

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 1 (Commentary)
HOMER AND SOPHOCLES

WEDNESDAY 21 MAY 2008

2973

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (8 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 any **two** questions. You may, if you wish, answer both questions on the same author.
- Candidates are advised to spend **no more** than 30 minutes on **each** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **120**.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

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:

“σχέςτλιοί ἐστε, θεοί, δηλήμονες· οὐ νύ ποθ’ ὑμῖν
 Ἐκτωρ μηρί’ ἔκκε βοῶν αἰγῶν τε τελείων;
 τὸν νῦν οὐκ ἔτλητε νέκυν περ ἐόντα σαῶσαι,
 ἦ τ’ ἀλόχῳ ἰδέειν καὶ μητέρι καὶ τέκεϊ ᾧ
 καὶ πατέρι Πριάμῳ λαοῖσί τε, τοί κέ μιν ὦκα 5
 ἐν πυρὶ κήαιεν καὶ ἐπὶ κτέρεα κτερίσαιεν.
 ἀλλ’ ὀλοῶ Ἀχιλῆϊ, θεοί, βούλεσθ’ ἐπαρήγειν,
 ᾧ οὔτ’ ἄρ φρένες εἰσὶν ἐναΐσιμοι οὔτε νόημα
 γναμπτὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι, λέων δ’ ὥς ἄγρια οἶδεν,
 ὅς τ’ ἐπεὶ ἄρ μεγάλη τε βίη καὶ ἀγήνορι θυμῷ 10
 εἷξας εἶσ’ ἐπὶ μῆλα βροτῶν, ἵνα daίτα λάβησιν·
 ὥς Ἀχιλεὺς ἔλεον μὲν ἀπώλεσεν, οὐδέ οἱ αἰδὼς
 γίγνεται, ἦ τ’ ἄνδρας μέγα σίνεται ἡδ’ ὀνίνησι.
 μέλλει μὲν πού τις καὶ φίλτερον ἄλλον ὀλέσσαι,
 ἢ κασίγνητον ὁμογάστριον ἢ καὶ υἱόν· 15
 ἀλλ’ ἦτοι κλαύσας καὶ ὀδυράμενος μεθέηκε·
 τλητὸν γὰρ Μοῖραι θυμὸν θέσαν ἀνθρώποισιν.
 αὐτὰρ ὁ γ’ Ἐκτορα δῖον, ἐπεὶ φίλον ἦτορ ἀπηύρα,
 ἵππων ἐξάπτων περὶ σῆμ’ ἐτάροιο φίλοιο
 ἔλκει· οὐ μὲν οἱ τό γε κάλλιον οὐδέ τ’ ἄμεινον. 20
 μή, ἀγαθῷ περ ἐόντι, νεμεσσηθῶμέν οἱ ἡμεῖς·
 κωφὴν γὰρ δὴ γαίαν ἀεικίζει μενεαίνων.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 33–54

- (a) Describe briefly the events leading up to this speech. [9]
- (b) Lines 1–11 (σχέςτλιοί ἐστε . . . λάβησιν): how in these lines does Apollo try to appeal to the sense of shame and pity of those to whom he is speaking? You should make close reference **both** to the content **and** to the style of the Greek, and support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the text. [30]
- (c) Lines 12–22 (ὥς Ἀχιλεὺς . . . μενεαίνων): show how in these lines Apollo portrays Achilles as an unreasonable and excessive man. Identify and discuss **three** examples, referring closely to the Greek in your answer. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ἄνερ, ἀπ’ αἰῶνος νέος ὤλεο, κὰδ δέ με χήρην
 λείπεις ἐν μεγάροισι· πάϊς δ’ ἔτι νήπιος αὐτῶς,
 ὃν τέκομεν σύ τ’ ἐγὼ τε δυσάμμοροι, οὐδέ μιν οἶω
 ἧβην ἵξεσθαι· πρὶν γὰρ πόλις ἦδε κατ’ ἄκρης
 πέρσεται· ἦ γὰρ ὀλωλας ἐπίσκοπος, ὅς τέ μιν αὐτὴν 5
 ῥύσκει, ἔχες δ’ ἀλόχους κεδνὰς καὶ νήπια τέκνα,
 αἱ δὴ τοι τάχα νηυσὶν ὀχήσονται γλαφυρῇσι,
 καὶ μὲν ἐγὼ μετὰ τῇσι· σὺ δ’ αὖ, τέκος, ἦ ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ
 ἔψαι, ἔνθα κεν ἔργα ἀεικέα ἐργάζοιο,
 ἀθλεύων πρὸ ἄνακτος ἀμειλίχου, ἦ τις Ἀχαιῶν 10
 ῥίψει χειρὸς ἐλὼν ἀπὸ πύργου λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον,
 χυόμενος, ᾧ δὴ που ἀδελφεὸν ἔκτανεν Ἑκτωρ
 ἢ πατέρ’, ἠὲ καὶ υἱόν, ἐπεὶ μάλα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
 Ἑκτορος ἐν παλάμῃσιν ὁδὰξ ἔλον ἄσπετον οὐδας.
 οὐ γὰρ μείλιχος ἔσκε πατὴρ τεὸς ἐν δαὶ λυγρῇ· 15
 τῷ καὶ μιν λαοὶ μὲν ὀδύρονται κατὰ ἄστρ,

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 725–745

- (a) Describe briefly the events leading up to this speech since Priam’s return to Troy. [9]
- (b) Lines 1–8 (ἄνερ, . . . μετὰ τῇσι): what does Andromache say in these lines to show how great a loss the death of her husband is? Identify and discuss **three** examples, referring closely to the Greek in your answer. [15]
- (c) Lines 8–14 (σὺ δ’ αὖ . . . οὐδας) and 18–21 (ἐμοὶ δὲ . . . χέουσα): how does Homer excite pity for Andromache and for her son in these lines? You should make close reference **both** to the content **and** to the style of the Greek, and support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the text. [30]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Group C: Tragedy

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ΚΛΥΤΑΙΜΗΣΤΡΑ

ἡ γὰρ Δίκη νιν εἶλεν, οὐκ ἐγὼ μόνη,
 ἢ χρῆν σ' ἀρήγειν, εἰ φρονοῦς' ἐτύγχανες.
 ἐπεὶ πατὴρ σὸς οὗτος, ὃν θρηνεῖς αἰεὶ,
 τὴν σὴν ὁμαιομον μῶνος Ἑλλήνων ἔτλη
 θύσαι θεοῖσιν, οὐκ ἴσον καμῶν ἐμοὶ 5
 λύπης, ὅτ' ἔσπειρ', ὥσπερ ἡ τίκτους' ἐγώ.
 εἶεν· δίδαξον δὴ με τοῦ χάριν, τίνων
 ἔθυσεν αὐτήν. πότερον Ἀργείων ἐρεῖς;
 ἀλλ' οὐ μετὴν αὐτοῖσι τὴν γ' ἐμὴν κτανεῖν.
 ἀλλ' ἀντ' ἀδελφοῦ δῆτα Μενέλεω κτανῶν 10
 τᾶμ' οὐκ ἔμελλε τῶνδ' ἐμοὶ δώσειν δίκην;
 πότερον ἐκείνῳ παῖδες οὐκ ἦσαν διπλοῖ,
 οὓς τῇσδε μᾶλλον εἰκὸς ἦν θνήσκειν, πατρὸς
 καὶ μητρὸς ὄντας, ἧς ὁ πλοῦς ὅδ' ἦν χάριν;
 ἢ τῶν ἐμῶν Αἰδῆς τιν' ἵμερον τέκνων 15
 ἢ τῶν ἐκείνης ἔσχε δαίσασθαι πλέον;
 ἢ τῷ πανώλει πατρὶ τῶν μὲν ἐξ ἐμοῦ
 παίδων πόθος παρεῖτο, Μενέλεω δ' ἐνὴν;
 οὐ ταῦτ' ἀβούλου καὶ κακοῦ γνώμην πατρός;
 δοκῶ μὲν, εἰ καὶ σῆς δίχα γνώμης λέγω. 20
 φαίη δ' ἂν ἡ θανοῦσά γ', εἰ φωνὴν λάβοι.

SOPHOCLES, *Electra* 528–548

- (a) Lines 1–11 (ἡ γὰρ Δίκη . . . δώσειν δίκην); how does Clytemnestra justify the killing of her husband in these lines? Identify and discuss **three** examples. [15]
- (b) Lines 12–21 (πότερον ἐκείνῳ . . . εἰ φωνὴν λάβοι): what argument is Clytemnestra making in these lines, and how does the language which she uses reinforce that argument? Support your discussion with **at least four** examples from the text. [30]
- (c) Summarise Electra's response to this speech in her long speech which follows this passage. [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ΟΡΕΣΤΗΣ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ ΧΟΡΟΣ

ΟΡ.	μέθες τόδ' ἄγγος νυν, ὅπως τὸ πᾶν μάθης.	
ΗΛ.	μὴ δῆτα πρὸς θεῶν τοῦτό μ' ἐργάσῃ, ξένε.	
ΟΡ.	πιθοῦ λέγοντι κοῦχ ἁμαρτήσῃ ποτέ.	
ΗΛ.	μὴ πρὸς γενείου μὴ 'ξέλῃ τὰ φίλτατα.	
ΟΡ.	οὐ φημ' ἐάσειν. ΗΛ. ὦ τάλαιν' ἐγὼ σέθεν,	5
	Ὀρέστα, τῆς σῆς εἰ στερήσομαι ταφῆς.	
ΟΡ.	εὐφημα φώνει· πρὸς δίκης γὰρ οὐ στένεις.	
ΗΛ.	πῶς τὸν θανόντ' ἀδελφὸν οὐ δίκη στένω;	
ΟΡ.	οὐ σοι προσήκει τήνδε προσφωνεῖν φάτιν.	
ΗΛ.	οὕτως ἄτιμός εἰμι τοῦ τεθνηκότος;	10
ΟΡ.	ἄτιμος οὐδενὸς σύ· τοῦτο δ' οὐχὶ σόν.	
ΗΛ.	εἴπερ γ' Ὀρέστου σῶμα βαστάζω τόδε.	
ΟΡ.	ἀλλ' οὐκ Ὀρέστου, πλὴν λόγῳ γ' ἡσκημένον.	
ΗΛ.	ποῦ δ' ἔστ' ἐκείνου τοῦ ταλαιπώρου τάφος;	
ΟΡ.	οὐκ ἔστι· τοῦ γὰρ ζώντος οὐκ ἔστιν τάφος.	15
ΗΛ.	πῶς εἶπας, ὦ παῖ;	
ΟΡ.	ψεύδος οὐδὲν ὦν λέγω.	
ΗΛ.	ἦ ζῇ γὰρ ἀνήρ;	
ΟΡ.	εἴπερ ἔμψυχός γ' ἐγώ.	
ΗΛ.	ἦ γὰρ σὺ κείνος;	
ΟΡ.	τήνδε προσβλέψασά μου σφραγίδα πατρὸς ἔκμαθ' εἰ σαφῇ λέγω.	
ΗΛ.	ὦ φίλτατον φῶς.	
ΟΡ.	φίλτατον, ξυμμαρτυρῶ.	20
ΗΛ.	ὦ φθέγμ', ἀφίκου;	
ΟΡ.	μηκέτ' ἄλλοθεν πύθῃ.	
ΗΛ.	ἔχω σε χερσίν;	
ΟΡ.	ὥς τὰ λοιπ' ἔχοις ἀεί.	
ΗΛ.	ὦ φίλταται γυναῖκες, ὦ πολίτιδες,	
	ὄρατ' Ὀρέστην τόνδε, μηχαναῖσι μὲν	
	θανόντα, νῦν δὲ μηχαναῖς σεσωμένον.	25
ΧΟ.	ὀρώμεν, ὦ παῖ, καπὶ συμφοραῖσί μοι	
	γεγηθὸς ἔρπει δάκρυον ὀμμάτων ἄπο.	

SOPHOCLES, *Electra* 1205–1231

- (a) Briefly explain the situation the characters are in at the point where this passage begins. [9]
- (b) Lines 1–17 (μέθες τόδ' ἄγγος . . . ἔμψυχός γ' ἐγώ): show how Sophocles exploits the situation of Orestes and Electra for suspense. Refer **both** to the content of these lines and to the way in which it is expressed. You should refer closely to **at least four examples** from the Greek text. [30]
- (c) Lines 18–27 (ἦ γὰρ σὺ κείνος; . . . ὀμμάτων ἄπο): how does Sophocles convey the joy of his characters in these lines? Identify and discuss **three** examples, referring closely to the Greek in your answer. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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