



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2005

ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

TIME: 3 Hours

A. Translate into Greek:—

Once there appeared a terrible beast, which did much evil for many years. They say that half of its body was a snake, half a great lion, and that it had three heads which sent out fire. With this fire the beast used to destroy fields and houses. At last a man called Bellerophon defeated it. The king of Lykia had sent him to do this, thinking that Bellerophon would die. He caught the winged horse Pegasus, although it was very fast, and he killed the beast by shooting it from the sky.

beast: τὸ θηρίον. half: τὸ ἥμισυ. snake: ὁ δράκων. winged: πτηνός. sky: ὁ οὐρανός.

OR

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

(A shepherd in the service of the Lydian king discovers a magical ring.)

ἦν γάρ ποτε ποιμὴν θητεύων παρὰ τῷ τότε Λυδίας ἄρχοντι· ὄμβρον δὲ πολλοῦ γενομένου καὶ σεισοῦ, ἐγένετο χάσμα κατὰ τὸν τόπον ἃ ἔνεμεν. θαυμάσας δὲ κατέβη καὶ εἶδεν νεκρόν, μείζω ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπον· περὶ δὲ τῆ χειρὶ χρυσοῦν δακτύλιον ὄντα περιετόμενος ἐξέβη. συλλόγου δὲ γενομένου τοῖς ποιμέσιν εἰωθότως, ἦν' ἐξαγγέλλοιεν τῷ βασιλεῖ τὰ περὶ τὰ ποίμνια, ἀφίκετο ἐκεῖνος ἔχων τὸν δακτύλιον. καθήμενος οὖν μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων, ἔτυχε τὴν σφενδόνην τοῦ δακτυλίου περιαγαγὼν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὸ εἶσω τῆς χειρός· ἀφανῆς δ' αὐτὸς ἐγένετο τοῖς παρακαθημένοις καὶ διελέγοντο ὡς περὶ οἴχομένου. καὶ πάλιν ἐπιψηλαφῶν τὸν δακτύλιον ἔστρεψεν ἔξω τὴν σφενδόνην, καὶ στρέψας φανερὸς ἐγένετο. καὶ τοῦτο ἐννοήσας, εὐθὺς διεπράξατο τῶν ἀγγέλων αὐτὸς γενέσθαι τῶν παρὰ τὸν βασιλέα. ἐλθὼν δὲ καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ μοιχεύσας, μετ' ἐκείνης ἐπιθέμενος τῷ βασιλεῖ, ἀπέκτεινε αὐτὸν καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν κατέσχευε.

ὄμβρος: rain. περιαιρέομαι: I take off. εἰωθός: usual, customary. ἡ σφενδόνη: collet (i.e. that part of a ring which holds the gem). οἴχομαι: I have gone away. ἐπιψηλαφάω: I feel, touch. διαπράσσομαι: I arrange that. μοιχεύω: I seduce.

- (a) What caused a chasm to open in the earth? (4)
- (b) What did the shepherd see in the chasm? (6)
- (c) What was the purpose of the meeting which the shepherd attended? (6)
- (d) How did the shepherd discover the power of the ring? (6)
- (e) What effect did it have on him, and how did the others present explain this? (8)
- (f) How was the shepherd able to reverse the power of the ring? (5)
- (g) When he understood the power of the ring, what did the shepherd do at once? (6)
- (h) Name **three** things that the shepherd did then. (9)

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

A.

(Agesilaus proposes an expedition against Persia; the Spartans are pleased with his plan.)

Ἀγησίλαος ἔτι μὲν νέος ὢν ἔτυχε τῆς βασιλείας· ἄρτι δὲ ὄντος αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ, ἐξηγγέλθη βασιλεὺς ὁ Περσῶν ἀθροίζων καὶ ναυτικὸν καὶ πεζὸν πολὺ στράτευμα ὡς ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας. βουλευομένων δὲ περὶ τούτων Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων, Ἀγησίλαος ὑπέστη, εἰάν δῶσιν αὐτῷ τριάκοντα μὲν Σπαρτιατῶν, δισχιλίους δὲ νεοδαμῶδεις, εἰς ἑξακισχιλίους δὲ τὸ σύνταγμα τῶν συμμάχων, διαβήσεσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν καὶ πειράσεσθαι εἰρήνην ποιῆσαι. εἰάν δὲ πολεμεῖν βούληται ὁ βάρβαρος, ἀσχολίαν αὐτῷ παρέξειν στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας. εὐθὺς μὲν οὖν πολλοὶ πάνυ ἠγάσθησαν αὐτὸν ἐπιθυμῆσαι ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας ἀντιδιαβῆναι, ἐπειδὴ οὗτοι πρόσθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα διέβησαν. κάλλιστον δὲ πάντων ἐκρίνετο τὸ μὴ περὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀλλὰ περὶ τῆς Ἀσίας τὸν ἀγῶνα καθιστάναι.

XENOPHON (60)

ἀθροίζω: I gather. ὑφίσταμαι: I promise. νεοδαμῶδης: newly enrolled citizen.
τὸ σύνταγμα: contingent. ἀσχολίαν παρέχειν: to be a hindrance. ἄγαμαι: I am pleased that.
ἐπιθυμέω: I desire. καθίστημι: I make.

B.

(Pausanias flees into a sacred precinct. The ephors block him up and starve him to death.
Apollo later determines the place for his tomb.)

ἦν δ' ἐγγὺς τὸ τέμενος. καὶ Πausανίας ἐσελθὼν ἐς οἴκημα οὐ μέγα ὃ ἦν τοῦ ἱεροῦ, ἵνα μὴ ὑπαίθριος ταλαιπωροῖη, ἠσύχαζεν. οἱ δὲ ἐφοροὶ τὸ παραντίκα μὲν ὑστέρησαν τῇ διώξει, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ τε οἴκηματος τὸν ὄροφον ἀφείλον καὶ, ἔνδον ὄντα τηρήσαντες αὐτὸν, τὰς θύρας ἀπωκοδόμησαν· προσκαθεζόμενοί τε ἐξεπολιόρκησαν λιμῶ. καὶ μέλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποψύχειν ἐν τῷ οἴκηματι, αἰσθόμενοι ἐξάγουσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἔτι ἔμπνουν ὄντα, καὶ ἐξαχθεὶς ἀπέθανε. καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμέλλησαν ἐς τὸν Καιάδαν ἐσβάλλειν· ἔπειτα ἔδοξε πλησίον πού αὐτὸν κατορύξαι. ὁ δὲ θεὸς ὁ ἐν Δελφοῖς ὕστερον ἔχρησε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις τὸν τάφον μετενεγκεῖν ἐκεῖσε οὐπὲρ ἀπέθανε· καὶ νῦν κεῖται ἐν τῷ προτεμένισματι, ὃ γραφῇ στήλαι δηλοῦσι.

THUCYDIDES (60)

τὸ τέμενος: precinct. ὑπαίθριος: under the sky. ταλαιπωρέω: I suffer hardship. ὑστέρηω: I come late. ὁ ὄροφος: roof. τηρέω: I observe. ἐκπολιόρκέω: I force to surrender. ἔμπνους: alive.
ὁ Καιάδας: the Kaiadas (a pit into which the bodies of criminals were thrown). κατορύσσω: I bury.
χράω: I pronounce. τὸ προτεμένισμα: the area in front of the sacred precinct. ἡ στήλη: pillar.

C.

(Aias thinks that he is universally hated. He wonders whether to return home to his father Telamon or to die fighting at Troy.)

καὶ νῦν τί χρὴ δρᾶν; ὅστις ἐμφανῶς θεοῖς
ἐχθαίρομαι, μισεῖ δέ μ' Ἑλλήνων στρατός,
ἔχθει δὲ Τροία πᾶσα καὶ πεδία τάδε.
πότερα πρὸς οἴκους, ναυλόχους λιπὼν ἔδρα
μόνους τ' Ἀτρεΐδας, πέλαγος Αἰγαῖον περῶ;
καὶ ποῖον ὄμμα πατρὶ δηλώσω φανεῖς
Τελαμῶνι; πῶς με τλήσεται ποτ' εἰσιδεῖν
γυμνὸν φανέντα τῶν ἀριστείων ἄτερ,
ὢν αὐτὸς ἔσχε στέφανον εὐκλείας μέγαν;
οὐκ ἔστι τοῦργον τλητόν. ἀλλὰ δῆτ' ἰὼν
πρὸς ἔρυμα Τρώων, ξυμπεσῶν μόνος μόνους
καὶ δρῶν τι χρηστόν, εἴτα λoίσθιον θάνω;
ἀλλ' ὠδέ γ' Ἀτρεΐδας ἂν εὐφραναμί πον.

SOPHOCLES (60)

ἐμφανῶς: clearly. ναύλοχος: affording safe anchorage. ἡ ἔδρα: station. οἱ Ἀτρεΐδαι: the sons of Atreus.
περάω: I cross. τλάω: I endure. τὰ ἀριστεία: the prize of valour. ἄτερ (+ Genitive Case): without.
τὸ ἔρυμα: wall. λoίσθιον: at last. εὐφραίνω: I gladden.

D.

(Hector finds Paris at home with Helen. He rebukes him, pointing out that people are dying outside because of him.)

Ἔκτωρ δὲ πρὸς δώματ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ βεβήκειν.
τὸν δ' εὖρ' ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε' ἔποντα,
ἀσπίδα καὶ θώρηκα, καὶ ἀγκύλα τόξ' ἀφόωντα.
Ἀργεῖή δ' Ἑλένη μετ' ἄρα δμῶῃσι γυναιξὶν
ἦστο καὶ ἀμφιπόλοισι περικλυτὰ ἔργα κέλευε.
τὸν δ' Ἔκτωρ νείκεσσαν ἰδὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι
"λαοὶ μὲν φθινύθουσι περὶ πτόλιν αἰπύ τε τεῖχος
μαρνάμενοι· σέο δ' εἶνεκ' αὐτῆ τε πτόλεμός τε
ἄστυ τόδ' ἀμφιδέδηε· σὺ δ' ἂν μαχέσαιο καὶ ἄλλω,
ὄν τινά που μεθιέντα ἴδοις στυγεροῦ πολέμοιο."

HOMER (60)

Ἀλεξάνδρος: Paris. τὰ τεύχεα: weapons. ἔπω: I am busy with. ἀγκύλος: curved. ἀφάω: I handle. νείκω: I rebuke. μάρναμαι: I fight. ἡ αὐτή: the battle-cry. ἀμφιδαίω: I blaze all round. μαχέομαι (+ Dative Case): I quarrel with. μεθίημι (+ Genitive Case): I shrink from.

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

[80]

A.

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

ἐπειδὴ δὲ αἱ νῆες πλήρεις ἦσαν καὶ ἐσέκειτο πάντα ἤδη ὅσα ἔχοντες ἔμελλον ἀνάξεσθαι, τῇ μὲν σάλπιγγι σιωπῇ ὑπεσημάνθη, εὐχὰς δὲ τὰς νομιζομένας πρὸ τῆς ἀναγωγῆς οὐ κατὰ ναῦν ἐκάστην, ξύμπαντες δὲ ὑπὸ κήρυκος ἐποιοῦντο, κρατήρας τε κεράσαντες παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα καὶ ἐκπώμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἱ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες. ξυνεπηύχοντο δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ὁ ἐκ τῆς γῆς τῶν τε πολιτῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος εὖνους παρῆν σφίσιν. παιανίσαντες δὲ καὶ τελεώσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἀνήγοντο, καὶ ἐπὶ κέρως τὸ πρῶτον ἐκπλεύσαντες ἄμιλλαν ἤδη μέχρι Αἰγίνης ἐποιοῦντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ἔνθαπερ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυνελέγετο, ἠπειγόντο ἀφικέσθαι.

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

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

(30)

- Explain briefly why the Athenians decided to send an expedition to Sicily.
- Explain the significance of the mutilation of the Hermai and the profanation of the Mysteries to the Sicilian expedition.
- Comment briefly on the part played by Demosthenes in the Sicilian expedition.
- Write a brief note on **any two** of the following:—

Hermocrates; Gylippos; the river Assinaros.

- Explain the mood of ἀνάξεσθαι and the case of σάλπιγγι underlined in the passage above.

B.

- (i) Translate into English:— (50)

OI. ἢ ταῦτα δῆτ' ἀνεκτὰ πρὸς τούτου κλύειν;
οὐκ εἰς ὄλεθρον; οὐχὶ θᾶσσον; οὐ πάλιν
ἄψορρος οἴκων τῶνδ' ἀποστραφεῖς ἄπει;
TE. οὐδ' ἰκόμην ἔγωγ' ἄν εἰ σὺ μὴ κάλεις.
OI. οὐ γάρ τί σ' ἤδη μῶρα φωνήσοντ', ἐπεὶ
σχολῆ σ' ἄν οἴκους τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἐστειλάμην.
TE. ἡμεῖς τοιοῖδ' ἔφνυμεν, ὡς μὲν σοὶ δοκεῖ,
μῶροι, γονεῦσι δ', οἳ σ' ἔφνυσαν, ἔμφρονες.
OI. ποίοισι; μείνον. τίς δέ μ' ἐκφύει βροτῶν;
TE. ἦδ' ἡμέρα φύσει σε καὶ διαφθερεῖ.
OI. ὡς πάντ' ἄγαν αἰνικτὰ κάσαφῆ λέγεις.
TE. οὐκ οὐκ σὺ ταῦτ' ἄριστος εὐρίσκειν ἔφνυς;
OI. τοιαῦτ' ὀνειδίζεις οἷς ἐμ' εὐρήσεις μέγαν.
TE. αὐτὴ γε μέντοι σ' ἡ τύχη διώλεσεν.
OI. ἀλλ' εἰ πόλιν τήνδ' ἐξέσωσ', οὐ μοι μέλει.
TE. ἄπεμι τοίνυν· καὶ σὺ, παῖ, κόμιζέ με.

A WORLD OF HEROES

- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions. They carry ten marks each:— (30)

- (a) Explain briefly why Oedipus summons Teiresias in the play *Oedipus Tyrannus*.
(b) Recount in brief how Oedipus had previously saved the city.
(c) Scan **line 1** in the piece above. Mark the quantities and name the metre.
(d) Write short notes on **any two** of the following:—
Laios; Polybos; Kreon.
(e) Comment on the importance of the Delphic oracle in this play.

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) Discuss the part played by Kleon in the Peloponnesian War.
(ii) Describe briefly **any two** of the following battles and explain their importance:—
Arginusae; Cunaxa; Chaeronea; Gaugamela (Arbela).
(iii) Outline the main events that took place during the period of Spartan supremacy after the Peloponnesian War. In your opinion, why did Sparta ultimately fail to maintain this supremacy?
(iv) List the main features of the Athenian and Spartan systems of government at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War? In your opinion what were the strengths and weaknesses of **each** system?

B.

- (i) Write a brief account of the life of Euripides. Assess his importance in the development of Greek drama, making reference to some of his plays.
- (ii) Outline the life of Plato. Name **three** of his works, and write briefly on **one** of them.
- (iii) Discuss the development of male figures in Greek sculpture from the Archaic to the Classical period, making reference in your answer to specific examples.
- (iv) Having looked at photographs **A**, **B** and **C** below, answer **two** of the following questions:–
 - (a) Is the vase shown in Photograph **A** Black Figure or Red Figure? Comment on the way the artist has portrayed the scene.
 - (b) Photograph **B** shows the temple of Athene Nike. Comment on the main architectural features of this temple.
 - (c) Identify the main features of the theatre in Photograph **C**. Comment on the significance of **one** of these features.

A



B



C



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

BLANK PAGE