



**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
CLASSICAL GREEK**

Literature 1 (Commentary)
HOMER AND SOPHOCLES

2973

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

**Wednesday 20 May 2009
Afternoon**

Duration: 1 hour



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that 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.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks 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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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:

παῖδες μὲν πατέρ' ἀμφὶ καθήμενοι ἔνδοθεν αὐλῆς
 δάκρυσιν εἴματ' ἔφυρον, ὃ δ' ἐν μέσσοισι γεραίους
 ἐντυπὰς ἐν χλαίνῃ κεκαλυμμένος· ἀμφὶ δὲ πολλή
 κόπρος ἦν κεφαλῇ τε καὶ αὐχένι τοῖο γέροντος,
 τήν ῥα κυλινδόμενος καταμήσατο χερσὶν ἐήσι. 5
 θυγατέρες δ' ἀνὰ δώματ' ἰδὲ νυοὶ ὠδύροντο,
 τῶν μιμνησκόμεναι οἳ δὴ πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ
 χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀργείων κέατο ψυχὰς ὀλέσαντες.
 στῇ δὲ παρὰ Πρίαμον Διὸς ἄγγελος, ἥδὲ προσηύδα
 τυτθὸν φθεγξαμένη· τὸν δὲ τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα· 10
 “θάρσει, Δαρδανίδη Πρίαμε, φρεσί, μηδέ τι τάρβει·
 οὐ μὲν γάρ τοι ἐγὼ κακὸν ὀσσομένη τόδ' ἰκάνω,
 ἀλλ' ἀγαθὰ φρονέουσα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
 ὅς σευ ἄνευθεν ἐὼν μέγα κήδετα ἦδ' ἐλεαίρει.
 λύσασθαί σε κέλευσεν Ὀλύμπιος Ἑκτορα δῖον, 15
 δῶρα δ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ φερέμεν, τά κε θυμὸν ἱήνη,
 οἶον, μηδέ τις ἄλλος ἅμα Τρώων ἴτω ἀνὴρ.
 κῆρύξ τίς τοι ἔποιτο γεραίτερος, ὅς κ' ἰθύνοι
 ἡμιόνους καὶ ἅμαξαν εὐτροχον, ἥδὲ καὶ αὐτὶς
 νεκρὸν ἄγοι προτὶ ἄστυ, τὸν ἔκτανε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς. 20
 μηδέ τί τοι θάνατος μελέτω φρεσὶ μηδέ τι τάρβος·
 τοῖος γάρ τοι πομπὸς ἅμ' ἔβηται Ἀργειφόντης,
 ὅς σ' ἄξει ἥος κεν ἄγων Ἀχιλλῆϊ πελάσσει.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν ἀγάγησιν ἔσω κλισίην Ἀχιλλῆος,
 οὔτ' αὐτὸς κτενέει ἀπὸ τ' ἄλλους πάντας ἐρύξει· 25
 οὔτε γάρ ἐστ' ἄφρων οὔτ' ἄσκοπος οὔτ' ἀλιτήμων,
 ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἐνδυκέως ἰκέτεω πεφιδήσεται ἀνδρός.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 161–187

- (a) Lines 1–8 (παῖδες . . . ὀλέσαντες): pick out **three** ways in which Homer conveys the atmosphere of mourning in Priam's house. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]
- (b) Lines 11–27 (θάρσει . . . ἀνδρός): how does Iris make her speech to Priam comforting and reassuring? 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) What does Hecuba say to Priam when she learns of his plan? [9]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

2 Answer the questions on the following passage:

“ ἄ δειλ’, ἦ δὴ πολλὰ κάκ’ ἄνσχεο σὸν κατὰ θυμόν.
 πῶς ἔτλης ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἐλθέμεν οἶος,
 ἀνδρὸς ἐς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὅς τοι πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς
 υἱέας ἐξενάριξα; σιδήρειόν νύ τοι ἦτορ.
 ἀλλ’ ἄγε δὴ κατ’ ἄρ’ ἔξεν ἐπὶ θρόνον, ἄλγεα δ’ ἔμψης 5
 ἐν θυμῷ κατακεῖσθαι ἐάσομεν ἀχνύμενοί περ.
 οὐ γάρ τις πρῆξις πέλεται κρυεροῖο γόοιο. 7
 . . .
 ὥς μὲν καὶ Πηληϊῆ θεοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα 8
 ἐκ γενετῆς· πάντας γὰρ ἐπ’ ἀνθρώπους ἐκέκαστο
 ὄλβω τε πλούτῳ τε, ἄνασσε δὲ Μυρμιδόνεσσι, 10
 καὶ οἱ θνητῷ ἔόντι θεὰν ποίησαν ἄκοιτιν.
 ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ καὶ τῷ θῆκε θεὸς κακόν, ὅττι οἱ οὐ τι
 παίδων ἐν μεγάροισι γονὴ γένετο κρειόντων,
 ἀλλ’ ἓνα παῖδα τέκεν παναώριον· οὐδέ νυ τόν γε 15
 γηράσκοντα κομίζω, ἐπεὶ μάλα τηλόθι πάτρης
 ἦμαι ἐνὶ Τροίῃ, σέ τε κήδων ἦδὲ σὰ τέκνα.
 καὶ σέ, γέρον, τὸ πρὶν μὲν ἀκούομεν ὄλβιον εἶναι·
 ὅσπον Λέσβος ἄνω, Μάκαρος ἔδος, ἐντὸς ἐέργει
 καὶ Φρυγίῃ καθύπερθε καὶ Ἑλλήσποντος ἀπείρων,
 τῶν σε, γέρον, πλούτῳ τε καὶ υἰάσι φασὶ κεκάσθαι. 20
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τοι πῆμα τόδ’ ἤγαγον Οὐρανίῳνες,
 αἰεὶ τοι περὶ ἄστυ μάχαι τ’ ἀνδροκτασίαι τε.
 ἄνσχεο, μηδ’ ἀλίσστον ὀδύρεο σὸν κατὰ θυμόν·
 οὐ γάρ τι πρῆξεις ἀκαχήμενος υἱὸς ἐῆος, 25
 οὐδέ μιν ἀνστήσεις, πρὶν καὶ κακὸν ἄλλο πάθῃσθα.”

HOMER, *Iliad* XXIV. 518–524, 533–551

- (a) What does Priam say to Achilles before this passage begins? [9]
- (b) Lines 1–7 (ἄ δειλ’ . . . γόοιο) and 17–25 (καὶ σέ . . . πάθῃσθα): how does Achilles express his sympathy for Priam in these sections of his speech? 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 8–16 (ὥς μὲν καὶ Πηληϊῆ . . . σὰ τέκνα): pick out and discuss **three** ways in which Achilles brings out the tragedy of his own family. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

Group C: Tragedy

3 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ ΧΡΥΣΟΘΕΜΙΣ

ΗΛ.	ἀλλ' ἡ μέμνηνας, ὦ τάλαινα, καπὶ τοῖς σαυτῆς κακοῖσι καπὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς γελᾷς;	
ΧΡ.	μὰ τὴν πατρώαν ἐστίαν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὕβρει λέγω τάδ', ἀλλ' ἐκείνον ὡς παρόντα νῶν.	
ΗΛ.	οἴμοι τάλαινα· καὶ τίνος βροτῶν λόγον τόνδ' εἰσακούσας ὥδε πιστεύεις ἄγαν;	5
ΧΡ.	ἐγὼ μὲν ἐξ ἐμοῦ τε κοῦκ ἄλλης σαφῆ σημεῖ' ἰδοῦσα τῶδε πιστεύω λόγῳ.	
ΗΛ.	τίν', ὦ τάλαινα, ἰδοῦσα πίστιν; ἐς τί μοι βλέψασα θάλπη τῶδ' ἀνηκέστῳ πυρί;	10
ΧΡ.	πρὸς νυν θεῶν ἄκουσον, ὡς μαθοῦσά μου τὸ λοιπὸν ἡ φρονοῦσαν ἡ μώραν λέγῃς.	
ΗΛ.	σὺ δ' οὖν λέγ', εἴ σοι τῷ λόγῳ τις ἡδονή.	
ΧΡ.	καὶ δὴ λέγω σοι πᾶν ὅσον κατειδόμεν. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἦλθον πατρὸς ἀρχαῖον τάφον, ὀρώ κολώνης ἐξ ἄκρας νεορρύτους πηγὰς γάλακτος καὶ περιστεφῇ κύκλῳ πάντων ὅσ' ἔστιν ἀνθέων θήκη πατρός. ἰδοῦσα δ' ἔσχον θαῦμα, καὶ περισκοπῶ μή ποῦ τις ἡμῖν ἐγγὺς ἐγχερίμπτει βροτῶν. ὡς δ' ἐν γαλήνῃ πάντ' ἐδερκόμεν τόπον, τύμβου προσεῖρπον ἄσσαν· ἐσχάτης δ' ὀρώ πυρᾶς νεώρη βόστρυχον τετμημένον· κεῖθ' ὅς τάλαινα ὡς εἶδον, ἐμπαίει τί μοι ψυχῇ σύνηθες ὄμμα, φιλάτου βροτῶν πάντων Ὀρέστου τοῦθ' ὄραν τεκμήριον· καὶ χερσὶ βαστάσασα δυσφημῶ μὲν οὐ, χαρὰ δὲ πίμπλημ' εὐθὺς ὄμμα δακρύων.	15 20 25

SOPHOCLES, *Electra* 879–906

- (a) Lines 1–10 (ἀλλ' ἡ μέμνηνας . . . πυρί): briefly discuss **three** ways in which Electra expresses her scepticism about what Chrysothemis has told her. Refer to the Greek in your answer. **[15]**
- (b) Lines 14–28 (καὶ δὴ λέγω σοι . . . δακρύων): how does Sophocles create interest, and a sense of mystery and suspense, in the story that Chrysothemis is telling? Refer closely to the Greek text and support your discussion with **at least four** examples. **[30]**
- (c) What points does Chrysothemis go on to make in the rest of the speech which follows this passage? **[9]**

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

4 Answer the questions on the following passage:

ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ ΧΟΡΟΣ ΧΡΥΣΟΘΕΜΙΣ

ΗΛ.	τίς γάρ ποτ' ἀστῶν ἢ ξένων ἡμᾶς ἰδὼν τοιοῖσδ' ἐπαίνοισι οὐχὶ δεξιῶσεται, ἴδεσθε τῶδε τὸν κασιγνήτῳ, φίλοι, ὦ τὸν πατρῶον οἶκον ἐξεσωσάτην, ὦ τοῖσιν ἐχθροῖς εὖ βεβηκόσιν ποτὲ ψυχῆς ἀφειδήσαντε προυστήτην φόνου. τούτῳ φιλεῖν χρή, τῶδε χρή πάντας σέβειν· τῶδ' ἔν θ' ἑορταῖς ἔν τε πανδήμῳ πόλει τιμᾶν ἅπαντας οὐνεκ' ἀνδρείας χρεῶν. τοιαῦτά τοι νὼ πᾶς τις ἐξερεῖ βροτῶν, ζῶσαιν θανούσαιν θ' ὥστε μὴ 'κλιπεῖν κλέος. ἀλλ', ὦ φίλη, πείσθητι, συμπόνει πατρί, σύγκαμν' ἀδελφῷ, παῦσον ἐκ κακῶν ἐμέ, παῦσον δὲ στυγὴν, τοῦτο γινώσκουσ', ὅτι ζῆν αἰσχροὺς αἰσχροῦς τοῖς καλῶς πεφυκόσιν.	5
ΧΟ.	ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις ἐστὶν ἡ προμηθία καὶ τῷ λέγοντι καὶ κλύοντι σύμμαχος.	10
ΧΡ.	καὶ πρὶν γε φωνεῖν, ὦ γυναῖκες, εἰ φρενῶν ἐτύγχαν' αὕτη μὴ κακῶν, ἐσώζετ' ἂν τὴν εὐλάβειαν, ὥσπερ οὐχὶ σώζεται. ποῖ γάρ ποτε βλέψασα τοιοῦτον θράσος αὕτῃ θ' ὀπλίζῃ καὶ ὑπηρετεῖν καλεῖς; οὐκ εἰσοράς; γυνὴ μὲν οὐδ' ἀνὴρ ἔφυς, σθένεις δ' ἔλασσον τῶν ἐναντίων χερί. δαίμων δὲ τοῖς μὲν εὐτυχεῖ καθ' ἡμέραν, ἡμῖν δ' ἀπορρεῖ κάπῃ μηδὲν ἔρχεται. τίς οὖν τοιοῦτον ἄνδρα βουλευῶν ἐλεῖν ἄλυστος ἄτης ἐξαπαλλαχθήσεται; ὄρα κακῶς πράσσοντε μὴ μείζω κακὰ κτησώμεθ', εἴ τις τοῦσδ' ἀκούσεται λόγους.	15 20 25 30

SOPHOCLES, *Electra* 975–1004

- (a) What news has Electra just given Chrysothemis, what has she just asked her to do, and what has she just promised her in return? [9]
- (b) Lines 1–15 (τίς γάρ . . . πεφυκόσιν): how in these lines does Sophocles make Electra particularly persuasive? 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 21–30 (ποῖ γάρ . . . λόγους): pick out and discuss **three** points made by Chrysothemis in her response to Electra. Refer to the Greek in your answer. [15]

[Quality of Written Communication: 6]

[Total: 54 + 6 = 60]

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