

**ADVANCED GCE  
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)  
SOPHOCLES AND HERODOTUS

**TUESDAY 10 JUNE 2008**

**2989**

Afternoon  
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

**Additional materials (enclosed):** None

**Additional materials (required):**  
Answer Booklet (16 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- You may, if you wish, answer all questions on the same author.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- Each question is marked out of 40 marks including 4 marks for written communication.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

### Section A

Answer any **two** questions.

You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.

#### Group C: Tragedy

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

#### ΧΡΥΣΟΘΕΜΙΣ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ

- XP. ἀλλ' ἔστ' Ὀρέστου ταῦτα τὰπιτύμβια.  
ἀλλ', ὦ φίλη, θάρσυνε. τοῖς αὐτοῖσί τοι  
οὐχ αὐτὸς αἰεὶ δαιμόνων παραστατεῖ.  
νῶν δ' ἦν τὰ πρόσθεν στυγνός· ἡ δὲ νῦν ἴσως  
πολλῶν ὑπάρξει κύρος ἡμέρα καλῶν. 5
- ΗΛ. φεῦ, τῆς ἀνοίας ὥς σ' ἐποικτίρω πάλαι.  
XP. τί δ' ἔστιν; οὐ πρὸς ἡδονὴν λέγω τάδε;  
ΗΛ. οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅποι γῆς οὐδ' ὅποι γνώμης φέρη.  
XP. πῶς δ' οὐκ ἐγὼ κάτοιδ' ἃ γ' εἶδον ἐμφανῶς;  
ΗΛ. τέθνηκεν, ὦ τάλαινα· τὰκείνου δέ σοι  
σωτήρι' ἔρρει· μηδὲν ἐς κείνόν γ' ὅρα. 10
- XP. οἴμοι τάλαινα· τοῦ τάδ' ἤκουσας βροτῶν;  
ΗΛ. τοῦ πλησίον παρόντος, ἡνίκ' ὦλλυτο.  
XP. καὶ ποῦ 'στιν οὗτος; θαῦμά τοί μ' ὑπέρχεται.  
ΗΛ. κατ' οἶκον, ἡδὺς οὐδὲ μητρὶ δυσχερής. 15
- XP. οἴμοι τάλαινα· τοῦ γὰρ ἀνθρώπων ποτ' ἦν  
τὰ πολλὰ πατρὸς πρὸς τάφοις κτερίσματα;  
ΗΛ. οἶμαι μάλιστ' ἔγωγε τοῦ τεθνηκότος  
μνημεῖ' Ὀρέστου ταῦτα προσθεῖναι τινα.  
XP. ὦ δυστυχής· ἐγὼ δὲ σὺν χαρᾷ λόγους 20  
τοιούσδ' ἔχουσ' ἔσπενδον, οὐκ εἰδυῖ' ἄρα  
ἔν' ἡμεν ἄτης· ἀλλὰ νῦν, ὅθ' ἰκόμην,  
τά τ' ὄντα πρόσθεν ἄλλα θ' εὐρίσκω κακά.  
ΗΛ. οὕτως ἔχει σοι ταῦτ'· ἐὰν δ' ἐμοὶ πίθη,  
τῆς νῦν παρούσης πημονῆς λύσεις βάρος. 25
- XP. ἦ τοὺς θανόντας ἐξαναστήσω ποτέ;  
ΗΛ. οὐκ ἐς τόδ' εἶπον· οὐ γὰρ ὦδ' ἄφρων ἔφυν.  
XP. τί γὰρ κελεύεις ὦν ἐγὼ φερέγγυος;  
ΗΛ. τλήναί σε δρῶσαν ἂν ἐγὼ παραινέσω.  
XP. ἀλλ' εἴ τις ὠφέλειά γ', οὐκ ἀπώσομαι. 30
- ΗΛ. ὄρα, πόνου τοι χωρὶς οὐδὲν εὐτυχεῖ.  
XP. ὀρώ. ξυνοίσω πᾶν ὅσονπερ ἂν σθένω.

SOPHOCLES, *Electra* 915–946

(a) ἀλλ' ἔστ' Ὀρέστου . . . ἡμέρα καλῶν (lines 1–5) and ὦ δυστυχής . . . ὅσονπερ ἂν σθένω (lines 20–32): what impression of Chrysothemis do you get in these lines? Refer **both** to the content of these lines **and** to the way in which it is presented. [18]

(b) φεῦ, τῆς ἀνοίας . . . προσθεῖναι τινα (lines 6–19): discuss Sophocles' use of dramatic irony in this passage. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

## 2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

## ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ

νῦν μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲν ὄντα βαστάζω χεροῖν,  
 δόμων δέ σ', ὦ παῖ, λαμπρὸν ἐξέπεμψ' ἐγώ.  
 ὥς ὥφελον πάροιθεν ἐκλιπεῖν βίον,  
 πρὶν ἐς ξένην σε γαίαν ἐκπέμψαι χεροῖν  
 κλέψασα τοῖνδε κἄνασώσασθαι φόνου, 5  
 ὅπως θανῶν ἔκκεισο τῇ τόθ' ἡμέρα,  
 τύμβου πατρώου κοινὸν εἰληχῶς μέρος.  
 νῦν δ' ἐκτὸς οἴκων καπὶ γῆς ἄλλης φυγὰς  
 κακῶς ἀπώλου, σῆς κασιγνήτης δίχα·  
 κοῦτ' ἐν φίλαισι χερσὶν ἢ τάλαιν' ἐγὼ 10  
 λουτροῖς σ' ἐκόσμησ' οὔτε παμφλέκτου πυρὸς  
 ἀνειλόμην, ὥς εἰκός, ἄθλιον βάρος,  
 ἀλλ' ἐν ξένησι χερσὶ κηδευθεὶς τάλας  
 σμικρὸς προσήκεις ὄγκος ἐν σμικρῷ κύτει.  
 οἴμοι τάλαινα τῆς ἐμῆς πάλαι τροφῆς 15  
 ἀνωφελήτου, τὴν ἐγὼ θάμ' ἀμφὶ σοὶ  
 πόνῳ γλυκεῖ παρέσχον. οὔτε γάρ ποτε  
 μητρὸς σύ γ' ἦσθα μᾶλλον ἢ κάμου φίλος,  
 οὔθ' οἱ κατ' οἶκον ἦσαν ἀλλ' ἐγὼ τροφός,  
 ἐγὼ δ' ἀδελφῇ σοὶ προσηυδώμην αἰεί. 20  
 νῦν δ' ἐκλέλοιπε ταῦτ' ἐν ἡμέρα μιᾷ  
 θανόντι σὺν σοί. πάντα γὰρ συναρπάσας,  
 θύελλ' ὅπως, βέβηκας. οἷχεται πατήρ,  
 τέθνηκ' ἐγὼ σοί· φρουῶδος αὐτὸς εἰ θανῶν·  
 γελῶσι δ' ἐχθροί· μαίνεται δ' ὑφ' ἡδονῆς 25  
 μήτηρ ἀμήτωρ, ἧς ἐμοὶ σὺ πολλάκις  
 φήμας λάθρα προύπεμψες ὥς φανούμενος  
 τιμωρὸς αὐτός. ἀλλὰ ταῦθ' ὁ δυστυχήs  
 δαίμων ὁ σὸς τε κάμὸς ἐξαφείλετο,  
 ὅς σ' ὦδέ μοι προύπεμψεν ἀντὶ φιλτάτης 30  
 μορφῆς σποδόν τε καὶ σκιὰν ἀνωφελῇ.

SOPHOCLES, *Electra* 1129–1159

- (a) νῦν μὲν γὰρ . . . ἐν σμικρῷ κύτει (lines 1–14): show how Sophocles arouses the pity of the audience in these lines. Refer **both** to their content **and** to the way in which it is expressed. [18]
- (b) οἴμοι τάλαινα . . . σκιὰν ἀνωφελῇ (lines 15–31): show how in these lines Electra uses Orestes' imagined death to turn to self-pity. Refer **both** to the content of the lines **and** to the way in which it is expressed. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

## Group D: Comedy or Historian

## 3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ κρησφύγετον κατὰ τὸ μαντήιον, καὶ οὐ τὰς νέας. οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ἰζόμενοι ἐπὶ τὸν καταντίον τῆς ἀκροπόλιος ὄχθον, τὸν Ἀθηναῖοι καλέουσι Ἀρήιον πάγον, ἐπολιόρκεον τρόπον τοιόνδε· ὅκως στυππεῖον περὶ τοὺς οἰστοὺς περιθέντες ἄψειαν, ἐτόξευον ἐς τὸ φράγμα. ἐνθαῦτα Ἀθηναίων οἱ πολιορκεόμενοι ὅμως ἡμύνοντο, καίπερ ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ ἀπιγμένοι καὶ τοῦ φράγματος προδεδωκότος. οὐδὲ λόγους τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν προσφερόντων περὶ ὁμολογίης ἐνεδέκοντο, ἀμυνόμενοι δὲ ἄλλα τε ἀντεμνηχανῶντο καὶ δὴ καὶ προσιόντων τῶν βαρβάρων πρὸς τὰς πύλας ὀλοιτρόχους ἀπίεσαν ὥστε Ξέρξην ἐπὶ χρόνον συχνὸν ἀπορίῃσι ἐνέχεσθαι οὐ δυνάμενόν σφεας ἐλεῖν. χρόνῳ δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων ἐφάνη δὴ τις ἔσοδος τοῖσι βαρβάροις· ἔδεε γὰρ κατὰ τὸ θεοπρόπιον πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀττικὴν τὴν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ γενέσθαι ὑπὸ Πέρσῃσι. ἔμπροσθε ὦν τῆς ἀκροπόλιος, ὅπισθε δὲ τῶν πυλέων καὶ τῆς ἀνόδου, τῇ δὴ οὔτε τις ἐφύλασσε οὔτ' ἂν ἥλπισε μή κοτέ τις κατὰ ταῦτα ἀναβαίῃ ἀνθρώπων, ταύτῃ ἀνέβησάν τινες κατὰ τὸ ἱρὸν τῆς Κέκροπος θυγατρὸς Ἀγλαύρου, καίπερ ἀποκρήμνου ἐόντος τοῦ χώρου. ὥς δὲ εἶδον αὐτοὺς ἀναβεβηκότας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, οἱ μὲν ἐρρίπτεον ἑωυτοὺς κατὰ τοῦ τείχεος κάτω καὶ διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ μέγαρον κατέφευγον. τῶν δὲ Περσέων οἱ ἀναβεβηκότες πρῶτον μὲν ἐτράποντο πρὸς τὰς πύλας, ταύτας δὲ ἀνοίξαντες τοὺς ἰκέτας ἐφόνευσαν· ἐπεὶ δὲ σφί πάντες κατέστρωντο, τὸ ἱρὸν συλήσαντες ἐνέπρησαν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. 20

HERODOTUS VIII. 51–53

- (a) αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο . . . τοῖσι βαρβάροις (lines 1–11): how does Herodotus make this section of his narrative gripping and exciting? [18]
- (b) ἔδεε γὰρ . . . τὴν ἀκρόπολιν (lines 11–20): how does Herodotus arouse pity in these lines? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

## 4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

συνεστηκότων δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐξ Αἰγίνης διέβη Ἀριστείδης ὁ  
 Λυσιμάχου, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος μὲν, ἐξωστρακισμένος δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, τὸν  
 ἐγὼ νενόμικα, πυνθανόμενος αὐτοῦ τὸν τρόπον, ἄριστον ἄνδρα γενέσθαι ἐν  
 Ἀθήνησι καὶ δικαιοτάτον. οὗτος ὡνὴρ στὰς ἐπὶ τὸ συνέδριον ἐξεκαλέετο  
 Θεμιστοκλέα, ἐόντα μὲν ἐωυτῷ οὐ φίλον, ἐχθρὸν δὲ τὰ μάλιστα· ὑπὸ δὲ 5  
 μεγάλῃ τῶν παρεόντων κακῶν λήθην ἐκείνων ποιούμενος ἐξεκαλέετο,  
 ἐθέλων αὐτῷ συμμῖξαι. προακηκόε' δὲ ὅτι σπεύδοιεν οἱ ἀπὸ  
 Πελοποννήσου ἀνάγειν τὰς νέας πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμόν. ὥς δὲ ἐξηλθέ οἱ  
 Θεμιστοκλέης, ἔλεγε Ἀριστείδης τάδε· “ἡμέας στασιάζειν χρεόν ἐστι εἰ ἐν  
 τεῷ ἄλλῳ καιρῷ καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐν τῷδε περὶ τοῦ ὀκότερος ἡμέων πλέω ἀγαθὰ 10  
 τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάσεται. λέγω δέ τοι ὅτι ἴσον ἐστὶ πολλά τε καὶ ὀλίγα  
 λέγειν περὶ ἀποπλόου τοῦ ἐνθεῦτεν Πελοποννησίοις. ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτόπτης  
 τοι λέγω γενόμενος, ὅτι νῦν οὐδ' ἦν θέλωσι Κορίνθιοί τε καὶ αὐτὸς  
 Εὐρυβιάδης οἰοί τε ἔσονται ἐκπλώσαι· περιεχόμεθα γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων  
 κύκλῳ. ἀλλ' ἐσελθὼν σφὶ ταῦτα σήμνησον.” ὁ δ' ἀμείβετο τοισίδε· “κάρτα 15  
 τε χρηστὰ διακελεύεαι καὶ εὖ ἡγγεῖλας. τὰ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἐδεόμην γενέσθαι,  
 αὐτὸς αὐτόπτης γενόμενος ἦκεις. ἴσθι γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέο τὰ ποιούμενα ὑπὸ  
 Μήδων. ἔδεε γὰρ ὅτε οὐκ ἐκόντες ἠθελον εἰς μάχην κατίστασθαι οἱ  
 Ἕλληνες, ἀέκοντας παραστήσασθαι. σὺ δὲ ἐπεὶ περ ἦκεις χρηστὰ  
 ἀπαγγέλλων, αὐτὸς σφὶ ἡγγεῖλον. ἦν γὰρ ἐγὼ αὐτὰ λέγω, δόξω πλάσας 20  
 λέγειν καὶ οὐ πείσω ὥς οὐ ποιούντων τῶν βαρβάρων ταῦτα. ἀλλὰ σφὶ  
 σήμνησον αὐτὸς παρελθὼν ὥς ἔχει. ἐπεὰν δὲ σημήνης, ἦν μὲν πείθονται,  
 [ταῦτα δὴ τὰ κάλλιστα,] ἦν δὲ αὐτοῖσι μὴ πιστὰ γένηται, ὁμοῖον ἡμῖν  
 ἔσται. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι διαδρήσονται, εἴ περ περιεχόμεθα πανταχόθεν, ὥς σὺ  
 λέγεις.” 25

HERODOTUS, VIII. 79–80

- (a) συνεστηκότων . . . τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάσεται (lines 1–11): how is Aristides portrayed by Herodotus in these lines? Refer **both** to the content of this section **and** to the way in which it is expressed. [18]
- (b) κάρτα τε χρηστὰ . . . ὥς σὺ λέγεις (lines 15–25): what do these lines tell us about the character of Themistocles and his relationship with the other Greek commanders? Refer closely to the text in your answer. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

**Section B**

Answer **one** question. Each question carries 40 marks.

In answering the essay questions in this Section, candidates are expected to be familiar with the following parts of the text, whether read in Greek or in translation:

- 1 Sophocles, *Electra*
- 2 Herodotus VIII. 49–65, 67–72, 74–90, 108–111

- 1 The story of how Electra and Orestes avenge their father's murder would have been very well-known to the members of Sophocles' audience. How does he, nevertheless, make it a gripping drama?
- 2 What are Herodotus' strengths as a storyteller?



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Acknowledgements:

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