

**ADVANCED GCE****CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
HOMER AND ARISTOPHANES

2984

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 16 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Friday 28 May 2010
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes

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

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 passages:

τοῖο δ' Ἀπόλλων

πᾶσαν ἀεικείην ἄπεχε χροὶ φῶτ' ἐλεαίων
καὶ τεθνηότα περ· περὶ δ' αἰγίδι πάντα κάλυπτε
χρυσείῃ, ἵνα μή μιν ἀποδρύφοι ἐλκυστάζων.
Ὡς ὁ μὲν Ἑκτορα δῖον ἀείκιζεν μενεαίνων· 5
τὸν δ' ἐλεαίρεσκον μάκαρες θεοὶ εἰσορόωντες,
κλέψαι δ' ὀτρύνεσκον ἐϋσκοπον Ἀργειφόντην.
ἔνθ' ἄλλοις μὲν πᾶσιν ἐήνδανεν, οὐδέ ποθ' Ἥρη
οὐδὲ Ποσειδάων' οὐδὲ γλαυκῶπιδι κούρη,
ἀλλ' ἔχον ὥς σφιν πρῶτον ἀπήχθετο Ἴλιος ἱρή 10
καὶ Πριάμος καὶ λαὸς Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ' ἄτης,
ὃς νείκεσσε θεάς, ὅτε οἱ μέσσαυλον ἵκοντο,
τὴν δ' ἦνυσ' ἢ οἱ πόρε μαχλοσύνην ἀλεγεινήν. 13

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV.18–30

- (a) τοῖο δ' Ἀπόλλων . . . ἀλεγεινήν (lines 1–13): what impression does Homer give of the gods in these lines? Refer **both** to the details he selects **and** to the way in which he uses them. [18]

τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε·
“ἦλυθες Οὐλυμπόνδε, θεὰ Θέτι, κηδομένη περ,
πένθος ἄλαστον ἔχουσα μετὰ φρεσίν· οἶδα καὶ αὐτός·
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐρέω τοῦ σ' εἵνεκα δεῦρο κάλεσσα.
ἐννήμαρ δὴ νείκος ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν ὄρωρεν 5
Ἑκτορος ἀμφὶ νέκυνι καὶ Ἀχιλλῆϊ πτολιπόρθω·
κλέψαι δ' ὀτρύνεσκον ἐϋσκοπον Ἀργειφόντην·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ τόδε κῦδος Ἀχιλλῆϊ προτιάπτω,
αἰδῶ καὶ φιλότητα τεγὴν μετόπισθε φυλάσσω.
αἶψα μάλ' ἐς στρατὸν ἔλθε καὶ νιέει σῶ ἐπίτειλον· 10
σκύζεσθαί οἱ εἶπε θεούς, ἐμὲ δ' ἔξοχα πάντων
ἀθανάτων κεχολῶσθαι, ὅτι φρεσὶ μαινομένησιν
Ἑκτορ' ἔχει παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν οὐδ' ἀπέλυσεν,
αἶ κέν πως ἐμέ τε δείσῃ ἀπό θ' Ἑκτορα λύσῃ.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτορι Ἴριν ἐφήσω 15
λύσασθαι φίλον υἱόν, ἰόντ' ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
δῶρα δ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ φερέμεν, τά κε θυμὸν ἰήνῃ.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV.103–119

- (b) ἦλυθες . . . ἰήνῃ (lines 2–17): how in these lines does Zeus try to get Thetis to do his bidding and keep her good will at the same time? Refer **both** to the content of his speech **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:

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής·
 “μή πώ μ' ἔς θρόνον ἵζε, διοτρεφές, ὅφρα κεν Ἑκτωρ
 κεῖται ἐνὶ κλισίῃσιν ἀκηδής, ἀλλὰ τάχιστα
 λῦσον, ἵν' ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδω· σὺ δὲ δέξαι ἄποινα
 πολλά, τά τοι φέρομεν· σὺ δὲ τῶνδ' ἀπόναιο καὶ ἔλθοις
 σὴν ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, ἐπεὶ με πρῶτον ἔασας.”
 [αὐτόν τε ζώειν καὶ ὄραν φάος ἠελίοιο]
 Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
 “μηκέτι νῦν μ' ἐρέθιζε, γέρον· νοέω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
 Ἑκτορά τοι λῦσαι, Διόθεν δέ μοι ἄγγελος ἦλθε
 μῆτηρ, ἣ μ' ἔτεκεν, θυγάτηρ ἀλίοιο γέροντος·
 καὶ δέ σε γινώσκω, Πρίαμε, φρεσίν, οὐδέ με λήθεις,
 ὅττι θεῶν τίς σ' ἦγε θεὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
 οὐ γάρ κε τλαίῃ βροτὸς ἐλθέμεν, οὐδὲ μάλ' ἡβῶν,
 ἐς στρατόν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν φυλάκους λάθοι, οὐδέ κ' ὀχῆας
 ρεῖα μετοχλίσσειε θυράων ἡμετεράων.
 τῶ νῦν μή μοι μᾶλλον ἐν ἄλγεσι θυμὸν ὀρίνης,
 μή σε, γέρον, οὐδ' αὐτόν ἐνὶ κλισίῃσιν ἑάσω
 καὶ ἰκέτην περ ἑόντα, Διὸς δ' ἀλίτωμαι ἐφετμάς.”
 ὦς ἔφατ', ἔδεισεν δ' ὁ γέρων καὶ ἐπείθετο μύθῳ.

. . .

τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής·
 “λέξον νῦν με τάχιστα, διοτρεφές, ὅφρα καὶ ἦδη
 ὕπνῳ ὑπο γλυκερῷ ταρπώμεθα κοιμηθέντες·
 οὐ γάρ πω μύσαν ὅσσε ὑπὸ βλεφάροισιν ἐμοῖσιν
 ἐξ οὗ σῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶν ἐμὸς παῖς ὤλεσε θυμόν,
 ἀλλ' αἰεὶ στενάχῳ καὶ κήδεα μυρία πέσσω,
 αὐλῆς ἐν χόρτοισι κυλινδόμενος κατὰ κόπρον.
 νῦν δὲ καὶ σίτου πασάμην καὶ αἶθοπα οἶνον
 λαυκανίης καθέηκα· πάρος γε μὲν οὐ τι πεπάσμεν.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV.552–571, 634–642

- (a) μή πώ . . . ἔασας (lines 2–6) and τὸν πρότερος . . . πεπάσμεν (lines 21–29): how does Homer convey Priam's eagerness to retrieve his son's body in these lines? Refer **both** to the content of Priam's words **and** to the way in which it is expressed. [18]
- (b) Τὸν δ' ἄρ' . . . μύθῳ (lines 8–20): what impression of Achilles is conveyed in these lines, and how vividly is he depicted? 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]

Group D: Comedy or Historian

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ΧΟΡΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΠΟΛΙΣ

- Χο. σου δ' ἐγὼ λόγους λέγοντος οὐκ ἀκούσομαι μακρούς,
ὅστις ἐσπείσω Λάκωσιν, ἀλλὰ τιμωρήσομαι.
- Δι. ὦγαθοί, τοὺς μὲν Λάκωνας ἐκποδῶν ἐάσατε,
τῶν δ' ἐμῶν σπονδῶν ἀκούσατ', εἰ καλῶς ἐσπείσάμην.
- Χο. πῶς δέ γ' ἂν καλῶς λέγοις ἄν, εἴπερ ἐσπείσω γ' ἅπαξ 5
οἷσιν οὔτε βωμὸς οὔτε πίστις οὔθ' ὄρκος μένει;
- Δι. οἶδ' ἐγὼ καὶ τοὺς Λάκωνας, οἷς ἄγαν ἐγκείμεθα,
οὐχ ἀπάντων ὄντας ἡμῖν αἰτίους τῶν πραγμάτων.
- Χο. οὐχ ἀπάντων, ὦ πανοῦργε; ταῦτα δὴ τολμᾷς λέγειν 10
ἐμφανῶς ἤδη πρὸς ἡμᾶς; εἰτ' ἐγὼ σου φείσομαι;
- Δι. οὐχ ἀπάντων, οὐχ ἀπάντων· ἀλλ' ἐγὼ λέγων ὁδὶ
πόλλ' ἂν ἀποφήναιμι' ἐκείνους ἔσθ' ἃ κἀδικουμένους.
- Χο. τοῦτο τοῦπος δεινὸν ἤδη καὶ ταραξικάρδιον,
εἰ σὺ τολμήσεις ὑπὲρ τῶν πολεμίων ἡμῖν λέγειν.
- Δι. κἄν γε μὴ λέγω δίκαια μηδὲ τῷ πλήθει δοκῶ, 15
ὑπὲρ ἐπιξήνου 'θελήσω τὴν κεφαλὴν ἔχων λέγειν.
- Χο. εἰπέ μοι, τί φειδόμεσθα τῶν λίθων, ὦ δημόται,
μὴ οὐ καταξαίνειν τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον εἰς φοινικίδα;
- Δι. οἷον αὖ μέλας τις ὑμῖν θυμάλωψ ἐπέζεσεν.
οὐκ ἀκούσεσθ'; οὐκ ἀκούσεσθ' ἐτεόν, ὦ χαρνηῖται; 20
- Χο. οὐκ ἀκουσόμεσθα δῆτα.
- Δι. δεινά γ' ἄρα πείσομαι.
- Χο. ἐξολοίμην, ἣν ἀκούσω.
- Δι. μηδαμῶς, ὦ χαρνηκοί.
- Χο. ὥς τεθνήξων ἴσθι νυνί.
- Δι. δῆξομᾶρ' ὑμᾶς ἐγώ.
ἀνταποκτενῶ γὰρ ὑμῶν τῶν φίλων τοὺς φιλτάτους· 25
ὥς ἔχω γ' ὑμῶν ὁμήρους, οὓς ἀποσφάξω λαβών.
- Χο. εἰπέ μοι, τί τοῦτ' ἀπειλεῖ τοῦπος, ἄνδρες δημόται,
τοῖς Ἀχαρνηκοῖσιν ἡμῖν; μὴ ἔχει τοῦ παιδίου
τῶν παρόντων ἔνδον εἶρξας; ἢ 'πὶ τῷ θρασύνεται;
- Δι. βάλλετ', εἰ βούλεσθ'. ἐγὼ γὰρ τουτονὶ διαφθερῶ. 30
εἴσομαι δ' ὑμῶν τάχ' ὅστις ἀνθρώκων τι κήδεται.
- Χο. ὥς ἀπωλόμεσθ'. ὁ λάρκος δημότης ὅδ' ἔστ' ἐμός.
ἀλλὰ μὴ δράσης ὃ μέλλεις· μηδαμῶς, ὦ μηδαμῶς.
- Δι. ὥς ἀποκτενῶ. κέκραχθ'. ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ ἀκούσομαι.
- Χο. ἀπολεῖς ἄρ' ὁμήλικα τόνδε φιλανθρακέα;

ARISTOPHANES, *Acharnians* 303–336

- (a) σοῦ δ' ἐγὼ . . . φοινικίδα; (lines 1–18): how does Aristophanes convey the strength of conviction of **both** Dicaeopolis **and** the Chorus in these lines? You should refer closely to the Greek in your answer. [18]
- (b) οἶον αὖ . . . φιλανθρακέα; (lines 19–34): show how Aristophanes creates drama and humour in these lines. Refer **both** to what is going on **and** to how it is being expressed in the dialogue. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ΛΑΜΑΧΟΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΗΜΙΧΟΡΙΟΝ Α

- Λα. πόθεν βοῆς ἤκουσα πολεμιστηρίας;
 ποῖ χρὴ βοηθεῖν; ποῖ κυδοιμὸν ἐμβαλεῖν;
 τίς Γοργόν' ἐξήγειρεν ἐκ τοῦ σάγματος;
- Δι. ὦ Λάμαχ' ἥρως, τῶν λόφων καὶ τῶν λόχων.
- Ημ.^α ὦ Λάμαχ', οὐ γὰρ οὗτος ἄνθρωπος πάλαι 5
 ἅπασαν ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν κακορροθεῖ;
- Λα. οὗτος, σὺ τολμᾷς πτωχὸς ὢν λέγειν τάδε;
- Δι. ὦ Λάμαχ' ἥρως, ἀλλὰ συγγνώμην ἔχε,
 εἰ πτωχὸς ὢν εἰπὸν τι κάστωμυλάμην.
- Λα. τί δ' εἶπας ἡμᾶς; οὐκ ἐρεῖς;
- Δι. οὐκ οἶδά πω· 10
 ὑπὸ τοῦ δέους γὰρ τῶν ὅπλων εἰλιγγιῶ.
 ἀλλ', ἀντιβολῶ σ', ἀπένεγκέ μου τὴν μορμόνα.
- Λα. ἰδοῦ.
- Δι. παράθες νυν ὑπτίαν αὐτὴν ἐμοί.
- Λα. κεῖται.
- Δι. φέρε νυν ἀπὸ τοῦ κράνους μοι τὸ πτερόν.
- Λα. τουτὶ πτίλον σοι.
- Δι. τῆς κεφαλῆς νύν μου λαβοῦ, 15
 ἵν' ἐξεμέσω. βδελύττομαι γὰρ τοὺς λόφους.
- Λα. οὗτος, τί δράσεις; τῷ πτίλῳ μέλλεις ἐμείν;
- Δι. πτίλον γὰρ ἔστιν; εἰπέ μοι, τίνος ποτὲ
 ὄρνιθός ἐστιν; ἄρα κομπολακύθου;
- Λα. οἴμ' ὥς τεθνήξεις.
- Δι. μηδαμῶς, ὦ Λάμαχε· 20
 οὐ γὰρ κατ' ἰσχύν ἐστιν. εἰ δ' ἰσχυρὸς εἶ,
 τί μ' οὐκ ἀπειψώλησας; εὖοπλος γὰρ εἶ.
- Λα. ταυτὶ λέγεις σὺ τὸν στρατηγὸν πτωχὸς ὢν;
- Δι. ἐγὼ γὰρ εἶμι πτωχός;
- Λα. ἀλλὰ τίς γὰρ εἶ;
- Δι. ὅστις; πολίτης χρηστός, οὐ σπουδαρχίδης, 25
 ἀλλ' ἐξ ὅτουπερ ὁ πόλεμος, στρατωνίδης·
 σὺ δ', ἐξ ὅτουπερ ὁ πόλεμος, μισθαρχίδης.
- Λα. ἐχειροτόνησαν γὰρ με—
- Δι. κόκκυγές γε τρεῖς.
 ταῦτ' οὖν ἐγὼ βδελυττόμενος ἐσπείσάμην,
 ὁρῶν πολιοὺς μὲν ἄνδρας ἐν ταῖς τάξεσιν, 30
 νεανίας δ' οἴους σὺ διαδεδρακότας,
 τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ Θράκης μισθοφοροῦντας τρεῖς δραχμάς,
 Τεισαμενοφαινίππους, Πανουργιππαρχίδας,
 ἐτέρους δὲ παρὰ Χάρητι, τοὺς δ' ἐν Χάοσιν,
 Γερητοθεοδώρους, Διομειαλαζόνας, 35
 τοὺς δ' ἐν Καμαρίνῃ κὰν Γέλα κὰν Καταγέλα.

ARISTOPHANES, *Acharnians* 572–606

- (a) *πόθεν . . . εὖοπλος γὰρ εἶ* (lines 1–22): how does Aristophanes use this scene with Lamachus to amuse his audience? Refer **both** to the content of the lines **and** to the language in which it is expressed. You may also refer to the staging of the scene, if you wish. [18]
- (b) *ταυτὶ λέγεις . . . Καταγέλα* (lines 23–36): what grievances does Dicaeopolis air in these lines, and how is the language used to convey them? [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 specified parts of the following texts, whether read in Greek or in translation:

- 1 Homer, *Iliad* XXIV
- 2 Aristophanes, *Acharnians*

- 1 Would Book XXIV of the *Iliad* be more or less powerful without the gods?
- 2 'Aristophanic comedy is merely crude and unsophisticated.' Do you think this is true of the *Acharnians*?

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