

**ADVANCED GCE
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
HOMER

TUESDAY 10 JUNE 2008

2981

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (16 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 **all** the questions in Section A and Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- Each question is marked out of 40 marks including 4 marks for quality of written communication.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Section A

Answer **both** questions.

Group A: Homeric Epic

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ὦ μοι, πῇ δὴ τοι φρένες οἴχονθ’, ἧς τὸ πάρος περ
 ἔκλε’ ἐπ’ ἀνθρώπους ξείνους ἡδ’ οἷσιν ἀνάσσεις;
 πῶς ἐθέλεις ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἐλθέμεν οἶος,
 ἀνδρὸς ἐς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὅς τοι πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς
 υἷας ἐξενάριξε; σιδήρειόν νύ τοι ἦτορ. 5
 εἰ γάρ σ’ αἰρήσει καὶ ἐσόψεται ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,
 ὠμηστῆς καὶ ἄπιστος ἀνὴρ ὃ γε, οὗ σ’ ἐλεήσει,
 οὐδέ τί σ’ αἰδέσεται. νῦν δὲ κλαίωμεν ἀνευθεν
 ἡμενοὶ ἐν μεγάρῳ· τῷ δ’ ὥς ποθι Μοῖρα κραταιή
 γιγνομένῳ ἐπένησε λίνῳ, ὅτε μιν τέκον αὐτή, 10
 ἀργίποδας κύνας ἄσαι ἐὼν ἀπάνευθε τοκῆων,
 ἀνδρὶ πάρα κρατερῷ – τοῦ ἐγὼ μέσον ἦπαρ ἔχοιμι
 ἐσθέμεναι προσφῦσα· τότε’ ἀντιτα ἔργα γένοιτο
 παιδὸς ἐμοῦ, ἐπεὶ οὗ ἐ κακίζόμενόν γε κατέκτα,
 ἀλλὰ πρὸ Τρώων καὶ Τρωϊάδων βαθυκόλπων 15
 ἐσταότ’, οὔτε φόβου μεμνημένον οὔτ’ ἀλεωρῆς.”
 Τὴν δ’ αὖτε προσέειπε γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής·
 “μή μ’ ἐθέλοντ’ ἵεναι κατερύκανε, μηδέ μοι αὐτὴ
 ὄρνις ἐνὶ μεγάροισι κακὸς πέλεν· οὐδέ με πείσεις.
 εἰ μὲν γάρ τίς μ’ ἄλλος ἐπιχθονίων ἐκέλευεν, 20
 ἢ οἱ μάντιές εἰσι θυοσκόοι ἢ ἱερεῖες,
 ψευδὸς κεν φαῖμεν καὶ νοσφιζοίμεθα μᾶλλον·
 νῦν δ’ αὐτὸς γὰρ ἄκουσα θεοῦ καὶ ἐσέδρακον ἄντην,
 εἶμι, καὶ οὐχ ἄλιον ἔπος ἔσσεται. εἰ δέ μοι αἶσα
 τεθνάμεναι παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων, 25
 βούλομαι· αὐτίκα γάρ με κατακτείνειεν Ἀχιλλεύς
 ἀγκὰς ἐλόντ’ ἐμὸν υἷόν, ἐπὴν γόου ἐξ ἔρον εἶην.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 201–227

- (a) ὦ μοι . . . κρατερῷ (lines 1–12): how in these lines does Hecabe try to dissuade Priam from visiting the Greek camp? Refer **both** to the content of her speech **and** to the way in which it is expressed. [18]
- (b) μή μ’ ἐθέλοντ’ ἵεναι . . . ἐξ ἔρον εἶην (lines 18–27): how in this speech does Homer depict Priam’s determination to follow through with his intention? Refer **both** to the content of these lines **and** to the way in which it is expressed. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

τοὺς δ' ἔλαθ' εἰσελθὼν Πρίαμος μέγας, ἄγχι δ' ἄρα στὰς
 χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος λάβε γούνατα καὶ κύσε χεῖρας
 δεινὰς ἀνδροφόνους, αἷ οἱ πολέας κτάνον νῆας.
 ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἄνδρ' ἄτη πυκινὴ λάβῃ, ὅς τ' ἐνὶ πάτρῃ
 φῶτα κατακτείνας ἄλλων ἐξίκετο δῆμον, 5
 ἀνδρὸς ἐς ἀφνειοῦ, θάμβρος δ' ἔχει εἰσορόωντας,
 ὥς Ἀχιλεὺς θάμβησεν ἰδὼν Πρίαμον θεοειδέα·
 θάμβησαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι, ἐς ἀλλήλους δὲ ἴδοντο.
 τὸν καὶ λισσόμενος Πρίαμος πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε·
 “μνηῆσαι πατρὸς σοῖο, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ, 10
 τηλίκου ὥς περ ἐγών, ὀλοῶ ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ·
 καὶ μὲν που κεῖνον περιναίεται ἀμφὶς ἐόντες
 τείρουσ', οὐδέ τίς ἐστιν ἀρῇν καὶ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.
 ἀλλ' ἦτοι κεῖνός γε σέθεν ζῶοντος ἀκούων 15
 χαίρει τ' ἐν θυμῷ, ἐπὶ τ' ἔλπεται ἥματα πάντα
 ὄψεσθαι φίλον υἱὸν ἀπὸ Τροίῃθεν ἰόντα·
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πανάποτμος, ἐπεὶ τέκον νῆας ἀρίστους
 Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ, τῶν δ' οὐ τινὰ φημι λελείφθαι.
 πεντήκοντά μοι ἦσαν, ὅτ' ἦλυθον νῆες Ἀχαιῶν· 20
 ἐννεακαίδεκα μὲν μοι ἰῆς ἐκ νηδύος ἦσαν,
 τοὺς δ' ἄλλους μοι ἔτικτον ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γυναῖκες·
 τῶν μὲν πολλῶν θοῦρος Ἄρης ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν·
 ὃς δέ μοι οἶος ἔην, εἴρυτο δὲ ἄστνυ καὶ αὐτούς,
 τὸν σὺ πρῶτην κτείνας ἀμυνόμενον περὶ πάτρης, 25
 Ἔκτορα· τοῦ νῦν εἵνεχ' ἰκάνω νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 λυσόμενος παρὰ σείῳ, φέρω δ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα.
 ἀλλ' αἰδεῖο θεούς, Ἀχιλεῦ, αὐτόν τ' ἐλέησον,
 μνησάμενος σοῦ πατρός· ἐγὼ δ' ἐλεεινότερός περ,
 ἔτλην δ' οἷ' οὐ πῶ τις ἐπιχθόνιος βροτὸς ἄλλος, 30
 ἀνδρὸς παιδοφόνιοιο ποτὶ στόμα χεῖρ' ὀρέγεσθαι.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 477–506

- (a) τοὺς δ' ἔλαθ' . . . ἔειπε (lines 1–9): how does Homer bring out the drama of the first encounter between Priam and Achilles? [18]
- (b) μνηῆσαι . . . ὀρέγεσθαι (lines 10–30): by what means does Homer make Priam's appeal to Achilles particularly moving? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

Section B

Answer the following question. The question carries 40 marks.

In answering the essay question in this Section, candidates are expected to be familiar with the following parts of the text, whether read in Greek or in translation:

Homer, *Iliad* XXIV

- 1 To some readers, Book XXIV is the finest of the whole *Iliad*. In your view, what makes it so admirable?

Acknowledgements:

Group A texts

Extracts from Homer, *Iliad*, XXIV 201-227, 477-506. From C.W. Macleod, *Iliad Book XXIV*, Cambridge University Press, 1982.
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