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Classical Greek

Higher level

Paper 2

15 May 2025

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 extract.

Prescribed core text: Verse — Homer, *Iliad* 22.56–78

- “ἀλλ’ εἰσέρχαιο τεῖχος, ἐμὸν τέκος, ὄφρα σαώσης
 Τρῶας καὶ Τρῳάς, μὴ δὲ μέγα κῦδος ὀρέξης
 Πηλεΐδῃ, αὐτὸς δὲ φίλης αἰῶνος ἀμερθῆς.
 πρὸς δ’ ἐμὲ τὸν δύστηνον ἔτι φρονέοντ’ ἐλέησον
 60 δῦσμορον, ὃν ῥα πατὴρ Κρονίδης ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ
 αἴσῃ ἐν ἀργαλέῃ φθίσει κακὰ πόλλ’ ἐπιδόντα
 υἱάς τ’ ὄλλυμένους ἐλκηθείσας τε θύγατρας,
 καὶ θαλάμους κεραϊζομένους, καὶ νήπια τέκνα
 βαλλόμενα προτὶ γαίῃ ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτῆτι,
 65 ἐλκομένας τε νυοὺς ὀλοῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.
 αὐτὸν δ’ ἂν πύματόν με κύνες πρῶτησι θύρησιν
 ὠμησται ἐρύουσιν, ἐπεὶ κέ τις ὀξείῃ χαλκῶ
 τύψας ἤε βαλὼν ρεθέων ἐκ θυμὸν ἔληται,
 οὓς τρέφον ἐν μεγάροισι τραπεζῆας θυραωρούς,
 70 οἳ κ’ ἐμὸν αἶμα πίνοντες ἀλύσσοντες περὶ θυμῶ
 κείσοντ’ ἐν προθύροισι. νέω δέ τε πάντ’ ἐπέοικεν
 ἄρηϊ κταμένῳ δεδαῖγμένῳ ὀξείῃ χαλκῶ
 κείσθαι· πάντα δὲ καλὰ θανόντι περ ὅττι φανήη·
 ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ πολίων τε κάρη πολίων τε γένειον
 75 αἰδῶ τ’ αἰσχύνωσι κύνες κταμένοιο γέροντος,
 τοῦτο δὴ οἴκτιστον πέλεται δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν.”
 ἦ ῥ’ ὁ γέρων, πολιὰς δ’ ἄρ’ ἀνὰ τρίχας ἔλκετο χερσὶ
 τίλλων ἐκ κεφαλῆς· οὐδ’ Ἔκτορι θυμὸν ἔπειθε.

(Option A continues on the following page)

(Option A continued)

1. (a) ἀλλ' εἰσέρχαιο ... αἰῶνος ἀμερθηῆς (lines 56–58). Explain why Priam asks Hector to come inside the city walls. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Greek text. [3]
- (b) δύσμορον, ὄν ... πόλλ' ἐπιδόντα (lines 60–61). Explain why Priam refers to himself as δύσμορον. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Greek text. [3]
- (c) Write out and scan καὶ θαλάμους ... αἰνῆ δηϊοτήτι (lines 63–64). Indicate elisions where necessary. [2]
- (d) νέω δέ ... δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν (lines 71–76). Analyse the contrast Priam draws. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [4]
- (e) Analyse how Homer contrasts the importance of glory and honour to Hector versus the importance of family to Priam 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

2. (a) “Greek prose authors were against the use of rhetorical features.” Discuss. [12]

Or

2. (b) To what extent do Greek literary texts reflect the social and political struggles of their time? [12]

End of Option A

Option B

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

Prescribed core text: Verse — Euripides, *Alcestis* 747–772

θεράπων

- πολλοὺς μὲν ἤδη κάπο παντοίας χθονὸς
 ξένους μολόντας οἶδ' ἐς Ἀδμήτου δόμους,
 οἷς δεῖπνα προύθηκ'. ἀλλὰ τοῦδ' οὔπω ξένον
 750 κακίον' ἐς τήνδ' ἐστίαν ἐδεξάμην.
 ὃς πρῶτα μὲν πενθοῦντα δεσπότην ὀρώων
 ἐσῆλθε κατόλμησ' ἀμείψασθαι πύλας.
 ἔπειτα δ' οὔτι σωφρόνως ἐδέξατο
 τὰ προστυχόντα ξένια, συμφορὰν μαθῶν,
 755 ἀλλ', εἴ τι μὴ φέροιμεν, ὄτρυνεν φέρειν.
 ποτήρα δ' ἐν χεῖρεσσι κίσσινον λαβῶν
 πίνει μελαίνης μητρὸς εὐζωρον μέθυ,
 ἕως ἐθέρμην' αὐτὸν ἀμφιβᾶσα φλόξ
 οἴνου. στέφει δὲ κρᾶτα μυρσίνης κλάδοις,
 760 ἄμουσ' ὑλακτῶν· δισσὰ δ' ἦν μέλη κλύειν·
 ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἦδε, τῶν ἐν Ἀδμήτου κακῶν
 οὐδὲν προτιμῶν, οἰκέται δ' ἐκλαίομεν
 δέσποιναν, ὄμμα δ' οὐκ ἐδείκνυμεν ξένῳ
 τέγγοντες· Ἄδμητος γὰρ ὦδ' ἐφίετο.
 765 καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν ἐν δόμοισιν ἐστιῶ
 ξένον, πανοῦργον κλῶπα καὶ ληστήν τινα,
 ἢ δ' ἐκ δόμων βέβηκεν, οὐδ' ἐφеспόμην
 οὐδ' ἐξέτεινα χεῖρ' ἀποιμώζων ἐμὴν
 δέσποιναν, ἢ μοι πᾶσι τ' οἰκέταισιν ἦν
 770 μήτηρ· κακῶν γὰρ μυρίων ἐρρῦετο,
 ὄργας μαλάσσουσ' ἀνδρός. ἄρα τὸν ξένον
 στυγῶ δικαίως, ἐν κακοῖς ἀφιγμένον;

(Option B continues on the following page)

(Option B continued)

3. (a) πολλοὺς μὲν ... ἐστίαν ἐδεξάμην (lines 747–750). Explain Herakles’s relationship to Admetus, with reference to mythological context. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) ὃς πρῶτα ... οὐδὲν προτιμῶν (lines 751–762). Outline the reasons the θεράπων is upset at Herakles. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [4]
- (c) καὶ νῦν ... ἐμὴν δέσποιναν (lines 765–769). Outline the contrast between what the θεράπων has to do and what he is not able to do. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Greek text. [3]
- (d) ἦ ’μοὶ ... μαλάσσουσ’ ἀνδρός (lines 769–771). Explain the loyalty of the θεράπων to Alcestis. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Greek text. [3]
- (e) Analyse how Euripides portrays the θεράπων through his speech. 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

4. (a) “Greek prose authors were against the use of rhetorical features.” Discuss. [12]

Or

4. (b) To what extent do Greek literary texts reflect the social and political struggles of their time? [12]

End of Option B

Option C

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

Prescribed core text: Prose — Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War* 2.48.3–2.49.3

λεγέτω μὲν οὖν περὶ αὐτοῦ ὡς ἕκαστος γινώσκει καὶ ἰατρὸς καὶ ἰδιώτης, ἀφ’ ὅτου εἰκὸς ἦν γενέσθαι αὐτό, καὶ τὰς αἰτίας ἄστινας νομίζει τοσαύτης μεταβολῆς ἰκανὰς εἶναι δύναμιν ἐς τὸ μεταστῆσαι σχεῖν· ἐγὼ δὲ οἶόν τε ἐγίγνετο λέξω, καὶ ἀφ’ ὧν ἂν τις σκοπῶν, εἴ ποτε καὶ αὐθις ἐπιπέσοι, μάλιστ’ ἂν ἔχοι τι προειδῶς μὴ ἀγνοεῖν, ταῦτα δηλώσω αὐτὸς τε νοσήσας καὶ αὐτὸς ἰδὼν ἄλλους πάσχοντας.

- 5 τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔτος, ὡς ὠμολογεῖτο, ἐκ πάντων μάλιστα δὴ ἐκεῖνο ἄνοσον ἐς τὰς ἄλλας ἀσθενείας ἐτύγχανεν ὄν· εἰ δέ τις καὶ πρὸυκαμνέ τι, ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη. τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀπ’ οὐδεμιᾶς προφάσεως, ἀλλ’ ἐξαίφνης ὑγιεῖς ὄντας πρῶτον μὲν τῆς κεφαλῆς θέρμαι ἰσχυραὶ καὶ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρυθήματα καὶ φλόγωσις ἐλάμβανε, καὶ τὰ ἐντός, ἢ τε φάρυγξ καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα, εὐθύς αἱματώδη ἦν καὶ πνεῦμα ἄτοπον καὶ δυσῶδες ἠφίει· ἔπειτα ἐξ αὐτῶν πταρμὸς καὶ βράγχος ἐπεγίγνετο, καὶ ἐν
- 10 οὐ πολλῷ χρόνῳ κατέβαιναν ἐς τὰ στήθη ὁ πόνος μετὰ βηχὸς ἰσχυροῦ· καὶ ὁπότε ἐς τὴν καρδίαν στηρίξειεν, ἀνέστρεφέ τε αὐτὴν καὶ ἀποκαθάρσεις χολῆς πᾶσαι ὅσαι ὑπὸ ἰατρῶν ὠνομασμένα εἰσὶν ἐπῆσαν, καὶ αὐταὶ μετὰ ταλαιπωρίας μεγάλης.

(Option C continues on the following page)

(Option C continued)

5. (a) λεγέτω μὲν ... ἐγίγνετο λέξω (lines 1–3). Analyse the contrast established by Thucydides. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (b) μάλιστ' ἂν ... ἄλλους πάσχοντας (lines 3–4). Explain why Thucydides considers himself qualified to speak about the plague. Support your answer with **two** quotations from the Greek text. [2]
- (c) τὸ μὲν ... πάντα ἀπεκρίθη (lines 5–6). Analyse how the plague eclipsed all other illnesses. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (d) τοὺς δὲ ... δυσῶδες ἠφίει (lines 6–9). Describe the symptoms of the disease. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Greek text. [3]
- (e) ἀνέστρεφέ τε ... ταλαιπωρίας μεγάλης (lines 11–12). Outline the three effects of the disease. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [3]
- (f) Analyse how Thucydides constructs the plausibility of his account as a historian 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 verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

6. (a) “The full meaning of a text is reserved for an audience that has a deep understanding of its genre.” Discuss with reference to Greek verse texts. [12]

Or

6. (b) Discuss how Greek literary texts present the concept of death and its effects on the living. [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* 20–22

ἐγὼ δὲ τὸν μὲν πλοῦν ἐποισάμην ἐκ τῆς Μυτιλήνης, ὧ ἄνδρες, ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ πλέων ᾧ Ἡρώδης οὗτος, ὃν φασιν ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ ἀποθανεῖν· ἐπλέομεν δὲ εἰς τὴν Αἶνον, ἐγὼ μὲν ὡς τὸν πατέρα—ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἐκεῖ ὧν τότε—ὁ δ’ Ἡρώδης ἀνδράποδα Θραξίν ἀνθρώποις ἀπολύσων. συνέπλει δὲ τὰ τε ἀνδράποδα ἃ ἔδει αὐτὸν ἀπολύσαι, καὶ οἱ Θραῖκες οἱ λυσόμενοι. τούτων δ’ ὑμῖν τοὺς μάρτυρας παρέξομαι.

5 [Μάρτυρες]

ἡ μὲν πρόφασις ἐκατέρῳ τοῦ πλοῦ αὐτῆ· ἐτύχομεν δὲ χειμῶνι τινι χρησάμενοι, ὑφ’ οὗ ἠναγκάσθημεν κατασχεῖν εἰς τῆς Μηθυμναίας τι χωρίον, οὗ τὸ πλοῖον ὥρμει τοῦτο εἰς ὃ μετεκβάντα φασὶν ἀποθανεῖν αὐτόν, τὸν Ἡρώδη. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτὰ ταῦτα σκοπεῖτε, ὅτι οὐ τῇ ἐμῇ προνοίᾳ μᾶλλον ἐγένετο ἢ τύχῃ. οὔτε γὰρ πείσας τὸν ἄνδρα οὐδαμοῦ ἀπελέγχομαι σύμπλουν μοι γενέσθαι, ἀλλ’
 10 αὐτὸς καθ’ αὐτὸν τὸν πλοῦν πεπονημένος ἕνεκα πραγμάτων ἰδίων· οὐτ’ αὖ ἐγὼ ἄνευ προφάσεως ἰκανῆς φαίνομαι τὸν πλοῦν ποιησάμενος εἰς τὴν Αἶνον, οὔτε κατασχόντες εἰς τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς οὐδεμιᾶς, ἀλλ’ ἀνάγκη χρησάμενοι· οὐτ’ αὖ ἐπειδὴ ὥρμισάμεθα, ἢ μετέκβασις ἐγένετο εἰς τὸ ἕτερον πλοῖον οὐδενὶ μηχανήματι οὐδ’ ἀπάτῃ, ἀλλ’ ἀνάγκη καὶ τοῦτο ἐγένετο.

(Option D continues on the following page)

(Option D continued)

7. (a) ἐγὼ δὲ ... ἀνθρώποις ἀπολύσων (lines 1–3). Explain why Euxitheus and Herodes were on the voyage. Support your answer with **two** quotations from the Greek text. [2]
- (b) συνέπλει δὲ ... μάρτυρας παρέξομαι (lines 3–4). Describe the other passengers. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (c) ἢ μὲν ... τὸν Ἡρώδη (lines 6–8). Explain how Herodes and Euxitheus ended up in the same boat. Support your answer with **three** quotations from the Greek text. [3]
- (d) καὶ πρῶτον ... πραγμάτων ἰδίων (lines 8–10). State how Euxitheus dismisses the accusation of having a plan to murder Herodes. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (e) οὐτ' αὖ ... τὴν Αἴνον (lines 10–11). Deduce the implied accusation. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [1]
- (f) οὔτε κατασχόντες ... τοῦτο ἐγίγνετο (lines 11–13). State the two things Euxitheus was forced to do. Quotation of the Greek text is **not** required. [2]
- (g) Analyse how Antiphon constructs Euxitheus's innocence 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 verse** prescribed core text and **at least one** other source.

Either

8. (a) “The full meaning of a text is reserved for an audience that has a deep understanding of its genre.” Discuss with reference to Greek verse texts. [12]

Or

8. (b) Discuss how Greek literary texts present the concept of death and its effects on the living. [12]

End of Option D

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References:

- Option A** Homer, n.d. *Homeri Opera in five volumes*. D. B. Monro and T. W. Allen (eds.) 1920. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Greek/navigate/196/22/2/> [Accessed 4 July 2024]. Source adapted.
- Option B** Euripides, n.d. *Euripides, with an English translation by David Kovacs*. D. Kovacs (ed.) 1994. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Greek/navigate/146/1/49/> [Accessed 4 July 2024]. Source adapted.
- Option C** Thucydides, n.d. *Historiae in two volumes*. H. Stuart-Jones & J.E. Powell (eds.) 1942. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Greek/navigate/435/2/48/> [Accessed 4 July 2024]. Source adapted.
- Option D** Antiphon, n.d. *On The Murder of Herodes*. K. J. Maidment (ed.) 1960. [online] Available at: <https://artflsrv03.uchicago.edu/philologic4/Greek/navigate/18/1/21/> [Accessed 4 July 2024]. Source adapted.