

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 11 May 2020 – Morning

AS Level Classical Civilisation

H008/11 The World of the Hero

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.

Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.

This question paper has TWO options:

Option 1: The ‘Iliad’

Option 2: The ‘Odyssey’

Choose ONE option: answer ALL the questions in Section A and ONE question in Section B for that option.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 65.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

OPTION 1: The 'Iliad'

Answer ALL the questions in Section A and ONE question in Section B.

SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

Choose one of the following translations of the 'Iliad' and answer the questions which follow.

Passage A: Homer, 'Iliad', 6.345–356

'My brother-in-law, what a cold, evil-minded slut I am! How I wish that, on the very day when my mother bore me, the storm-fiend had swept me off into the mountains or into the waves of the sounding sea, to be overwhelmed before all this could happen. And next to that, since the gods have ordained things to this evil end, I wish I had found a better husband, one with some feelings for the anger and contempt that his fellow men had for him. But as it is, this husband of mine hasn't a brain in his head and never will; though one day he will pay for it, if I am not mistaken.

5
10
15

'But come in now, my dear brother-in-law, and sit down on this chair. No one in Troy bears a greater burden of responsibility for the fighting than you – and all because of me, slut that I am, and Paris' blind folly.'

20

'Trans: E.V. Rieu'

**‘Brother, I am indeed that wicked
she-dog whom all abhor. I wish
that on the day of my birth, some
vile blast of wind had blown me to
the mountains, or into the waves 5
of the echoing sea, where the
waters would have drowned me,
and none of this would have come
about. But since the gods ordained
this fate, I wish that I had a better 10
man for husband, who felt the
reproaches and contempt of his
fellow men. But this man of mine
is fickle, and ever will be so, and
will reap the harvest of it hereafter. 15
But enter, now and be seated, my
brother, since you are the most
troubled in mind of all, through my
shamelessness and Paris’ folly.’**

‘Trans: A.S. Kline’

- 1 Who is Helen speaking to in line 1 (Rieu/Kline) ‘brother-in-law/Brother’? [1]**

- 2 (a) Who is Helen referring to in lines 10–11 (Rieu/Kline) ‘I wish I had found a better husband/I wish that I had a better man for husband’? [1]**

(b) Why do you think this person has felt the ‘anger and contempt/reproaches and contempt’ (line 12 – Rieu/Kline) of his fellow men? [1]

- 3 What is Helen referring to in line 22 (Rieu) ‘all because of me’ or lines 18–19 (Kline) ‘through my shamelessness’? [1]**

- 4 Explain how Helen is portrayed in PASSAGE A.**

Make FOUR points and support each point with reference to PASSAGE A. [8]

Choose one of the following translations of the 'Iliad' and answer the questions which follow.

Passage B: Homer, 'Iliad', 16.818–845

**When Hector saw great-hearted
Patroclus wounded and in retreat, he
made his way towards him through
the ranks and, coming up, stabbed
him with his spear in the lower belly, 5
driving the bronze clean through.**

**Patroclus thudded to the ground,
throwing the whole Greek army into
consternation. As a lion's will to fight
overpowers an indomitable wild boar 10
when the fearless pair battle it out in
the mountains over a little stream;
both wish to drink there, but the lion's
strength prevails and his panting
enemy is overcome – so, after killing 15
many men himself, Menoetius' strong
son fell to a close-range thrust from
Hector, who now spoke to him in
triumph with winged words:**

**'Patroclus, you probably thought 20
you'd sack our town, make Trojan
women slaves and ship them off to
the land of your fathers. You innocent!**

In their defence, Hector's swift
horses were racing into battle – I, 25
Hector, finest spearman of the war-
loving Trojans, who stand between
them and the day of slavery. As for
you, vultures are going to eat you
on this very spot. Miserable wretch! 30
Even great Achilles did not save you.
I can imagine all the instructions
he gave you on your way out, while
he stayed behind: "Charioteer
Patroclus, don't come back to the 35
hollow ships till you have ripped
through the tunic on man-slaying
Hector's chest and soaked it with his
blood." That, I imagine, is what he
must have said; and like an idiot you 40
took him at his word.'

Fading fast you replied, charioteer
Patroclus:

'Hector, boast loud and long while
you can. Zeus and Apollo handed 45
you that victory. *They* conquered
me.'

'Trans: E.V. Rieu'

But Hector, seeing brave Patroclus withdraw, struck by the blade, made his way to him through the ranks, and drove at him with his spear, piercing the lower belly and ramming the point home. Patroclus fell with a thud, to the grievous sorrow of the Achaean army. As a lion in the high mountains may fight with a tireless wild boar over a trickling stream from which both seek to drink, and conquers his panting enemy by strength alone, so Hector, Priam's son, overcame the valiant son of Menoetius, who himself had killed so many men, and striking him close at hand with his spear robbed him of his life. Then straddling him, he shouted in victory: 'I think you boasted you'd sack our city, Patroclus, take our women captive, sail with them to your native land. How foolish! Hector and his swift horses are here to fight for them, Hector the finest spearman among the warlike Trojans, I who shield them from the day of doom, while as

for you, the vultures shall have you.
Even Achilles, with all his valour,
could not save you, wretched man, 30
though I don't doubt he told you
as you left, for he chose to stay:
"Patroclus, master horseman, don't
return to the hollow ships till you've
pierced the tunic at man-killing 35
Hector's chest and drenched it in his
blood." No doubt that's what he said,
and you in your madness thought it
would be so.'

But though your strength was 40
ebbing fast, horse-taming Patroclus,
yet you answered: 'Boast, while you
can, Hector, for Zeus and Apollo
it was who gave you victory. They
conquered me: they stripped the 45
armour from my shoulders.'

'Trans: A.S. Kline'

- 5 Whose armour was Patroclus wearing in PASSAGE B? [1]**
- 6 Which famous Trojan had Patroclus already killed? [1]**
- 7 Which god removed the armour Patroclus was wearing? [1]**
- 8 Why do you think Patroclus' death is important in the Trojan war? [1]**
- 9 Explain how PASSAGE B is a memorable piece of writing.**

Make FOUR points and support each point with reference to PASSAGE B. [8]

10* Explain who you think was the most responsible for the death of Patroclus. In your answer you should include at least THREE points. You may use PASSAGE B as a starting point, and your own knowledge in your answer.

[16]

[SECTION A TOTAL: 40]

SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section.

EITHER

11* ‘The gods and goddesses in the ‘Iliad’ are portrayed in a human way.’ Explain how far you agree with this statement. Justify your response. [25]

OR

12* Explain how the plot of the ‘Iliad’ adds to the success of the epic. Justify your answer. [25]

[SECTION B TOTAL: 25]

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OPTION 2: The 'Odyssey'

Answer ALL the questions in Section A and ONE question in Section B.

SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

Choose one of the following translations of the 'Odyssey' and answer the questions which follow.

Passage A: Homer, 'Odyssey', 6.186–203

‘Sir,’ said the white-armed Nausicaa,
‘since your manners show that you are
not a bad man or a fool – it is Olympian
Zeus himself who assigns good fortune
to men, good and bad alike, as he wills,
and must have sent you your personal
misfortune – and you must just endure
it – but now since you have come to our
country and our city here, you certainly
shall not want for clothing or anything
else that an unfortunate suppliant has
the right to expect from those he meets.
I will show you the way to the town
and tell you who we are. This country
and the city belong to the Phaeacians.
I myself am the daughter of great-
hearted Alcinous, who is the source of
the might and majesty of the Phaeacian
people.’

Here she turned and called out to
her maids: ‘Stop, girls. Where are you
flying to at the sight of a man? Don’t tell
me you take him for an enemy. There
is no man on earth, nor ever will be,
who would dare to set hostile feet on
Phaeacian soil. The gods are too fond
of us for that.’

‘Trans: E.V. Rieu’

Then Nausicaa of the white
arms answered: ‘Stranger, you
seem neither unknowing nor ill
intentioned: it is Olympian Zeus
himself who brings men good 5
fortune, to the virtuous or not as
he wills, and since he has brought
you this, whatever it may be you
must endure it. But, now you are
come to our land and city, you shall 10
not go short of clothes or anything
else a hard-pressed suppliant
deserves from those he meets. I
will show you the way to town, and
tell you whom we are. This is the 15
Phaeacians’ country and city, and I
am the daughter of valiant Alcinous,
in whom the Phaeacians vest their
majesty and power.’

With this she called to her lovely 20
maids: ‘Stop, girls, why do you shun
the sight of a man? Surely you don’t
imagine he’s unfriendly? There will
never be mortal man so contrary as
to set hostile feet on Phaeacian land, 25
for we are dear to the gods.

‘Trans: A.S. Kline’

- 13 Which goddess arranged this meeting in PASSAGE A between Nausicaa and Odysseus? [1]**
- 14 Why do you think this meeting is important to Odysseus? [1]**
- 15 What were Nausicaa and her maids doing before they met Odysseus? Make ONE point. [1]**
- 16 Where do Nausicaa and Odysseus go after this passage? [1]**
- 17 Explain how Nausicaa is portrayed in PASSAGE A.**

Make FOUR points and support each point with reference to PASSAGE A. [8]

Choose one of the following translations of the ‘Odyssey’ and answer the questions which follow.

Passage B: Homer, ‘Odyssey’, 12.403–425

‘When we had left the <u>island</u>	
astern and no other land, or	
anything but sky and water, was to	
be seen, Zeus brought a sombre	
cloud to rest above the hollow ship	5
so that the sea was darkened by its	
shadow. Before she had run very	
far, a howling wind suddenly sprang	
up from the West and hit us with	
hurricane force. The squall snapped	10
both forestays simultaneously. As	
the mast toppled, all the rigging	
tumbled into the hold, and the mast	
itself, reaching the stern, struck	
the helmsman on the head and	15
smashed in all the bones of his	
skull. He plunged like a diver from	
the deck, and his brave soul left	
his body. Then at one and the same	
moment Zeus thundered and struck	20
the vessel with lightning. The whole	
ship reeled from the blow of his bolt	

and was filled with the smell
of sulphur. My men were flung
overboard and round the black hull 25
they floated like sea-gulls on the
waves. There was no homecoming
for them: the god saw to that.

‘Meanwhile I kept shifting from
one part of the ship, to another, till 30
a great wave tore her sides from her
keel, which the sea then swept along
denuded of its ribs. It snapped the
mast off close to the keel, but as the
backstay, which was a leather rope, 35
had fallen across the mast, I used it
to lash mast and keel together, and
astride these two timbers I became
the sport of the furious winds.’

‘Trans: E.V. Rieu’

It was not till the island fell astern,
and we were out of sight of all but
sky and sea, that Zeus anchored
a black cloud above our hollow
ship, and the waves beneath were 5
dark. She had not run on for long
before there came a howling gale, a
tempest out of the west, and the first
squall snapped both our forestays,
so that the mast toppled backwards 10
and the rigging fell into the hold,
while the tip of the mast hitting the
stern struck the steersman's skull
and crushed the bones. He plunged
like a diver from the deck, and his 15
brave spirit fled the bones.

At that same instant Zeus
thundered and hurled his lightning
at the ship. Struck by the bolt she
shivered from stem to stern, and 20
filled with sulphurous smoke.
Falling from the deck, my men
floated like sea-gulls in the breakers
round the black ship. The gods had
robbed them of their homecoming. 25
But I ran up and down the ship till a
surge ripped the sides from the keel,

and drove her on naked, snapping
the mast close to the keel. The
backstay of ox-hide rope lay across 30
the mast, and with it I lashed the
keel and mast together, and sitting
astride I was carried before the
driving wind.

‘Trans: A.S. Kline’

- 18 In PASSAGE B, which ‘island’ (line 1)
have Odysseus and his men just left?
[1]**
- 19 Why do you think Odysseus is the only
survivor of this storm? [1]**
- 20 (a) What danger is Odysseus dragged
back to after this passage? [1]**
- (b) On whose island is Odysseus
washed up after this danger? [1]**

21 Explain how PASSAGE B is a memorable piece of writing.

Make FOUR points and support each point with reference to PASSAGE B. [8]

22* Explain who you think was the most responsible for the troubles Odysseus' men face on their travels. In your answer you should include at least THREE points. You may use PASSAGE B as a starting point, and your own knowledge in your answer.

[16]

[SECTION A TOTAL: 40]

SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section.

EITHER

23* ‘It is not possible to feel any sympathy for the Suitors.’ Explain how far you agree with this statement. Justify your answer. [25]

OR

24* Explain how the plot of the ‘Odyssey’ adds to the success of the epic. Justify your answer. [25]

[SECTION B TOTAL: 25]

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