
AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2001

GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE — AFTERNOON 2.00 to 5.00

A. Translate into Greek:—

The Greeks suffered many hardships on the march to the coast. The barbarians attacked them so often that it was not possible to halt and bury the dead. In the mountains the snow was deeper than they had ever seen. Xenophon made many speeches to the soldiers in order to encourage them. But at last they reached a place where those in front suddenly shouted, “The sea, the sea!” At once the whole army began to think that now their troubles were over. They hoped that soon they would return to their wives and children.

the coast: ὁ αἰγιαλός. those in front: οἱ πρῶτοι.

OR

B. Read the following passage and answer the questions which follow:—

(A knowledge of Euripides' works proves helpful to some after the Sicilian disaster.)

Ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ δι' Εὐριπίδην ἐσώθησαν. μάλιστα γάρ, ὡς ἔοικε, τῶν ἐκτὸς Ἑλλήνων ἐπόθησαν αὐτοῦ τὴν μοῦσαν οἱ περὶ Σικελίαν· καὶ μικρὰ τῶν ἀφικνουμένων ἐκάστοτε δείγματα καὶ γεύματα κομιζόντων ἐκμανθάνοντες, ἀγαπητῶς μετεδίδοσαν ἀλλήλοις. τότε γοῦν φασὶ τῶν σωθέντων οἴκαδε συγχοῦς ἀσπάσασθαι τὸν Εὐριπίδην φιλοφρόνως, καὶ δηγεῖσθαι τοὺς μὲν, ὅτι δουλεύοντες ἀφείθησαν, ἐκδιδάξαντες ὅσα τῶν ἐκείνου ποιημάτων ἐμμένητο, τοὺς δ', ὅτι πλανώμενοι μετὰ τὴν μάχην, τροφῆς καὶ ὕδατος μετέλαβον τῶν μελῶν ἄσαντες. οὐ δεῖ δὲ θαυμάζειν, ὅτι τοῦ Καννίου φασὶ πλοίου προσφερομένου τοῖς λιμέσιν, ὑπὸ ληστρίδων διωκουμένου, μὴ δέχεσθαι τὸ πρῶτον, ἀλλ' ἀπείργειν· εἶτα μέντοι διαπνυθανομένους, εἰ γινώσκουσιν ἄσματα τῶν Εὐριπίδου, φησάντων ἐκείνων, οὕτω παρεῖναι καταγαγεῖν τὸ πλοῖον.

γεῦμα: taste, small piece. συγχοί: many. δηγέομαι: I describe. ἄδω: I sing.

- (a) Which Greek phrase in the passage suggests the Sicilians were colonists? (5)
- (b) What was special about their attitude to Euripides? (6)
- (c) What benefit did they get from visitors, and how did they use this? (8)
- (d) What was the reaction of many survivors when they got home? (5)
- (e) How had those who had been captured won their freedom? (7)
- (f) What reward had those who were wandering received? (6)
- (g) Why was the ship “Kaunios” at first not admitted to the harbours? (7)
- (h) What changed the minds of the local people? (6)

2. Translate into English **any three** of the passages **A, B, C, D.** (All passages in this question carry equal marks):– [180]

A.

(Xenophon argues that Socrates does not deserve the death penalty.)

Ἐμοὶ μὲν δὴ Σωκράτης τοιοῦτος ὢν ἐδόκει τιμῆς ἄξιός εἶναι τῇ πόλει μᾶλλον ἢ θανάτου. κατὰ γὰρ τοὺς νόμους, ἔάν τις φανερός γένηται κλέπτων ἢ ἀνδραποδιζόμενος, τούτοις θάνατός ἐστιν ἢ ζημία· ὢν ἐκεῖνος πάντων ἀνθρώπων πλείστον ἀπείχειν. ἀλλὰ μὴν τῇ πόλει γε οὔτε πολέμου οὔτε στάσεως οὔτε προδοσίας οὔτε ἄλλου κακοῦ οὐδενὸς πώποτε αἴτιος ἐγένετο· οὐδὲ μὴν ιδία γε οὐδένα πώποτε ἀνθρώπων οὔτε ἀγαθῶν ἀπεστέρησεν οὔτε κακοῖς περιέβαλεν, ἀλλ' οὐδ' αἰτίαν τῶν εἰρημένων οὐδενὸς πώποτ' ἔσχε. πῶς οὖν ἂν ἐνοχος εἴη τῇ γραφῇ; ὃς ἀντὶ τοῦ μὴ νομίζειν θεοῦς, ὡς ἐν τῇ γραφῇ ἐγγέγραπτο, φανερός ἦν θεραπεύων τοὺς θεοῦς μάλιστα πάντων ἀνθρώπων.

XENOPHON (60)

ἀνδραποδιζομαι: I sell people as slaves. στάσις: party strife. ιδία: privately. ἐνοχος: liable to, subject to. γραφή: charge, indictment.

B.

(Cyrus offers a reward to any man who can help him capture Sardis, the Lydian capital of Croesus.)

Σάρδεις δὲ ἤλωσαν ὧδε· ἐπειδὴ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ ἐγένετο ἡμέρῃ πολιορκουμένῳ Κροίσῳ, Κύρος τῇ στρατιῇ τῇ ἑωντοῦ διαπέμψας ἱππέας προεῖπε τῷ πρώτῳ ἐπιβάντι τοῦ τείχεος δῶρα δώσειν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο πειρησαμένης τῆς στρατιῆς, ὡς οὐ προεχώρει, ἐνθαῦτα, τῶν ἄλλων πεπανμένων, ἀνήρ Μάρδος ἐπειράτο προσβαίνων κατὰ τοῦτο τῆς ἀκροπόλιος τῇ οὐδεὶς ἐτέτακτο φύλακος· ἀπότομός τε γὰρ ἐστὶ ταύτῃ ἡ ἀκρόπολις καὶ ἄμαχος. ὁ ὢν δὴ Μάρδος, ἰδὼν τῇ προτεραίῃ τῶν τινα Λυδῶν κατὰ τοῦτο τῆς ἀκροπόλιος καταβάντα ἐπὶ κυνέην ἄνωθεν κατακυλισθεῖσαν καὶ ἀνελόμενον, ἐφράσθη καὶ ἐς θυμὸν ἐβάλετο. τότε δὲ δὴ αὐτός τε ἀνεβεβήκει καὶ κατ' αὐτὸν ἄλλοι Περσέων ἀνέβαινον· προσβάντων δε συχνῶν οὕτω δὴ Σάρδεις ἤλωσαν.

HERODOTUS (60)

ἤλων (Aorist Passive): I am captured. προχωρέω: I succeed. ἀπότομος: sheer, precipitous. κυνέη: rope. κατακυλίνδω: I roll down. φράζομαι: I consider, take note. συχνοί: many.

C.

(Hecuba criticises Polymnestor for keeping gold which was not his own, and for failing to take care of her son.)

χρῆν σε, εἴπερ ἦσθα τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖσιν φίλος,
τὸν χρυσὸν, ὃν φῆς οὐ σὸν ἀλλὰ τοῦδ' ἔχειν,
δοῦναι φέροντα πενόμενοις τε καὶ χρόνον
πολὺν πατρώας γῆς ἀπεξενωμένοις·
σὺ δ' οὐδὲ νῦν πω σῆς ἀπαλλάξαι χερὸς
τολμᾶς, ἔχων δὲ καρτερεῖς ἔτ' ἐν δόμοις.
εἰ μὴν τρέφων μὲν ὡς σε παῖδα χρῆν τρέφειν
ἐμόν γ' ἔσωσας, εἶχες ἂν καλὸν κλέος·
ἐν τοῖς κακοῖς γὰρ ἀγαθοὶ σαφέστατοι
φίλοι· τὰ χρηστά δ' αὐθ' ἕκαστ' ἔχει φίλους.
εἰ δ' ἐσπάνιζες χρημάτων, ὃ δ' ἠτύχει,
θησαυρὸς ἂν σοι παῖς ὑπήρχ' οὐμὸς μέγας.
νῦν δ' οὐτ' ἐκεῖνον ἀνδρ' ἔχεις σαυτῷ φίλον.

EURIPIDES (60)

χρῆν σε: you ought. πένομαι: I am poor. ἀποξενόομαι: I am banished from. ἀπαλλάσσω: I release. καρτερέω: I persist. τὰ χρηστά: success, good times. σπανίζω: I am in need of. ὑπάρχειν: to be, be present.

D.

(Odysseus tells how he warned his crew to stay away from the cattle of the Sun god, but Eurylochus gave different advice.)

καὶ τότε ἐγὼν ἀγορὴν θέμενος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπον·
“ὦ φίλοι, ἐν γὰρ νηὶ θεῶν βρωσίς τε πόσις τε
ἔστιν, τῶν δὲ βοῶν ἀπέχόμεθα, μὴ τι πάθωμεν.”
Εὐρύλοχος δ’ ἐτάροισι κακῆς ἐξάρχετο βουλής·
“Κέκλυτέ μεν μύθων, κακά περ πάσχοντες, ἐταῖροι·
ἀλλ’ ἄγετ’, Ἡελίοιο βοῶν ἐλάσαντες ἀρίστας
ῥέξομεν ἀθανάτοισι, τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρὴν ἔχουσιν.
εἰ δέ κεν εἰς Ἰθάκην ἀφικοίμεθα, πατρίδα γαῖαν,
αἰψὰ κεν Ἡελίῳ Ὑπερίωνι πίονα νηὸν
τεύξομεν, ἐν δέ κε θεῖμεν ἀγάλματα πολλὰ καὶ ἑσθλά.”

HOMER (60)

ἀγορή: meeting. βρωσίς: food. πόσις: drink. ἀπέχομαι: I stay away from. κλύω: I hear.
ῥέξω: I sacrifice. αἰψα: quickly. Ὑπερίων: Hyperion (cult name of the Sun God). νηόν: temple.
τεύχω: I build. ἀγαλμα: statue.

3. Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B in this question:—

[80]

A.

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

Ξέρξης δὲ ἀμείβετο λέγων· Ἄρτάβανε, . . . φράσον δέ μοι τότε· εἴ τοι ἢ ὄψις τοῦ ἐννπνίου μὴ ἐναργῆς οὕτω ἐφάνη, εἶχες ἂν τὴν ἀρχαίην γνώμην, οὐκ ἔων με στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἢ μετέστης ἂν; φέρε τοῦτό μοι ἀτρεκέως εἰπέ. ὁ δὲ ἀμείβετο λέγων· ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὄψις μὲν ἢ ἐπιφανεῖσα τοῦ ὄνειρου, ὡς βουλόμεθα ἀμφοτέροι, τελευτήσῃ· ἐγὼ δ’ ἔτι καὶ ἐς τόδε δειματός εἰμι ὑπόπλεος οὐδ’ ἐντὸς ἐμεωντοῦ, ἀλλὰ τε πολλὰ ἐπιλεγόμενος καὶ δὴ καὶ ὄρων τοὶ δύο τὰ μέγιστα πάντων ἐόντα πολεμιώτατα. Ξέρξης δὲ πρὸς ταῦτα ἀμείβετο τοισίδε· δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν, κοῖα ταῦτα δύο λέγεις εἶναί μοι πολεμιώτατα; κότερά τοι ὁ πεζὸς μεμπτὸς κατὰ πλῆθος ἐστι, καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα φαίνεται πολλαπλήσιον ἔσεσθαι τοῦ ἡμετέρου, ἢ τὸ ναυτικὸν τὸ ἡμετέρου λείψεσθαι τοῦ ἐκείνων, ἢ καὶ συναμφοτέρα ταῦτα; εἰ γάρ τοι ταύτη φαίνεται ἐνδεέστερα εἶναι τὰ ἡμέτερα πρήγματα, στρατοῦ ἂν ἄλλου τις τὴν ταχίστην ἄγερσιν ποιοῖτο.

A WORLD OF HEROES

(ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. They carry ten marks each:—

(30)

- Who was Artabanos? How does he explain his criticism of Xerxes’ forces?
- Comment briefly on Herodotus’ attitude towards the Athenians.
- Why are some words in Herodotus spelled differently from the way you usually meet them? Give **two** examples of this from the piece above.
- Briefly relate how the Greeks at Thermopylai reacted when they realised the Persians were coming around the mountain.
- Comment on the way Herodotus handles the stories which his sources give him.

B.

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

- TP.* ἀπωλόμεσθ' ἄρ', εἰ κακὸν προσοίσομεν
νέον παλαιῶ, πρὶν τόδ' ἐξηγητληκέναι.
ΠΑ. ἀτὰρ σύ γ', οὐ γὰρ καιρὸς εἰδέναι τόδε
δέσποιναν, ἡσύχαζε καὶ σίγα λόγον.
TP. ὦ τέκν', ἀκούεθ' οἴος εἰς ὑμᾶς πατήρ;
ὄλοιτο μὲν μὴ· δεσπότης γὰρ ἔστ' ἐμός·
ἀτὰρ κακός γ' ὢν ἐς φίλους ἀλίσκεται.
ΠΑ. τίς δ' οὐχὶ θνητῶν; ἄρτι γιγνώσκεις τόδε,
ὡς πᾶς τις αὐτὸν τοῦ πέλας μᾶλλον φιλεῖ,
εἰ τοῦσδε γ' εὐνής οὔνεκ' οὐ στέργει πατήρ.
TP. ἴτ', εὐ γὰρ ἔσται, δωμάτων ἔσω, τέκνα.
σὺ δ' ὡς μάλιστα τοῦσδ' ἐρημώσας ἔχε
καὶ μὴ πέλαζε μητρὶ δυσθυμονομένη.
ἤδη γὰρ εἶδον ὄμμα νιν ταυρουμένην
τοῖσδ', ὡς τι δρασεῖονσαν· οὐδὲ παύσεται
χόλον, σάφ' οἶδα, πρὶν κατασκήψαι τινα.
ἐχθροὺς γε μέντοι, μὴ φίλους, δράσειέ τι.

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION.

(ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. They carry ten marks each:—

(30)

- (a) What news is the Nurse urged to keep secret? Comment on Medea's reaction when she does hear it.
- (b) What grounds are there for feeling some sympathy for Medea?
- (c) Show how the influence of the Sophists can be seen in this play.
- (d) How effective do you consider the Messenger scene to be in adding to the drama of this play?
- (e) Scan **line 1** of the piece above. Mark the quantities, and name the metre.

4. Answer **three** of the following questions. At least **one** question must be chosen from Section A and **one** question from Section B. The **third** question may be chosen from **either** Section A **or** Section B. Each question carries thirty marks:—

[90]

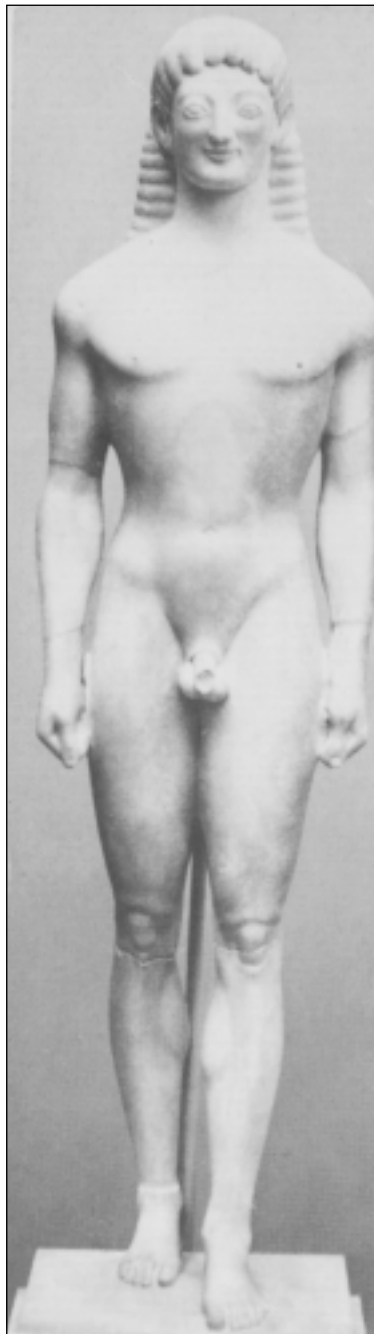
A.

- (i) Compare and contrast Nicias and Cleon as politicians and generals. (A detailed account of each event is not necessary.)
- (ii) Suggest reasons for the Revolution of 411 B.C. and outline the course of that Revolution.
- (iii) Describe and give the consequences of **any two** of these battles:—
Aigospotamoi; Mantinea; Chaeronea; Issus.
- (iv) Outline the career of Peisistratus. Is it misleading to call him a "tyrant"?

B.

- (i) Write about Homer and the Heroic Age in which his poems are set.
- (ii) Give an account of the life and works of Plato.
- (iii) Describe the features which made the Parthenon one of the most famous of Greek temples.
- (iv) Having looked at Photograph **A** below and Photographs **B** and **C** on page 7, answer **two** of the following questions:—
 - (a) To what period does the statue in Photograph **A** belong? List three features of the statue which are typical of this period.
 - (b) Name the statue in Photograph **B**. Comment on the way the artist has designed and executed this statue.
 - (c) Is the vase in Photograph **C** Black Figure or Red Figure? Comment on how the artist has used the space available to him.

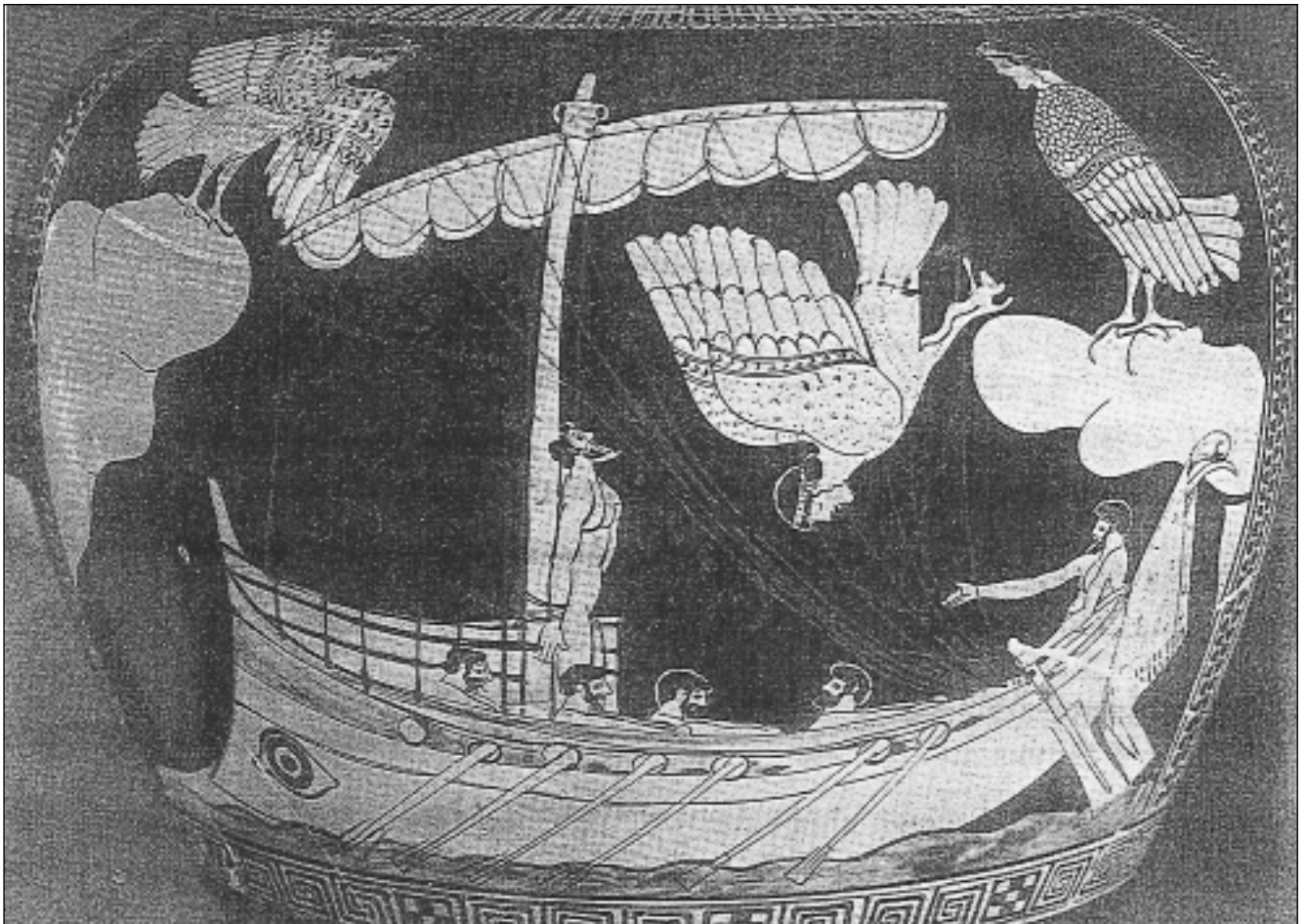
A





B

C



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