General Instructions
• Reading time – 10 minutes
• Working time – 1 hour and 50 minutes
• Write using black or blue pen

Total marks – 50

Section I Pages 2–4
35 marks
• Attempt Questions 1–2
• Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Section II Pages 6–7
15 marks
• Attempt either Question 3 or Question 4
• Allow about 40 minutes for this section
Section I — Prescribed Text – Homer, Iliad III

35 marks
Attempt Questions 1–2
Allow about 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section

Answer each question in a SEPARATE writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

In Question 1 you will be assessed on how well you:

■ demonstrate your understanding of the text by translating into idiomatic and fluent English
■ interpret the relationship between words and structures
■ analyse language and/or contextual features of the prescribed extract

Question 1 (25 marks)

(a) Translate the following extract into ENGLISH.

“Zeú páter, Ἰδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε μέγιστε,
οππότερος τάδε ἔργα μετ’ ἀμφότεροισιν ἔθηκεν,
tὸν δῶς ἀποφθίμενον δύναι δόμον Ἀἰδος εἰσο, ἡμῖν δ’ ἀυ φιλότητα καὶ ὀρκία πιστὰ γενέσθαι.”

ὡς ἄρ’ ἔφαν, πάλλεν δὲ μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ ἂν ὀρόων· Πάριος δὲ θοῶς ἐκ κλῆρος ὀρουσεν.
οἱ μὲν ἐπείθ᾽ ἵζοντο κατὰ στίχας, ἤχι ἐκάστου ἵπποι ἀέρσιποδες καὶ ποικίλα τεῦχε ἐκείτο·
αὐτάρ ὃ ἁμφ’ ὠμοισιν ἐδύσετο τεῦχεα καλά δίος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡμόκυμοι.
κυηδίδας μὲν πρώτα περὶ κυήμηςιν ἔθηκεν καλάς, ἀργυρόεισιν ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραυιας·
δεύτερον αὐ ὑθρηκα περὶ στήθεσιν ἐδύνεν ὁ κασταγνήτου Λυκανόος, ἡμοσε δ’ αὐτή.
ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ’ ὠμοισιν βάλετο ἐξίφος ἀργυρόθλην χάλκεον, αὐτάρ ἐπείτα σάκος μέγα τε στίβαρον τε·
κρατὶ δ’ ἐπ’ ἱφθίμῳ κυνέην ἐὐτυκτον ἔθηκεν ἱπποφριν· δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἐνευεν.
εἷλετο δ’ ἄλκιμον ἔχχος, ὁ οἱ παλάμησιν ἀρήξειν.
ὡς δ’ αὐτός Μενέλαος ἀρήξιος ἐντε’ ἐδύνεν.

Question 1 continues on page 3
Question 1 (continued)

(b) Read the extract, then, without translating, answer the questions that follow.

“αἰδοίος τέ μοι ἔσσι, φίλε ἐκυρέ, δεινός τε· ὡς ὑπέλεν θάνατός μοι ἀδείν κακός, ὅποτε δεύρο νυεῖ σῷ ἐπόμην, θάλαμον γνωτοῦσα τε λιποῦσα παίδα τε τῆλυγέτην καὶ ὀμηλικὴν ἔρατεινήν. 175

ἀλλὰ τὰ γ’ οὐκ ἐγένοντο· τὸ καὶ κλαίουσα τέτηκα. τούτῳ δὲ τοι ἔρεω, ὃ μ’ ἀνείρεαι ἦδὲ μεταλλάς· οὔτος γ’ Ἀτρείδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων, ἀμφότερον, βασιλεὺς τ’ ἁγαθὸς κρατερὸς τ’ αἰχμητής· δαίρῳ αὐτ’ ἐμὸς ἐσκε κυνόπιδος, εἰ ποτ’ ἔην γε.” 180

ὁς φάτο, τὸν δ’ ὁ γέρων ἡγάσσατο φάνησέν τε· ἂ γ’ μάκαρ Ἀτρείδη, μοιρηγενεῖς, ὀλβιόδαιμον, ἢ ρά νῦ τοι πολλοὶ δεδημῖα κούροι Ἀχαιῶν. ἣδη καὶ Φρυγίην εἰσήλυθον ἀμπελόεσσαν· ἐνθὰ ἱδον πλειστοὺς Φρύγας ἀνέρας αἰολοπόλους, 185

λαοὺς Ὀτρήος καὶ Μύγδονος ἀντιθέοιο, οἰ ρά τά τ’ ἐστρατῶντο παρ’ ὅχθας Σαγγαρίοιο·

(i) Who is the speaker, and who is being addressed at the beginning of the extract? 2
(ii) Explain the reference to παίδα τε τὴλυγέτην in line 175. 2
(iii) Comment on the speaker’s use of κυνόπιδος in line 180. 3
(iv) Explain the reference to the conflict mentioned in line 187. 3

End of Question 1
Question 2 (10 marks)

Choose ONE of the following questions. Write an essay of two to three pages in length.

(a) Analyse Helen’s feelings and attitudes towards other people in *Iliad* Book III. 10

OR

(b) Discuss the significance of religious practices, such as sacrificial offerings and the ritual of the oath, found in *Iliad* Book III. 10
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Please turn over
Section II — Non-prescribed Text

15 marks
Attempt either Question 3 or Question 4
Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a SEPARATE writing booklet.

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:
■ demonstrate your understanding of the relationship between Classical Greek and English in language structure
■ convey meaning accurately and idiomatically
■ demonstrate your understanding of the appropriate Greek style

Question 3 (15 marks)
Translate the following extract into ENGLISH.

Athene enters the Trojan army seeking Pandaros whom she urges, with offers of rewards, to fire an arrow at Menelaus.

HOMER, Iliad IV, 85–100

- 6 -
**Question 4** (15 marks)

Translate the passage into CLASSICAL GREEK.

When the Lacedaemonians had spoken in the assembly, they believed that the Athenians would be eager to make an end to the war and surrender the men on the island. The Athenians, on the other hand, thinking that they could make peace at any time, were not willing to agree. Cleon, the popular leader, then spoke as follows: ‘If you give up the cities ceded to you by agreement, we shall free those now blockaded on Sphacteria. On this condition only is it possible for us to make peace.’

**End of paper**