

## AS CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

Paper 2A Homer 'Iliad'

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Monday 6 June 2016

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

### 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 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.

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**Section 1**

Choose **either** Option A or Option B.

Answer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

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**Either****Option A**

Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied and answer Questions **01** to **04** which follow. The Greeks are enjoying some success on the battlefield.

The translation of E. V. Rieu

Ajax son of Telamon, a tower of strength to the Greeks, was the first to break the Trojan line and give his friends the scent of victory, when he hit the best fighter that the Thracians had, the tall and splendid Acamas. Ajax hit him on the ridge of his plumed helmet. The bronze spear hit him on the forehead and pierced right through the bone, and darkness engulfed his eyes. 5

Next, Diomedes, master of the battle-cry, killed Axylus, who came from well-built Arisbe. He was a man of substance, with a wide circle of friends: he lived in a house by the road-side and entertained everyone. But none of these friends came forward now to tackle the enemy for him and save him from an ugly end. Diomedes killed the pair of them, him and his attendant Calesius 10 who was serving as his charioteer, and they both sank to the world below.

Euryalus killed Dresus and Opheltius and then raced after Aesepus and Pedasus, whom the Water-nymph Abarbarea had borne to matchless Bucolion. Bucolion was a son of proud Laomedon (the first child Laomedon had, born in secret). Bucolion was shepherding his flocks when he met the 15 Nymph and made love to her. She conceived and bore him twin boys. But Euryalus ended their resistance, laid low their bright young limbs and stripped the armour from their shoulders.

The translation of M. Hammond

It was Aias, Telamon's son, bulwark of the Achaians, who first broke the Trojan line and brought the light of triumph to his company, striking the man who was the best among the Thracians, Eussoros' son, Akamas the tall and brave. Casting first, he struck him on the ridge of his horse-plumed helmet, and the bronze point lodged in his forehead, driving in through the bone: and darkness covered over his eyes. 5

Then Diomedes, master of the war-cry, killed Axylos, son of Teuthras. He lived in well-founded Arisbe, a man rich in substance, and hospitable to all men – his house was by the road, and he would entertain all who passed. But none of them faced Diomedes for him then, and saved him from a miserable death, but he took the life from both of them, Axylos and his lieutenant Kalesios, his charioteer on that day: and both went down to the world below. 10

Euryalos killed Dresos and Opheltios. Then he went in pursuit of Aisepos and Pedasos, who were borne by the water-nymph Abarbareë to the excellent Boukolion. Boukolion was a son of proud Laomedon, the oldest born, but his mother gave birth to him in secret. He lay with the nymph in love's union while shepherding his flocks, and she conceived and bore him twin sons. And these now had their strength and their bodies' brightness undone by the son of Mekisteus, and he set to stripping the armour from their shoulders. 15

'Iliad' Book 6, lines 6-29

**0 1** After the passage Homer describes the death of the Trojan warrior Adrestus (Adrestos). Describe how this comes about. Make **three** points. **[3 marks]**

**0 2** Later in Book 6 Hector (Hektor) returns to Troy. Name **two** of the women he speaks to there. **[2 marks]**

**0 3** How effectively does Homer create sympathy in the passage for the warriors whose deaths he describes? **[10 marks]**

**0 4** 'Plenty of suffering; not much glory.'

How true is this of the fighting **and** its consequences 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 passage
- the general fighting, particularly in Books 4, 6, 16 and 22
- duels between leading characters
- the heroic code
- the effects of the fighting on civilians
- the involvement of the gods.

**[20 marks]**

or

### Option B

Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied and answer Questions **05 to 09** which follow. Apollo approaches Patroclus (Patroklos) in the heat of battle.

The translation of E. V. Rieu

Patroclus had not seen him coming through the mayhem; the god had wrapped himself in a thick mist for this meeting. He stood behind Patroclus now and, striking his back and broad shoulders with the flat of his hand, he made Patroclus' eyes spin and knocked the helmet off his head. With its heavy visor it rolled clattering away under the horses' hooves, and its plume was defiled with blood and dust. It had not been allowed to defile that crested helmet in the dust before, when it protected the head and handsome face of godlike Achilles. But now Zeus granted it to Hector to wear, since he was very close to death. The long-shadowed spear, huge, thick and heavy with its head of bronze, was shattered in Patroclus' hands. The fringed shield with its strap fell from his shoulder to the ground; and lord Apollo son of Zeus undid the body-armour on his chest. 5

A fatal blindness overtook Patroclus. His shining limbs were paralysed; and as he stood there in a daze, a Dardanian called Euphorbus, son of Panthous, came up behind him at close range, threw a sharp spear and hit him in the middle of the back between the shoulders. This Euphorbus was the best spearman, runner and horseman of his years and in this very battle (the first he had fought as a charioteer learning the art of war) he had already brought twenty men from their chariots to the ground. He was the first, then, to let fly at you, charioteer Patroclus. But he did not kill you. 15 20

The translation of M. Hammond

Patroklos did not see him moving through the rout. Apollo came against him hidden in thick mist, and stood behind him, and struck his back and broad shoulders with the flat of his hand, so that his eyes spun round. Then Phoibos Apollo knocked the helmet from his head, and the great masking helmet rolled clattering under the horse's feet, and the hair of its crest was sullied with blood and dust. Before now it was not permitted for this horse-crested helmet to be sullied in the dust, but it guarded the head and fine brow of a godlike man, Achilleus: and now Zeus allowed Hektor to wear it on his head, as his death was close upon him. And all the length of his long-shadowed spear, huge, heavy, massive, and tipped with bronze, was shattered in his hands: and from his shoulders his fringed shield dropped with its strap to the ground. And lord Apollo, son of Zeus, broke the corselet off him. Bewilderment took his mind, and the strength collapsed from his bright body, and he stood there dazed. Then from behind a Dardanian man came close and struck him with his sharp spear in the back, between the shoulders. This was Euphorbos, son of Panthoös, the best man of his age in spear-throwing and horsemanship and the speed of his legs: it was the first time he had entered battle with his chariot, his apprenticeship in war, and on this day he had brought twenty men down from their chariots. It was he who first cast his spear at you, horseman Patroklos, but he did not break you. 5 10 15 20

'Iliad' Book 16, lines 789-812

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**0 5** Which son of Zeus has Patroclus (Patroklos) killed earlier in Book 16? **[1 mark]**

**0 6** With what weapon does Hector (Hektor) kill Patroclus? **[1 mark]**

**0 7** As Patroclus dies, what does he say to Hector? Make **three** points. **[3 marks]**

**0 8** How effectively does Homer build up tension in the passage? **[10 marks]**

**0 9** 'Neither Patroclus nor Hector deserves the death he suffers 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:

- the character, motivation and actions of each
- the manner in which each is killed
- the qualities and motivation of their killers
- the part the gods and fate play in their deaths.

**[20 marks]**

**Turn over for Section 2**

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**Section 2**

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

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**Either**

**Option C**

**1 0**

'The mortal women in the 'Iliad' show feelings and values that are completely different from those of the men.'

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:

- Andromache
- Hecabe
- Helen
- Briseis
- the men connected to these women.

**[30 marks]**

**or**

**Option D**

**1 1**

'Agamemnon is much more responsible than Achilles for their quarrel and the events that happen before the quarrel ends in Book 19.'

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:

- the causes of the quarrel
- the way each behaves during their argument in the assembly and immediately after it
- the Embassy in Book 9
- the events of Books 11 and 16
- the ending of the quarrel.

**[30 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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