



**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 1 (Commentary)
HOMER AND HERODOTUS

2974

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Wednesday 20 May 2009
Afternoon**

Duration: 1 hour



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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:

παῖδες μὲν πατέρ' ἀμφὶ καθήμενοι ἔνδοθεν αὐλῆς
 δάκρυσιν εἴματ' ἔφυρον, ὃ δ' ἐν μέσσοισι γεραίους
 ἐντυπὰς ἐν χλαίνῃ κεκαλυμμένος· ἀμφὶ δὲ πολλή
 κόπρος ἦν κεφαλῇ τε καὶ αὐχένι τοῖο γέροντος,
 τήν ῥα κυλινδόμενος καταμήσατο χερσὶν ἐήσι. 5
 θυγατέρες δ' ἀνὰ δώματ' ἰδὲ νυοὶ ὠδύροντο,
 τῶν μμνησκόμεναι οἳ δὴ πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ
 χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀργείων κέατο ψυχὰς ὀλέσαντες.
 στῇ δὲ παρὰ Πρίαμον Διὸς ἄγγελος, ἥδὲ προσηύδα
 τυτθὸν φθεγξαμένη· τὸν δὲ τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα· 10
 “θάρσει, Δαρδανίδη Πρίαμε, φρεσί, μηδέ τι τάρβει·
 οὐ μὲν γάρ τοι ἐγὼ κακὸν ὀσσομένη τόδ' ἰκάνω,
 ἀλλ' ἀγαθὰ φρονέουσα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
 ὅς σευ ἄνευθεν ἐὼν μέγα κήδετα ἦδ' ἐλεαίρει.
 λύσασθαί σε κέλευσεν Ὀλύμπιος Ἕκτορα δῖον, 15
 δῶρα δ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ φερέμεν, τά κε θυμὸν ἱήνη,
 οἶον, μηδέ τις ἄλλος ἅμα Τρώων ἴτω ἀνὴρ.
 κῆρύξ τίς τοι ἔποιτο γεραίτερος, ὅς κ' ἰθύνοι
 ἡμιόνους καὶ ἅμαξαν εὐτροχον, ἥδὲ καὶ αὐτὶς 20
 νεκρὸν ἄγοι προτὶ ἄστυ, τὸν ἔκτανε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
 μηδέ τί τοι θάνατος μελέτω φρεσὶ μηδέ τι τάρβος·
 τοίος γάρ τοι πομπὸς ἅμ' ἔβηται Ἀργειφόντης,
 ὅς σ' ἄξει ἥος κεν ἄγων Ἀχιλλῆϊ πελάσσει.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν ἀγάγησιν ἔσω κλισίην Ἀχιλλῆος,
 οὔτ' αὐτὸς κτενέει ἀπὸ τ' ἄλλους πάντας ἐρύξει· 25
 οὔτε γάρ ἐστ' ἄφρων οὔτ' ἄσκοπος οὔτ' ἀλιτήμων,
 ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἐνδυκέως ἰκέτεω πεφιδήσεται ἀνδρός.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 161–187

- (a) Lines 1–8 (παῖδες . . . ὀλέσαντες): pick out **three** ways in which Homer conveys the atmosphere of mourning in Priam's house. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]
- (b) Lines 11–27 (θάρσει . . . ἀνδρός): how does Iris make her speech to Priam comforting and reassuring? 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) What does Hecuba say to Priam when she learns of his plan? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ ἄ δειλ’, ἦ δὴ πολλὰ κάκ’ ἄνσχεο σὸν κατὰ θυμόν.
 πῶς ἔτλης ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἐλθέμεν οἶος,
 ἀνδρὸς ἐς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὅς τοι πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς
 υἱέας ἐξενάριξα; σιδήρειόν νύ τοι ἦτορ.
 ἀλλ’ ἄγε δὴ κατ’ ἄρ’ ἔξεν ἐπὶ θρόνον, ἄλγεα δ’ ἔμψης 5
 ἐν θυμῷ κατακείσθαι ἐάσομεν ἀχνύμενοί περ.
 οὐ γάρ τις πρῆξις πέλεται κρυεροῖο γόοιο. 7
 . . .
 ὥς μὲν καὶ Πηληϊῆ θεοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα 8
 ἐκ γενετῆς· πάντας γὰρ ἐπ’ ἀνθρώπους ἐκέκαστο
 ὄλβω τε πλούτῳ τε, ἄνασσε δὲ Μυρμιδόνεσσι, 10
 καὶ οἱ θνητῷ ἔοντι θεὰν ποίησαν ἄκοιτιν.
 ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ καὶ τῷ θῆκε θεὸς κακόν, ὅττι οἱ οὐ τι
 παίδων ἐν μεγάροισι γονὴ γένετο κρειόντων,
 ἀλλ’ ἓνα παῖδα τέκεν παναώριον· οὐδέ νυ τόν γε 15
 γηράσκοντα κομίζω, ἐπεὶ μάλα τηλόθι πάτρης
 ἦμαι ἐνὶ Τροίῃ, σέ τε κήδων ἦδὲ σὰ τέκνα.
 καὶ σέ, γέρον, τὸ πρὶν μὲν ἀκούομεν ὄλβιον εἶναι·
 ὅσπον Λέσβος ἄνω, Μάκαρος ἔδος, ἐντὸς ἐέργει
 καὶ Φρυγίῃ καθύπερθε καὶ Ἑλλήσποντος ἀπείρων,
 τῶν σε, γέρον, πλούτῳ τε καὶ υἰάσι φασὶ κεκάσθαι. 20
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τοι πῆμα τόδ’ ἤγαγον Οὐρανίῳνες,
 αἰεὶ τοι περὶ ἄστυ μάχαι τ’ ἀνδροκτασίαι τε.
 ἄνσχεο, μηδ’ ἀλίσστον ὀδύρεο σὸν κατὰ θυμόν·
 οὐ γάρ τι πρῆξεις ἀκαχήμενος υἱὸς ἐῆος, 25
 οὐδέ μιν ἀνστήσεις, πρὶν καὶ κακὸν ἄλλο πάθῃσθα.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 518–524, 533–551

- (a) What does Priam say to Achilles before this passage begins? [9]
- (b) Lines 1–7 (ἄ δειλ’ . . . γόοιο) and 17–25 (καὶ σέ . . . πάθῃσθα): how does Achilles express his sympathy for Priam in these sections of his speech? 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 8–16 (ὥς μὲν καὶ Πηληϊῆ . . . σὰ τέκνα): pick out and discuss **three** ways in which Achilles brings out the tragedy of his own family. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Group D: Comedy or Historian

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ἐνθαῦτα δὴ Θεμιστοκλέα ἀπικόμενον ἐπὶ τὴν νέα εἶρετο Μνησίφιλος
 ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, ὃς τι σφί εἴη βεβουλευμένον. πυθόμενος δὲ πρὸς αὐτοῦ,
 ὡς εἴη δεδογμένον ἀνάγειν τὰς νέας πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν καὶ πρὸ τῆς
 Πελοποννήσου ναυμαχέειν, εἶπε· “οὐ τοι ἄρα, ἦν ἀπάρωσι [τὰς νέας]
 ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος [περὶ οὐδεμιῆς ἔτι πατρίδος ναυμαχήσεις]. κατὰ γὰρ 5
 πόλιν ἕκαστοι τρέφονται, καὶ οὔτε σφέας Εὐρυβιάδης κατέχειν
 δυνήσεται οὔτε τις ἀνθρώπων ἄλλος ὥστε μὴ οὐ διασκεδασθῆναι τὴν
 στρατιήν, ἀπολέεται τε ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἀβουλίῃσι. ἀλλ’ εἴ τις ἔστι μηχανή,
 ἣτι καὶ πειρῶ διαχέαι τὰ βεβουλευμένα, ἦν κως δύνῃ ἀναγνώσαι
 Εὐρυβιάδην μεταβουλεύσασθαι ὥστε αὐτοῦ μένειν.” κάρτα <τε> δὴ 10
 τῷ Θεμιστοκλείῃ ἤρεσε ἡ ὑποθήκη, καὶ οὐδὲν πρὸς ταῦτα ἀμειψάμενος
 ἦγε ἐπὶ τὴν νέα τὴν Εὐρυβιάδην. ἀπικόμενος δὲ ἔφη ἐθέλειν οἱ κοινόν
 τι πρήγμα συμμῖξαι. ὁ δ’ αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν νέα ἐκέλευε ἐσβάντα λέγειν,
 εἴ τι ἐθέλοι. ἐνθαῦτα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς παριζόμενός οἱ καταλέγει 15
 ἐκεῖνά τε πάντα τὰ ἤκουσε Μνησιφίλου, ἐκ τούτου ποιούμενος, καὶ ἄλλα
 πολλὰ προστιθείς, ἐς ὃ ἀνέγνωσε χρηρίζων ἕκ τε τῆς νεὸς ἐκβῆναι
 συλλέξαι τε τοὺς στρατηγούς ἐς τὸ συνέδριον. ὡς δὲ ἄρα
 συνελέχθησαν, πρὶν ἢ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην προθεῖναι [τὸν λόγον] τῶν
 εἵνεκα συνήγαγε τοὺς στρατηγούς, πολλὸς ἦν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐν τοῖσι 20
 λόγοισι οἷα κάρτα δεόμενος. λέγοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ ὁ Κορίνθιος
 [στρατηγὸς] Ἀδείμαντος ὁ Ψεύτου εἶπε· “ὦ Θεμιστόκλεες, ἐν τοῖσι
 ἀγῶσι οἱ προεξανιστάμενοι ῥαπίζονται.” ὁ δὲ ἄπολύμενος ἔφη·
 “οἱ δὲ γε ἐγκαταλειπόμενοι οὐ στεφανοῦνται.” <καὶ> τότε μὲν ἡπίως
 [πρὸς] τὸν Κορίνθιον ἀμείψατο, πρὸς δὲ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην ἔλεγε ἐκείνων 25
 μὲν οὐκέτι οὐδὲν τῶν πρότερον λεχθέντων, ὡς ἦν ἀπάρωσι ἀπὸ
 Σαλαμῖνος διαδρήσονται· παρεόντων γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων οὐκ ἔφερε οἱ
 κόσμον οὐδένα κατηγορεῖν· ὁ δὲ ἄλλου λόγου εἶχετο.

HERODOTUS, VIII.57–60

- (a) Give a brief summary of the events that have taken place from the point where the arrival of the Persians in Attica is announced to the beginning of this passage. [9]
- (b) Lines 2–10 (πυθόμενος . . . αὐτοῦ μένειν): discuss briefly **three** points Mnesiphilus makes in his speech to persuade Themistocles to follow his advice. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]
- (c) Lines 10–27 (κάρτα . . . εἶχετο): what does Herodotus tell, show or imply to us about Themistocles’ character in these lines? 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:

ὥς δὲ ἐνέβαλέ τε καὶ κατέδυσε, εὐτυχίῃ χρησαμένη διπλὰ ἐωυτὴν ἀγαθὰ ἐργάσατο· ὃ τε γὰρ τῆς Ἀττικῆς νεὸς τριήραρχος ὥς εἶδεν μὴ ἐμβαλοῦσαν νηὶ ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων, νομίσας τὴν νέα τὴν Ἀρτεμισίης ἢ Ἑλληνίδα εἶναι ἢ αὐτομολέειν ἐκ τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ αὐτοῖσι ἀμύνειν, ἀποστρέψας πρὸς ἄλλας ἐτράπετο. τοῦτο μὲν τοιοῦτο αὐτῇ συνήνεικε 5
γενέσθαι <ὥστε> διαφυγεῖν τε καὶ μὴ ἀπολέσθαι, τοῦτο δὲ συνέβη ὥστε κακὸν ἐργασαμένην ἀπὸ τούτων αὐτῶν μάλιστα εὐδοκιμῆσαι παρὰ Ξέρξῃ. λέγεται γὰρ βασιλέα θηεύμενον μαθεῖν τὴν νέα ἐμβαλοῦσαν καὶ δὴ τινα εἰπεῖν τῶν παρεόντων· “δέσποτα, ὁρᾷς Ἀρτεμισίην, ὥς εὖ ἀγωνίζεται καὶ νέα τῶν πολεμίων κατέδυσε;” καὶ 10
τὸν ἐπειρέσθαι, εἰ ἀληθὲς ἐστὶ Ἀρτεμισίης τὸ ἔργον, καὶ τοὺς φάναι, σαφέως τὸ ἐπίσημον τῆς νεὸς ἐπισταμένους· τὴν δὲ διαφθαρεῖσαν ἠπιστάετο εἶναι πολεμίνην. τά τε γὰρ ἄλλα, ὥς εἴρηται, αὐτῇ συνήνεικε ἐς εὐτυχίην γενόμενα καὶ τὸ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Καλυνδικῆς νεὸς μηδένα ἀποσωθέντα κατήγορον γενέσθαι. Ξέρξῃν δὲ εἰπεῖν λέγεται 15
πρὸς τὰ φραζόμενα· “οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες γεγόνασί μοι γυναῖκες, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἄνδρες.” ταῦτα μὲν Ξέρξῃν φασὶ εἰπεῖν. ἐν δὲ τῷ πόνῳ τούτῳ ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀριαβίγνης ὁ Δαρείου, Ξέρξῃν δὲ ἀδελφεός, ἀπὸ δὲ ἄλλοι πολλοὶ τε καὶ ὀνομαστοὶ Περσέων καὶ Μήδων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων, ὀλίγοι δὲ τινες καὶ Ἑλλήνων. ἅτε γὰρ νέειν 20
ἐπιστάμενοι, τοῖσι αἱ νέες διεφθείροντο, οἱ μὲν ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ ἀπολλύμενοι ἐς τὴν Σαλαμίνα διένειον. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ διεφθάρησαν, νέειν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ αἱ πρῶται ἐς φυγὴν ἐτράποντο, ἐνθαῦτα αἱ πλείσται διεφθείροντο. οἱ γὰρ ὅπισθε τεταγμένοι, ἐς τὸ πρόσθε τῇσι νηυσὶ παριέναι πειρώμενοι ὥς 25
ἀποδεξόμενοι τι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔργον βασιλεί, τῇσι σφετέρῃσι νηυσὶ φευγούσῃσι περιέπιπτον.

HERODOTUS, VIII.87–89

- (a) Give a brief summary of events from the beginning of the battle of Salamis up to the point where this passage begins. [9]
- (b) Lines 1–15 (ὥς δὲ . . . κατήγορον γενέσθαι): show how Herodotus emphasises Artemisia's good fortune in these lines. Refer **both** to the content of these lines **and** to the language in which it is expressed, and support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the text. [30]
- (c) Lines 15–17 (Ξέρξῃν . . . εἰπεῖν) and 22–27 (τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων . . . περιέπιπτον): what impression do we gain of the Persians in these lines? Pick out and discuss **three** examples. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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