



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

**LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2010**

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**ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

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TIME: 3 Hours

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1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[50]

A. Translate into Greek:-

Epaminondas was a good man, who so loved the truth that he never told a lie. Under his leadership the Thebans defeated the Spartans. However, when the army finally returned home, he was seized as a traitor — for according to the law a citizen could hold the supreme power for only one month. Epaminondas did not try to escape. “If I must die,” he said, “write on my tombstone that I died on behalf of my country.” Hearing this, the judges made him their leader again.

Epaminondas: ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας –ου. traitor: ὁ προδότης –ου.  
supreme power: ἡ ἀρχή –ῆς. month: ὁ μήν –μηνός. tombstone: ἡ στήλη –ῆς.

OR

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

*(On the opposite side of a river, a fierce tribe, the Macrones, are drawn up for battle against the Greeks. Xenophon and the other Greek generals negotiate a truce.)*

ἦν δὲ ὁ ποταμὸς δασύς δένδρεσι· ταῦτ' ἐπεὶ προσῆλθον οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔκοπτον, σπεύδοντες ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου ὡς τάχιστα ἐξελθεῖν. οἱ δὲ Μάκρωνες ἀλλήλοις διεκελεύοντο καὶ λίθους εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἔρριπτον. ἔνθα δὴ προσέρχεται Ξενοφῶντι τῶν πελταστῶν ἀνὴρ φάσκων Ἀθήνησι δεδουλευκέναι, λέγων ὅτι γιγνώσκει τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων. “καὶ οἶμαι,” ἔφη, “ἐμὴν ταύτην πατρίδα εἶναι· καὶ εἰ μὴ τι κωλύει, ἐθέλω αὐτοῖς διαλέγεσθαι.” “ἀλλ' οὐδὲν κωλύει,” ἔφη ὁ Ξενοφῶν. “ἔρώτα αὐτοὺς τί χρηζουσιν ἡμῖν πολέμιοι εἶναι.” οἱ δ' ἀπεκρίναντο, “ὕμεις ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν ἔρχεσθε.” λέγειν δὲ ἐκέλευον οἱ στρατηγοί, “οὐ κακῶς γε ποιήσοντες, ἀλλὰ βασίλει πολεμήσαντες ἀπερχόμεθα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ ἐπὶ θάλατταν βουλόμεθα ἀφικέσθαι.” ἡρώτων ἐκείνοι εἰ δοῖεν ἂν τούτων τὰ πιστά. οἱ δ' ἔφασαν καὶ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν ἐθέλειν. ἔντεῦθεν διδόασιν οἱ Μάκρωνες βαρβαρικὴν λόγχην τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἐκείνοις Ἑλληνικὴν.

δασύς: rough, thick. πελταστής: peltast (lightly-armed soldier). οἶμαι: I think. χρηζῶ: I desire.  
βασίλειός: the Persian king. πιστόν: pledge, security. λόγχη: spear.

- (a) What do the Greeks do when they reach the river? (6)
- (b) What are the Macrones doing on the other side of the river? (7)
- (c) One of the peltasts approaches Xenophon. What was he at Athens, according to himself, and what does he recognise now? (8)
- (d) What does the peltast realise concerning the land of the Macrones? What does he want to do? (7)
- (e) What is Xenophon's question to the Macrones, and what is their reply? (7)
- (f) What explanation do the generals give for their presence in this land? (8)
- (g) Explain how the Greeks and the Macrones conclude a truce. (7)

2. Translate into English **one** passage from Section A and **one** passage from Section B:-

[180]

**A.**

(i) *(Xenophon tells the soldiers it was their decision to join Seuthes, although earlier he himself was against this move.)*

ἐκ δὲ τούτου, Ξενοφῶν ἔλεξεν ᾧδε· “Ἐπεὶ ἐνθάδε ἦλθον, Σεύθου πολλοὺς ἀγγέλους πρὸς ἔμε πέμποντος καὶ πολλὰ ὑπισχνουμένου μοι εἰ πείσαιμι ὑμᾶς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν, τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἐπεχείρησα ποιεῖν, ὡς αὐτοὶ ὑμεῖς ἐπίστασθε. ἦγον δὲ πρὸς τόπον ὅθεν ᾠόμην τάχιστ’ ἂν ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν Ἰασίαν διαβῆναι. ταῦτα γὰρ καὶ βέλτιστα ἐνόμιζον ὑμῖν εἶναι καὶ ὑμᾶς ἤδειν βουλομένους. ἐπεὶ δ’ Ἀρίσταρχος ἔλθων σὺν τριήρεσιν ἐκώλυε διαπλεῖν ἡμᾶς, ἐκ τούτου συνέλεξα ὑμᾶς ὅπως βουλευσαίμεθα ὅ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν. οὐκοῦν ὑμεῖς ἀκούοντες μὲν Ἀριστάρχου ἐπιτάττοντος ὑμῖν εἰς Χερρόνησον πορεύεσθαι. ἀκούοντες δὲ Σεύθου πείθοντος ἑαυτῶ συστρατεύεσθαι, πάντες μὲν ἐλέγετε σὺν Σεύθῃ ἵναί, πάντες δ’ ἐψηφίσασθε ταῦτα.

Xenophon (90)

ἐπιχειρέω: I attempt. οἶμαι: I think. ἤδειν: “I knew”. συλλέγω: I gather together. οὐκοῦν: therefore. ψηφίζομαι: I vote.

**OR**

(ii) *(Despite regarding pigs as unclean and swineherds as socially inferior, the Egyptians celebrate one festival at which they sacrifice pigs and eat the meat. However Herodotus does not tell all he knows.)*

Ἦν δὲ Αἰγύπτιοι μιαρὸν ἡγνῆται θηρίον εἶναι· καὶ ἦν τις αὐτῶν παριῶν ψάυση ὑός, αὐτοῖσι τοῖσι ἱματίοισι ἀπέβαψε ἑαυτὸν βὰς ἐς τὸν ποταμόν. οἱ δὲ σубώται, καίπερ ἑόντες Αἰγύπτιοι ἐγγενέες, ἐς ἱρὸν οὐδὲν τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἐσέρχονται, οὐδέ σφι ἐκδίδοσθαι οὐδεὶς θυγατέρα ἐθέλει οὐδ’ ἄγεσθαι ἐξ αὐτῶν, ἀλλ’ ἐκδίδονταί τε οἱ σубώται καὶ ἄγονται ἐξ ἀλλήλων.

τοῖσι μὲν νυν ἄλλοισι θεοῖσι θύειν ὑὰς οὐ δικαιεῦσι Αἰγύπτιοι, Σελήνη δὲ καὶ Διονύσω μόνουσι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου, τῇ αὐτῇ πανσελήνῳ, τοὺς ὑὰς θύσαντες πατέονται τῶν κρεῶν. διότι δὲ τοὺς ὑὰς ἐν μὲν τῇσι ἄλλῃσι ὀρτήσι ἀποστυγῆκασιν, ἐν δὲ ταύτῃ θύουσι, ἔστι μὲν λόγος περὶ αὐτοῦ ὑπ’ Αἰγυπτίων λεγόμενος, ἐμοὶ μὲντοι ἐπισταμένῳ οὐκ εὐπρεπέστερός ἐστι λέγεσθαι.

Herodotus (90)

ὑς: pig. μιαρός: unclean. ἦν = ἔάν. ψάω (+ Genitive Case): I touch. ἱμάτιον: clothing. ἀποβάπτω: I plunge. σубώτης: swineherd ἐγγενής: native. ἐκδίδομαι: I give away in marriage. δικαιόω: I think it right. πανσελήνος: the time of the full moon. πατέομαι (+ Genitive Case): I eat. ὀρτή = ἑορτή. ἀποστυγέω: I hate. εὐπρεπής: appropriate.

## B.

- (i) *(A Theban herald urges the Athenian King to do what he is told to avoid the storm of war. Hope is untrustworthy. Often those voting for war do not see the risk to themselves.)*

κἄν μὲν πίθη μοι, κυμάτων ἄτερ πόλιν  
σὴν ναυστολήσεις: εἰ δὲ μή, πολὺς κλύδων  
ἡμῖν τε καὶ σοὶ συμμάχοις τ' ἔσται δορός.  
σκέψαι δέ, καὶ μῆ, τοῖς ἑμοῖς θυμούμενος  
λόγοισιν, ὡς δὴ πόλιν ἐλευθέραν ἔχων,  
σφριγῶντ' ἀμείψῃ μῦθον ἐκ βραχιόνων.  
ἐλπίς γάρ ἐστ' ἄπιστον, ἢ πολλὰς πόλεις  
συνῆψ', ἄγουσα θυμὸν εἰς ὑπερβολάς.  
ὅταν γὰρ ἔλθῃ πόλεμος ἐς ψῆφον λεώ,  
οὐδεὶς ἐφ' αὐτοῦ θάνατον ἐκλογίζεται,  
τὸ δυστυχὲς δὲ τοῦτ' ἐς ἄλλον ἐκτρέπει.

EURIPIDES (90)

κἄν = καὶ ἔάν. ἄτερ (+ Genitive Case): without. ναυστολέω: I steer. κλύδων: storm.  
δορός- Genitive Case of δορύ: warfare. μή...ἀμείψῃ: "Do not answer". θυμός: I anger.  
σφριγῶ: I am swollen, puffed up. ἐκ βραχιόνων: "from your weaker position". συνάπτω: I bring into conflict.  
ὑπερβολή: excess. ψῆφος: vote. λεώ - Genitive Case of λεώς: the people. ἐκλογίζομαι: I reckon on.

## OR

- (ii) *(Odysseus orders Telemachus to move the weapons from the walls of the great hall and tells him what to say if the Suitors notice that the weapons are missing.)*

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολυμήτις Ὀδυσσεύς·  
"Τηλέμαχος, χρὴ τεύχε' ἀρήϊα κατθέμεν εἴσω  
πάντα μάλ'· αὐτὰρ μνηστῆρας μαλακοῖς ἐπέεσσι  
παρφάσθαι, ὅτε κέν σε μεταλλῶσιν ποθέοντες.  
"ἔκ καπνοῦ κατέθηκ', ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι τοῖσιν ἔώκει  
οἰά ποτε Τροίηνδε κίων κατέλειπεν Ὀδυσσεύς,  
ἀλλὰ κατήκισται, ὅσσον πυρὸς ἴκετ' αὐτμῆ.  
πρὸς δ' ἔτι καὶ τόδε μείζον ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἔβαλε δαίμων,  
μή πως οἰνωθέντες, ἔριν στήσαντες ἐν ὑμῖν,  
ἀλλήλους τρώσητε καταισχύνητέ τε δαίτα."

HOMER (90)

ἀπαμείβομαι: I answer. ἀρήϊος: warlike. κατθέμεν: Infinitive from κατατίθημι. μνηστήρ: suitor.  
μαλακός: gentle. παράφημι: I persuade. μεταλλάω: I question. ποθέω: I miss. καπνός: smoke.  
ἔοικα (+ Dative Case): I am like. κίω: I go. καταικίζω: I befoul, dirty. αὐτμή: blaze.  
ἔρις: quarrel. τρώω: I wound. καταισχύνω: I bring shame on. δαίς: feast.

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

[80]

**A.**

(i) Translate into English:

(50)

ταῦτα εἶπας καὶ Ἀρτάβανον ἀποστείλας ἐς Σοῦσα δεύτερα μετεπέμψατο Ξέρξης Περσέων τοὺς δοκιμωτάτους· ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ παρήσαν, ἔλεγέ σφι τάδε· ὦ Πέρσαι, τῶνδ' ἐγὼ ὑμέων χρηρίζων συνέλεξα, ἄνδρας τε γίνεσθαι ἀγαθοὺς καὶ μὴ καταισχύνειν τὰ πρόσθε ἐργασμένα Πέρσησι, ἔοντα μεγάλα τε καὶ πολλοῦ ἄξια, ἀλλ' εἰς τε ἕκαστος καὶ οἱ σύμπαντες προθυμίην ἔχωμεν· ξυνὸν γὰρ πᾶσι τοῦτο ἀγαθὸν σπεύδεται. τῶνδε δὲ εἵνεκα προαγορεύω ἀντέχεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου ἐντεταμένως· ὥς γὰρ ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, ἐπ' ἄνδρας στρατευόμεθα ἀγαθοὺς, τῶν ἦν κρατήσωμεν, οὐ μὴ τις ἡμῖν ἄλλος στρατὸς ἀντιστῆ κοτε ἀνθρώπων. νῦν δὲ διαβαίνωμεν ἐπευξάμενοι τοῖσι θεοῖσι οἱ Περσίδα γῆν λελόγχασι.'

A WORLD OF HEROES

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

(30)

- Give a brief outline of Persian customs as described by Herodotus.
- Comment on Herodotus' portrayal of the Spartans.
- Based on your reading of Herodotus, do you think he is a good historian? Justify your answer.
- Write a short note on **any two** of the following:- Artabanos; Demaratos; Ephialtes.
- Explain the case of ἡμῖν and the mood of διαβαίνωμεν underlined in the passage above.

**B.**

(i) Translate into English:-

(50)

MH. ἀλλ' ὥνπερ οὐνεκ' εἰς ἐμοὺς ἦκεις λόγους,  
τὰ μὲν λέλεκται, τῶν δ' ἐγὼ μνησθήσομαι.  
ἐπεὶ τυράννοις γῆς μ' ἀποστεῖλαι δοκεῖ —  
κάμοι τάδ' ἐστὶ λῶστα, γιγνώσκω καλῶς,  
μῆτ' ἐμποδῶν σοὶ μῆτε κοιράνοις χθονὸς  
ναίειν· δοκῶ γὰρ δυσμενῆς εἶναι δόμοις —  
ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐκ γῆς τῆσδ' ἀπαίρομεν φυγῆν,  
παῖδες δ' ὅπως ἂν ἐκτραφῶσι σῆν χερί,  
αἰ τοῦ Κρέοντα τήνδε μὴ φεύγειν χθόνα.  
IA. οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ πείσαιμι, πειράσθαι δὲ χρή.  
MH. σὺ δ' ἀλλὰ σῆν κέλευσον αἰτεῖσθαι πατρὸς  
γυναῖκα παίδας τήνδε μὴ φεύγειν χθόνα.  
IA. μάλιστα, καὶ πείσειν γε δοξάζω σφ' ἐγώ.  
MH. εἶπερ γυναικῶν ἐστὶ τῶν ἄλλων μία.  
συλλήψομαι δὲ τοῦδέ σοι κἀγὼ πόνου.

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

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

(30)

- Outline the events in Medea's life prior to her arrival in Corinth with Jason.
- Examine whether Jason is justified in abandoning Medea to marry another woman.
- What can we learn about Medea's character from the way Princess Glauke dies?
- Write a short note on **any two** of the following:- the Nurse; Kreon; Aigeus.
- Scan the **first line** in the passage 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) You are Nicias being led to your execution. Review the events that have occurred since your departure from Athens for Sicily, and reflect on the decisions that have brought you to your present situation.
- (ii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:-  
battle of Arginusae; the Thirty Tyrants; Pelopidas; battle of the Granicus River.
- (iii) Give an account of the career of Philip II of Macedon up to and including the battle of Chaeronea.
- (iv) Cleisthenes is the true founder of the Athenian democracy. Comment on this statement, making reference in your answer to the reforms that Cleisthenes made in the Athenian political system.

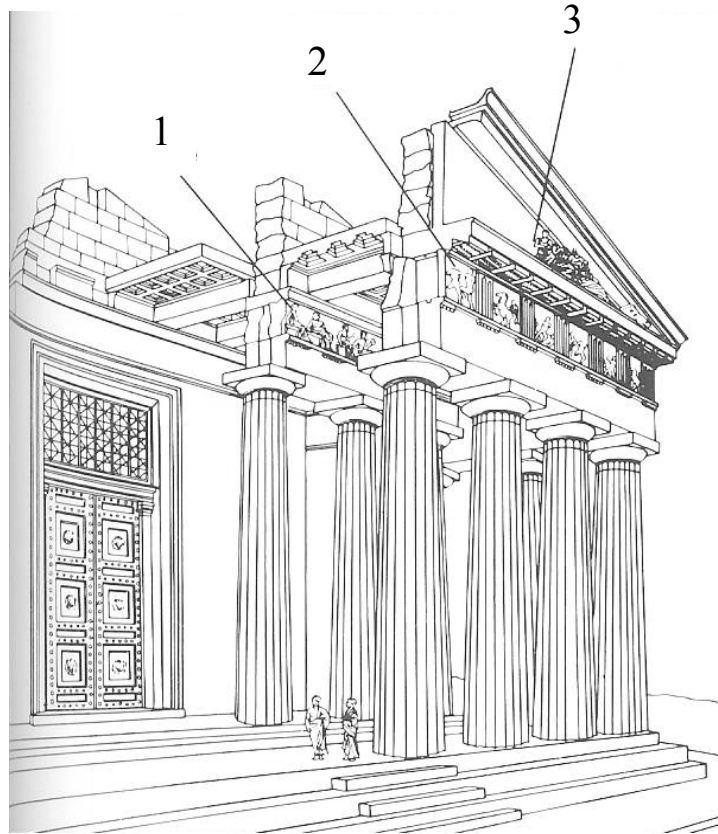
**B.**

- (i) In what ways was Sophocles significant in the development of Athenian drama? Briefly tell the plot of **one** of his plays.
- (ii) Give a short account of the life and work of Thucydides, and assess his importance as an historian.
- (iii) Identify the main differences between Greek sculptures from the Archaic period and those from the Classical period. Choose **any** sculpture from either period, describe it briefly and explain why you like it.
- (iv) Having looked at photographs **A**, **B** and **C** below, answer **any two** of the following questions:-
  - (a) To what period does the vase in Photograph **A** belong? Identify the features that make it typical of its period.
  - (b) Photograph **B** shows a drawing of the Parthenon. Name and comment on the features numbered **1**, **2** and **3**.
  - (c) Name the statue shown in Photograph **C**. Comment briefly on the artistic merits of this statue.

A



**B**





C



Photograph A is taken from <http://googleimages.com>

Photograph B is taken from Woodford: *An Introduction to Greek Art*, Duckworth.

Photograph C is taken from <http://googleimages.com>

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