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Classical Greek Standard Level Paper 2

15 May 2024

Zone A morning | **Zone B** morning | **Zone C** morning

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer the questions in one option.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[32 marks]**.

Answer **all** questions in **one** option.

Option A

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided excerpt.

Prescribed core text: Verse — Homer, *Iliad* 22.182–207

- τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
 “θάρσει Τριτογένεια φίλον τέκος·οὐ νύ τι θυμῷ
 πρόφρονι μυθέομαι, ἐθέλω δέ τοι ἥπιος εἶναι·
 185 ἔρξον ὅπῃ δὴ τοι νόος ἔπλετο, μὴ δ' ἔτ' ἐρώει.”
 ὣς εἰπὼν ὄτρυνε πάρος μεμαυῖαν Ἀθήνην·
 βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων αἶξασα.
 Ἔκτορα δ' ἀσπερχὲς κλονέων ἔφεπ' ὥκυν Ἀχιλλεύς.
 ὣς δ' ὅτε νεβρὸν ὄρεσφι κύων ἐλάφοιο δίηται
 190 ὄρσας ἐξ εὐνῆς διὰ τ' ἄγκεα καὶ διὰ βήσας·
 τὸν δ' εἴ πέρ τε λάθῃσι καταπτήξας ὑπὸ θάμνῳ,
 ἀλλὰ τ' ἀνιχνεύων θέει ἔμπεδον ὄφρα κεν εὕρῃ·
 ὥς Ἐκτωρ οὐ λῆθε ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα.
 ὅσσάκι δ' ὀρμήσειε πυλάων Δαρδανιάων
 195 ἀντίον αἶξασθαι εὐδμήτους ὑπὸ πύργους,
 εἴ πως οἱ καθύπερθεν ἀλάλκοιεν βελέεσσι,
 τοσσάκι μιν προπάροιθεν ἀποστρέψασκε παραφθὰς
 πρὸς πεδῖον·αὐτὸς δὲ ποτὶ πτόλιος πέτετ' αἰεὶ.
 ὣς δ' ἐν ὀνείρῳ οὐ δύναται φεύγοντα διώκειν·
 200 οὔτ' ἄρ' ὁ τὸν δύναται ὑποφεύγειν οὔθ' ὁ διώκειν·
 ὥς ὁ τὸν οὐ δύνατο μάρψαι ποσίν, οὐδ' ὅς ἀλύξαι.
 πῶς δὲ κεν Ἐκτωρ κῆρας ὑπεξέφυγεν θανάτοιο,
 εἰ μὴ οἱ πύματόν τε καὶ ὕστατον ἦντετ' Ἀπόλλων
 ἐγγύθεν, ὅς οἱ ἐπῶρσε μένος λαιψηρά τε γούνα;
 205 λαοῖσιν δ' ἀνένευε καρήατι δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
 οὐδ' ἔα ἰέμεναι ἐπὶ Ἐκτορι πικρὰ βέλεμνα,
 μή τις κῦδος ἄροιτο βαλὼν, ὃ δὲ δεύτερος ἔλθοι.

(Option A continues on the following page)

(Option A continued)

1. (a) Write out and scan τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος ... τι θυμῷ (lines 182–183). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (b) θάρσει Τριτογένεια ... δ' ἔτ' ἐρώει (lines 183–185). Outline how Zeus seeks to appease Athena. Support your answer by quoting the Greek text. [4]
- (c) ὥς δ' ὅτε ... ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα (lines 189–193). Analyse the simile. Support your answer by quoting the Greek text. [4]
- (d) λαοῖσιν δ' ... δεύτερος ἔλθοι (lines 205–207). Contrast the behaviour of Achilles with that of Hector. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) Analyse how Homer highlights the inevitability of Hector's fate. Support your answer by quoting the Greek text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

2. (a) Discuss the role of fate in ancient Greek verse. [12]

Or

2. (b) To what extent did ancient Greek verse serve as a means of expressing and reinforcing cultural norms and expectations? [12]

End of Option A

Option B

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided excerpt.

Prescribed core text: Verse — Euripides, *Alcestis* 293–319

Ἄλκηστις

μόνος γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἦσθα, κοῦτις ἐλπίς ἦν
σοῦ κατθανόντος ἄλλα φιτύσειν τέκνα.

- 295 κάγω τ' ἂν ἔζων καὶ σὺ τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον,
κούκ ἂν μονωθεὶς σῆς δάμαρτος ἔστενες
καὶ παῖδας ὠρφάνευες. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν
θεῶν τις ἐξέπραξεν ὥσθ' οὕτως ἔχειν.
εἶεν·σὺ νῦν μοι τῶνδ' ἀπόμνησαι χάριν·
- 300 αἰτήσομαι γάρ σ' ἀξίαν μὲν οὐποτε
(ψυχῆς γὰρ οὐδέν ἐστι τιμιώτερον),
δίκαια δ', ὡς φήσεις σὺ· τούσδε γὰρ φιλεῖς
οὐχ ἦσσον ἢ γὰρ παῖδας, εἴπερ εὖ φρονεῖς·
τούτους ἀνάσχου δεσπότης ἐμῶν δόμων
- 305 καὶ μὴ 'πιγήμες τοῖσδε μητρὶν τέκνοις,
ἥτις κακίων οὐσ' ἐμοῦ γυνὴ φθόνῳ
τοῖς σοῖσι κάμοις παισὶ χεῖρα προσβαλεῖ.
μὴ δῆτα δράσης ταῦτά γ', αἰτοῦμαί σ' ἐγώ.
ἐχθρὰ γὰρ ἢ 'πιόῃσα μητρὶν τέκνοις
- 310 τοῖς πρόσθ', ἐχίδνης οὐδὲν ἠπιωτέρα.
καὶ παῖς μὲν ἄρσιν πατέρ' ἔχει πύργον μέγαν
ὄν καὶ προσεῖπε καὶ προσερρήθη πάλιν·
σὺ δ', ὦ τέκνον μοι, πῶς κορευθήσῃ καλῶς;
ποίας τυχοῦσα συζύγου τῷ σῷ πατρί;
- 315 μή σοί τιν' αἰσχρὰν προσβαλοῦσα κληδόνα
ἦβης ἐν ἀκμῇ σοὺς διαφθείρῃ γάμους.
οὐ γὰρ σε μήτηρ οὔτε νυμφεύσει ποτὲ
οὔτ' ἐν τόκοις σοῖσι θαρσυνεῖ, τέκνον,
παροῦς, ἴν' οὐδὲν μητρὸς εὐμενέστερον.

(Option B continues on the following page)

(Option B continued)

3. (a) καὶ γὰρ τ' ἂν ... παῖδας ὠρφάνευσεν (lines 295–297). Outline how Admetus's situation would have been different if his parents had offered their lives for him. Support your answer by quoting the Greek text. [3]
- (b) θεῶν τις (line 298). Suggest which god Alcestis might be referring to **and** explain why she might have decided not to use his name. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) εἶεν·σύ ... φήσεις σύ (lines 299–302). Explain what Alcestis does **not** ask for, **and** why. Support your answer by quoting the Greek text. [2]
- (d) Write out and scan οὐχ ἦσσον ... ἐμῶν δόμων (lines 303–304). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (e) καὶ μὴ 'πιγήμες ... τοῖς πρόσθ' (lines 305–310). Explain why, according to Alcestis, Admetus should not put a stepmother over their children. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [3]
- (f) Analyse how Euripides portrays Alcestis's view of the role of women. Support your answer by quoting the Greek text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

4. (a) Discuss the role of fate in ancient Greek verse. [12]

Or

4. (b) To what extent did ancient Greek verse serve as a means of expressing and reinforcing cultural norms and expectations? [12]

End of Option B

Turn over

Option C

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Prose — Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 2.64.3–6

- “γνώτε δὲ ὄνομα μέγιστον αὐτὴν ἔχουσιν ἐν ἅπασιν ἀνθρώποις διὰ τὸ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς μὴ εἶκιν, πλείστα δὲ σώματα καὶ πόνους ἀνηλωκέναι πολέμῳ, καὶ δύναμιν μεγίστην δὴ μέχρι τοῦδε κεκτημένην, ἥς ἐς αἶδιον τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις, ἦν καὶ νῦν ὑπενδῶμέν ποτε (πάντα γὰρ πέφυκε καὶ ἐλασσοῦσθαι), μνήμη καταλείψεται, Ἑλλήνων τε ὅτι Ἕλληνες πλείστων δὴ ἥρξαμεν, καὶ πολέμοις
- 5 μεγίστοις ἀντέσχομεν πρὸς τε ξύμπαντας καὶ καθ’ ἐκάστους, πόλιν τε τοῖς πᾶσιν εὐπορωτάτην καὶ μεγίστην ᾠκήσαμεν. καίτοι ταῦτα ὁ μὲν ἀπράγμων μέμψαιτ’ ἄν, ὁ δὲ δρᾶν τι καὶ αὐτὸς βουλόμενος ζηλώσει εἰ δέ τις μὴ κέκτηται, φθονήσει. τὸ δὲ μισεῖσθαι καὶ λυπηροὺς εἶναι ἐν τῷ παρόντι πᾶσι μὲν ὑπῆρξε δὴ ὅσοι ἕτεροι ἐτέρων ἠξίωσαν ἄρχειν· ὅστις δὲ ἐπὶ μεγίστοις τὸ ἐπίφθονον λαμβάνει, ὀρθῶς βουλεύεται. μῖσος μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντέχει, ἡ δὲ παραυτίκα τε λαμπρότης καὶ ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα δόξα
- 10 αἰείμνηστος καταλείπεται. ὑμεῖς δὲ ἔς τε τὸ μέλλον καλὸν προγνόντες ἔς τε τὸ αὐτίκα μὴ αἰσχρὸν τῷ ἤδη προθύμῳ ἀμφοτέρα κτήσασθε, καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις μήτε ἐπικηρυκεύεσθε μήτε ἔνδηλοι ἔστε τοῖς παροῦσι πόνοις βαρυνόμενοι, ὥς οἵτινες πρὸς τὰς ξυμφορὰς γνώμη μὲν ἥκιστα λυποῦνται, ἔργῳ δὲ μάλιστα ἀντέχουσιν, οὗτοι καὶ πόλεων καὶ ιδιωτῶν κράτιστοί εἰσιν.”

(Option C continues on the following page)

(Option C continued)

5. (a) γνῶτε δὲ ... τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις (lines 1–3). Explain how Athens was perceived, according to Pericles. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [4]
- (b) ἦν καὶ νῦν ... μεγίστην ᾠκήσαμεν (lines 3–6). Outline what Pericles believes the Athenians will be remembered for. Support your answer by quoting the Greek text. [3]
- (c) τὸ δὲ μισεῖσθαι ... αἰείμνηστος καταλείπεται (lines 7–10). Analyse why Pericles thinks it is worth incurring hostility in the pursuit of empire. Quotation of the Greek is **not** required. [3]
- (d) τοῖς παροῦσι πόνοις (line 12). Suggest **two** recent events to which this phrase could refer. [2]
- (e) Analyse how Thucydides creates a rhetorically effective end to Pericles’s speech in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Greek text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one prose** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

6. (a) “Greek prose authors’ primary concern was telling a good story.” Discuss. [12]

Or

6. (b) To what extent were Greek prose texts written for a future audience? [12]

End of Option C

Option D

Answer **all** parts of the following question based on the provided extract.

Prescribed core text: Prose — Antiphon, *On the Murder of Herodes* 31–34

ὥς μὲν ὕστερον τοσούτῳ χρόνῳ ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐβασανίσθη, μεμαρτύρηται ὑμῖν· προσέχετε δὲ τὸν νοῦν αὐτῇ τῇ βασάνῳ, οἷα γεγένηται. ὁ μὲν γὰρ δοῦλος, ᾧ ἴσως οὗτοι τοῦτο μὲν ἐλευθερίαν ὑπέσχοντο, τοῦτο δ' ἐπὶ τούτοις ἦν παύσασθαι κακούμενον αὐτόν, ἴσως ὑπ' ἀμφοῖν πεισθεὶς κατεψεύσατό μου, τὴν μὲν ἐλευθερίαν ἐλπίσας οἴσεσθαι, τῆς δὲ βασάνου εἰς τὸ παραχρῆμα βουλόμενος ἀπηλλάχθαι.

- 5 οἶμαι δ' ὑμᾶς ἐπίστασθαι τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐφ' οἷς ἂν τὸ πλεῖστον μέρος τῆς βασάνου, πρὸς τούτων εἰσὶν οἱ βασανιζόμενοι λέγειν ὅτι ἂν ἐκείνοις μέλλωσι χαριεῖσθαι ἐν τούτοις γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐστὶν ἡ ὠφέλεια, ἄλλως τε κἂν μὴ παρόντες τυγχάνωσιν ὧν ἂν καταψεύδωνται. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἐγὼ ἐκέλευον αὐτὸν στρεβλοῦν ὥς οὐ τάληθ' ἔλεγοντα, ἴσως ἂν ἐν αὐτῷ τούτῳ ἀπετρέπετο μηδὲν κατ' ἐμοῦ καταψεύδεσθαι· νῦν δὲ αὐτοὶ ἦσαν καὶ βασανισταὶ καὶ ἐπιτιμηταὶ τῶν σφίσις αὐτοῖς συμφερόντων.
- 10 ἕως μὲν οὖν μετὰ χρηστῆς ἐλπίδος ἐγίγνωσκέ μου καταψευδόμενος, τούτῳ δισχυρίζετο τῷ λόγῳ· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγίγνωσκεν ἀποθανούμενος, ἐνταῦθ' ἤδη τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἐχρήτο, καὶ ἔλεγεν ὅτι πεισθείη ὑπὸ τούτων ἐμοῦ καταψεύδεσθαι. διαπειραθέντα δ' αὐτὸν τὰ ψευδῆ λέγειν, ὕστερον δὲ τάληθ' ἔλεγοντα, οὐδέτερά ὠφέλησεν, ἀλλ' ἀπέκτειναν ἄγοντες τὸν ἄνδρα, τὸν μηνυτὴν, ᾧ πιστεύοντες ἐμὲ διώκουσι, τὸνναντίον ποιήσαντες ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι.

(Option D continues on the following page)

(Option D continued)

7. (a) ὁ μὲν γὰρ ... βουλόμενος ἀπηλλάχθαι (lines 2–4). Explain why the witness might have given false evidence, according to the speaker. Support your answer by quoting the Greek text. [4]
- (b) Translate εἰ μὲν γὰρ ... αὐτοῖς συμφερόντων (lines 7–9). [3]
- (c) ἕως μὲν ... ἐμοῦ καταψεύδεσθαι (lines 10–12). State what change occurred in the tortured man’s testimony **and** the reason for it. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [3]
- (d) ἀλλ’ ἀπέκτειναν ... ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι (lines 13–14). Explain why the prosecution’s actions in these lines could be seen as surprising. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) Analyse how the speaker seeks to discredit the prosecution in this extract. Support your answer by quoting the Greek text. [8]

Answer **either** part (a) **or** part (b).

Support your answer with evidence from **one prose** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

8. (a) “Greek prose authors’ primary concern was telling a good story.” Discuss. [12]

Or

8. (b) To what extent were Greek prose texts written for a future audience? [12]

End of Option D

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References:

- Option A** Homer. *Homeri Opera in five volumes*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. 1920. [online] Available online at: <https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D22%3Acard%3D177> [Accessed 21 May 2024].
- Option B** Euripides. *Cyclops. Alcestis. Medea*. Edited and translated by David Kovacs. Loeb Classical Library 12. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1994.
- Option C** Thucydides, n.d. "Histoire grecque de Thucydide: accompagnée de la version latine, des variants des 13 manuscrits de la Bibliothèque impériale, d'observations historiques, littéraires et critiques, de specimen de ces manuscrits, de cartes géographiques et d'estampes," book 2, chapter 64, pages 113–114. Jean Baptiste Gail, 1807. [online] <https://archive.org/details/histoiregrecque12thuc/page/112/mode/2up?q=%CE%BA%CE%B5%CE%BA%CF%84%CE%B7%CE%BC%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%B7%CE%BD> [Accessed 22 May 2024].
- Option D** Antiphon, n.d. "On the Murder of Herodes" from *Minor Attic Orators, Volume I: Antiphon. Andocides*. Translated by K. J. Maidment. Loeb Classical Library 308. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1941.