Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2012

ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

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THURSDAY, 21 JUNE 2012 – AFTERNOON 1.30 to 4.00

1. [50]

    A.   Translate into English: (40)

Προμηθεύς, Ἰαπέτου υἱός, ἐξ ὕδατος καὶ πηλοῦ ἀνθρώπους ἔπλασε, καὶ πῦρ ἔδωκε, παρὰ Διὸς κλέψας. ὡς δ' ᾔσθετο Ζεύς, προσέταξεν Ἡφαίστῳ προσηλοῦν τὸ σῶμα Προμηθέως τῷ Καυκάσῳ ὄρει. καὶ ἐκεῖ Προμηθεὺς πολλῶν ἐτῶν ἀριθμὸν διετέλεσε· καθ' ἑκάστην δ' ἡμέραν ἀετὸς ἐλθὼν τὸ ἧπαρ αὐτοῦ κατέφαγεν, ἀλλ' ηὐξάνετο τὸ ἧπαρ νυκτός. τέλος δὲ Ἡρακλῆς ἔλυσεν αὐτόν.

<div align="right">GREEK THROUGH READING</div>

    B.   Answer *one* of the following questions: (10)

      (i)   Prometheus had a son, Deucalion. Tell briefly any story you know about him.

      (ii)   Write a short note about Hephaestus.

2. [50]

    A.   Translate into English: (40)

Τὰ Ὀλύμπια διὰ πεμπτοῦ ἔτους ἐγένετο ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ τῆς Ἤλιδος· κεῖται δὲ ἡ πόλις ἥδε ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἀλφειοῦ ποταμοῦ ὄχθοις. ὁ δὲ χρόνος ἐν ᾧ ἐγίγνετο οὗτος ὁ ἀγὼν ἱερὸς ἦν, καὶ ἐκεχειρίαν ἦγον οἱ Ἕλληνες, ὥστε μὴ πολεμεῖν πρὸς ἀλλήλους. πέντε δ' ἡμέρας ἤθλουν, τῶν δ' ἄθλων τὰ λαμπρότατα ἦν ταῦτα· δρόμος, δίαυλος (ἀνὰ καὶ κατὰ τὸ στάδιον), δολιχός (ἔτι μακρότερος τοῦ διαύλου), πάλη, πένταθλον (ἅλμα, ποδώκειαν, δίσκον, ἄκοντα, πάλην), ἔτι δὲ καὶ πυγμή, καὶ ἵππος κέλης (ἐνὶ ἵππῳ καὶ ἱππεῖ ἆθλον), καὶ ἅρμα (δρόμος τεττάρων ἵππων μεθ' ἅρματος). τὸ δ' ἔπαθλον, στέφανος κοτίνου, τῷ δὲ νικήσαντι μέγα ἦν τὸ κλέος, ὡς Ὀλυμπιονίκῃ.

<div align="right">GREEK THROUGH READING</div>

    B.   Answer *one* of the following questions: (10)

      (i)   Pick *any two* aspects of the ancient Olympic Games that you admire and explain why you admire them.

      (ii)   Briefly tell any story you know that shows the importance of glory to the ancient Greeks.

3. Translate into English: **[80]**

(Pluto abducts Persephone and gives her food to eat.)

Περσεφόνη δ᾽ ἦν θυγάτηρ Δήμητρος. καὶ Πλούτων ἐφίλει τὴν Περσεφόνην, καλὴν οὖσαν. λαβὼν οὖν αὐτὴν ἤγαγεν εἰς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ οἶκον ὑπὸ τῇ γῇ. καὶ ἡ Δημήτηρ ἐζήτει αὐτὴν νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας διὰ πάσης τῆς γῆς <u>μέχρι</u> ἔμαθε ποῦ ἐστιν.

τότε δ᾽ ᾔτησε τὸν Δία <u>ἀναγκάζειν</u> τὸν Πλούτωνα <u>ἀποδοῦναι</u> τὴν θυγατέρα. ἀλλ᾽ ἐπεὶ ὁ Ζεὺς ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν τὴν Περσεφόνην πέμπειν πρὸς τὴν μητέρα, ὁ Πλούτων παρέσχεν αὐτῇ <u>κόκκον</u> <u>ῥοιᾶς</u> ἐσθίειν· οὕτω γὰρ οὐκ ἔμελλε μένειν μετὰ τῆς μητρὸς πολὺν χρόνον.

καὶ πρῶτον μέν ἡ Περσεφόνη, οὐκ ἐθέλουσα ἐσθίειν, ἀνέβαινε φέρουσα τὸν <u>κόκκον</u>· τέλος δὲ <u>πεινῶσα</u> ἐσθίει αὐτόν. διὰ δὲ τοῦτο δεῖ τὴν Περσεφόνην μένειν μετὰ τοῦ Πλούτωνος τὸ τρίτον <u>μέρος</u> ἑκάστου <u>ἐνιαυτοῦ</u>.

μέχρι: until.	ἀναγκάζω: I compel.	ἀποδοῦναι: to return.	κόκκος: seed.
ῥοιά: pomegranate.	πεινάω: I am hungry.	μέρος: part.	ἐνιαυτός: year.

4. Read the following passage and then answer *any six* of the questions which follow: **[80]**

(Athamas marries a new wife, Ino. His children from a previous marriage are in danger.)

τῷ Ἀθάμαντι ἦν γυνή, ὀνόματι Νεφέλη· ἐκ δ᾽ αὐτῆς εἶχε δύο παῖδας. τὴν δὲ Νεφέλην ἀπόπεμψας, <u>ἔγημε</u> τὴν Ἰνώ· ἡ γὰρ ἦν θυγάτηρ <u>Κάδμου</u>, βασιλέως Θηβῶν. δι᾽ ὀλίγου οὖν ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς ὁ Ἀθάμας.

<u>μισοῦσα</u> δὲ τοὺς τῆς Νεφέλης παῖδας, ἡ Ἰνὼ ἐκέλευσε τὰς τῶν Θηβῶν γυναῖκας τὸν <u>πυρὸν</u> <u>φρύγειν</u>· ἡ δὲ γῆ, τὸν <u>πυρὸν</u> δεχομένη, <u>καρπὸν</u> οὐ παρεῖχεν. ὁ οὖν Ἀθάμας, ἐθέλων μαθεῖν τί δεῖ ποιεῖν, ἀγγέλους εἰς Δελφοὺς ἔπεμψεν· ἡ δ᾽ Ἰνὼ ἔπεισεν αὐτούς, ἐκ Δελφῶν ἐπανελθόντας, λέγειν ὅτι δεῖ τὸν Ἀθάμαντα ἀποκτεῖναι τοὺς παῖδας.

εὐθὺς οὖν ὁ Ἀθάμας <u>παρεσκευάζετο</u> ἀποκτεῖναι αὐτούς. ἡ δὲ Νεφέλη ἔσωσε τοὺς παῖδας· παρ᾽ Ἑρμοῦ γὰρ λαβοῦσα <u>χρυσόμαλλον</u> <u>κριὸν</u>, ἔπεμψε πρὸς αὐτούς· οἱ δὲ καθίζοντες ἐπὶ τούτῳ δι᾽ οὐρανοῦ ἀπέφυγον.

γαμέω: I marry.	Κάδμος: Cadmus.	μισέω: I hate.	πυρός: wheat.
φρύγω: I roast.	καρπός: harvest.	παρασκευάζομαι: I prepare.	
χρυσόμαλλος: with golden fleece.	κριός: ram.		

(a) Who was Nephele? How many children did she have?

(b) Why did Athamas marry Ino? What did he become soon after he married her?

(c) What did Ino order the women of Thebes to do, and what was the result of this action?

(d) Why did Athamas send messengers to Delphi? What did Ino do when they returned?

(e) Explain how the children were saved.

(f) Give the First Person, Singular Number, Present Tense of *two* of the following verbs:
εἶχε,   μαθεῖν,   ἔπεισε.

(g) Give the Genitive Case, Singular Number of *two* of the following nouns:
γυνή,   ἄγγελος,   γῆ.

(h) The word *anthropology* is derived from two Greek words. What are they, and what does each Greek word mean?

5. Translate into Greek: **[80]**

    (*a*)   When he released the oxen, the master walked slowly toward the house.   (16)

    (*b*)   Why was the farmer's dog not guarding the <u>flocks</u>?   (16)

    (*c*)   The messengers say that the evil king is approaching our city.   (16)

    (*d*)   Hurry quickly home and look for your mother, children!   (16)

    (*e*)   It is necessary for the slave to lead the horse out of the field.   (16)

    flocks: τὰ μῆλα.

6. Answer *one* of the following: **[30]**

    (*a*)   Write about the Ionian Revolt. In your answer you should mention who the Ionians were, why they revolted and against whom, what the result of their revolt was, and its consequences for Greece.

    (*b*)   Write about the career of Miltiades.

7. Answer *one* of the following: **[30]**

    (*a*)   Name *any three* of the following heroes or heroines:

        (i)   He killed the Minotaur.

        (ii)   He blinded the Cyclops.

        (iii)   She ran away with Paris and caused a war.

        (iv)   He killed the Gorgon Medusa.

    Write a short paragraph about *any one* of the heroes or heroines you have named.

    (*b*)   Write what you know about the life of women in Ancient Greece.