



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2012

Classical Civilisation

CIV2A

Unit 2A Homer *Iliad*

Thursday 24 May 2012 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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. Do **not** use pencil or gel 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 04 which follow. Achilles (Achilleus) is replying to Odysseus' speech during the embassy to Achilles.

The translation of E. V. Rieu

'Tell him all I say and tell him in public. Then the rest of the army can make their feelings clear when he tries to cheat any other Greek. He is utterly shameless, but still the dog cannot even bring himself to look me in the eye. He'll get no advice or action from me. He has cheated me and played me false. He won't take me in again. Once is enough. He can go to hell in his own good time. Zeus wise in counsel has removed his brains. 5

'I hate his gifts and value *him* at one splinter. Not if he gave me ten or twenty times as much as he possesses or could raise elsewhere, or all the revenues of Orchomenus or Thebes – Egyptian Thebes where the houses are stuffed with treasure, and through every one of a hundred gates two hundred warriors ride out with their chariots and horses – not if he gave me gifts numerous as grains of sand or specks of dust, would Agamemnon ever win me over, until he has paid back the whole heart-rending insult.' 10

Iliad, Book 9, lines 369-388

The translation of M. Hammond

'Tell him all that I say, and openly, so that the rest of the Achaians can feel anger too, if he is hoping still to cheat some other Danaan, clothed as ever in shamelessness – yet, dog that he is, he would not dare to look me in the face. I will not join him in plan or in action. He has cheated me and wronged me. He will not work his cheating tongue on me again. Enough already. No, he can take himself to ruin at his own pace – Zeus the counsellor has robbed his wits. I abominate his gifts, I care not a splinter for the man. Not even if he offered me ten times or twenty times all he possesses now, and others' wealth besides, not even all the riches that pour into Orchomenos, or Thebes in Egypt, where the houses are piled high with treasure, and the city has a hundred gates, and through each gate two hundred men drive out with horses and chariots: not even if he offered me gifts unnumbered like the sand or dust – not even so could Agamemnon yet turn my mind, until he pays me the full price for all this wrong that pains my heart.' 5 10

Iliad, Book 9, lines 369-388

0 1 Which **two** Greek leaders accompanied Odysseus on the embassy to Achilles (Achilleus)? (2 marks)

0 2 Identify **three** gifts Agamemnon had offered **immediately** to Achilles. (3 marks)

0 3 How effectively in this passage does Homer convey Achilles' mood? (10 marks)

0 4 To what extent is Achilles justified in the way he deals with Agamemnon throughout the *Iliad*? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of

- the reasons for Achilles withdrawing from the fighting
- Agamemnon's offer in Book 9 and the way it is delivered
- the effects of Achilles' refusal on the events of Books 11, 16 and 19
- the eventual settling of the argument between Achilles and Agamemnon in Book 19
- the events of Books 22 to 24. (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

OR

Option B

Read the passage below in the translation which you have studied and answer Questions 05 to 08 which follow. Hector (Hektor) has just avoided Achilles' (Achilleus') spear during their final encounter on the battlefield.

The translation of E. V. Rieu

'You missed! So, godlike Achilles, Zeus gave you the wrong date for my death after all! You thought you knew everything. But then you're so glib, so clever with your tongue – trying to frighten me and undermine my determination and courage. But you won't make me run and then hit me in the back with your spear. Drive it through my chest as I charge – if the god lets you. But first you will have to avoid this one of mine. May the whole length of it find a home in your body! This war would be an easier business for the Trojans if you, their greatest scourge, were dead.'

5

He spoke, balanced his long-shadowed spear and hurled it. He hit the centre of Achilles' shield and did not miss, but the spear rebounded from it. Hector was frustrated that the swift spear had left his hand to no purpose and stood there dismayed, since he had no other one. He shouted aloud to Deiphobus of the white shield, asking him for a long spear. But Deiphobus was nowhere near him.

10

Iliad, Book 22, lines 279-296

The translation of M. Hammond

'You missed! So, godlike Achilleus, it seems you knew nothing from Zeus about my death – and yet you said you did. No, you turn out a mere ranter – all your talk is bluff, to frighten me and make me lose my courage for the fight. Well, I shall not run and let you fix your spear in my back, but you must drive it through my chest as I charge straight for you, if that is what god has granted you. But now you try to avoid this bronze spear of mine – how I hope you take it entire in your flesh! Then the war would go lighter for the Trojans, with you dead, their greatest danger.'

5

So he spoke, and steadying his long-shadowed spear he let it fly, and did not miss, hitting in the centre of the son of Peleus' shield: but the spear rebounded far from the shield. Hektor was angered that his swift spear had flown wasted from his hand, and stood there in dismay, as he had no second ash spear. He called in a great shout to Deiphobos of the white shield, and asked him for a long spear. But Deiphobos was not there near him.

10

Iliad, Book 22, lines 279-296

0 5 Name the **two** members of Hector's (Hektor's) family who have **just** previously tried to persuade him not to fight Achilles (Achilleus). (2 marks)

0 6 Why is Deiphobus (Deiphobos) not near Hector at this point? Give **three** details. (3 marks)

0	7
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How effectively in this passage does Homer convey changes in Hector's mood?

(10 marks)

0	8
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To what extent is the character of Hector in this passage typical of his character elsewhere in the *Iliad*? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of

- Hector's character in this passage
- his behaviour in the rest of Book 22
- his behaviour on the battlefield in earlier books
- his relationships with members of his family.

(20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

Section 2

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

EITHER**Option C**

0	9
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'In the *Iliad* fate makes all the actions of mortal **and** immortal characters pointless.'

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 nature of fate in the *Iliad*
- the character and responsibilities of Zeus
- the parts individual gods and goddesses play directly in the story
- how far mortals in the *Iliad* can change how they act and are responsible for what they do. (30 marks)

OR**Option D**

1	0
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'The *Iliad* glorifies war.'

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 importance of the heroic code in the *Iliad*
- the way Homer describes battle scenes
- the effects of war both on warriors and on those who do not fight
- the imagery Homer uses in his similes and the description of Achilles' shield
- the way Homer ends the *Iliad*. (30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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