



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

Classical Civilisation

CIV2A

Unit 2A Homer *Iliad*

Thursday 26 May 2011 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** for this paper is CIV2A.
- Answer questions from **two** options.
Choose **one** option from Section One and **one** option from Section Two.
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 One

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. The Trojans are trying to identify the Greek heroes on the battlefield.

The translation of E. V. Rieu

Then sensible Antenor spoke in reply:

‘Madam, you are quite right. I know, because godlike Odysseus once came here on a mission on your behalf with warlike Menelaus, and I was their host. I entertained them in my own palace and got to know not only what they looked like but how intelligently they thought. In assembly with the Trojans, when all were standing, Menelaus with his broad shoulders was the taller, but Odysseus was the more imposing of the two when they were both seated. 5

‘When their turn came to express their views in public, Menelaus spoke fluently, not at great length but very clearly, being a man of few words who kept to the point, though he was the younger of the two. By contrast, whenever quick-thinking Odysseus sprang up to speak, he stood there and looked up from under eyes firmly fixed on the ground; he did not swing the speaker’s staff either backwards or forwards but held it stiffly, as though he had never handled one before. You would have taken him for some surly or simply stupid fellow. But when he liberated that great voice from his chest and poured out words like the snows of winter, there was no man alive who could compete with him. When we looked at him then, we were no longer surprised at the thought of his appearance.’ 10 15

Iliad, Book 3, lines 203-224

The translation of M. Hammond

Then the wise Antenor said to her: ‘My lady, what you have said is true indeed. Once before now godlike Odysseus came here with the warrior Menelaos on a mission about you. I was their host, and entertained them in my house, and came to know the build of both and the thoughts of their minds. Well, when they joined the assembled Trojans, Menelaos’ broad shoulders were higher when they were standing, but when both were seated Odysseus had the more impressive dignity. Now when they came to weave their thoughts in speech before all the company, Menelaos would speak with the words running fast, at little length, but very clearly – there was nothing long-winded or rambling about him: and he was indeed the younger man. But whenever resourceful Odysseus leapt up to speak, he would stand there, staring down with his eyes fixed on the ground, and making no gestures with the staff, forwards or backwards, but gripping it stiff, like a man unskilled in its use – you would take him for a churl and a mere booby. But when he released that great voice from his chest and the words which flocked down like snowflakes in winter, no other mortal man could then rival Odysseus. And then we forgot our surprise at the sight of Odysseus’ manner.’ 5 10 15

Iliad, Book 3, lines 203-224

0	1
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 To whom does Antenor address these remarks? (1 mark)

0	2
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 Where in Troy is this scene taking place? (1 mark)

0	3
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 What event involving Menelaus (Menelaos) is about to take place on the battlefield **and** what will be its outcome? Give **three** details. (3 marks)

0	4
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 In this speech by Antenor how effectively does Homer emphasise the differences in character **and** appearance between Odysseus and Menelaus? (10 marks)

0	5
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 To what extent is Homer's portrayal of Odysseus elsewhere in the *Iliad* different from the one we are given here? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of

- his returning of Chryseis to her father in Book 1
 - his discussion with Agamemnon and his behaviour on the battlefield in Book 4
 - his role in the embassy to Achilles (Achilleus) in Book 9
 - the part he plays in Achilles' reconciliation with Agamemnon in Book 19
 - his part in the games of Book 23.
- (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

OR

Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions 06 to 10 which follow. Agamemnon is replying to Achilles' (Achilleus') speech seeking to end their quarrel.

The translation of E. V. Rieu

'Friends, Greek warriors, attendants of Ares, when a man stands to speak, as Achilles has just done, it is only courteous to give him a hearing and not interrupt, which even the experienced orator finds hard to cope with. How can anyone talk or hear, when everyone is making an uproar to drown out the shrillest speaker? Now, I am going to clarify my position to Achilles in particular, but all the rest of you pay attention and take in what I say. 5

'The Greeks have often insulted me, making the very point with which the last speech began. But I was not to blame. It was Zeus and Destiny and the Fury that walks in darkness that blinded my judgement that day at the assembly when I took Achilles' prize for myself. What could I do? At such moments a god takes complete command – 10
Delusion, eldest daughter of Zeus who blinds us all, damn her. She never touches the ground with those soft feet of hers but flits over men's heads, corrupting them and shackling one man after another.'

Iliad, Book 19, lines 78-95

The translation of M. Hammond

'Friends, Danaan heroes, Ares' men-at-arms, when a man is standing to speak, it is proper to listen, and not right to interrupt him – this is troublesome for even an experienced speaker. But when people are making a great uproar, how can anyone hear or speak? This frustrates even the clearest of speakers. Now I shall address the son of Peleus: but the rest of the Argives should listen, and mark well what I say, every one of you. The Achaians before this have often said the same to me as you say now, and criticised me for it. But I am not to blame, but rather Zeus and Fate and Erinys that walks in darkness: they put a cruel blindness in my mind at the assembly on that day when by my own act I took away his prize from Achilleus. But what could I do? It is 5
god who brings all things to their end. This blindness is Ate, eldest daughter of Zeus, 10
the accursed goddess who blinds all men. Her feet are soft – she does not walk on the ground, but she treads across men's heads bringing folly to mankind, and ensnaring one or other of them.'

Iliad, Book 19, lines 78-95

- | | |
|----|---|
| 06 | Whose death has led Achilles (Achilleus) to seek to end his quarrel with Agamemnon? (1 mark) |
| 07 | Give three details of the gifts that Achilles has just received from Thetis. (3 marks) |
| 08 | Who was the maker of these gifts? (1 mark) |
| 09 | How effectively in this passage does Homer convey Agamemnon's mood? (10 marks) |

1	0
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To what extent is Agamemnon's speech in this passage typical of his character as portrayed by Homer 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

- his behaviour throughout Book 1
- his actions in battle, for example in Books 3, 4 and 6
- his motives for making the offer to Achilles in Book 9
- the way this offer is presented
- the remainder of the scene from which this passage is taken. (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

Section Two

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

EITHER**Option C**

1	1
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To what extent would removing the immortals from the *Iliad* improve or weaken the poem? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of

- the parts individual immortals play in the story
- relationships between individual mortals and immortals
- relationships between immortals and other immortals
- the powers of Zeus and Fate over humans
- the nature of human responsibility.

(30 marks)

OR**Option D**

1	2
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How important are old men to the *Iliad*? Give reasons for your answer and refer to the books of the *Iliad* you have read.

You might include discussion of

- the influence of Nestor in Books 1, 4, 9 and 11
- the importance of Phoenix (Phoinix) in Book 9
- the part played by Priam in Books 3, 22 and 24
- the influence of elderly fathers, present and absent.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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