

**ADVANCED GCE  
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 3 (Commentary and Essay)  
HOMER AND SOPHOCLES

**TUESDAY 10 JUNE 2008**

**2983**

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 separate 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 quality of 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 A: Homeric Epic

1 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ὦ μοι, πῇ δὴ τοι φρένες οἴχονθ’, ἧς τὸ πάρος περ  
ἔκλε’ ἐπ’ ἀνθρώπους ξείνους ἡδ’ οἷσιν ἀνάσσεις;  
πῶς ἐθέλεις ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἐλθέμεν οἶος,  
ἀνδρὸς ἐς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὃς τοι πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς  
υἷας ἐξενάριξε; σιδήρειόν νύ τοι ἦτορ. 5  
εἰ γάρ σ’ αἰρήσει καὶ ἐσόψεται ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,  
ὦμηστῆς καὶ ἄπιστος ἀνὴρ ὃ γε, οὗ σ’ ἐλεήσει,  
οὐδέ τί σ’ αἰδέσεται. νῦν δὲ κλαίωμεν ἀνευθεν  
ἦμενοι ἐν μεγάρῳ· τῷ δ’ ὥς ποθὶ Μοῖρα κραταιή  
γιννομένη ἐπένησε λίνῳ, ὅτε μιν τέκον αὐτή, 10  
ἀργίποδας κύνας αἶσαι ἐὼν ἀπάνευθε τοκῆων,  
ἀνδρὶ πάρα κρατερῷ – τοῦ ἐγὼ μέσον ἦπαρ ἔχοιμι  
ἐσθόμεναι προσφύσα· τότ’ ἀντιτα ἔργα γένοιτο  
παιδὸς ἐμοῦ, ἐπεὶ οὗ ἐ κακίζόμενόν γε κατέκτα,  
ἀλλὰ πρὸ Τρώων καὶ Τρωϊάδων βαθυκόλπων 15  
ἐσταότ’, οὔτε φόβον μεμνημένον οὔτ’ ἀλεωρῆς.”  
Τὴν δ’ αὖτε προσέειπε γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής·  
“μή μ’ ἐθέλοντ’ ἵεναι κατερύκανε, μηδέ μοι αὐτὴ  
ὄρνις ἐνὶ μεγάροισι κακὸς πέλεν· οὐδέ με πείσεις.  
εἰ μὲν γάρ τίς μ’ ἄλλος ἐπιχθονίων ἐκέλευεν, 20  
ἢ οἱ μάντιές εἰσι θυοσκοοὶ ἢ ἱερεῖες,  
ψευδὸς κεν φαίμεν καὶ νοσφίζοίμεθα μᾶλλον·  
νῦν δ’ αὐτὸς γὰρ ἄκουσα θεοῦ καὶ ἐσέδρακον ἄντην,  
εἶμι, καὶ οὐχ ἄλιον ἔπος ἔσσεται. εἰ δέ μοι αἶσα  
τεθνάμεναι παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων, 25  
βούλομαι· αὐτίκα γάρ με κατακτείνειεν Ἀχιλλεὺς  
ἀγκὰς ἐλόντ’ ἐμὸν υἱόν, ἐπὴν γόου ἐξ ἔρον εἶην.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 201–227

- (a) ὦ μοι . . . κρατερῷ (lines 1–12): how in these lines does Hecabe try to dissuade Priam from visiting the Greek camp? Refer **both** to the content of her speech **and** to the way in which it is expressed. [18]
- (b) μή μ’ ἐθέλοντ’ ἵεναι . . . ἐξ ἔρον εἶην (lines 18–27): how in this speech does Homer depict Priam’s determination to follow through with his intention? Refer **both** to the content of these lines **and** to the way in which it is expressed. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

## 2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

τοὺς δ' ἔλαθ' εἰσελθὼν Πρίαμος μέγας, ἄγχι δ' ἄρα στὰς  
 χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος λάβε γούνατα καὶ κύσε χεῖρας  
 δεινὰς ἀνδροφόνους, αἷ οἱ πολέας κτάνον νῆας.  
 ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἄνδρ' ἄτη πυκινὴ λάβῃ, ὅς τ' ἐνὶ πάτρῃ  
 φῶτα κατακτείνας ἄλλων ἐξίκετο δῆμον, 5  
 ἀνδρὸς ἐς ἀφνειοῦ, θάμβρος δ' ἔχει εἰσορόωντας,  
 ὥς Ἀχιλεὺς θάμβησεν ἰδὼν Πρίαμον θεοειδέα·  
 θάμβησαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι, ἐς ἀλλήλους δὲ ἴδοντο.  
 τὸν καὶ λισσόμενος Πρίαμος πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε·  
 “μνηῆσαι πατρὸς σοῖο, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ, 10  
 τηλίκου ὥς περ ἐγών, ὀλοῶ ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ·  
 καὶ μὲν που κεῖνον περιναίεται ἀμφὶς ἐόντες  
 τείρουσ', οὐδέ τίς ἐστιν ἀρῇν καὶ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.  
 ἀλλ' ἦτοι κεῖνός γε σέθεν ζῶοντος ἀκούων 15  
 χαίρει τ' ἐν θυμῷ, ἐπὶ τ' ἔλπεται ἥματα πάντα  
 ὄψεσθαι φίλον υἱὸν ἀπὸ Τροίῃθεν ἰόντα·  
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πανάποτμος, ἐπεὶ τέκον νῆας ἀρίστους  
 Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ, τῶν δ' οὐ τινὰ φημι λελείφθαι.  
 πεντήκοντά μοι ἦσαν, ὅτ' ἤλυθον νῆες Ἀχαιῶν· 20  
 ἐννεακαίδεκα μὲν μοι ἰῆς ἐκ νηδύος ἦσαν,  
 τοὺς δ' ἄλλους μοι ἔτικτον ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γυναῖκες·  
 τῶν μὲν πολλῶν θοῦρος Ἄρης ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν·  
 ὃς δέ μοι οἶος ἔην, εἴρυτο δὲ ἄστνυ καὶ αὐτούς,  
 τὸν σὺ πρῶτῃν κτείνας ἀμυνόμενον περὶ πάτρης, 25  
 Ἔκτορα· τοῦ νῦν εἵνεχ' ἰκάνω νῆας Ἀχαιῶν  
 λυσόμενος παρὰ σείῳ, φέρω δ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα.  
 ἀλλ' αἰδεῖο θεούς, Ἀχιλεῦ, αὐτόν τ' ἐλέησον,  
 μνησάμενος σοῦ πατρός· ἐγὼ δ' ἐλεεινότερός περ,  
 ἔτλην δ' οἷ' οὐ πῶ τις ἐπιχθόνιος βροτὸς ἄλλος, 30  
 ἀνδρὸς παιδοφόνου ποτὶ στόμα χεῖρ' ὀρέγεσθαι.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 477–506

- (a) τοὺς δ' ἔλαθ' . . . ἔειπε (lines 1–9): how does Homer bring out the drama of the first encounter between Priam and Achilles? [18]
- (b) μνηῆσαι . . . ὀρέγεσθαι (lines 10–30): by what means does Homer make Priam's appeal to Achilles particularly moving? [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

## Group C: Tragedy

## 3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

## ΧΡΥΣΟΘΕΜΙΣ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ

- ΧΡ. 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.  
ΧΡ. τί δ' ἔστιν; οὐ πρὸς ἡδονὴν λέγω τάδε;  
ΗΛ. οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅποι γῆς οὐδ' ὅποι γνώμης φέρη.  
ΧΡ. πῶς δ' οὐκ ἐγὼ κάτοιδ' ἃ γ' εἶδον ἐμφανῶς;  
ΗΛ. τέθνηκεν, ὦ τάλαινα· τὰκείνου δέ σοι  
σωτήρι' ἔρρει· μηδὲν ἐς κείνόν γ' ὄρα.  
ΧΡ. οἴμοι τάλαινα· τοῦ τάδ' ἤκουσας βροτῶν;  
ΗΛ. τοῦ πλησίον παρόντος, ἥνίκ' ὤλλυτο.  
ΧΡ. καὶ ποῦ 'στιν οὗτος; θαυμά τοί μ' ὑπέρχεται.  
ΗΛ. κατ' οἶκον, ἡδὺς οὐδὲ μητρὶ δυσχερῆς. 15  
ΧΡ. οἴμοι τάλαινα· τοῦ γὰρ ἀνθρώπων ποτ' ἦν  
τὰ πολλὰ πατρὸς πρὸς τάφοις κτερίσματα;  
ΗΛ. οἶμαι μάλιστ' ἔγωγε τοῦ τεθνηκότος  
μνημεῖ' Ὀρέστου ταῦτα προσθεῖναί τινα.  
ΧΡ. ὦ δυστυχής· ἐγὼ δὲ σὺν χαρᾷ λόγους 20  
τοιούσδ' ἔχουσ' ἔσπευδον, 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 πίθῃ,  
τῆς νῦν παρούσης πημονῆς λύσεις βάρος. 25  
ΧΡ. ἡ τοὺς θανόντας ἐξαναστήσω ποτέ;  
ΗΛ. οὐκ ἐς τόδ' εἶπον· οὐ γὰρ ὦδ' ἄφρων ἔφυν.  
ΧΡ. τί γὰρ κελεύεις ὦν ἐγὼ φερέγγυος;  
ΗΛ. τλήναί σε δρῶσαν ἂν ἐγὼ παραινέσω.  
ΧΡ. ἀλλ' εἴ τις ὠφέλειά γ', οὐκ ἀπώσομαι. 30  
ΗΛ. ὄρα, πόνου τοι χωρὶς οὐδὲν εὐτυχεῖ.  
ΧΡ. 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 . . . προσθεῖναί τινα (lines 6–19): discuss Sophocles' use of dramatic irony in this passage. [18]

[Quality of Written Communication: 4]

[Total: 36 + 4 = 40]

## 4 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 ἔκτισο τῇ τόθ' ἡμέρα,  
 τύμβου πατρώου κοινὸν εἰληχῶς μέρος.  
 νῦν δ' ἐκτὸς οἴκων κἂπὶ 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. οἴχεται πατήρ,  
 τέθνηκ' ἐγὼ σοί· φρουδὸς 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]

**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 Homer, *Iliad* XXIV

2 Sophocles, *Electra*

- 1 To some readers, Book XXIV is the finest of the whole *Iliad*. In your view, what makes it so admirable?
- 2 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?



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Acknowledgements:

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