



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2014

Classical Civilisation

CIV2A

Unit 2A Homer *Iliad*

Friday 6 June 2014 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is CIV2A.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section 1 and **one** option from Section 2.
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- 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 1

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. Nestor has just returned to his tent from battle.

The translation of E. V. Rieu

Lovely-haired Hecamede prepared them a drink. Nestor had won her when Achilles sacked Tenedos; she was the daughter of great-hearted Arsinous, and the Greeks had picked her out for Nestor because he was their wisest adviser.

First she pushed up a handsome polished table with blue inlaid feet. On this she placed a bronze dish with an onion as seasoning for the drink, some yellow honey and barley bread; 5
and beside these a magnificent cup adorned with gold rivets, which the old man had brought from home. It had four handles, and on top of each, facing one another, two gold doves were dipping in their beaks. There were two supports underneath. Anyone else would have found it difficult to shift the cup from the table when it was full, but Nestor, old as he was, could lift it with ease. This woman like the goddesses poured Pramnian wine into the cup, grated into it 10
some goat's milk cheese with a bronze grater, sprinkled white barley on top and, when she had finished, told them to drink.

They had quenched their parching thirst and were agreeably engaged in conversation, when Patroclus suddenly appeared in the doorway, a mortal like a god. The old man saw him, got up from his polished chair, took him by the hand, brought him in and told him to sit 15
down.

Iliad Book 11, lines 624–647

The translation of M. Hammond

And lovely-haired Hekamede prepared them a toddy – the old man had won her at Tenedos when Achilles sacked the town: she was the daughter of great-hearted Arsinoos, and chosen by the Achaians as a special gift for Nestor, for his supremacy over all in the giving of advice. She first moved up a table for them, a beautiful polished table with feet of dark blue enamel, and on it she placed a bronze dish with an onion as accompaniment for the drink, and fresh honey, and beside it bread of sacred barley-meal. Next a most beautiful cup, which the old man had brought from home – it was studded with rivets of gold, and there were four handles to it: on each handle a pair of golden doves was feeding, one on either side: and there were two supports below. Another man would strain to move it from the table when it was full, but Nestor, the old man, could lift it with ease. It was in this cup that the woman, beautiful as the goddesses, mixed them their drink out of Pramnian wine, over which she grated goat's cheese on a bronze grater, and sprinkled white barley: and when the toddy was prepared, she told them to drink. Now when both had drunk and quenched their parching thirst, and were enjoying the pleasure of their conversation, Patroklos came and stood in the doorway, a godlike man. Seeing him the old man rose from his shiny chair, and led him in by the hand, and asked him to sit down.

Iliad, Book 11, lines 624–647

- 0 1** What information does Achilles (Achilleus) want Patroclus (Patroklos) to find out from Nestor? [1 mark]
- 0 2** What plan does Nestor suggest to Patroclus for returning the Myrmidons to battle? Make **two** points. [2 marks]
- 0 3** What does Patroclus do after leaving Nestor and before returning to Achilles? Make **two** points. [2 marks]
- 0 4** How effectively in the passage does Homer create a picture of Nestor and his lifestyle? [10 marks]
- 0 5** 'Old men in the *Iliad* talk a lot but achieve very little.'
To what extent do you agree? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.
- You might include discussion of:
- Nestor in Book 11 and elsewhere in the *Iliad*
 - Priam in Book 24 and elsewhere
 - Phoenix (Phoinix) in Book 9.
- [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. Priam has just arrived to meet Achilles in his tent.

The translation of E. V. Rieu

The old man godlike Priam replied:

‘Do not ask me to sit down, Olympian-born Achilles, while Hector lies neglected in your huts, but give him back to me without delay and let me set my eyes on him. Accept the great ransom I bring. May you enjoy it and return safely to the land of your fathers, since from the very first you spared my life.’

5

Looking blackly at him swift-footed Achilles replied:

‘Now don’t push me too far, venerable sir. I have made my mind up without your help to give Hector back to you. A messenger from Zeus came to me – my very own mother that bore me, daughter of the Old Man of the Sea. What’s more, I know all about you, Priam; you cannot hide the fact that some god brought you to the Greek ships. Nobody, not even a young man, would venture by himself into our camp. For one thing, he would never get past the sentries; and if he did, he would find it hard to shift the bar across the gate. So don’t provoke my grief-stricken heart any more, sir, or I may break the commands of Zeus and, suppliant though you are in my huts, fail to spare your life.’

10

So he spoke, and the old man was afraid and did as he was told. Then, like a lion, Achilles leapt out of doors.

15

Iliad, Book 24, lines 553–573

The translation of M. Hammond

Then the old man, godlike Priam, answered him: ‘Do not make me sit on a chair, my lord, while Hektor still lies untended in your hut, but release him now, so I can see him with my eyes. And for yourself accept this great ransom which we bring you – may you have joy of it, and may you return to your own native land, since now you have let me keep my life and see the light of the sun.’

5

Then swift-footed Achilleus scowled at him and said: ‘Do not now provoke me more, old man. It is already my own mind to release Hektor to you – a message has come to me from Zeus, brought by my mother who bore me, the daughter of the old man of the sea. And what is more, you do not deceive me, Priam. I have the wit to see that one of the gods brought you to the fast ships of the Achaians. No mortal man – even with all the strength of youth – would dare to come here into the camp: and he could not get past the guards, or easily push back the bolt across our gates. So do not stir my heart any further in its grief, or I may not spare you either in my hut, old man, suppliant though you are – and so offend against Zeus’ command.’

10

So he spoke, and the old man was afraid and did as he was ordered. Then the son of Peleus sprang like a lion to the door.

15

Iliad, Book 24, lines 553–573

0	6
---	---

Which god had Zeus sent to take Priam to the Greek camp?

[1 mark]

0	7
---	---

What happened during the rest of this meeting between Priam and Achilles (Achilleus)?
Make **four** points.

[4 marks]

0	8
---	---

How effectively in the passage does Homer contrast the characters of Priam and Achilles?

[10 marks]

0	9
---	---

'Achilles' treatment of Priam is very different from Achilles' behaviour elsewhere in the *Iliad*.'

To what extent do you agree? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- Achilles' dealings with Priam
- Achilles' dealings with Agamemnon
- Achilles' reception of the embassy in Book 9
- Achilles' behaviour towards Patroclus (Patroklos)
- Achilles and Hector (Hektor)
- Achilles with other characters.

[20 marks]

Turn over for Section 2

Turn over ▶

Section 2

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

Either

Option C

1 0

'In the *Iliad* neither goddesses nor mortal women have any significant influence on male behaviour.'

To what extent do you agree? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- wives' effects on their husbands
- mothers' effects on their sons
- goddesses and their mortal favourites
- Helen, Briseis and Chryseis.

[30 marks]

or

Option D

1 1

To what extent do the speeches add to, or take away from, the action scenes in the *Iliad*?

Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of:

- the expectations of Homer's audience
- the way the poem is structured
- different reasons for incorporating speeches
- the effectiveness of speeches
- the effectiveness of action scenes.

[30 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

There are no questions printed on this page

Acknowledgement of copyright-holders and publishers

Extracts from *The Iliad* by Homer, translated by E. V. RIEU, revised and updated by PETER JONES with D. C. H. RIEU, edited with an introduction and notes by Peter Jones (Penguin Classics 1950, Revised translation 2003). Copyright © the Estate of E. V. Rieu, 1946. Revised translation and introduction and notes copyright © Peter V. Jones, 2003. Reproduced by permission of Penguin Books Ltd.

Extracts from *The Iliad* by Homer, translated with an introduction by MARTIN HAMMOND (Penguin Classics, 1987). Copyright © Martin Hammond, 1987. Reproduced by permission of Penguin Books Ltd.

Copyright © 2014 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.