

**ADVANCED GCE
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
HOMER AND HERODOTUS

TUESDAY 10 JUNE 2008

2984

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 **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- You may, if you wish, answer all questions on the same author.

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 **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer **two** questions from Section A **and one** question from Section B.

Section A

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:

“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 ὃς τοι πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς
υἷας ἐξενάριξε; σιδήρειόν νύ τοι ἦτορ. 5
εἰ γάρ σ’ αἰρήσει καὶ ἐσόψεται ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,
ὦμηστῆς καὶ ἄπιστος ἀνὴρ ὃ γε, οὗ σ’ ἐλεήσει,
οὐδέ τί σ’ αἰδέσεται. νῦν δὲ κλαίωμεν ἀνευθεν
ἦμενοι ἐν μεγάρῳ· τῷ δ’ ὥς ποθὶ Μοῖρα κραταιή
γιννομένῳ ἐπένησε λίνῳ, ὅτε μιν τέκον αὐτή, 10
ἀργίποδας κύνας αἶσαι ἐὼν ἀπάνευθε τοκῆων,
ἀνδρὶ πάρα κρατερῷ – τοῦ ἐγὼ μέσον ἦπαρ ἔχοιμι
ἐσθέμεναι προσφύσα· τότ’ ἄντιτα ἔργα γένοιτο
παιδὸς ἐμοῦ, ἐπεὶ οὗ ἐ κακίζόμενόν γε κατέκτα,
ἀλλὰ πρὸ Τρώων καὶ Τρωϊάδων βαθυκόλπων 15
ἐσταότ’, οὔτε φόβον 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 θυοσκοοὶ ἢ ἱερεῖες,
ψευδὸς κεν φαίμεν καὶ νοσφίζοίμεθα μᾶλλον·
νῦν δ’ αὐτὸς γὰρ ἄκουσα θεοῦ καὶ ἐσέδρακον ἄντην,
εἴμι, καὶ οὐχ ἄλιον ἔπος ἔσσεται. εἰ δέ μοι αἶσα
τεθνάμεναι παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων, 25
βούλομαι· αὐτίκα γάρ με κατακτείνειεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἀγκὰς ἐλόντ’ ἐμὸν υἱόν, 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, αἵ 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·
 “μνήσαι πατρὸς σοῖο, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ, 10
 τηλίκου ὥς περ ἐγών, ὁλοῶ ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ·
 καὶ μὲν που κείνον περιναίεται ἀμφὶς ἐόντες
 τείρουσ', οὐδέ τίς ἐστιν ἀρῇν καὶ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.
 ἀλλ' ἦτοι κείνός 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 πρῶτῃν 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 παιδοφόνου 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) μνήσαι . . . 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]

Group D: Comedy or Historian

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ κρησφύγετον κατὰ τὸ μαντήιον, καὶ οὐ τὰς νέας. οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ἰζόμενοι ἐπὶ τὸν καταντίον τῆς ἀκροπόλιος ὄχθον, τὸν Ἀθηναῖοι καλέουσι Ἀρήιον πάγον, ἐπολιόρκεον τρόπον τοιόνδε· ὅκως στυππεῖον περὶ τοὺς οἰστοὺς περιθέντες ἄψειαν, ἐτόξευον ἐς τὸ φράγμα. ἐνθαῦτα Ἀθηναίων οἱ πολιορκεόμενοι ὅμως ἡμύνοντο, καίπερ ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ ἀπιγμένοι καὶ τοῦ φράγματος προδεδωκότος. οὐδὲ λόγους τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν προσφερόντων περὶ ὁμολογίης ἐνεδέκοντο, ἀμυνόμενοι δὲ ἄλλα τε ἀντεμνηχανῶντο καὶ δὴ καὶ προσιόντων τῶν βαρβάρων πρὸς τὰς πύλας ὀλοιτρόχους ἀπίεσαν ὥστε Ξέρξην ἐπὶ χρόνον συχνὸν ἀπορίῃσι ἐνέχεσθαι οὐ δυνάμενόν σφεας ἐλεῖν. χρόνῳ δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων ἐφάνη δὴ τις ἔσδοδος τοῖσι βαρβάροις· ἔδεε γὰρ κατὰ τὸ θεοπρόπιον πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀττικὴν τὴν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ γενέσθαι ὑπὸ Πέρσῃσι. ἔμπροσθε ὦν τῆς ἀκροπόλιος, ὅπισθε δὲ τῶν πυλέων καὶ τῆς ἀνόδου, τῇ δὴ οὔτε τις ἐφύλασσε οὔτ' ἂν ἥλπισε μή κοτέ τις κατὰ ταῦτα ἀναβαίῃ ἀνθρώπων, ταύτῃ ἀνέβησάν τινες κατὰ τὸ ἱρὸν τῆς Κέκροπος θυγατρὸς Ἀγλαύρου, καίπερ ἀποκρήμνου ἐόντος τοῦ χώρου. ὥς δὲ εἶδον αὐτοὺς ἀναβεβηκότας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, οἱ μὲν ἐρρίπτεον ἑωυτοὺς κατὰ τοῦ τείχεος κάτω καὶ διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ μέγαρον κατέφευγον. τῶν δὲ Περσέων οἱ ἀναβεβηκότες πρῶτον μὲν ἐτράποντο πρὸς τὰς πύλας, ταύτας δὲ ἀνοίξαντες τοὺς ἰκέτας ἐφόνευν· ἐπεὶ δὲ σφί πάντες κατέστρωντο, τὸ ἱρὸν συλήσαντες ἐνέπρησαν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. 20

HERODOTUS VIII. 51–53

- (a) αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο . . . τοῖσι βαρβάροις (lines 1–11): how does Herodotus make this section of his narrative gripping and exciting? [18]
- (b) ἔδεε γὰρ . . . τὴν ἀκρόπολιν (lines 11–20): how does Herodotus arouse pity in these lines? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

συνεστηκότων δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐξ Αἰγίνης διέβη Ἀριστείδης ὁ
 Λυσιμάχου, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος μὲν, ἐξωστρακισμένος δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, τὸν
 ἐγὼ νενόμικα, πυνθανόμενος αὐτοῦ τὸν τρόπον, ἄριστον ἄνδρα γενέσθαι ἐν
 Ἀθήνησι καὶ δικαιοτάτον. οὗτος ὡνὴρ στὰς ἐπὶ τὸ συνέδριον ἐξεκαλέετο
 Θεμιστοκλέα, ἐόντα μὲν ἐωυτῷ οὐ φίλον, ἐχθρὸν δὲ τὰ μάλιστα· ὑπὸ δὲ 5
 μεγάλῃ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν λήθην ἐκείνων ποιούμενος ἐξεκαλέετο,
 ἐθέλων αὐτῷ συμμῖξαι. προακηκόε' δὲ ὅτι σπεύδοιεν οἱ ἀπὸ
 Πελοποννήσου ἀνάγειν τὰς νέας πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμόν. ὥς δὲ ἐξηλθέ οἱ
 Θεμιστοκλέης, ἔλεγε Ἀριστείδης τάδε· “ἡμέας στασιάζειν χρεόν ἐστι εἰ ἐν
 τεῷ ἄλλῳ καιρῷ καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐν τῷδε περὶ τοῦ ὀκότερος ἡμέων πλέω ἀγαθὰ 10
 τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάσεται. λέγω δέ τοι ὅτι ἴσον ἐστὶ πολλά τε καὶ ὀλίγα
 λέγειν περὶ ἀποπλόου τοῦ ἐνθεῦτεν Πελοποννησίοις. ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτόπτης
 τοι λέγω γενόμενος, ὅτι νῦν οὐδ' ἦν θέλωσι Κορίνθιοί τε καὶ αὐτὸς
 Εὐρυβιάδης οἰοί τε ἔσονται ἐκπλώσαι· περιεχόμεθα γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων
 κύκλῳ. ἀλλ' ἐσελθὼν σφὶ ταῦτα σήμνησον.” ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο τοισίδε· “κάρτα 15
 τε χρηστὰ διακελεύεαι καὶ εὖ ἡγγεῖλας. τὰ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἐδεόμην γενέσθαι,
 αὐτὸς αὐτόπτης γενόμενος ἦκεις. ἴσθι γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέο τὰ ποιούμενα ὑπὸ
 Μήδων. ἔδεε γὰρ ὅτε οὐκ ἐκόντες ἠθελον εἰς μάχην κατίστασθαι οἱ
 Ἕλληνες, ἀέκοντας παραστήσασθαι. σὺ δὲ ἐπεὶ περ ἦκεις χρηστὰ
 ἀπαγγέλλων, αὐτὸς σφὶ ἡγγεῖλον. ἦν γὰρ ἐγὼ αὐτὰ λέγω, δόξω πλάσας 20
 λέγειν καὶ οὐ πείσω ὥς οὐ ποιούντων τῶν βαρβάρων ταῦτα. ἀλλὰ σφὶ
 σήμνησον αὐτὸς παρελθὼν ὥς ἔχει. ἐπεὰν δὲ σημήνης, ἦν μὲν πείθωνται,
 [ταῦτα δὴ τὰ κάλλιστα,] ἦν δὲ αὐτοῖσι μὴ πιστὰ γένηται, ὁμοῖον ἡμῖν
 ἔσται. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι διαδρήσονται, εἴ περ περιεχόμεθα πανταχόθεν, ὥς σὺ
 λέγεις.” 25

HERODOTUS, VIII. 79–80

- (a) συνεστηκότων . . . τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάσεται (lines 1–11): how is Aristides portrayed by Herodotus in these lines? Refer **both** to the content of this section **and** to the way in which it is expressed. [18]
- (b) κάρτα τε χρηστὰ . . . ὥς σὺ λέγεις (lines 15–25): what do these lines tell us about the character of Themistocles and his relationship with the other Greek commanders? Refer closely to the text in your answer. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

Section B

Answer **one** question. Each question carries 40 marks.

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

- 1 Homer, *Iliad* XXIV
- 2 Herodotus VIII. 49–65, 67–72, 74–90, 108–111

- 1 To some readers, Book XXIV is the finest of the whole *Iliad*. In your view, what makes it so admirable?
- 2 What are Herodotus' strengths as a storyteller?

Acknowledgements:

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