

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

1940/23/24

CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

**Paper 2 Greek and Roman Literature Topics 11–20
(Higher Tier)**

FRIDAY 28 MAY 2010: Afternoon

DURATION: Component 23: TIME: 1 hour 30 minutes

Component 24: TIME: 2 hours 15 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer EITHER two topics (Component 23); OR three topics (Component 24).
- Answer TWO questions from Section 1 AND ONE question from Section 2 of each topic.
- Write your answers in the separate answer booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for each topic is 40.
- You will be awarded marks in Section 2 for the quality of your written communication.

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TOPIC 11: HOMER: ODYSSEY BOOKS 9, 10, 21–23

Answer TWO questions from Section 1 AND ONE question from Section 2.

SECTION 1. Answer TWO questions from this section.

- 1 Read the following passage from *Book 9* and answer ALL the questions that follow.

Odysseus describes his meeting with the Cyclops.

‘His words were designed to get the better of me, but he could not outwit someone with my knowledge of the world. I answered with plausible words: “As for my ship, it was wrecked by the Earthshaker Poseidon on the borders of your land. The wind had carried us on to a lee shore. He drove the ship up to a headland and hurled it on the rocks. But I and my friends here managed to escape with our lives.”

‘To this the cruel brute made no reply. Instead, he jumped up, and reaching out towards my men, seized a couple and dashed their heads against the floor as though they had been puppies. Their brains ran out on the ground and soaked the earth. Limb by limb he tore them to pieces to make his meal, which he devoured like a mountain lion, leaving nothing, neither entrails nor flesh, marrow nor bones, while we, weeping, lifted up our hands to Zeus in horror at the ghastly sight. We felt completely helpless. When the Cyclops had filled his great belly with this meal of human

flesh, which he washed down with unwatered milk, he stretched himself out for sleep among his flocks inside the cave.'

25

Trans. E.V.Rieu, rev. D.C.H.Rieu (Penguin)

- (a) Give ONE reason why Odysseus decided to stay in the Cyclops' cave. [1]**
- (b) Give ONE detail of how Odysseus' men reacted when they first arrived at the Cyclops' cave. [1]**
- (c) Explain ONE aspect of Odysseus' character shown in this passage. [2]**
- (d) 'I answered with plausible words ... hurled it on the rocks' (lines 3–8). Explain why Odysseus responded to the Cyclops in this way. [2]**
- (e) 'We ... lifted up our hands to Zeus' (lines 20–21). Explain one reason why the Cyclops would have had no respect for this action. [2]**
- (f) How does Homer make this passage vivid? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]**

[Total: 12]

2 Read the following passage from *Book 22* and answer ALL the questions that follow.

Odysseus speaks to Eurycleia after killing the suitors.

**‘Restrain yourself old woman, and gloat
in silence. I’ll have no cries of triumph here.
It is an impious thing to exult over the slain.
These men fell victims to the will of the gods 4
and their own infamy. They paid respect to no 5
one on earth who came near them – good or
bad. And now their own transgressions have 7
brought them to this ignominious death. But 8
what of the women-servants in the house? Tell 9
me which have been disloyal to me and which 10
are innocent.’**

**‘My child,’ his fond old nurse Eurycleia
replied, ‘I’ll tell you the truth. You have fifty
women serving in your palace, whom we have 15
trained in household duties like carding wool
and to be willing servants. Of these there are
twelve all told who behaved shamelessly and
snapped their fingers at me and Penelope
herself. Telemachus has only just grown up
and his mother would not allow him to order 20
the maids about. But let me go upstairs now to
your wife’s bright room and give her the news.
Some god has sent her to sleep.’**

Trans. E.V.Rieu, rev. D.C.H.Rieu (Penguin)

- (a) ‘And now their own transgressions have brought them to this ignominious death’ (lines 7–8). Give TWO details of what ‘these men’ (line 4) had done wrong. [2]
- (b) (i) Who did Odysseus spare after killing the suitors? [1]
- (ii) Why did he spare this man? [1]
- (c) ‘But what of the women-servants in the house?’ (lines 8–9). Explain ONE reason for Odysseus’ treatment of the women-servants. [2]
- (d) Explain ONE aspect of Odysseus’ character shown in this passage. [2]
- (e) How does Homer bring out Eurycleia’s character in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

3 Read the following passage from *Book 23* and answer ALL the questions that follow.

Odysseus and Penelope talk.

**He came out from the bath looking like one of the everlasting gods, and went and sat down once more in the chair opposite his wife. 1
2**

**‘What a strange woman you are!’ he exclaimed. ‘The gods of Olympus gave you a harder heart than any other women. No other wife could have steeled herself to keep so long out of the arms of a husband who had just returned to her in his native land after twenty wearisome years. Well, nurse, make a bed for me to sleep in alone. For my wife’s heart is as hard as iron.’ 5
10**

**‘What a strange man *you* are,’ said the cautious Penelope. ‘I am not being haughty or contemptuous of you, though I’m not surprised that you think I am. But I have too clear a picture of you in my mind as you were when you sailed from Ithaca in your long-oared ship. Come, Eurycleia, move the great bed outside the bedroom that he himself built and make it up with fleeces and blankets and brightly coloured rugs.’ 15
19
20**

Trans. E.V.Rieu, rev. D.C.H.Rieu (Penguin)

- (a) ‘He came out from the bath looking like one of the everlasting gods’ (lines 1–2).
Give TWO details of how Odysseus’ appearance had been changed. [2]
- (b) ‘Come, Eurycleia, move the great bed outside the bedroom’ (lines 19–20). Explain why this would not have been possible. [2]
- (c) Explain ONE aspect of Penelope’s character shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) Explain ONE way in which Homer shows Odysseus and Penelope to be similar to one another in this passage. [2]
- (e) How typical is this passage of Homer’s style of story-telling? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

SECTION 2. Answer ONE question from this section.

EITHER

1 ‘Odysseus’ treatment of the suitors is completely just.’

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the books of *The Odyssey* that you have read. [16]

Or

2 ‘Odysseus is so good at telling stories that he makes us believe that he can achieve the impossible.’

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from Books 9 and 10 of *The Odyssey*. [16]

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TURN OVER FOR TOPIC 13

**TOPIC 13: SOPHOCLES: OEDIPUS THE KING
AND ANTIGONE**

Answer **TWO** questions from Section 1 **AND ONE** question from Section 2.

SECTION 1. Answer **TWO** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Oedipus the King* and answer **ALL** the questions that follow.

Oedipus speaks to Jocasta about his worries.

OEDIPUS I'll not deny you; my anxieties
Have grown so great. Whom should I rather tell
Than you, when this is happening to me?
My father, then, was Polybus of Corinth;
My mother, Merope, a Dorian. I was regarded 5
As the greatest of the citizens there until
Something chanced to happen that was strange,
Though it did not deserve the heat of my response.
At dinner, a man who was overfull with wine 9
Drunkenly claimed I was not my father's son. 10
Angry though I was, for that one day
I held back, though it was hard. But the next day I went
To my mother and father and questioned them. They were
furious
At the insult and at the man who had let it fly. 15
I was pleased by their response, but even so
The insult rankled – for the word had spread.
So without my mother and father knowing, I went
To Delphi; as to my reason for going, Phoebus
Sent me away disappointed, but to my distress
He revealed another message, grim and terrible. 20

Trans. I. McAuslan (CUP)

- (a) Jocasta and Oedipus are discussing Oedipus' worries. Give TWO details of what these are. [2]
- (b) 'A man ... claimed I was not my father's son' (lines 9–10). Explain one reason why this was a significant moment in Oedipus' life. [2]
- (c) Explain TWO aspects of Oedipus' character shown in this passage. [4]
- (d) The passage reveals Sophocles' skill at writing a long speech. Explain TWO ways in which this skill is shown here. Support your explanation with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

2 Read the following passage from *Antigone* and answer ALL the questions that follow.

The Sentry arrives with some bad news for Creon.

SENTRY Lord, I will not say that I put enough spring
in my stride
to arrive out of breath with hurrying. You see, I had
many
pauses for thought, turning in my tracks to go back
where I
came from. My spirit was talking to me all the time,
saying
'Fool, why are you going where you'll be punished for
your
journey? Wretch, are you wasting time again? If Creon
hears
this news from someone else, you'll be sure to suffer
for it!'
With these thoughts going round in circles, I got here
slowly
with all the delaying; so a short journey becomes
long. But in
the end, coming to you was the course that won the day.
And
even if I have nothing to say, I will say it nonetheless. I
come
clutching one hope: that I will suffer nothing other
than my
destiny.
CREON What is it that makes you afraid?

5

10

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) Give TWO details of what the Sentry tells Creon after this passage. [2]
- (b) Explain ONE reason why this news is likely to anger Creon. [2]
- (c) Explain ONE aspect of the Sentry's character shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) Explain ONE way in which you think Sophocles makes this passage dramatic. [2]
- (e) How effectively do you think Sophocles makes the audience feel pity for the Sentry in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

3 Read the following passage from *Antigone* and answer ALL the questions that follow.

Teiresias and Creon continue their argument.

CREON Old man, you all shoot at me like archers: I
am your
target, and not immune even from your prophetic art. I
have
long been trafficked by your type, treated as
merchandise. Take
your profit, trade, if you wish, with the silver-gold of
Sardis
and the gold of India. But you will not bury that man in a 5
tomb, not even if the eagles of Zeus care to plunder
the carrion
body and take it to the throne of Zeus; not even in fear
of that
pollution will I allow him to be buried. I know well that
no
human has the power to defile the gods. The cleverest
of men,
aged Teiresias, fall into shameful ruin when they make
elegant 10
but shameful speeches for their own advantage.

TEIRESIAS Ah! Does any human have knowledge, or
realise...

CREON What? What profound truth are you declaring
now?

TEIRESIAS ...the degree to which wisdom is the most
precious of possessions?

CREON To the same degree that folly does the most
harm. 15

TEIRESIAS Yet you are riddled with that disease. 16

CREON I have no wish to return the seer's insult.

TEIRESIAS And yet you do, saying that I make false
prophecies.

CREON The whole breed of seers is in love with money.

TEIRESIAS And the race of tyrants is in love with corrupt gain.

20

CREON Do you realise it is your king that you insult?

TEIRESIAS I know; for it was with my help that you have saved this city.

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) Give TWO details of what Teiresias has just told Creon. [2]
- (b) Explain ONE aspect of Creon's character shown in this passage. [2]
- (c) Explain ONE aspect of Teiresias' character shown in this passage. [2]
- (d) 'Yet you are riddled with that disease' (line 16). Give TWO reasons why Teiresias believes that Creon is riddled with folly. [2]
- (e) How does Sophocles make this passage dramatically effective? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

SECTION 2. Answer ONE question from this section.

EITHER

- 1 In which play, *Oedipus the King* or *Antigone*, do the minor characters contribute most?**

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from BOTH plays. [16]

OR

- 2 ‘Power and passion make men suffer.’**

Which play, *Oedipus the King* or *Antigone*, shows this most clearly?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from BOTH plays. [16]

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TURN OVER FOR TOPIC 17

TOPIC 17: VIRGIL : AENEID BOOKS 1, 2 AND 4

Answer TWO questions from Section 1 AND ONE question from Section 2.

SECTION 1. Answer TWO questions from this section.

- 1 Read the following passage from *Book 1* and answer ALL the questions that follow.

Aeneas appears and speaks to Dido.

So then he addressed the queen, suddenly appearing to everyone's amazement, and said: 'Here, the man you are looking for, Aeneas of Troy, here I am, saved from the Libyan waves. My lady, no one but you has felt any pity for Troy's terrible anguish! We are the few left alive by the Greeks, exhausted by all our disasters on land and sea; we've nothing – yet you offer a share in your city, your home! We've no means of repaying your kindness, Dido, none of the Trojans has, wherever they are, scattered all over the world. But if ever the powers above take note of the goodness of men, if there's any justice at all, anywhere, any innate notion of right, may the gods grant you the reward you deserve. What golden age were you born in? What great parents produced such a daughter? As long as the rivers run down to the seas, as long as the shadows sweep over the slopes of the mountains, and the sky keeps the stars alight, your name shall live for ever in honour and praise, no matter what land I am called to.'

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Explain how Venus has just helped Aeneas. [2]
- (b) Explain ONE aspect of how Aeneas is shown in this passage. [2]
- (c) To what extent was Aeneas fair in his later treatment of Dido? Explain TWO reasons for your opinion. [4]
- (d) How typical is this passage of Virgil's story-telling? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Book 2* and answer ALL the questions that follow.

The Trojans question a Greek captive, Sinon.

‘And then they caught sight of a man, with his hands bound behind him; some Trojan shepherds were hauling him noisily up to the king: the stranger had come up and surrendered to them of his own accord, for just this purpose, to lay Troy open to the Greeks. He put his trust in his wits, ready to succeed in his schemes or to face certain death if he failed. The young Trojans came pouring round him, eager to stare at the prisoner, outdoing each other in mocking him. Hear how the Greeks deceived us, learn what they are all like from this one man’s villainy! 5

‘He stood there with all eyes upon him, confused and defenceless, peering round at the army of us Trojans. “Help! Is there any land left, any sea that will take me? What remains for me now at the end of my misery, when I can’t go back to the Greeks anywhere, and the Trojans are enemies too, and after my blood?” 10

‘At this pitiful cry of anguish our feelings changed and our violent anger abated. We urged him to say who he was, what he could tell us, and to explain what he was up to in letting himself be captured.’ 20

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Immediately before this the Trojans were given a clear warning about the horse. Give TWO details of what happened. [2]
- (b) Give TWO details of the role played by Sinon in the Greeks' scheme. [2]
- (c) Explain ONE way in which Sinon makes the Trojans feel pity for him in this passage. [2]
- (d) Explain ONE reason why you think Virgil wished to emphasise the treachery of the Greeks. [2]
- (e) How does Virgil make this scene dramatic? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

3 Read the following passage from *Book 4* and answer ALL the questions that follow.

Dido replies to Aeneas' unwelcome message.

All the time he was speaking Dido kept her head turned to one side, but watched him, letting her eyes roam all over him, without uttering a sound. Then furiously she spoke her mind.

5

'You're not the son of a goddess, you treacherous lout, or of fine old Trojan stock! The harsh rocks of the Caucasus gave you birth, Caspian tigers their milk! Why should I hide my feelings? – there cannot be worse to come! Did he sigh when I wept? Did he spare me a glance? Did he soften, show any sorrow, or pity me when I loved him? I'd hardly know what to put first. At the moment great Juno and almighty Jove himself have lost all sense of justice. Nowhere can trust be trusted. I welcomed him when he was shipwrecked and destitute; like a mad fool I gave him a share in my kingdom. I found him his missing fleet, and rescued his friends from death (I'm on fire, and shaking with frenzy!). Now, so he says, it's Apollo, god of prophecy, now the Lycian oracles, now the messenger of the gods as well, despatched by Jupiter himself that brings through the air the command he dreads. As if the gods above would be bothered with this, or let this disturb their tranquillity!'

10

15

20

25

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Explain ONE reason why Dido is furious. [2]
- (b) Give TWO details of what Aeneas does after Dido's speech in this passage. [2]
- (c) Explain TWO aspects of Dido's character shown in this passage. [4]
- (d) Do you think Virgil expects the reader to feel pity for Dido in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

SECTION 2. Answer ONE question from this section.

EITHER

1 ‘Dido is a greater leader than Aeneas.’

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the books of *The Aeneid* that you have read. [16]

OR

2 ‘Gods and goddesses cause all the trouble in *The Aeneid*.’

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the books of *The Aeneid* that you have read. [16]

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