



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

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**CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**9274/43**

Paper 4 Classical Literature – Sources and Evidence

**October/November 2013**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

This paper contains two options.

Answer **one** question.

Each question is marked out of 50.

You are advised to spend 20 minutes reading and thinking about the three passages on the option you have chosen to answer, and then 10 minutes planning your answer.

Answers need to make use of all three passages given for the question you are answering.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answer.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



## 1 Drama: the idea of tragedy

Read the following statement and answer the question that follows:

A plot does not possess unity, as some people suppose, merely because it is about one man.

Aristotle, *Poetics*

**Explore critically the extent to which a tragedy is effective because of its focus upon what happens to a central character. In your answer you should consider the statement above and your wider reading of tragedy, as well as the two passages below:**

CLYTEMNESTRA: He who was sweet to every Trojan Chryseis,  
And soured my life, lies here; with him his prisoner,  
His faithful soothsayer, who shared his berth, and knew  
Sailors' lasciviousness; their ends both richly earned.  
He – as you see him; she first, like the dying swan,  
Sang her death-song, and now lies in her lover's clasp.  
Brought as a variant to the pleasures of my bed,  
She lends an added relish now to victory.

Aeschylus, *Agamemnon* 1437–47

OEDIPUS: My children,  
I pity you. I see – how could I fail to see  
what longings bring you here? Well I know  
you are sick to death, all of you,  
but sick as you are, not one is sick as I.  
Your pain strikes each of you alone, each  
in the confines of himself, no other. But my spirit  
grieves for the city, for myself and all of you.

Sophocles, *Oedipus the King* 58–64

## 2 Gods and Heroes: the importance of epic

Read the following statement and answer the question that follows:

Ancient literature is not much interested in forgiveness.

J. Griffin, *Virgil* (1986)

**Explore critically Griffin's assessment of this aspect of behaviour in ancient epic. In your answer you should consider the statement above and your wider reading, as well as the two passages below:**

*Achilles is speaking to Hector:*

'Make me no appeals, you dog, by knees or parents. I wish I could eat you myself, that the fury in my heart would drive me to cut you in pieces and eat your flesh raw, for all that you have done to me. So no man is going to keep the dogs away from your head, not even if they bring here and weigh out ten times or twenty times your ransom, not even if Dardanian Priam offers to pay your own weight in gold. Not even so will your honoured mother lay you on the bier and mourn for you, her own child, but the dogs and birds will share you for their feast and leave nothing.'

Homer *Iliad* 22, 344–354

*Aeneas is speaking to Dido:*

'So the news they brought me was true, unhappy Dido? They told me you were dead and had ended your life with the sword. Alas! Alas! Was I the cause of your dying? I swear by the stars, by the gods above, by whatever there is to swear by in the depths of the earth, it was against my will, O queen, that I left your shore. It was the stern authority of the commands of the gods that drove me on, as it drives me now through the shades of this dark night in this foul and mouldering place. I could not have believed that my leaving would cause you such sorrow. Do not move away. Do not leave my sight. Who are you running from? Fate has decreed that I shall not speak to you again.' With these words Aeneas, shedding tears, tried to comfort that burning spirit, but grim-faced she kept her eyes on the ground and did not look at him....then at last she rushed away, hating him, into the shadows of the wood.

Virgil *Aeneid* 6, 453–470 & 472–3

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