



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2009

Classical Civilisation

CIV2A

Unit 2A Homer, *Iliad*

Specimen paper for examinations in June 2010 onwards

This question paper uses the new numbering system and new AQA answer book

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do **not** use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
The **Paper Reference** for this paper is **CIV2A**.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Use both sides of the paper.
- Write the question number in the boxes provided in the left margin at the start of each question,
e.g.

0	1
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- Leave a space between each answer.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.
Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.
- If you use more than one book, check that you have written the information required on each book.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section One

Choose **either** Option A **or** Option B.
Answer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

EITHER

Option A

Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer Questions 01 to 04 which follow. Paris (Alexandros) catches up with Hector (Hektor) on their way back from Troy to the battle.

The translation of E. V. Rieu

Paris too had not lingered in his high house. Directly he had put on his impressive ornate armour, he hurried out through the town, making the most of his speed. As a stabled horse breaks his halter at the manger where he feeds and, hooves thudding, gallops off across the fields to his usual bathing-place in the sweet-flowing river, exultant; he tosses his head; his mane streams in the wind along his shoulders; he knows how beautiful he is, and his feet carry him skimming over the ground to the horses' haunts and pastures – so Paris, Priam's son, resplendent as the shining sun in his armour, came down from the citadel of Pergamus in Ilium, laughing as he ran. 5

He soon caught up with his brother godlike Hector... Godlike Paris spoke first: 'My dear brother, have I been too leisurely and kept you waiting when you wanted to be off, and not come at the time you told me to?' 10

Iliad Book 6, lines 503-516

The translation of M. Hammond

And Paris did not dally long in his high house, but once he had put on his glorious armour of intricate bronze, he dashed through the city, sure of the speed of his legs. As when some stalled horse who has fed full at the manger breaks his halter and gallops thudding across the plain, eager for his usual bathe in the lovely flow of a river, and glorying as he runs. He holds his head high, and the mane streams back along his shoulders: sure of his own magnificence, his legs carry him lightly to the haunts where the mares are at pasture. So Paris, son of Priam, came down from the height of Pergamos, bright in his armour like the beaming sun, and laughing as he came, his quick legs carrying him on. Then he soon came up with godlike Hektor, his brother ... Godlike Alexandros spoke first to him: 'Brother, you are in a hurry, and I am sure I must have delayed you with my dawdling, and not coming on time as you told me.' 10

Iliad Book 6, lines 503-516

0 1 What incident in Book 3 had led to Paris' (Alexandros') return to Troy? Give **three** details. (3 marks)

0 2 Which **two** people had Hector (Hektor) met immediately before the passage? (2 marks)

0 3 In this passage, how effectively does Homer portray the character **and** appearance of Paris (Alexandros)? (10 marks)

0 4 'Homer expects his audience to feel **both** admiration **and** sympathy for Hector.'

How far do you agree with this opinion? Support your answer with reference to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of

- Hector's strengths and weaknesses as a leader
- his relationship with Paris (Alexandros) in Books 3 and 6
- his relationships with other family members in Books 6 and 22
- his attitude to opponents such as Patroclus (Patroklos) and Achilles (Achilleus)
- his relationship with the gods
- the end of the poem.

(20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

OR

Option B

Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer Questions 05 to 09 which follow. Achilles (Achilleus) has returned to the Myrmidon camp to prepare Patroclus' (Patroklos') body for burial.

The translation of E. V. Rieu

'Myrmidons with your swift horses, faithful companions, we will not unyoke our horses from their chariots yet but, mounted as we are, will drive them past Patroclus and mourn for him. That is the honour due to the dead. Then, when we have drawn some comfort from our bitter tears, we will unyoke the horses and eat together here.'

So he spoke, and the Myrmidons all broke into lamentation together. Achilles led them, and three times, in tears, they drove their lovely-maned horses round the dead, while Thetis stirred in them all the desire to weep. The sands were wet with tears, their armour was wet with tears: so great a master of the rout had they lost. Now the son of Peleus, laying his man-slaying hands on his companion's chest, led them in the loud dirge:

'Farewell and rejoice, Patroclus, even in the halls of Hades. I am now keeping all the promises I made you: I have dragged Hector's body here for the dogs to eat raw; and at your pyre I am going to cut the throats of a dozen splendid sons of Troy to vent my anger at your death.'

He spoke and foully maltreated godlike Hector, flinging him down on his face in the dust by Patroclus' bier.

Iliad Book 23, lines 6-25

The translation of M. Hammond

'My fast-horsed Myrmidons, loyal companions, let us not unyoke our strong-footed horses from the chariots yet, but drive up close to Patroklos as we are with our horses and chariots and mourn for him – such is the right of the dead. Then when we have had our pleasure in the sorrow of tears, we can release the horses and all take our supper here.'

So he spoke, and the whole gathering of the Myrmidons cried out in lamentation, led by Achilleus. Three times they drove their fine-maned horses around the body in grief for him, and Thetis roused in them all the desire for weeping. Tears wet the sands, and wet the men's armour: such was the warrior, the great creator of panic, whose loss they mourned. The son of Peleus led their loud lament, placing his murderous hands on the breast of his companion: 'Fare you well, Patroklos, even in the house of Hades. See, I shall fulfil now all that I promised you before, to drag Hektor's body here and give it to the dogs to eat raw, and cut the throats of twelve splendid Trojan children at your pyre, in my anger for your killing.'

So he spoke, and then he put godlike Hektor to shameful treatment, flinging him face down in the dust alongside the son of Menoitios' bier.

Iliad Book 23, lines 6-25

0 5 How was Patroclus (Patroklos) killed? Give **two** details. (2 marks)

0 6 Why has Patroclus' body not already been given a funeral? (1 mark)

0 7 What do the gods do to protect Hector's (Hektor's) body? Give **two** details. (2 marks)

0 8 In this passage, how effectively does Homer convey Achilles' (Achilleus') emotions at the death of Patroclus? (10 marks)

0 9 'Patroclus is not very important to the *Iliad*.'

How far do you agree with this opinion? Support your answer with reference to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of

- Patroclus' role in the events of Books 1 and 9
- his relationship with Achilles before Book 16
- his visit to Nestor in Book 11
- the instructions he receives from Achilles in Book 16 and his subsequent actions
- the gods' response to his fights with Sarpedon and Hector
- Briseis' views of Patroclus
- Achilles' response to Patroclus' death.

(20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

Section Two

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

EITHER**Option C**

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How important to the *Iliad* are Achilles' (Achilleus') changes of mood? Support your answer by reference to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of

- Achilles' relationship with Agamemnon in Books 1, 9 and 19
- his reactions to the embassy in Book 9
- his treatment of Patroclus (Patroklos) in Books 11 and 16
- his reaction to the death of Patroclus
- his behaviour during the duel in Book 22
- his meeting with Priam in Book 24.

(30 marks)

OR**Option D**

1	1
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To what extent are the goddesses in the *Iliad* similar to the mortal women? Support your answer by reference to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of

- Thetis, Andromache and Hecabe (Hekabe) as mothers
- Hera, Helen, Hecabe and Andromache as wives
- the influence on events of Aphrodite, Athena and other goddesses
- the influence on events of mortal women.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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