



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit  
State Examinations Commission**

**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015**

**ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

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**THURSDAY, 18 JUNE — AFTERNOON 1.30 – 4.00**

1.

[50]

A. Translate into English: (40)

Ἡρακλῆς ἦν Διὸς καὶ Ἀλκμήνης υἱός, καὶ ἐν σπαργάνοις ἔτι ὧν οὕτως ἰσχυρὸς ἦν ὥστε ὄφεις ἄγγειν δύνασθαι οὓς ἔπεμψεν Ἡρα ὡς διαφθεροῦντας αὐτόν. φιλόανθρωπος δ' ὧν, πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ ἔργα ἔδρασεν ἵνα οἱ ἄνθρωποι βίον ἔχοιεν εὐδαιμονέστερον. ἐν δὲ τῇ Ἡρακλέους αἴρεσει Ξενοφῶν λέγει ὅτι νεανία ὄντι τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ δύο γυναῖκες ἠπάντησαν, ὧν ἡ μὲν ἠδονὴν ἡ δὲ ἀρετὴν προῦθηκεν. ἀρετὴν δ' ἄνθ' ἠδονῆς ἐλομένω φύλαξ ἐγένετο Ἀθηναῖα. ἀλλ' Ἡρα, ἀεὶ δυσμενῆς οὖσα, δώδεκα ἄθλους ὑπομένειν ἠνάγκασεν.

GREEK THROUGH READING

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

- (i) Briefly tell any story that you know about the labours of Heracles.
- (ii) Write a short note about Hera.

2.

[50]

A. Translate into English: (40)

Μαχομένων ἐν τῷ Μαραθῶνι χρόνος ἐγένετο πολὺς. καὶ τὸ μὲν μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἐνίκων οἱ βάρβαροι, ἡ Πέρσαι αὐτοὶ τεταγμένοι ἦσαν, καὶ ῥήξαντες ἐδίωκον εἰς τὴν μεσόγαιαν· τὸ δὲ κέρασ ἐκάτερον ἐνίκων Ἀθηναῖοί τε καὶ Πλαταιεῖς. νικῶντες δὲ τὸ μὲν τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων φεύγειν εἶων, τοῖς δὲ τὸ μέσον ῥήξασιν αὐτῶν, συναγαγόντες τὰ κέρατα ἀμφότερα, ἐμάχοντο Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἐνίκων. φεύγουσι δὲ τοῖς Πέρσαις εἶποντο κόπτοντες, ἕως ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἀφικόμενοι πῦρ τε ἤτουν, καὶ ἐπελαμβάνοντο τῶν νεῶν.

GREEK THROUGH READING

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

- (i) Explain briefly why the Persians invaded Greece on this occasion.
- (ii) How is the modern marathon foot-race connected with this battle?

3. Translate into English: [80]

(The Greeks sail to Delos, and from there to Samos, in order to help the Ionians against the Persians. Instead of fighting, however, the Persians withdraw to Mycale.)

οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες εἰς τὴν Δῆλον ἔπλευσαν, βουλόμενοι τοὺς Ἴωνας σῶζειν. ἐκεῖσε δὲ ἦλθον ἄγγελοι ἀπὸ τῆς Σάμου, οἱ ἦπταν αὐτοὺς πρὸς Σάμον πλεύσαντας μάχεσθαι τοῖς βαρβάροις· “οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι οὐ πολλὰς ναῦς ἔχουσιν· οἱ δὲ Ἴωνες, ὑμᾶς ἰδόντες, εὐθὺς ἀποστήσονται ἀπὸ τῶν Περσῶν.”

ὁ οὖν στρατηγὸς ὁ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, τούτους τοὺς λόγους ἀκούσας, τὰς ναῦς πρὸς Σάμον ἔφερεν· ἀφικόμενοι δὲ πρὸς Σάμον, παρεσκευάζοντο εἰς ναυμαχίαν. οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ταχέως ἀπέπλευσαν, οὐκ ἐθέλοντες μάχεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ ἀξιόμαχοι ἦσαν αἱ νῆες αὐτῶν. ἐλθόντες οὖν πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην, τὰς ναῦς ἀνείρυσαν καὶ τεῖχος ἐποίησαν περὶ αὐτάς.

αἰτέω: I ask. ἀποστήσονται: “will revolt”. στρατηγός: general.  
παρασκευάζομαι: I prepare. ναυμαχία: sea-battle. ἀποπλέω: I sail away.  
ἀξιόμαχος: battle-worthy. ἀνείρυσαν: “they pulled up onto the shore”.

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

(At Byzantium the Spartan general Anaxibius makes Xenophon’s soldiers unhappy. Xenophon goes to Cleander.)

οἱ τοῦ Ξενοφῶντος στρατιῶται εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὸ Βυζάντιον. ἀλλὰ ὁ Ἀναξίβιος, στρατηγὸς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, αὐτοῖς μισθὸν οὐ παρέσχεν. ἐκέλευσε δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας λαβεῖν τὰ ὅπλα καὶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξίεναι. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἦχθησαν ὅτι οὐκ εἶχον μισθόν, καὶ βραδέως συνεσκευάζοντο.

ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν προσῆλθε πρὸς Κλέανδρον, ἄρμοστήν τῆς πόλεως, καὶ εἶπεν ὅτι αὐτὸς εὐθὺς οἴκαδε ἀποπλεύσει· ὁ δὲ αὐτῷ εἶπε, “μὴ ποίει τοῦτο· καὶ νῦν τινὲς ἤδη σε αἰτιῶνται ὅτι οἱ στρατιῶται οὐ ταχέως ἐξέρχονται.” ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἀπεκρίνατο, “ἀλλὰ αἴτιος μὲν ἔγωγε οὐκ εἰμί, οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται σίτον οὐκ ἔχουσι καὶ ἀθυμοῦσιν.” ὅμως δ’ ὁ Κλέανδρος αὐτῷ συμβούλευσεν ἄγειν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ τότε οἴκαδε ἀποπλείν.

στρατιώτης: soldier. μισθός: payment. ὅπλα: weapons. ἄχθομαι: I am annoyed.  
ὅτι: because. συσκευάζομαι: I pack up my baggage. ἄρμοστής: governor.  
ἀποπλεύσει: “he would sail away”. αἰτιόομαι: I blame. ἀθυμέω: I am depressed.  
συμβουλεύω (+ Dative Case): I advise. ἀποπλέω: I sail away.

- (a) What did Anaxibius *not* give to Xenophon’s soldiers? What did he tell them to do?
- (b) How did the soldiers feel at this treatment? What did they do?
- (c) Who was Cleander? What did Xenophon tell him that he was going to do?
- (d) Why were some people blaming Xenophon? How did Xenophon defend himself?
- (e) What did Cleander advise Xenophon to do?
- (f) Give the First Person, Singular Number, Present Tense of *two* of the following verbs:  
εἰσῆλθον, λαβεῖν, εἶχον.
- (g) Give the Genitive Case, Singular Number of *two* of the following nouns:  
στρατηγός, Βυζάντιον, πόλις.
- (h) The word *dendrology* is derived from two Greek words. What are they, and what does each Greek word mean?

5. Translate into Greek: [80]

(a) The Athenian men, wishing to save the city, fought bravely. (16)

(b) The women order the children to bring the food into the house. (16)

(c) When we saw the big ships in the harbour, we ran home at once. (16)

(d) After the dinner it is necessary to walk to the field and to work. (16)

(e) The slave says that the dog is running quickly up the road. (16)

harbour: ὁ λιμὴν (τοῦ λιμένος).

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

(a) Give a brief account of the battle of Thermopylae. Remember to include in your answer the date, the participants, the leaders, the course of the battle, and the result.

(b) Write about the career of Miltiades.

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

(a) Name *any three* of the following gods or goddesses:

(i) She was the sister of Apollo.

(ii) He was the god of war.

(iii) Paris thought that she was the most beautiful goddess.

(iv) He led souls on their final journey to Hades.

Write a short paragraph about *any one* of the gods or goddesses you have named.

(b) Write a brief account of the life of women in Ancient Greece.