

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
CLASSICAL CIVILISATION (JACT)**

Greek Tragedy 2

**FRIDAY 23 MAY 2008**

**2741**

Afternoon  
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Additional materials (enclosed):** None

**Additional materials (required):**

Answer booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- You must answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Start your answer to each question on a new page.
- Use an 8 page answer booklet followed by a 4 page booklet if extra paper is required.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- All questions are worth 50 marks in total including 5 marks for quality of written communication.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

## Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

**A1** Read one of the following translations and answer the questions at the end.

MEDEA: O Zeus! O Justice, daughter of Zeus! O glorious Sun!  
 Now I am on the road to victory; now there's hope!  
 I shall see my enemies punished as they deserve.  
 Just where my plot was weakest, at that very point  
 Help has appeared in this man Aegeus; he is a haven 5  
 Where I shall find safe mooring, once I reach the walls  
 Of the city of Athens. Now I'll tell you all my plans:  
 They'll not make pleasant hearing.

First I'll send a slave

To Jason, asking him to come to me; and then 10  
 I'll give him soft talk; tell him he has acted well,  
 Tell him I think this royal marriage which he has bought  
 With my betrayal is for the best and wisely planned.  
 But I shall beg that my children be allowed to stay.  
 Not that I would think of leaving sons of mine behind 15  
 On enemy soil for those who hate me to insult;  
 But in my plot to kill the princess they must help.  
 I'll send them to the palace bearing gifts, a dress  
 Of soft weave and a coronet of beaten gold.  
 If she takes and puts on this finery, both she 20  
 And all who touch her will expire in agony;  
 With such a deadly poison I'll anoint my gifts.

However, enough of that. What makes me cry with pain  
 Is the next thing I have to do. I will kill my sons.  
 No one shall take my children from me. When I have made 25  
 Jason's whole house a shambles, I will leave Corinth  
 A murderess, flying from my darling children's blood.  
 Yes, I can endure guilt, however horrible;  
 The laughter of my enemies I will not endure.

EURIPIDES, *Medea* 766-795 (P. Vellacott; Penguin)

- (a) What has happened since Creon has banished Medea? [10]
- (b) How does Euripides make this passage dramatically effective? In your answer you should include discussion of the situation in the passage and the language used. [15]
- (c) How is Medea portrayed in this passage? Compare this portrayal with her portrayal in the rest of the play. In your answer you should include discussion of Medea's words and attitudes. [20]

[Quality of Written Communication: 5 marks]  
 [Total: 50 marks]

MEDEA: God, and God's daughter, justice, and light of Helius!  
 Now, friends, has come the time of my triumph over  
 My enemies, and now my foot is on the road.  
 Now I am confident they will pay the penalty.  
 For this man, Aegeus, has been like a harbor to me. 5  
 In all my plans just where I was most distressed.  
 To him I can fasten the cable of my safety  
 When I have reached the town and fortress of Pallas.  
 And now I shall tell to you the whole of my plan.  
 Listen to these words that are not spoken idly. 10  
 I shall send one of my servants to find Jason  
 And request him to come once more into my sight.  
 And when he comes, the words I'll say will be soft ones.  
 I'll say that I agree with him, that I approve  
 The royal wedding he has made, betraying me. 15  
 I'll say it was profitable, an excellent idea.  
 But I shall beg that my children may remain here:  
 Not that I would leave in a country that hates me  
 Children of mine to feel their enemies' insults,  
 But that by a trick I may kill the king's daughter. 20  
 For I will send the children with gifts in their hands  
 To carry to the bride, so as not to be banished—  
 A finely woven dress and a golden diadem.  
 And if she takes them and wears them upon her skin  
 She and all who touch the girl will die in agony; 25  
 Such poison will I lay upon the gifts I send.  
 But there, however, I must leave that account paid.  
 I weep to think of what a deed I have to do  
 Next after that; for I shall kill my own children.  
 My children, there is none who can give them safety. 30  
 And when I have ruined the whole of Jason's house,  
 I shall leave the land and flee from the murder of my  
 Dear children, and I shall have done a dreadful deed.  
 For it is not bearable to be mocked by enemies.

EURIPIDES, *Medea* 766-795 (R. Warner; University of Chicago)

- (a) What has happened since Creon has banished Medea? [10]
- (b) How does Euripides make this passage dramatically effective? In your answer you should include discussion of the situation in the passage and the language used. [15]
- (c) How is Medea portrayed in this passage? Compare this portrayal with her portrayal in the rest of the play. In your answer you should include discussion of Medea's words and attitudes. [20]

[Quality of Written Communication: 5 marks]  
 [Total: 50 marks]

MEDEA: Zeus! Justice, child of Zeus! Light of the Sun! Now, my friends, I will triumph gloriously over my enemies! My journey is begun! Now I have hope that my enemies will get their deserts! This man has shown himself a haven to my plans, just when my ship was rolling in heavy seas. To him I shall fasten my stern cable, once I reach the town and citadel of Pallas. Now I will tell you all my plans. Listen to my words; they won't be spoken lightly. I shall send one of my servants requesting that Jason visit me. When he comes, I shall use honeyed words, saying that this royal marriage he has betrayed me to make is for the best, yes, and well thought out. I will ask for my children to stay, not with the thought of leaving them in the land of my enemies, but so that I may kill the king's daughter by means of trickery. I will send them, you see, with presents in their hands: a finely woven dress and a coronet of beaten gold. And if she takes this finery and puts it on her, she shall perish horribly, as shall anyone else who touches the girl. Such are the poisons with which I shall anoint the gifts.

But now I dismiss this business from my thoughts. It makes me groan to think what deed I must do next. For I shall kill my own children; no one shall take them from me. I will wreak havoc on all Jason's house and then quit this land, to escape the charge of murdering my beloved children, after daring to do a deed that is abominable indeed. You see, my friends, to suffer the mockery of my enemies is something I will not tolerate.

EURIPIDES, *Medea* 766-795 (J Davie; Penguin)

- (a) What has happened since Creon has banished Medea? [10]
- (b) How does Euripides make this passage dramatically effective? In your answer you should include discussion of the situation in the passage and the language used. [15]
- (c) How is Medea portrayed in this passage? Compare this portrayal with her portrayal in the rest of the play. In your answer you should include discussion of Medea's words and attitudes. [20]

[Quality of Written Communication: 5 marks]

[Total: 50 marks]

**A2** Read one of the following translations and answer the questions at the end.

DIONYSUS:	What you are going to watch for is this very thing; Perhaps you will catch them – if you are not first caught yourself.	
PENTHEUS:	Now take me through the central streets of Thebes; for I Am the one man among them all that dares do this.	5
DIONYSUS:	One man alone, you agonize for Thebes; therefore It is your destined ordeal that awaits you now. Come with me; I will bring you safely to the place; Another shall conduct you back.	
PENTHEUS:	My mother – yes?	10
DIONYSUS:	A sight for all to witness.	
PENTHEUS:	To this end I go.	
DIONYSUS:	You will return borne high –	
PENTHEUS:	Royal magnificence!	
DIONYSUS:	In your own mother's arms.	15
PENTHEUS:	You insist that I be spoiled.	
DIONYSUS:	One kind of spoiling.	
PENTHEUS:	Yet I win what I deserve.	
DIONYSUS:	Pentheus, you are a man to make men fear; fearful Will be your end – an end that shall lift up your fame To the height of heaven. Agauë, and you her sisters, daughters of Cadmus, Stretch out your hands! See, I am bringing this young man To his great battle; and I and Bromius shall be Victors. What more shall happen, the event will show.	20      25

EURIPIDES, *Bacchae* 953 – 977 (P. Vellacott; Penguin)

- (a) What has happened since Dionysus was imprisoned? [10]
- (b) Analyse in detail Euripides' use of dramatic irony in this passage. How effective do you think it is? [15]
- (c) How is the relationship between Dionysus and Pentheus portrayed in this passage? Compare this relationship with their relationship in the rest of the play. In your answer you should include discussion of their words and actions. [20]

[Quality of Written Communication: 5 marks]

[Total: 50 marks]

DIONYSUS:	Exactly. This is your mission: you go to watch. You may surprise them – or they may surprise you.	
PENTHEUS:	Then lead me through the very heart of Thebes, since I, alone of all this city, dare to go.	
DIONYSUS:	You and you alone will suffer for your city. A great ordeal awaits you. But you are worthy of your fate. I shall lead you safely there; someone else shall bring you back.	5
PENTHEUS:	Yes, my mother.	
DIONYSUS:	An example to all men.	10
PENTHEUS:	It is for that I go.	
DIONYSUS:	You will be carried home –	
PENTHEUS:	O luxury!	
DIONYSUS:	cradled in your mother's arms.	
PENTHEUS:	You will spoil me.	15
DIONYSUS:	I <i>mean</i> to spoil you.	
PENTHEUS:	I go to my reward.	
DIONYSUS:	You are an extraordinary young man, and you go to an extraordinary experience. You shall win a glory towering to heaven and usurping god's.	20
	Agave and you daughters of Cadmus, reach out your hands! I bring this young man to a great ordeal. The victor? Bromius. Bromius – and I. The rest the event shall show.	25

EURIPIDES, *Bacchae* 953 – 977 (W. Arrowsmith; University of Chicago)

- (a) What has happened since Dionysus was imprisoned? [10]
- (b) Analyse in detail Euripides' use of dramatic irony in this passage. How effective do you think it is? [15]
- (c) How is the relationship between Dionysus and Pentheus portrayed in this passage? Compare this relationship with their relationship in the rest of the play. In your answer you should include discussion of their words and actions. [20]

[Quality of Written Communication: 5 marks]  
[Total: 50 marks]

- DIONYSUS: Isn't this the very reason for your vigilant mission? Perhaps you will catch them unawares – unless you are caught first.
- PENTHEUS: Take me through the midst of the land of Thebes;  
I am the only man among them to dare this deed.
- DIONYSUS: You are the only one who bears the burden for this city, the only one. And so you face the trial you have deserved. Now follow; I will escort you there safely, but another will bring you back from there .... 5
- PENTHEUS: Yes, my mother!
- DIONYSUS: A sight to strike every eye. 10
- PENTHEUS: It is for this reason I go!
- DIONYSUS: You shall ride home ...
- PENTHEUS: You mean to pamper me!
- DIONYSUS: ... in your mother's arms.
- PENTHEUS: You really want to spoil me! 15
- DIONYSUS: To spoil you, yes – in my own way.
- PENTHEUS: I go to claim only what I deserve.
- DIONYSUS: You are formidable, formidable, and formidable are the sufferings you will find there, such as will earn you renown that towers to heaven. Stretch out your hands, Agaue, and you, her sisters, daughters of Cadmus! I bring this young man to a great contest, whose winner shall be myself and the Roaring One. 20  
The rest the event will show.

EURIPIDES, *Bacchae* 953 – 977 (J Davie; Penguin)

- (a) What has happened since Dionysus was imprisoned? [10]
- (b) Analyse in detail Euripides' use of dramatic irony in this passage. How effective do you think it is? [15]
- (c) How is the relationship between Dionysus and Pentheus portrayed in this passage? Compare this relationship with their relationship in the rest of the play. In your answer you should include discussion of their words and actions. [20]

[Quality of Written Communication: 5 marks]  
[Total: 50 marks]

## Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

Start your answer on a new page.

- B3** 'Phaedra is a far more complex and interesting character than Hippolytus.' How far would you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should include discussion of what each character says and does. [50]
- B4** 'All of Euripides' female characters are evil and twisted.' How far would you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should include discussion of **at least two** of the plays you have studied. [50]

---

*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

- A1 text 1 Extract from Euripides, *Medea* 766-795. From P. Vellacott, *Medea and Other Plays*, Penguin, 2002 © P. Vellacott, 1963. Reproduced by kind permission of Penguin.
- A1 text 2 Extract from Euripides, *Medea* 766-795. From R. Warner, *The Complete Greek Tragedies: Euripides 1*, University of Chicago Press, 1955. Reproduced by kind permission of University of Chicago Press.
- A1 text 3 Extract from Euripides, *Medea* 766-795. From J. Davie, *Medea and Other Plays*, Penguin, 2003 © J. Davie 1996.
- A2 text 1 Extract from Euripides, *Bacchae* 953-977. From P. Vellacott, *The Bacchae and Other Plays*, Penguin, 2002 © P. Vellacott, 1954, 1972. Reproduced by kind permission of Penguin.
- A2 text 2 Extract from Euripides, *Bacchae* 953-977. From W. Arrowsmith, *The Complete Greek Tragedies: Euripides 5*, University of Chicago Press, 1959. Reproduced by kind permission of University of Chicago Press.
- A2 text 3 Extract from Euripides, *Bacchae* 953-977. From J. Davie, *The Bacchae and Other Plays*, Penguin, 2005 © J. Davie 2005.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.