



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2010

Classical Civilisation

CIV2A

Unit 2A Homer *Iliad*

Tuesday 25 May 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-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

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- 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 hand margin at the start of each question, e.g.

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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 05 which follow. Zeus talks to his wife Hera following the duel between Paris (Alexandros) and Menelaus (Menelaos).

The translation of E. V. Rieu

Angrily, Zeus who marshals the clouds replied:

‘You are impossible! What injury can Priam and his sons have done you, to account for the vehemence of your desire to sack the well-built town of Ilium? You would satisfy your rage only if you stormed through the gates and long walls and ate up Priam, his children and the rest of the Trojans raw. Act as you see fit. I don’t wish this difference of ours to develop into a serious breach. 5

‘But I will tell you something else, and you bear it in mind. When it is *my* turn to desire the sack of a town and I choose one where favourites of yours are living, make no attempt to curb my anger, but let me have my way, since I have given in to you this time of my own accord, though much against my inclination. For of all the towns that mortal men live in under the sun and starry sky, I prized sacred Ilium closest to my heart, with Priam and the people of Priam of the good ash spear. My altar never lacked its share of generous offerings, libations of wine and the fat from burnt sacrifice, the honour that gods have been granted as our right.’ 10

Iliad, Book 4, lines 30-49

The translation of M. Hammond

Zeus the cloud-gatherer answered her in vexation: ‘My dear wife, what can be the great crimes of Priam and Priam’s children against you, to make you so hot in your desire to destroy the well-founded city of Ilios? If you could go in yourself through the gates and the great battlements of Troy and eat the raw flesh of Priam and Priam’s children and the other Trojans, perhaps then you could assuage your anger. Do as you please: I would not want such an issue as this to become a great quarrel between the two of us for the future. But I tell you something else, and you mark it well in your mind. Whenever I in my turn am eager to destroy a city peopled by men who are dear to you, do not try to thwart my anger, but let me have my way – because I have agreed to grant you this of my own will, though not my heart’s will. Of all the cities of earthly men that lie beneath the sun and the starry heaven, the most cherished in my heart was sacred Ilios, and Priam and the people of Priam of the fine ash spear. My altar there was never without a share of the feasting, libation of wine and the smoke of sacrifice, which is our rightful honour.’ 5
10
15

Iliad, Book 4, lines 30-49

0 1 Why does Hera want to destroy Troy? (1 mark)

0 2 What instruction does Hera tell Zeus to give Athene immediately after this speech? Give **two** details. (2 marks)

0 3 What does Athene do when she carries out Zeus' instruction? Give **two** details. (2 marks)

0 4 How effectively in this passage does Homer portray Zeus' personality **and** his attitude to Hera? (10 marks)

0 5 How far is Zeus' failure to support the Trojan side in this extract typical of his views and actions towards them elsewhere in the *Iliad*?

You might include discussion of

- the relationship between Zeus and Fate/destiny
- Zeus' reply to Thetis in Book 1 and his subsequent actions
- the death of Sarpedon in Book 16 and its aftermath
- Zeus' attitude in Books 18 and 19, particularly towards Achilles (Achilleus)
- his attitude during the fight between Hector (Hektor) and Achilles in Book 22
- his decisions and actions in Book 24. (20 marks)

Turn over for Option B

Turn over ▶

OR

Option B

Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied, and answer Questions 06 to 09 which follow. Patroclus (Patroklos) makes an appeal to Achilles (Achilleus).

The translation of E. V. Rieu

‘But you, Achilles, you are impossible. God preserve me from the bitterness you harbour! You and your disastrous greatness – what will future generations have to thank *you* for, if you do nothing to prevent the Greeks’ humiliating destruction? You are quite pitiless. Peleus was not your father, or Thetis your mother. No, the grey sea and the sheer cliffs produced you and your unfeeling heart. But if you are privately deterred by some prophecy, some word from Zeus that your lady mother has told you, at least allow *me* to take the field with the Myrmidon contingent at my back, if perhaps I might bring salvation to the Greeks. Give me your own armour to fight in, so that the Trojans take me for you and break off the battle. That would give our weary troops some breathing space – there is little enough respite in war. The Trojans have fought to the point of exhaustion, and I, being fresh, might well drive them back to the town from our ships and huts.’

So Patroclus spoke in supplication, the great fool.

Iliad, Book 16, lines 28-45

The translation of M. Hammond

‘But you, Achilleus, are impossible to deal with. May I never be taken by an anger like yours, this anger you are feeding! Your pride is ruinous – what good will you do for any other man in time to come, if you do not save the Argives from shameful destruction? Cruel man! So your father was not Peleus the horseman, or Thetis your mother – it was the grey sea that spawned you, or the stark cliffs, such is the hardness of your heart. But if there is some prophecy known in your heart which prevents you, or some word from Zeus told you by your honoured mother, then at least send me out without delay, and let me have with me all the rest of the Myrmidon army, and I could bring saving light to the Danaans. And give me your own armour to wear on my shoulders, so the Trojans might take me for you and hold off their fighting, and the warrior sons of the Achaians gain relief in their weariness – there is little respite in war. We are fresh, and the Trojans exhausted in the clamour of battle – we could easily drive them back on their city away from our ships and huts.’

So he spoke in entreaty, the poor fool.

Iliad, Book 16, lines 28-45

0 6 Who has suggested to Patroclus (Patroklos) that he should make an appeal to Achilles (Achilleus)? (1 mark)

0 7 What happens later to Patroclus after Achilles agrees to his request? Give **four** details. (4 marks)

0 8 How effectively in this passage does Homer portray Patroclus' emotions? (10 marks)

0 9 How important is the relationship between Achilles and Patroclus to the plot of the *Iliad* as a whole?

You might include discussion of

- how important their relationship is to events before the scene from which the passage comes
- how far their relationship affects Patroclus' actions in Book 16
- the extent to which their relationship affects what Achilles does in Books 18, 19 and 22
- the significance of the funeral games in Book 23 and Priam's visit to Achilles in Book 24
- other factors which influence the plot of the *Iliad*.

(20 marks)

Turn over for Section Two

Section Two

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the questions which follows.

EITHER**Option C**

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 'The mortal women in the *Iliad* are always in the background.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Refer to the books of the *Iliad* which you have read.

You might include discussion of

- Briseis and Chryseis
- Helen and her relationships with Paris (Alexandros) and other characters
- Hecabe (Hekabe) and her relationships with Hector (Hektor) and Priam
- Andromache and her relationship with Hector
- reasons why Homer includes women in the *Iliad*. (30 marks)

OR**Option D**

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 How effectively does Homer use speeches to portray the personalities of mortal men and women in the *Iliad*? Refer to the books of the *Iliad* which you have read.

You might include discussion of

- Achilles (Achilleus) from speeches in Books 1, 9, 11, 16, 22 and 24
- Hector (Hektor) from speeches in Books 3, 6, 16 and 22
- Agamemnon from speeches in Books 1, 9 and 19
- Helen, Hecabe (Hekabe) and Andromache from speeches in Books 3, 6, 22 and 24. (30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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