναντίην ταύτη γνώμην 10
ἐτίθετο, λέγων ὥς εἰ λύσουσι τὰς σχεδίας, τοῦτ' ἂν μέγιστον πάντων σφέας κακὸν [τὴν Ἑλλάδα] ἐργασαίαιτο. εἰ γὰρ ἀναγκασθείη ἀπολαμφθεὶς ὁ Πέρσης μένειν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ, ἑπειρώτο ἂν ἡσυχίην μὴ ἄγειν, ὥς ἄγοντι μὲν οἱ ἡσυχίην οὔτε τι προχωρέειν οἶόν τε ἔσται 15
τῶν πρηγμάτων οὔτε τις κομιδὴ τὸ ὀπίσω φανήσεται, λιμῶ τέ οἱ ἡ στρατιὴ διαφθερέεται, ἐπιχειροῦντι δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ἔργου ἐχομένῳ πάντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην οἶά τε ἔσται προσχωρήσαι κατὰ πόλιός τε καὶ 20
κατὰ ἔθνεα, ἥτοι ἀλίσκομένων γε ἢ πρὸ τούτου ὁμολογεόντων τροφήν τε ἕξειν σφέας τὸν ἐπέτειον αἰεὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καρπὸν. ἀλλὰ δοκέειν γὰρ νικηθέντα τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ οὐ μενέειν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ τὸν Πέρσην, ἐατέον ὦν εἶναι φεύγειν, ἐς ὃ ἔλθῃ φεύγων ἐς τὴν ἑωυτοῦ.

HERODOTUS, VIII.108

- (a) Lines 1–6 (Ὡς δὲ ἡμέρη . . . ἐβουλεύοντο): describe in your own words the activities of the Greeks in these lines, and the reasons Herodotus gives for what they do. [15]
- (b) Lines 9–20 (Εὐρυβιάδης . . . ἑωυτοῦ): how does Eurybiades try to persuade the rest of the Greeks that they should not break the bridges over the Hellespont? Refer **both** to the points that he makes **and** to the way in which he expresses them in Greek. Support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the text. [30]
- (c) Summarise in your own words the speech Themistocles makes in reply. [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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Acknowledgements:

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