



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2013

ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

TIME: 3 Hours

WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE – MORNING 9.30 – 12.30

A. Translate into Greek:-

Anaxagoras, a philosopher, lived in Athens for many years and taught Pericles himself. However, the enemies of Pericles prosecuted Anaxagoras in order to harm Pericles. They said that he was impious, for he believed that the sun was not a god but a red-hot stone larger than the Peloponnesus. Anaxagoras then fled to Lampsacus.

The citizens of Lampsacus loved him greatly. When they asked him what honour he wished to receive, Anaxagoras answered, "Let the children always play in the month in which I die."

Anaxagoras: ὁ Ἀναξαγόρας (-ου). Pericles: ὁ Περικλῆς (-κλέους). I prosecute: διώκω.
I am impious: ἀσεβέω. red-hot: ἔμπυρος. Peloponnesus: ἡ Πελοπόννησος (-ου).
Lampsacus: ἡ Λάμψακος (-ου). I play: παίζω. month: ὁ μῆν (μηνός).

OR

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

(The Persians are at war with the Assyrians. When news arrives of what the Assyrian king is doing, the Persian king Cyrus reacts appropriately.)

ἐκ δὲ Βαβυλῶνος οἱ αὐτόμολοι καὶ οἱ ἀλίσκομοι ταῦτ' ἔλεγον, ὅτι ὁ Ἀσσύριος οἴχοιτο ἐπὶ Λυδίας, πολλὰ τάλαντα χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργυρίου ἄγων καὶ ἄλλα κτήματα καὶ κόσμον παντοδαπόν.

ὁ μὲν οὖν ὄχλος τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἔλεγεν ὡς ὑπεκτίθειτο ἤδη τὰ χρήματα φοβούμενος· ὁ δὲ Κύρος, γινώσκων ὅτι οἴχοιτο συστήσων εἴ τι δύναιτο ἀντίπαλον ἑαυτῷ, ἀντιπαρασκευάζετο ἐρρωμένως, ὡς μάχης ἔτι δεῖσον· ὡστ' ἐξεπίμπλη μὲν τὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἵππικόν, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων, τοὺς δὲ τινὰς καὶ παρὰ τῶν φίλων λαμβάνων ἵππους· ταῦτα γὰρ παρὰ πάντων ἐδέχετο καὶ ἀπεωθεῖτο οὐδέν, οὔτε εἴ τις ὄπλον διδοίη καλὸν οὔτ' εἴ τις ἵππον.

κατεσκευάζετο δὲ καὶ ἄρματα ἐκ τε τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ἀρμάτων καὶ ἄλλοθεν ὁπόθεν ἐδύνατο. ἔδοξε δ' αὐτῷ, ὃ κράτιστον εἰκὸς ἦν τῆς δυναμέως, ὄντων τῶν βελτίστων ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄρμασι, τοῦτο ἐν ἀκροβολιστῶν μέρει εἶναι.

αὐτόμολος: deserter. ἀλίσκομαι: I am taken prisoner. παντοδαπός: of every kind.
ὑπεκτίθειμαι: I bring to a place of safety. συστήμι: I put together, organise.
ἀντίπαλος (+ Dative Case): rival, opposing. ἐρρωμένως: powerfully.
ἐκπίμπλημι: I fill up, complete. αἰχμαλωτός: captive, captured. ἀπωθέομαι: I reject.
εἰκός: probably. ἀκροβολιστής: skirmisher.

- (a) How did it become known that the Assyrian king had gone to Lydia? (5)
- (b) What had the Assyrian king brought with him? (7)
- (c) How did the mass of the Persian soldiers explain the Assyrian king's departure? (6)
- (d) What did Cyrus realise was the true explanation? (6)
- (e) From where did Cyrus get horses to complete his cavalry force? (7)
- (f) Describe Cyrus' policy regarding what was offered to him. (6)
- (g) How was Cyrus putting together a force of chariots? (6)
- (h) Why did Cyrus decide to put the chariots among the skirmishers? (7)

A.

- (i) *(The Greek Syloson joins the Persian king Cambyses on a campaign in Egypt. At Memphis he is generous to someone who later becomes important.)*

Καμβύσεω στρατευομένου ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον, ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἀπίκοντο Ἑλλήνων, οἱ μὲν κατ' ἐμπορίην στρατευόμενοι, οἱ δὲ τινὲς καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς χώρας θηηταί: τῶν ἦν καὶ Συλοσῶν. χλανίδα δὲ περιβαλόμενος πυρρὴν, ἠγόραζε ἐν τῇ Μέμφι· ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν Δαρεῖος, δορυφόρος τε ἑὼν Καμβύσεω καὶ λόγου οὐδενός πω μεγάλου, ἐπεθύμησε τῆς χλανίδος καὶ αὐτὴν προσελθὼν ῶνέετο.

ὁ δὲ Συλοσῶν, ὀρέων τὸν Δαρεῖον μεγάλως ἐπιθυμέοντα τῆς χλανίδος, λέγει· “ἐγὼ ταύτην πωλέω μὲν οὐδενός χρήματος, δίδωμι δὲ ἄλλως.” αἰνέσας ταῦτα ὁ Δαρεῖος παραλαμβάνει τὸ εἶμα.

τοῦ δὲ χρόνου προβαίνοντος, Καμβύσης τε ἀπέθανε καὶ Δαρεῖος τὴν βασιλίην ἔσχε. τοῦτο δὲ πυνθάνεται ὁ Συλοσῶν· ἀναβάς δὲ ἐς τὰ Σοῦσα ἴζετο ἐς τὰ πρόθυρα τῶν βασιλέος οἰκίων καὶ ἔφη Δαρεῖου εὐεργέτης εἶναι.

HERODOTUS (90)

Καμβύσεω – Genitive Case of Καμβύσης. ἐμπορία: commerce, trade. θηητής: sightseer.
 χλανίς: cloak. πυρρός: red. ἀγοράζω: I am in the market-place. λόγος: importance.
 ῶνέομαι: I offer to buy. πωλέω: I sell. χρήμα: money. ἄλλως: for nothing.
 αἰνέω: I praise, approve. εἶμα: garment. εὐεργέτης: benefactor.

OR

- (ii) *(Simonides visits the tyrant Hiero. They discuss whether the life of a tyrant or that of a private person is better.)*

Σιμωνίδης ὁ ποιητὴς ἀφίκετό ποτε πρὸς Ἴέρωνα τὸν τύραννον. σχολῆς δὲ γενομένης ἀμφοῖν εἶπεν ὁ Σιμωνίδης· “ἄρ' ἂν μοι ἐθελήσῃς, ὦ Ἴέρων, διηγήσασθαι ἃ εἰκός σε εἰδέναι βέλτιον ἐμοῦ;”

“καὶ ποῖα ταῦτ' ἐστίν,” ἔφη ὁ Ἴέρων, “ὅποια δὴ ἐγὼ ἂν εἰδείην βέλτιον σοῦ οὕτως ὄντος σοφοῦ ἀνδρός;”

“οἶδά σε,” ἔφη, “καὶ ιδιώτην γεγεννημένον καὶ νῦν τύραννον ὄντα· εἰκός οὖν ἀμφοτέρων πεπειραμένον σε εἰδέναι μᾶλλον ἐμοῦ, πῇ διαφέρει ὁ τυραννικός τε καὶ ὁ ιδιωτικὸς βίος.”

καὶ ὁ Ἴέρων εἶπεν· “ὦ Σιμωνίδη, μείω πολὺ εὐφραίνονται οἱ τύρανοι τῶν μετρίως διαγόντων ιδιωτῶν, πολὺ δὲ πλείω καὶ μείζω λυποῦνται.”

“ἄπιστα λέγεις,” ἔφη ὁ Σιμωνίδης. “εἰ γὰρ οὕτω ταῦτ' εἶχε, πῶς ἂν πολλοὶ ἐπεθύμουν τυραννεῖν;”

XENOPHON (90)

σχολή: leisure. διηγέομαι: I explain. εἰκός: it is likely. ιδιώτης: private person.
 πειράομαι (+ Genitive Case): I have experience of. διαφέρω: I am different. μείω: less.
 εὐφραίνομαι: I enjoy myself. διάγω: I live. λυπέομαι: I am distressed.

B.

- (i) (*Pentheus accuses the seer Teiresias of introducing a new god for selfish motives. Teiresias in reply sets out the difference between good and flawed speakers.*)

ΠΕΝΘΕΥΣ

σὺ ταῦτ' ἔπεισας, Τειρεσία· τόνδ' αὖ θέλεις
τὸν δαίμον' ἀνθρώποισιν εἰσφέρων νέον
σκοπεῖν πτερωτοὺς κάμπύρων μισθοὺς φέρειν.

ΤΕΙΡΕΣΙΑΣ

ὅταν λάβῃ τις τῶν λόγων ἀνὴρ σοφὸς
καλὰς ἀφορμάς, οὐ μέγ' ἔργον εὖ λέγειν·
σὺ δ' εὐτροχόν μὲν γλώσσαν ὡς φρονῶν ἔχεις,
ἐν τοῖς λόγοισι δ' οὐκ ἔνεισί σοι φρένες.
θρασὺς δέ, δυνατὸς καὶ λέγειν οἷός τ' ἀνὴρ,
κακὸς πολίτης γίγνεται νοῦν οὐκ ἔχων.
οὗτος δ' ὁ δαίμων ὁ νέος ὃν σὺ διαγελάς,
οὐκ ἂν δυνάμην μέγεθος ἐξειπεῖν ὅσος
καθ' Ἑλλάδ' ἔσται.

EURIPIDES (90)

πτερωτός: bird.
μισθός: payment.
φρονέω: I think sensibly.
διαγελάω: I mock.

κάμπύρων = καὶ ἐμπύρων - τὰ ἔμπυρα: omens.
ἀφορμή: theme, subject. εὐτροχος: eloquent
θρασύς: confident. οἷός τε: able to.

OR

- (ii) (*Diomedes, son of Tydeus, injures Aeneas, son of Anchises, with a huge stone. Aeneas' mother intervenes to protect him.*)

ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ
Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἀνδρὲ φέροισιν,
οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'· ὁ δὲ μιν ρέα πάλῃ καὶ οἷος.
τῷ βάλεν Αἰνεΐαο κατ' ἰσχίον· αὐτὰρ ὃ γ' ἦρως
ἔστη γνυξ ἐριπῶν καὶ ἐρείσατο χειρὶ παχείῃ
γαίης· ἀμφὶ δὲ ὅσσε κελαινῇ νύξ ἐκάλυψε.
καὶ νῦ κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνεΐας,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὄξυ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
μήτηρ, ἣ μιν ὑπ' Ἀγχίση τέκε βουκολέοντι·
ἀμφὶ δ' εὖν φίλον υἱὸν ἐχεύατο πήχεε λευκῶ,
πρόσθε δὲ οἱ πέπλοιο φαεινοῦ πτύγμ ἐκάλυψεν.

HOMER (90)

χερμάδιον: stone.
γνυξ: to his knees.
παχύς: sturdy.
λευκός: white.

ρέα: easily.
ἐριπῶν: falling.
κελαινός: black.
φαεινός: shining.

πάλῃ: I brandish. οἷος: alone. ἰσχίον: hip.
ἐρείδομαι (+ Genitive Case): I lean upon.
βουκολέω: I tend cattle. χέομαι: I fling. πῆχυς: arm.
πτύγμα: fold.

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

[80]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(50)

δόρατα μὲν νυν τοῖσι πλέοσι αὐτῶν τῆνικαῦτα ἤδη ἐτύγγανε κατεργότα, οἱ δὲ τοῖσι ξίφεσι διεργάζοντο τοὺς Πέρσας. καὶ Λεωνίδης τε ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πόνῳ πίπτει ἀνὴρ γενόμενος ἄριστος, καὶ ἕτεροι μετ' αὐτοῦ ὀνομαστοὶ Σπαρτιητέων, τῶν ἐγὼ ὡς ἀνδρῶν ἀξίων γενομένων ἐπυθόμην τὰ οὐνόματα, ἐπυθόμην δὲ καὶ ἀπάντων τῶν τριηκοσίων. καὶ δὴ Περσέων πίπτουσι ἐνθαῦτα ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ καὶ ὀνομαστοί, ἐν δὲ δὴ καὶ Δαρείου δύο παῖδες, Ἀβροκόμης τε καὶ Ὑπεράνθης, ἐκ τῆς Ἀρτάνεω θυγατρὸς Φραταγούνης γεγονότες Δαρείῳ. ὁ δὲ Ἀρτάνης Δαρείου μὲν τοῦ βασιλέως ἦν ἀδελφεός, Ὑστάσπεος δὲ τοῦ Ἀρσάμεος παῖς· ὃς καὶ ἐκδίδους τὴν θυγατέρα Δαρείῳ τὸν οἶκον πάντα τὸν ἐωυτοῦ ἐπέδωκε, ὡς μούνου οἱ εἰούσης ταύτης τέκνου.

A WORLD OF HEROES

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

(30)

- Why, according to Herodotus, did Leonidas send away most of his allies but choose to remain at Thermopylae himself?
- Who is Demaratos? Briefly summarise the information that he gives to Xerxes.
- Identify at least **one** virtue and **one** fault of Herodotus as an historian. Give a brief assessment of him, based on your reading of his work.
- Why do some of Herodotus' words differ in form from the way you would have heard them in ancient Athens? Support your answer with **two** examples from the passage above.
- Explain why the part of the verb κατεργότα is used, and also the case of τέκνου underlined in the passage above.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(50)

πέμψασ' ἐμῶν τιν' οἰκετῶν Ἰάσονα
ἐς ὄψιν ἔλθειν τὴν ἐμὴν αἰτήσομαι·
μολόντι δ' αὐτῷ μαλθακοὺς λέξω λόγους,
ὡς καὶ δοκεῖν μοι ταῦτα, καὶ καλῶς ἔχειν
γάμους τυράννων οὓς προδοὺς ἡμᾶς ἔχει,
καὶ ξύμφορ' εἶναι καὶ καλῶς ἐγνωσμένα.
παῖδας δὲ μείναι τοὺς ἐμοὺς αἰτήσομαι,
οὐχ ὡς λιποῦσ' ἂν πολεμίας ἐπὶ χθονὸς
ἐχθροῖσι παῖδας τοὺς ἐμοὺς καθυβρίσαι,
ἀλλ' ὡς δόλοισι παῖδα βασιλέως κτάνω.
πέμψω γὰρ αὐτοὺς δῶρ' ἔχοντας ἐν χεροῖν,
λεπτόν τε πέπλον καὶ πλόκον χρυσήλατον·
κάνπερ λαβοῦσα κόσμον ἀμφιθῆή χροί,
κακῶς ὀλεῖται, πᾶς θ' ὅς ἂν θίγη κόρης·
τοιιοῖσδε χρίσω φαρμάκοις δωρήματα.

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

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

(30)

- Why does Medeia plan to do what is described in the passage above? What else is she planning, and why?
- Assess how Medeia differs from a stereotypical Greek woman of Euripides' day.
- Who were the Sophists? Where in this play might their influence be seen?
- Write a note on the role of the Chorus in this play.
- 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) Outline the career of Alcibiades, and assess whether his impact on Athens was more positive than negative.
- (ii) Choose **any two** of the following battles. Identify who fought in them, outline briefly their course, and explain their importance:-
Amphipolis; Aegospotami; Chaeronea; Hydaspes River.
- (iii) Trace the main events that occurred during the period of Theban supremacy in Greece from 371 to 362 BC. Why, in your view, did the Thebans fail to maintain their dominance?
- (iv) Under which system of government would you prefer to have lived, the Athenian or the Spartan? Describe it briefly and justify your choice.

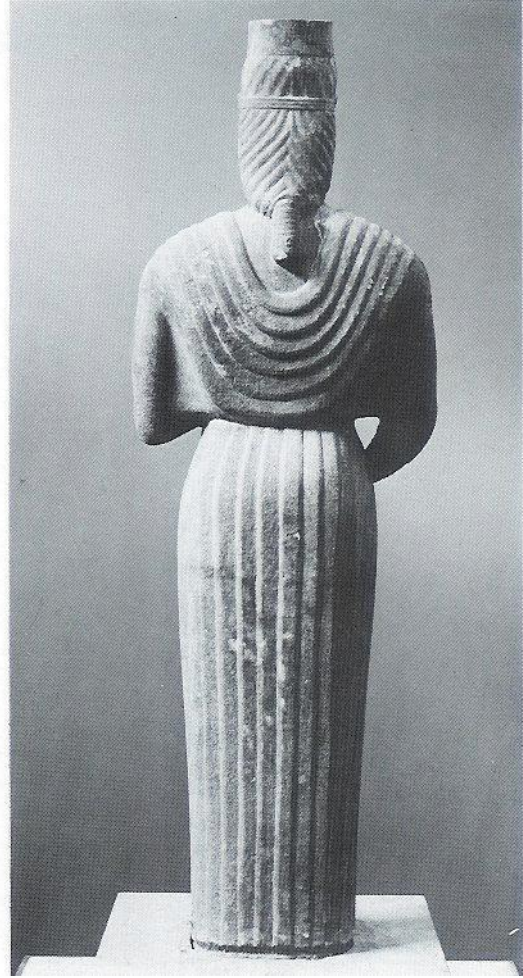
B.

- (i) Describe the nature of Homeric poetry and explain why it is still so highly regarded today. Support your answer by referring to **at least one** of the Homeric epics.
- (ii) Give an account of the life and work of Thucydides. Assess his importance as a writer of history.
- (iii) Pick any ancient Greek building that belongs to **either** the Doric **or** the Ionic order of architecture. Describe those features of the building that are typical of the architectural order to which it belongs.
- (iv) Having looked at Photographs **A**, **B** and **C** below, answer **any two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Is the vase in Photograph **A** Black Figure or Red Figure? Comment on the way in which the artist has portrayed the scene.
 - (b) To what period does the statue in Photograph **B** belong? Point out the characteristic features that enable you to know this.
 - (c) What type of building is shown in Photograph **C**? Identify its main features.

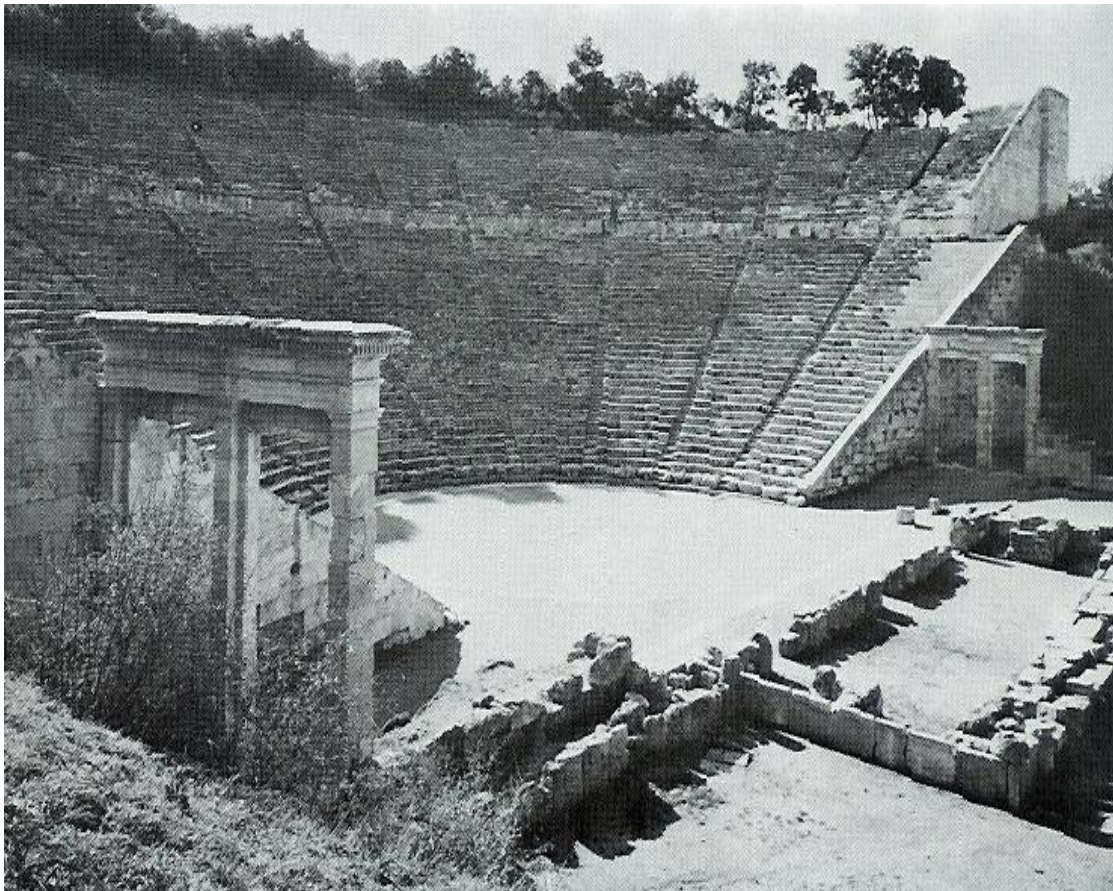
A



B



C



Photographs A and B are taken from Woodford: *An Introduction to Greek Art*, Duckworth.
Photograph C is taken from Lawrence: *Greek Architecture*, Yale University Press.

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