

**ADVANCED GCE
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)
HOMER AND PLATO

TUESDAY 10 JUNE 2008

2982

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 προσφῦσα· τότ’ ἀντιτα 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 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 λελεῖφθαι.
 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 ἦν, 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 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]

Group B: Non-Historical Prose Author

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ἄρ’ οὖν ἐκεῖνος ἂν τοῦτο ποιήσειεν καθαρώτατα ὅστις ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτῇ τῇ διανοίᾳ ἴοι ἐφ’ ἑκάστον, μήτε τὴν ὄψιν παρατιθέμενος ἐν τῷ διανοεῖσθαι μήτε τινὰ ἄλλην αἴσθησιν ἐφέλκων μηδεμίαν μετὰ τοῦ λογισμοῦ, ἀλλ’ αὐτῇ καθ’ αὐτὴν εἰλικρινεῖ τῇ διανοίᾳ χρώμενος αὐτὸ καθ’ αὐτὸ εἰλικρινὲς ἑκάστον ἐπιχειροῖ θηρεύειν τῶν ὄντων, ἀπαλλαγείς ὅτι μάλιστα ὀφθαλμῶν τε καὶ ὠτῶν καὶ ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν σύμπαντος τοῦ σώματος, ὡς ταράττοντος καὶ οὐκ ἐώντος τὴν ψυχὴν κτήσασθαι ἀλήθειάν τε καὶ φρόνησιν ὅταν κοινωνῇ; ἄρ’ οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν, ὦ Σιμμία, εἴπερ τις καὶ ἄλλος, ὁ τευξόμενος τοῦ ὄντος;”

“ὑπερφυῶς”, ἔφη ὁ Σιμμίας, “ὡς ἀληθῆ λέγεις, ὦ Σώκρατες.”

“οὐκοῦν ἀνάγκη”, ἔφη, “ἐκ πάντων τούτων παρίστασθαι δόξαν τοιάνδε τινὰ τοῖς γνησίως φιλοσόφοις, ὥστε καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τοιαῦτα ἅττα λέγειν, ὅτι ‘κινδυνεύει τοι ὥσπερ ἀτραπὸς τις ἐκφέρειν ἡμᾶς μετὰ τοῦ λόγου ἐν τῇ σκέψει, ὅτι, ἕως ἂν τὸ σῶμα ἔχωμεν καὶ συμπεφυρμένη ἢ ἡμῶν ἢ ψυχὴ μετὰ τοιούτου κακοῦ, οὐ μὴ ποτε κτησώμεθα ἱκανῶς οὐ ἐπιθυμοῦμεν· φαμὲν δὲ τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ ἀληθές. μυρίας μὲν γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀσχολίας παρέχει τὸ σῶμα διὰ τὴν ἀναγκαίαν τροφήν· ἔτι δέ, ἂν τινες νόσοι προσπέσωσιν, ἐμποδίζουσιν ἡμῶν τὴν τοῦ ὄντος θήραν. ἐρώτων δὲ καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ φόβων καὶ εἰδώλων παντοδαπῶν καὶ φλυαρίας ἐμπύμπλησιν ἡμᾶς πολλῆς, ὥστε τὸ λεγόμενον ὡς ἀληθῶς τῷ ὄντι ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ οὐδὲ φρονῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐγγίγνεται οὐδέποτε οὐδέν.’ ”

PLATO, *Phaedo* 65e–66c

- (a) ἄρ’ οὖν ἐκεῖνος . . . τοῦ ὄντος (lines 1–9): how does the language of these lines stress the desirability of using mind (διανοία) alone? [18]
- (b) οὐκοῦν . . . οὐδέν (lines 11–22): show how in these lines Socrates emphasises the idea that the body hinders the pursuit of truth. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“εὖ λέγεις,” ἔφη, “ὦ Σιμμία,” ὁ Κέβης. “φαίνεται γὰρ ὥσπερ ἡμῖν ἀποδεδεῖχθαι οὐ δεῖ, ὅτι πρὶν γενέσθαι ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμῶν ἢ ψυχῇ, δεῖ δὲ προσποδεῖξαι ὅτι καὶ ἐπειδὰν ἀποθάνωμεν οὐδὲν ἦττον ἔσται ἢ πρὶν γενέσθαι, εἰ μέλλει τέλος ἢ ἀπόδειξις ἔξειν.”

“ἀποδέδεικται μὲν,” ἔφη, “ὦ Σιμμία τε καὶ Κέβης,” ὁ Σωκράτης, “καὶ νῦν, εἰ θέλετε συνθεῖναι τοῦτόν τε τὸν λόγον εἰς ταῦτόν καὶ ὃν πρὸ τούτου ὡμολογήσαμεν, τὸ γίνεσθαι πᾶν τὸ ζῶν ἐκ τοῦ τεθνεώτος. εἰ γὰρ ἔστιν μὲν ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ πρότερον, ἀνάγκη δὲ αὐτῇ εἰς τὸ ζῆν ἰούσῃ τε καὶ γιγνομένη μηδαμῶθεν ἄλλοθεν ἢ ἐκ θανάτου καὶ τοῦ τεθνάναι γίνεσθαι, πῶς οὐκ ἀνάγκη αὐτὴν καὶ ἐπειδὰν ἀποθάνῃ εἶναι, ἐπειδὴ γε δεῖ αὐτὴς αὐτὴν γίνεσθαι; ἀποδέδεικται μὲν οὖν ὅπερ λέγεται καὶ νῦν· ὅμως δέ μοι δοκεῖς σύ τε καὶ Σιμμία ἡδέως ἂν καὶ τοῦτον διαπραγματεύσασθαι τὸν λόγον ἔτι μᾶλλον, καὶ δεδιέναι τὸ τῶν παίδων, μὴ ὡς ἀληθῶς ὁ ἄνεμος αὐτὴν ἐκβαίνουσιν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος διαφυσᾷ καὶ διασκεδάννυσιν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅταν τύχῃ τις μὴ ἐν νηνεμία ἀλλ’ ἐν μεγάλῳ τινὶ πνεύματι ἀποθνήσκων.”

καὶ ὁ Κέβης ἐπιγελάσας, “ὡς δεδιότων,” ἔφη, “ὦ Σώκρατες, πειρῶ ἀναπεῖθαι μᾶλλον δὲ μὴ ὡς ἡμῶν δεδιότων, ἀλλ’ ἴσως ἐνί τις καὶ ἐν ἡμῖν παῖς ὅστις τὰ τοιαῦτα φοβεῖται. τοῦτον οὖν πειρῶ μεταπεῖθαι μὴ δεδιέναι τὸν θάνατον ὥσπερ τὰ μορμολύκεια.”

“ἀλλὰ χρή,” ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, “ἐπάδειν αὐτῷ ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ἕως ἂν ἐξεπάσῃτε.”

PLATO, *Phaedo* 77c–e

- (a) εὖ λέγεις . . . καὶ νῦν (lines 1–12): state in your own words the objection made here by Cebes, and Socrates’ answer to it. [18]
- (b) ὅμως δέ μοι . . . ἐξεπάσῃτε (lines 12–22): how in these lines do Socrates and Cebes make light of the idea that the soul dies with the body? [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 Plato, *Phaedo* 60b1–68c3, 69e6–78a9

- 1 To some readers, Book XXIV is the finest of the whole *Iliad*. In your view, what makes it so admirable?
- 2 Are you convinced by Socrates' arguments for the immortality of the soul?

Acknowledgements:

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