

## A. Translate into Greek:—

A man once came to the king in order to sell a cup for much money; for he said that it would make the person who drank from it immortal. The king was about to give him the money, but an adviser persuaded him to test if the man was lying. The king therefore ordered a slave to fetch poison. When this was done, he said to the man: “First drink from your cup, then drink this poison. If you are speaking truly, you will not die.” On hearing this, the man was not willing to drink.

cup: τὸ ἔκπωμα. I drink: πίνω. adviser: ὁ σύμβουλος. I test: πειράομαι.

poison: τὸ φάρμακον.

## OR

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

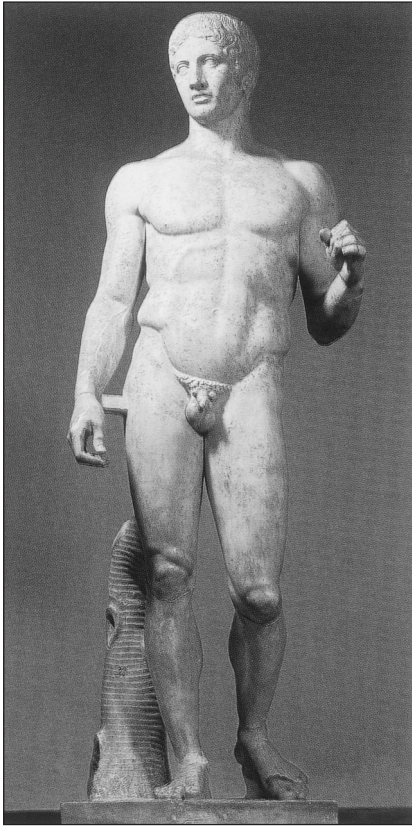
(Cyrus proves that he is richer than Croesus thinks.)

Κροῖσος ἐνουθέτει Κῦρον ὡς, πολλὰ χρήματα αἰεὶ διδοὺς τοῖς φίλοις, πένης ἔσοιτο. καὶ ὁ Κῦρος ἤρετο· “καὶ πόσα ἂν χρήματα ἤδη οἶμι μοι εἶναι, εἰ συνέλεγον χρυσίον ἐξ ὅτου βασιλεὺς ἐγενόμην;” καὶ ὁ Κροῖσος εἶπε πολὺν τινα ἀριθμόν. καὶ ὁ Κῦρος “σύμπεμψον,” ἔφη, “ἄνδρα ὅτῳ σὺ πιστεύεις σὺν Ὑστάσπα τούτῳ. σὺ δέ, ὦ Ὑστάσπα, περιελθὼν πρὸς τοὺς φίλους, λέγε αὐτοῖς ὅτι δέομαι χρυσίου πρὸς πράξιν τινα. καὶ κέλευε αὐτούς, γράψαντας ὅποσα ἂν χρήματα ἕκαστος δύνηται πορίσαι μοι, δοῦναι τὴν ἐπιστολὴν τῷ Κροῖσῳ θεράποντι φέρειν.” ἐπεὶ δ’ οἱ ἄνδρες περιῆλθον καὶ ἤνεγκον τὰς ἐπιστολάς, ὁ Κῦρος εἶπεν· “ὦ Κροῖσε, ταύτας καταθεῶ καὶ λόγισαι ὅποσα χρήματά ἐστιν ἔτοίμα, ἐὰν χρυσίου δέωμαι.” λογιζόμενος δ’ ὁ Κροῖσος πολλαπλάσια ἤυρεν ἢ ἔφη Κῦρῳ ἂν εἶναι ἐν τοῖς θησαυροῖς.

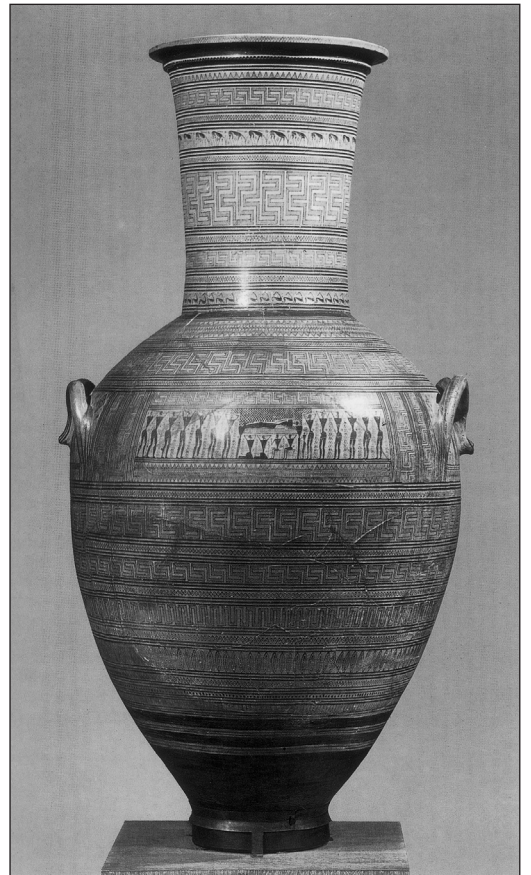
νουθετέω: I warn. οἶομαι: I think. συλλέγω: I collect. ἐξ ὅτου: from the time when. δέομαι (+ genitive): I need. πράξις: business. καταθεάομαι: I look over. λογίζομαι: I calculate. πολλαπλάσιος: many times more.

- (a) Why does Croesus think that Cyrus is in danger of being poor? (5)
- (b) In what way might Cyrus have already acquired for himself a large sum of money? (6)
- (c) Whom is Cyrus to send with Hystaspas? (6)
- (d) When Hystaspas visits Cyrus’ friends, what reason for his visit is he to give? (7)
- (e) What are Cyrus’ friends ordered to write down? (7)
- (f) What safeguard is there for Croesus in the way the information is being collected? (6)
- (g) When the task entrusted to Hystaspas is completed, what does Cyrus ask Croesus to do? (6)
- (h) What does Croesus discover when he does what Cyrus asks? (7)

**B**



**C**



Photographs A, B and C are taken from *Greek Art*, J. Boardman, Thames and Hudson.

D.

(Hektor tells his wife why he must return to battle, although he knows that one day Troy will fall.)

τὴν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ,  
“ἦ καὶ ἐμοὶ τάδε πάντα μέλει, γυναῖα· ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς  
αἰδέομαι Τρῶας καὶ Τρωάδας ἔλκεσιπέπλους,  
αἷ κε κακὸς ὧς νόσφιν ἀλυσκάζω πολέμοιο·  
οὐδέ με θυμὸς ἄνωγεν, ἐπεὶ μάθον ἔμμεναι ἐσθλὸς  
αἰεὶ καὶ πρότωισι μετὰ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,  
ἄρνούμενος πατρός τε μέγα κλέος ἠδ' ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ.  
εὖ γὰρ ἐγὼ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν.  
ἔσσειται ἡμᾶρ ὅτ' ἂν ποτ' ὀλώλῃ Ἴλιος ἱρὴ  
καὶ Πριάμος καὶ λαὸς ἐνυμείω Πριάμοιο.”

HOMER (60)

κορυθαίολος: gleaming-helmeted. μέλει: (it) concerns. αἰνῶς: very much. αἰδέομαι: I feel shame before. ἔλκεσιπέπλος: with long dresses. αἷ = εἶ. νόσφιν (with genitive): away from. ἀλυσκάζω: I slink off. ἄνωγα: I order. ἔμμεναι = εἶναι. ἄρνούμαι: I gain. ἡμᾶρ: day. ἐνυμείης: skilled spearman.

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

[80]

A.

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

ὡς δὲ ταῦτα ἤκουσε Δημάρτητος, ἔλεγε τάδε· “βασιλεῦ, ἐπειδὴ ἀληθείη διαχρήσασθαι πάντως κελεύεις — ταῦτα λέγοντα τὰ μὴ ψευδόμενός τις ὕστερον ὑπὸ σεῦ ἀλώσεται — τῇ Ἑλλάδι πενή μὲν αἰεὶ κοτε σύντροφός ἐστι, ἀρετὴ δὲ ἐπακτός ἐστι, ἀπὸ τε σοφίης κατεργασμένη καὶ νόμου ἰσχυροῦ· τῇ διαχρεωμένη ἢ Ἑλλάς τὴν τε πενήνην ἀπαμύνεται καὶ τὴν δεσποσύνην. αἰνέω μὲν νυν πάντας τοὺς Ἑλληνας τοὺς περὶ ἐκείνους τοὺς Δωρικοὺς χώρους οἰκημένους, ἔρχομαι δὲ λέξων οὐ περὶ πάντων τούσδε τοὺς λόγους, ἀλλὰ περὶ Λακεδαιμονίων μόνων, πρῶτα μὲν ὅτι οὐκ ἔστι ὅπως κοτε σοὺς δέξονται λόγους δουλοσύνην φέροντας τῇ Ἑλλάδι, αὐτίς δὲ ὡς ἀντιώσονται τοὶ ἐξ μάχης καὶ ἦν οἱ ἄλλοι Ἑλληνες πάντες τὰ σὰ φρονέωσι. ἀριθμοῦ δὲ πέρι, μὴ πύθη ὅσοι τινὲς ἐόντες ταῦτα ποιέειν οἷοί τε εἶσι ἢν τε γὰρ τύχῳσι ἐξεστρατευμένοι χίλιοι, οὗτοι μαχήσονται τοὶ, ἦν τε ἐλάσσονες τούτων, ἦν τε καὶ πλεῖνες.”

A WORLD OF HEROES

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

(30)

- Who is Demaratos? In addition to what he says above, what else does Demaratos tell Xerxes about the Spartans?
- Outline Xerxes' response to the advice that Demaratos gives in the passage above.
- Discuss briefly Herodotus' portrayal of Xerxes' character.
- Write a brief note on **either** the strengths **or** weaknesses of Herodotus as an historian.
- Explain the case of ἀληθείη and the mood of φρονέωσι underlined in the passage above.

**B.**

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

καίτοι τί πάσχω; βούλομαι γέλωτ' ὀφλεῖν  
ἐχθροὺς μεθεῖσα τοὺς ἐμὸν ἀζημίους;  
τολμητέον τάδ'. ἀλλὰ τῆς ἐμῆς κάκης,  
τὸ καὶ προσέσθαι μαλθακοὺς λόγους φρενί.  
χωρεῖτε, παῖδες, ἐς δόμους. ὅτω δὲ μὴ  
θέμις παρῆναι τοῖς ἐμοῖσι θύμασιν,  
αὐτῷ μελήσει· χεῖρα δ' οὐ διαφθερῶ.  
ᾶ ᾶ.

μὴ δῆτα, θνυμέ, μὴ σύ γ' ἐργάση τάδε·  
ἔασον αὐτούς, ὧ τάλαν, φεῖσαι τέκνων  
ἐκεῖ μεθ' ἡμῶν ζῶντες εὐφρανοῦσί σε.  
μὰ τοὺς παρ' Αἰδῆ νερτέρους ἀλάστορας,  
οὔτοι ποτ' ἔσται τοῦθ' ὅπως ἐχθροῖς ἐγὼ  
παῖδας παρήσω τοὺς ἐμὸν καθυβρίσαι.  
πάντως πέπρακται ταῦτα κοῦκ ἐκφεύξεται.  
καὶ δὴ πὶ κρατὶ στέφανος, ἐν πέπλοισι δὲ  
νύμφη τύραννος ὄλλυται, σάφ' οἶδ' ἐγώ.

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

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

(30)

- Outline how Medeia helped Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece.
- In your view, is Medeia sane or insane in this play? Justify your answer.
- Discuss the reasons given by Jason to justify his actions.
- Write a note on the role of **either** Kreon **or** Aigeus in the play.
- 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.**

- Outline the part played by Alcibiades in the Peloponnesian War, and assess his importance to the outcome of the war.
- Write notes on **any two** of the following:—  
Agesilaus; Jason of Pherae; Epaminondas; Battle of Chaeronea.
- In your view, which was the most important battle fought by Alexander the Great? Describe the course of this battle, and say why you think it was so important.
- Explain how the Athenian democracy operated after the reforms of Cleisthenes, making reference in your answer to the *ecclesia*, *boule*, *archons* and *stratego*.

**B.**

- (i) Discuss how the Homeric epics may have been composed and performed.
- (ii) Write about the life and work of Thucydides, and comment on his importance as an historian.
- (iii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:-  
Pheidias; Praxiteles; Apelles.
- (iv) Having looked at photographs **A**, **B** and **C** below and opposite, answer **two** of the following questions:-
  - (a) Name the building shown in Photograph **A**. Identify and comment on the features numbered **1, 2** and **3**.
  - (b) Photograph **B** shows a Roman copy of a Greek sculpture from the Fifth Century B.C. Describe the ways in which this piece differs from a Kouros figure of the Archaic period.
  - (c) Identify the period to which the vase in Photograph **C** belongs, and list the features that are characteristic of this period.

**A**



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

**A.**

(Klearchos checks out what is beyond the ridge. The Greek army, in the absence of Cyrus, consider what they should do.)

ὁ οὖν Κλέαρχος οὐκ ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, ἀλλὰ ὑπ' αὐτὸν στήσας τὸ στράτευμα πέμπει Λύκιον τὸν Συρακόσιον καὶ ἄλλον ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, καὶ κελεύει κατιδόντας τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου τί ἐστὶν ἀπαγγεῖλαι. καὶ ὁ Λύκιος ἤλασέ τε καὶ ἰδὼν ἀπαγγέλλει ὅτι φεύγουσιν ἀνὰ κράτος. σχεδὸν δ' ὅτε ταῦτα ἦν καὶ ἠλίος ἐδύετο. ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα ἀναπαύοντο. καὶ ἅμα μὲν ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κῦρος φαίνοιτο, οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς παρεῖη· οὐ γὰρ ἤδεσαν αὐτὸν τεθηκῶτα, ἀλλ' εἴκαζον αὐτὸν διώκοντα οἴχεσθαι. καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐβουλεύοντο εἰ αὐτοῦ μείναντες τὰ σκευοφόρα ἐνταῦθα ἀγοινο ἢ ἀπίοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἀπίεναί.

XENOPHON (60)

λόφος: ridge. ἀνὰ κράτος: with all their might. σχεδόν: nearly. ἀναπαύομαι: I rest. εἴκαζω: I suppose. οἴχομαι: I go away. σκευοφόρα: baggage animals.

**B.**

(Cambyses makes war on Amasis because, when asked for his daughter, Amasis sends instead the daughter of Apries, the previous king of Egypt.)

ἐπὶ τοῦτον δὴ τὸν Ἀμασιν Καμβύσης ἐστρατεύετο δι' αἰτίην τοιήνδε. Καμβύσης πέμψας ἐς Αἴγυπτον κήρυκα αἴτεε Ἀμασιν θυγατέρα. ὁ δὲ Ἀμασις ἐν ἠπίστατο ὅτι οὐκ ὡς γυναικὰ μιν ἔμελλε Καμβύσης ἔξειν ἀλλ' ὡς παλλακὴν. ἦν θυγάτηρ Ἀπρίεω τοῦ προτέρου βασιλέως μεγάλη τε καὶ εὐειδής, οὐνομα δὲ οἱ ἦν Νίτητις. ταύτην δὴ τὴν παῖδα ὁ Ἀμασις κοσμήσας ἐσθήτι τε καὶ χρυσῶ ἀποπέμπει ἐς Πέρσας ὡς ἑωυτοῦ θυγατέρα. μετὰ δὲ χρόνον ὡς Καμβύσης μιν ἠσπάζετο πατρώθεν ὀνομάζων, λέγει πρὸς αὐτὸν ἡ παῖς· “ὦ βασιλεῦ, διαβεβλημένος ὑπὸ Ἀμάσιος οὐ μανθάνεις, ὃς ἐμέ σοι ἀπέπεμψε, ὡς ἑωυτοῦ θυγατέρα διδούς, εἴσασαν τῇ ἀληθείῃ τὴν Ἀπρίεω, τὸν ἐκεῖνος ἐφόνευσε.”

HERODOTUS (60)

αἰτή: reason. ἐπίσταμαι: I know. παλλακή: concubine. Ἀπρίεω: genitive of Apries. ἐσθής: clothing. ἀσπαζομαι: I greet. διαβάλλω: I deceive. φονεύω: I kill.

**C.**

(Owing to a lack of wind, the Greeks cannot sail to Troy. Achilles, son of Peleus, finding it hard to restrain his Myrmidons, comes to see Agamemnon and is met by Clytemnestra.)

ΑΧΙΛΛΕΥΣ

ποῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐνθάδ' ὁ στρατηλάτης;  
τίς ἂν φράσειε προσπόλων τὸν Πηλέως  
ζητοῦντά νιν παῖδ' ἐν πύλαις Ἀχιλλέας;  
γῆν γὰρ λιπὸν Φάρσαλον ἠδὲ Πηλέα,  
μένω πὶ λεπταῖς ταισίδ' Εὐρίπου πνοαῖς,  
Μυρμιδόνας ἴσχω· οἱ δ' αἰὲ προσκέιμενοι  
λέγουσ'· “Ἀχιλλεῦ, τί μένομεν; πόσον χρόνον  
ἔτ' ἐκμετρήσαι χρεὶ πρὸς Ἴλιου στόλον.”

ΚΛΥΤΑΙΜΝΗΣΤΡΑ

ὦ παῖ θεᾶς Νηρηῆδος, ἔνδοθεν λόγων  
τῶν σῶν ἀκούσασ' ἐξέβην πρὸ δωμάτων.

ΑΧΙΛΛΕΥΣ

τίς δ' εἶ; τί δ' ἦλθες Δαναϊδῶν ἐς σύλλογον;

ΚΛΥΤΑΙΜΝΗΣΤΡΑ

Λήδας μὲν εἶμι παῖς, Κλυταιμνήστρα δέ μοι  
ὄνομα, πόσις δέ μοῦστίην Ἀγαμέμνων ἄναξ.

EURIPIDES (60)

στρατηλάτης: commander. φράζω: I tell, announce. πρόσπολος: servant. νιν: him. πὶ = ἐπί (+ dative): by reason of. λεπτός: light, weak. πνοή: breeze. πρόσκειμαι: I urge. ἐκμετρέω: I measure out. στόλος: expedition. Νηρηΐς: Thetis, daughter of Nereus. σύλλογος: assembly, camp. μοῦστίην = μού ἐστιν.

***BLANK PAGE***



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit**  
*State Examinations Commission*

**LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2004**

---

**ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

---

FRIDAY, 25 JUNE — AFTERNOON 2.00 to 5.00

---