
AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2002

GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE — AFTERNOON 2.00 to 5.00

A. Translate into Greek:–

Fellow-citizens, for many months we have heard daily about the terrible plague. So many have died that there is grief in almost every house. Our neighbours have suffered even more than we, and are asking us to help them. At night they can see nothing but the fires as the dead bodies are burned. Nobody knows from where this plague came nor how it is carried from one country to another. Let us immediately go to the temples and pray to the immortal gods. If we do this, perhaps we will all be saved.

plague: ὁ λοιμός. neighbours: οἱ πλῆσιοι.

OR

B. Read the following passage and answer, in English, the questions which follow:–

(Unfortunate consequences follow an act of kindness to a friend.)

Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἦλθομεν εἰς Μῆλον, ὁ φίλος μου αἰσθόμενος ὅτι μέλλομεν αὐτοῦ καταμένειν ἐδεῖτό μου συμπλεῖν εἰς Τροιζῆνα καὶ μηδαμῶς αὐτὸν ἀπολιπεῖν, λέγων τὴν ἀρρωστίαν τοῦ σώματος καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐχθρῶν. φοβουμένης δὲ τῆς μητρός, ὅτι τὸ χωρίον ἐπυθάνετο νοσῶδες εἶναι, καὶ τῶν ξένων συμβουλευόντων αὐτοῦ μένειν, ὅμως ἔδοξεν ἡμῖν ἐκείνῳ χαριστέον εἶναι. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' εἰς Τροιζῆνα ἐλθόντες τοιαύταις νόσοις ἐλήφθημεν, ἐξ ἧν αὐτὸς μὲν παρὰ μικρὸν ἦλθον ἀποθανεῖν, ἀδελφὴν δὲ κόρην τετρακαίδεκέτιν γεγυυῖαν ἐντὸς τριάκονθ' ἡμερῶν κατέθαψα, τὴν δὲ μητέρα οὐδὲ πένθ' ἡμέραις ἐκείνης ὕστερον. καίτοι τίς οἶσθέ με γνώμην ἔχειν τοσαύτης μοι μεταβολῆς τοῦ βίου γεγενημένης; καὶ γὰρ ἵνα χαρισάμην ἐκείνῳ τοιαύταις ἐχρησάμην συμφοραῖς, ἧν οὐδέποτ' ἂν ἐπιλαθέσθαι δυνηθείην.

ἡ ἀρρωστία: weakness. χαρίζομαι: I oblige, do a favour to.

- (a) When the writer arrived at Melos, what did his friend ask of him? (6)
- (b) What **two** reasons did he give for his request? (8)
- (c) Give **two** reasons why the writer's mother was reluctant to leave. (9)
- (d) Why did they eventually set out? (6)
- (e) At Troizen, what happened to the writer himself? (6)
- (f) What information are we given about his sister and her fate? (8)
- (g) According to the writer, what effect would his experiences have on him? (7)

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

A.

(Socrates puts forward his definition of a good leader)

ὁ δὲ Σωκράτης ποτε ἐνέτυχε ἀνδρί τινι στρατηγεῖν ἠρημένῳ, “Τίνος ἔνεκα,” ἔφη, “οἶει Ὅμηρον τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα προσαγορεύσαι ποιμένα λαῶν; ἀρά γ’ ὅτι, ὥσπερ τὸν ποιμένα ἐπιμελεῖσθαι δεῖ ὅπως σῶαί τ’ ἔσονται αἱ οἴες καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἔξουσιν, οὕτω καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐπιμελεῖσθαι δεῖ ὅπως σῶαί θ’ οἱ στρατιῶται ἔσονται καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἔξουσι, καὶ τοῦτο ἔσται οὐ ἔνεκα στρατεύονται; στρατεύονται δ’ ἵνα κρατοῦντες τῶν πολεμίων εὐδαιμονέστεροι ᾦσιν. στρατεύονται δὲ πάντες ἵνα ὁ βίος αὐτοῖς ὡς βέλτιστος ἦ· καὶ στρατηγοὺς αἰροῦνται τοῦτον ἔνεκα, ἵνα πρὸς τοῦτο αὐτοῖς ἡγεμόνες ᾦσιν. δεῖ οὖν τὸν στρατηγοῦντα τοῦτο παρασκευάζειν τοῖς ἐλομένοις αὐτὸν στρατηγόν· καὶ γὰρ οὔτε κάλλιον τούτου ἄλλο ράδιον εὐρεῖν, οὔτ’ αἰσχίον τοῦ ἐναντίου.”

XENOPHON (60)

ἐντυγχάνω (+ Dative): I meet. αἰρέομαι (Aorist = εἰλόμην): I choose.

ἔνεκα (+ Genitive): on account of. τίνος ἔνεκα: why? προσαγορεύω: I call, address as.

ἐπιμελέομαι: I take care. αἱ οἴες: sheep. στρατεύομαι: I serve in the army.

B.

(Minos developed his naval power and cleared the seas of the piracy which had previously been widespread)

Μίνως γὰρ παλαίτατος ὢν ἀκοῇ ἴσμεν ναυτικὸν ἐκτίησάτο καὶ τῆς νῦν Ἑλληνικῆς θαλάσσης ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐκράτησε. καὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων ἠρξέ τε καὶ οἰκιστῆς πρῶτος τῶν πλείστων ἐγένετο, τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ παῖδας ἡγεμόνας ἐγκαταστήσας. τό τε ληστικόν, ὡς εἰκός, καθήρει ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐφ’ ὅσον ἐδύνατο, ἵνα αἱ προσόδοι μᾶλλον ἴοιεν αὐτῷ. οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες τὸ πάλα καὶ οἱ βαρβάροι, οἳ τε ἐν τῇ ἠπείρῳ παραθαλάσσιοι καὶ ὅσοι νήσους εἶχον, ἐπειδὴ ἤρξαντο μᾶλλον περαιοῦσθαι ναυσὶν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους, ἐτράποντο πρὸς ληστείαν. καὶ προσπίπτοντες πόλεσιν ἀτειχίστοις ἤρπαζον καὶ τὸν πλείστον τοῦ βίου ἐντεῦθεν ἐποιοῦντο. οὐ γὰρ εἶχον αἰσχύνῃ τούτου τοῦ ἔργου, ἔφερον δέ τι καὶ δόξης μᾶλλον.

THUCYDIDES (60)

ἡ ἀκοή: hearsay. ὁ οἰκιστής: colonist, settler. τὸ ληστικόν, ἡ ληστεία: piracy.

αἱ προσόδοι: profits, revenue. περαιόομαι: I cross, travel. ἄρπάζω: I take plunder.

ἡ αἰσχύνῃ: shame.

C.

(After Achilles’ death, his son comes to collect his father’s weapons, but is enraged to find they were given to Odysseus)

κεῖνος μὲν οὖν τέθνηκ’ ἐγὼ δ’ ὁ δύσμορος,
ἐπεὶ δάκρυσα κείνον, οὐ μακρῷ χρόνῳ
ἐλθὼν Ἀτρείδας πρὸς φίλους, ὡς εἰκός ἦν,
τά θ’ ὄπλ’ ἀπῆτον τοῦ πατρὸς τά τ’ ἄλλ’ ὅσ’ ἦν.
οἱ δ’ εἶπον, οἴμοι, τλήμονέστατον λόγον,
“ὦ σπέριμ’ Ἀχιλλέως, τᾶλλα μὲν πάρεστί σοι
πατρῷ ἐλέσθαι, τῶν δ’ ὄπλων κείνων ἀνήρ
ἄλλος κρατύνει νῦν, ὁ Λαέρτου γόνος.”
κἀγὼ δακρύσας εὐθύς ἐξανίσταμαι
ὀργῇ βαρεῖα, καὶ καταλήσας λέγω,
“ὦ σχέτλι, ἢ τολμήσατ’ ἀντ’ ἐμοῦ τινι
δοῦναι τὰ τεύχη τὰμά, πρὶν μαθεῖν ἐμοῦ;”
ὁ δ’ εἶπ’ Ὀδυσσεύς, πλησίον γὰρ ὢν κυρεῖ
“ναί, παῖ, δεδώκασ’ ἐνδίκως οὔτοι τάδε.”

EURIPIDES (60)

δύσμορος: unfortunate. εἰκός: natural, likely. οἴμοι: alas. τλήμων: painful. πάρεστι: it is possible.

κρατύνω: I possess. καταλέω: I am in pain. οἱ σχέτλιοι: scoundrels. τὸ τεύχος: weapon.

μανθάνω: I hear from. κυρέω: I happen.

D.

(Questioned by Queen Arete, Odysseus begins to tell her about Ogygia, the home of Calypso)

αὐτὰρ ὁ ἐν μεγάρῳ ὑπελείπετο δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
πὰρ δέ οἱ Ἀρήτη τε καὶ Ἀλκίνοος θεοειδής.
τοῖσιν δ' Ἀρήτη λευκώλενος ἄρχετο μύθων
“Ξεῖνε, τὸ μὲν σε πρῶτον ἐγὼν εἰρήσομαι αὐτῇ·
τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν; τίς τοι τάδε εἴματ' ἔδωκεν;
οὐδὲ φῆς ἐπὶ πόντον ἀλώμενος ἐνθάδ' ἰκέσθαι.”
Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·
“Ὠγγυγίη τις νῆσος ἀπόπροθεν εἰν ἄλι κεῖται,
ἐνθα μὲν Ἄτλαντος θυγάτηρ δολόεσσα Καλυψὼ
ναίει ἐϋπλόκαμος, δεινὴ θεός· οὐδέ τις αὐτῇ
μίγεται οὔτε θεῶν οὔτε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων.”

HOMER (60)

τὸ μέγαρον: hall, room. δῖος: noble. θεοειδής: god-like. λευκώλενος: white-armed.
τὰ εἴματα: clothes. ἀλάομαι: I wander. πολύμητις: resourceful. εἰν ἄλι: in the sea.
ἐϋπλόκαμος: with lovely hair. μίγομαι (+ Dative): I mix with, have contact with.

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

[80]

A.

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

Ξυμπεσοῦσῶν δὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ πολλῶν νεῶν (πλεῖσται γὰρ δὴ αὐταὶ ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἐναυμάχησαν βραχὺ γὰρ ἀπέλιπον ξυναμφότεραι διακόσσαι γενέσθαι) αἱ μὲν ἐμβολαὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους ὀλίγαι ἐγίγνοντο, αἱ δὲ προσβολαί, ὡς τύχοι ναῦς νηὶ προσπεσοῦσα ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύγειν ἢ ἄλλη ἐπιπλέουσα, πυκνότεραι ἦσαν. καὶ ὅσον μὲν χρόνον προσφέροιτο ναῦς, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων τοῖς ἀκοντίοις καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ λίθοις ἀφθόνως ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἐχρῶντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσμείξειαν, οἱ ἐπιβάται ἐς χεῖρας ἰόντες ἐπειρῶντο ταῖς ἀλλήλων ναυσὶν ἐπιβαίνειν. ξυνετύγγανέ τε πολλαχοῦ διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τὰ μὲν ἄλλοις ἐμβεβληκέναι, τὰ δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐμβεβληθῆναι, δύο τε περι μίαν καὶ ἔστιν ἢ καὶ πλείους ναῦς κατ' ἀνάγκην ξυνηρηθῆναι.

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

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

(30)

- What special importance had this battle for each of the sides?
- Comment on how Thucydides captures the feelings of the spectators on the land.
- Explain the case of ἀκοντίοις and the mood of προσφέροιτο underlined in the piece above.
- Describe the conditions for the prisoners in the stone quarries at Syracuse.
- Briefly outline the part played by Alkibiades in the Sicilian expedition.

B.

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

OI.

εἰ δὲ τῷ ξένῳ
τούτῳ προσήκει Λαίῳ τι συγγενές,
τίς τοῦδέ γ' ἀνδρὸς νῦν ἔτ' ἀθλιώτερος,
τίς ἐχθροδαίμων μᾶλλον ἂν γένοιτ' ἀνήρ,
ὄν μὴ ξένων ἕξεσι μὴδ' ἀστῶν τινὶ
δόμοις δέχεσθαι, μὴδὲ προσφωνεῖν τινά,
ὠθεῖν δ' ἀπ' οἴκων; καὶ τάδ' οὔτις ἄλλος ἦν
ἢ γὰρ π' ἐμαντῶ τάσδ' ἀρὰς ὁ προστιθείς.
λέχη δὲ τοῦ θανόντος ἐν χεροῖν ἐμαῖν
χραίνω, δι' ὧν περ ὄλετ'. ἄρ' ἔφυν κακός;
ἄρ' οὐχὶ πᾶς ἀναγνος; εἴ με χρὴ φυγεῖν,
καὶ μοι φυγόντι μῆστι τοὺς ἐμονὺς ἰδεῖν
μὴδ' ἐμβατεῦσαι πατρίδος, ἢ γάμοις με δεῖ
μητρὸς ζυγῆναι καὶ πατέρα κατακτανεῖν
Πόλυβον, ὃς ἐξέθρεψε κάξέφυσέ με.
ἄρ' οὐκ ἀπ' ὠμοῦ ταῦτα δαίμονός τις ἂν
κρίνων ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ τῷδ' ἂν ὀρθοίη λόγον;

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A WORLD OF HEROES

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

(30)

- Explain briefly how Oedipus came to grow up in Corinth.
- Describe the part played by the Chorus in this play.
- Scan **line 14** in the piece above. Mark the quantities, and name the metre.
- Briefly comment on the character of Iokaste as presented in the play.
- Recount what happened when Oedipus burst into the queen's bedroom.

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]

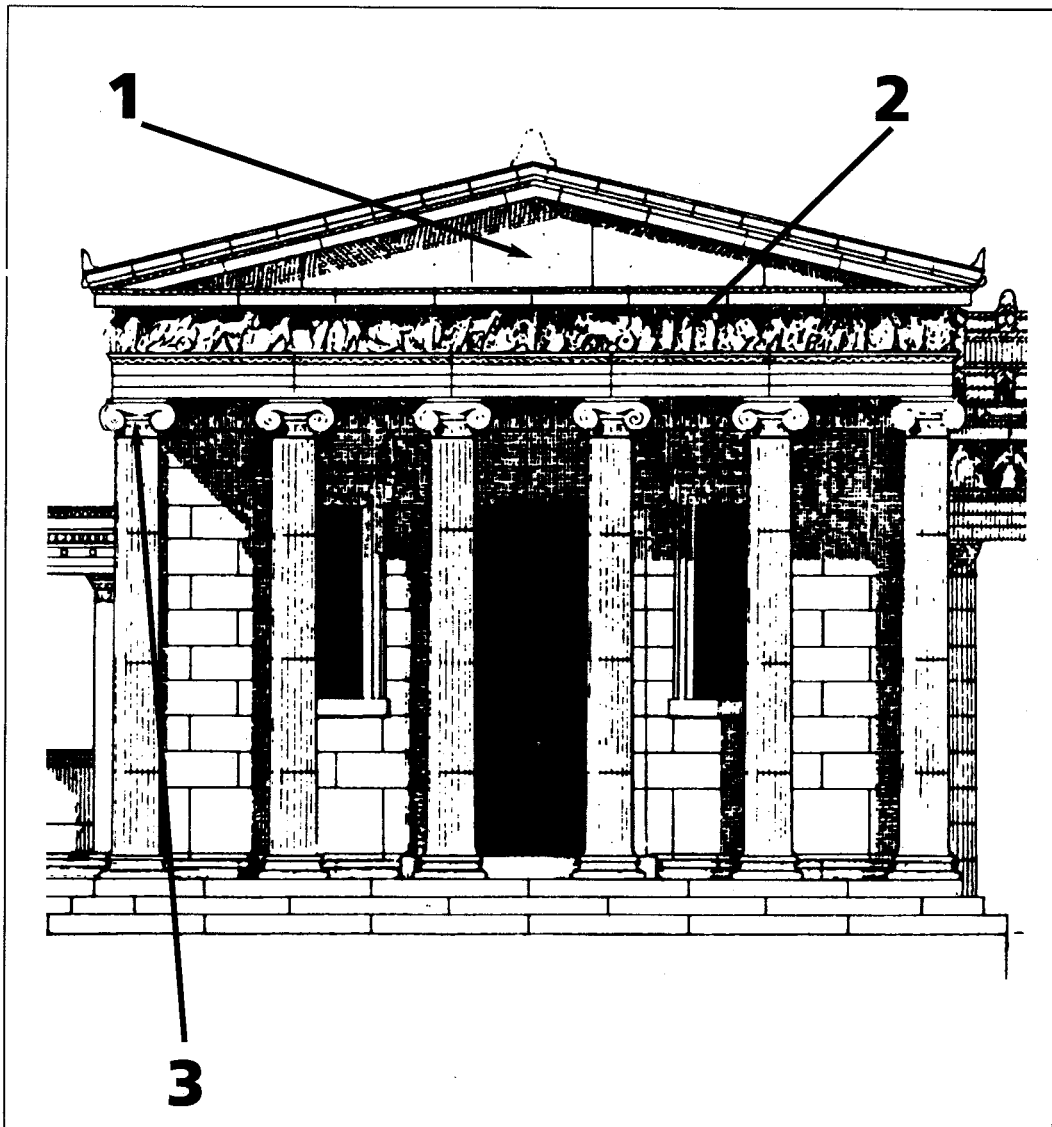
A.

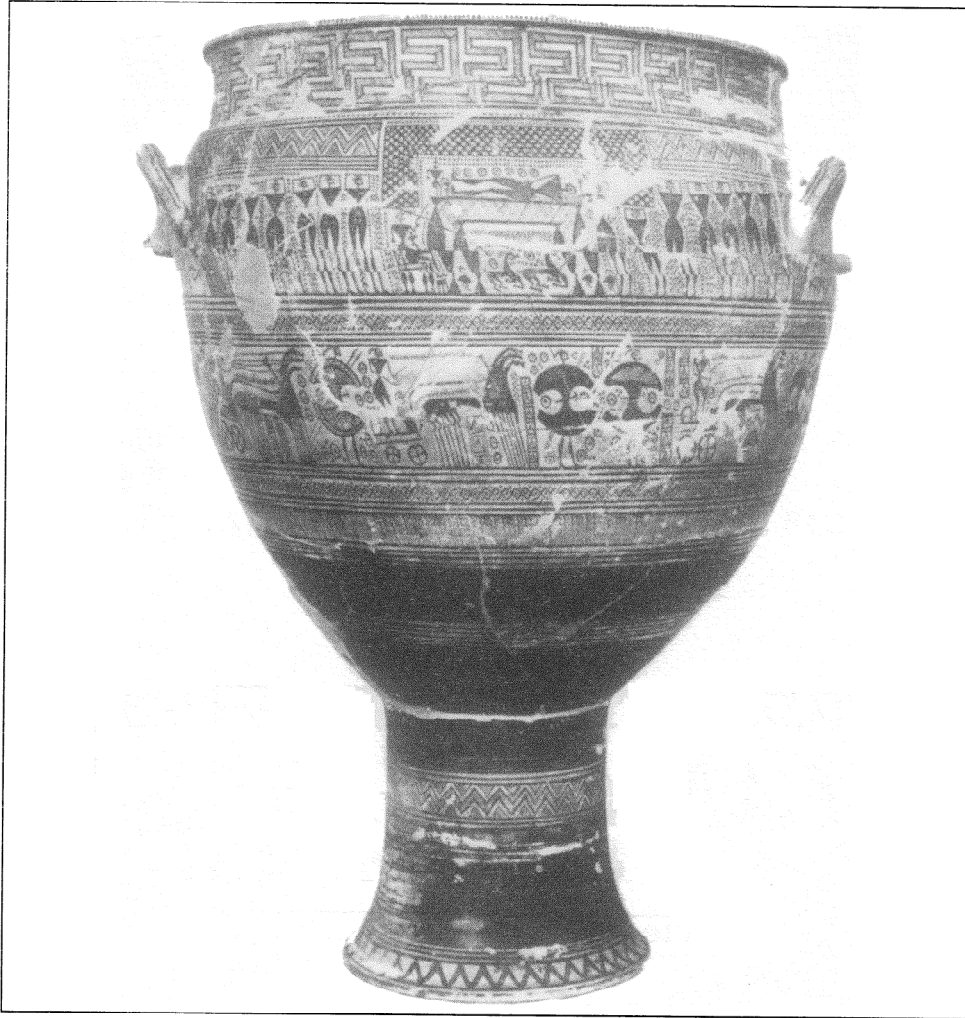
- Discuss the significance of the Peace of Nicias, and suggest reasons why it failed.
- Write notes on any **two** of the following:
Solon; Revolt of Mytilene; Brasidas; Theramenes.
- Give reasons for the importance of Thebes from 371 – 361 B.C. Outline the main events that took place during that period.
- In your opinion, what were the factors that led to the successes of Alexander the Great? Show how these factors played a part in his campaigns.

B.

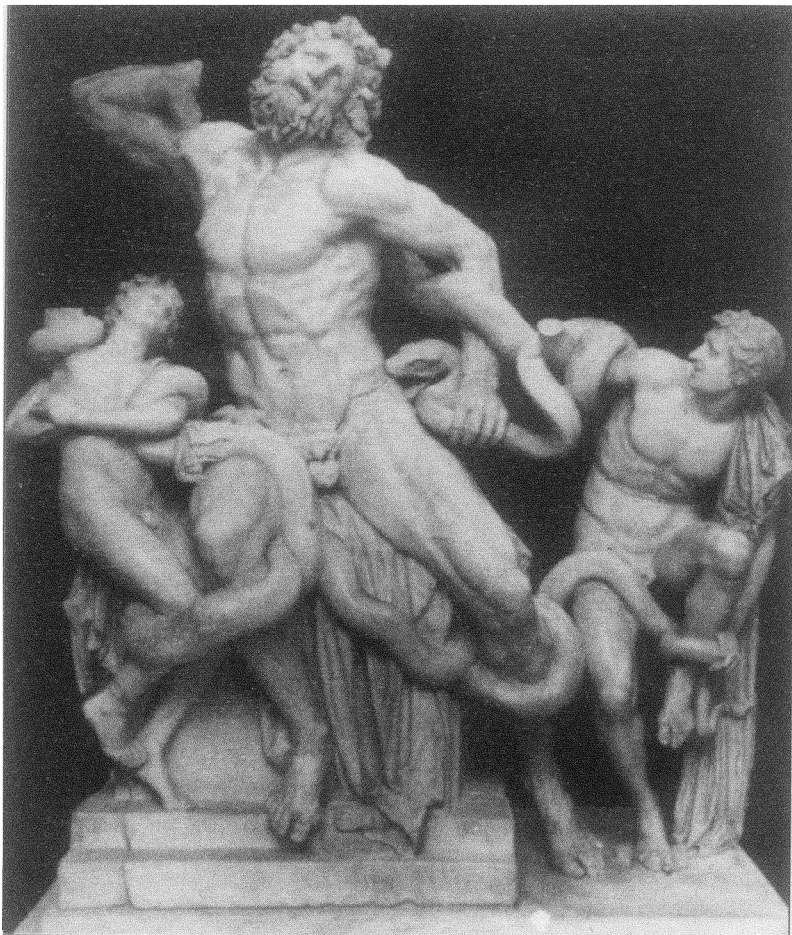
- (i) Write a short account of the life of Herodotus. What are the main features of his work as an historian?
- (ii) Comment on the contribution of Aeschylus to Greek drama. Relate briefly the story of **one** of his plays.
- (iii) Describe a typical male Archaic Greek statue. What were the artistic merits **and** weaknesses of statues from this period?
- (iv) Having looked at photographs A, B, C below, answer **two** of the following questions:—
 - (a) Name the parts numbered 1, 2, 3 in Photograph A. What differences would you see if it were a Doric temple?
 - (b) To what period does the vase in Photograph B belong? Comment on the way the artist has decorated it.
 - (c) Photograph C shows a group from the 2nd Century B.C. In what ways does this differ from sculptures of the Classical Age? What are your own opinions of it as a work of art?

A





B



C