



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2012

ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

TIME: 3 Hours

A. Translate into Greek:-

Orpheus could play the lyre so beautifully that even stones and trees followed him. When a snake killed his wife Eurydice, he went down to the land of the dead, in order to bring her back; for he thought that with his music he could persuade Hades to release her. The god, when he heard him playing the lyre, said: "I shall give Eurydice to you with pleasure, and she will follow you. But you must not turn back as you go towards the light."

Orpheus: ὁ Ὀρφεύς (-έως). I play the lyre: κιθαρίζω. snake: ὁ δράκων (-οντος).
Eurydice: ἡ Εὐρυδίκη (-ης). music: ἡ μουσική (-ῆς). Hades: ὁ Ἅιδης (-ου).
light: τὸ φῶς (φωτός).

OR

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

(The Athenians have mistaken beliefs about Hipparkhos, the other Greeks about the Spartans.)

οἱ γὰρ ἄνθρωποι τὰς ἀκοὰς τῶν προγεγενημένων ἀβασανίστως παρ' ἀλλήλων δέχονται. Ἀθηναίων γοῦν τὸ πλῆθος Ἰππαρχον οἴονται ὑφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος τυραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἴσασιν ὅτι Ἰππίας μὲν ἦρχε, πρεσβύτατος ὢν τῶν Πεισιστράτου υἱῶν, Ἰππαρχος δὲ ἀδελφὸς ἦν αὐτοῦ.

ὑποτοπήσαντες δὲ τι ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ Ἀρμόδιος καὶ Ἀριστογείτων ἐκ τῶν ξυνειδότην σφίσιν Ἰππία μιν μεμνῦσθαι, τοῦ μὲν Ἰππίου ἀπέσχοντο ὡς προειδότης· βουλόμενοι δὲ κινδυνεῦσαι δράσαντες τι πρὶν ξυλληφθῆναι, τῷ Ἰππαρχῷ περιτυχόντες περὶ τὸ Λεωκόρειον τὴν Παναθηναϊκὴν πομπὴν διακοσμοῦντι ἀπέκτειναν.

πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες οὐκ ὀρθῶς οἴονται, ὥσπερ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέας μὴ μὴ ψήφῳ προστίθεσθαι ἑκάτερον, ἀλλὰ δυοῖν· καὶ τὸν Πιτανάτην λόχον αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ὅς οὐδ' ἐγένετο πώποτε. οὕτως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς πολλοῖς ἡ ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἐτοίμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται.

ἀκοή: account. ἀβασανίστως: without examination. ὑποτοπέω: I suspect.

οἱ ξυνειδότες σφίσιν: their fellow-conspirators. μεμνῦω: I pass information.

κινδυνεῦσαι: "to take their chances". ξυλλημβάνω: I arrest. διακοσμέω: I marshal.

ψήφος: voting pebble. προστίθεμαι: I vote. λόχος: squadron. ἀταλαίπωρος: careless.

ἐτοίμος: ready to hand.

- (a) According to the writer, what do men receive from one another? (5)
- (b) What belief is held by the majority of Athenians about Hipparkhos? (5)
- (c) What position did Hippias hold? Why was it his? (7)
- (d) Why was Hippias not killed? (7)
- (e) What motivated Harmodios and Aristogeiton to kill Hipparkhos? (7)
- (f) What was Hipparkhos doing near the Leokoreion (an Athenian temple)? (6)
- (g) What do the other Greeks wrongly believe about the Spartan kings? (6)
- (h) What reasons does the writer give to explain why many people hold mistaken beliefs? (7)

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

[180]

A.

- (i) (*Teletias, the new naval commander, pledges that to supply provisions for his men is more important than his own well-being. He will also be accessible to his men.*)

ἐκ δὲ τούτου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Τελευτίαν ἐκπέμπουσιν ἐπὶ ταύτας τὰς ναῦς ναύαρχον. ὡς δὲ εἶδον αὐτὸν ἦκοντα οἱ ναῦται, ὑπερήσθησαν. ὁ δ' αὐτοὺς συγκαλέσας εἶπε τοιάδε· “ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἐγὼ χρήματα μὲν οὐκ ἔχων ἦκω· ἐὰν μέντοι θεὸς ἐθέλῃ, πειράσομαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ὑμῖν ὡς πλεῖστα πορίζειν. εὐ δ' ἴστε, ἐγὼ ὅταν ὑμῶν ἄρχω, εὐχόμαι τε οὐδὲν ἥττον ζῆν ὑμᾶς ἢ καὶ ἑμαυτόν, τὰ τ' ἐπιτήδεια θαυμάσαίτε μὲν ἂν ἴσως, εἰ φαίην βούλεσθαι ὑμᾶς μᾶλλον ἢ ἐμὲ ἔχειν· ἐγὼ δὲ νῆ τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ δεξαίμην ἂν αὐτὸς μᾶλλον δύο ἡμέρας ἄσιτος ἢ ὑμᾶς μίαν γένεσθαι. ἢ γε μὴν θύρα ἢ ἐμὴ ἀνεώκτο μὲν καὶ πρόσθεν τῶ τι δεομένω ἐμοῦ, ἀνεώξεταί δὲ καὶ νῦν ὑμῖν.”

XENOPHON (90)

ὑπερήδομαι: I am overjoyed. εὐχόμαι: I promise. ἥττον: less, worse.
φαίην: “I were to say”. δέχομαι: I accept, tolerate. ἀνοίγνυμαι: I am open.
δέομαι: I ask for.

OR

- (ii) (*Meno, reduced to perplexity by Socrates, compares him to a torpedo ray, a fish that gives a shock causing numbness.*)

ὦ Σώκρατες, ἦκουον μὲν ἔγωγε πρὶν καὶ συγγενέσθαι σοι ὅτι σὺ αὐτὸς τε ἀπορεῖς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ποιεῖς ἀπορεῖν· καὶ νῦν, ὡς γέ μοι δοκεῖς, γοητεύεις με, ὥστε μεστὸν ἀπορίας γεγονέναι. καὶ δοκεῖς μοι παντελῶς ὁμοιότατος εἶναι τό τε εἶδος καὶ τᾶλλα ταύτη τῇ πλατεία νάρκη τῇ θαλαττία· καὶ γὰρ αὕτη τὸν ἀεὶ πλησιάζοντα καὶ ἀπτόμενον ναρκᾶν ποιεῖ, καὶ σὺ δοκεῖς μοι νῦν ἐμὲ τοιοῦτόν τι πεποηκέναι, ναρκᾶν· ἀληθῶς γὰρ ἔγωγε καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ τὸ στόμα ναρκῶ, καὶ οὐκ ἔχω ὅτι ἀποκρίνωμαί σοι. καί μοι δοκεῖς εὖ βουλευέσθαι οὐκ ἐκπλέων ἐνθένδε οὐδ' ἀποδημῶν· εἰ γὰρ ξένος ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει τοιαῦτα ποιοῖς, τάχ' ἂν ὡς γόης ἀπαχθείης.

PLATO (90)

γοητεύω: I bewitch. μεστός (+ Genitive Case): full of. εἶδος: appearance. πλατύς: flat.
νάρκη: torpedo ray. πλησιάζω: I approach. ναρκᾶω: I grow numb. ἀποδημέω: I go abroad.
γόης: wizard. ἀπάγω: I carry off to prison.

B.

- (i) (*Electra is told of her brother Orestes' trial before the Argive assembly, and of the part played in it by Talthybios. Once their father's herald, he now curries favour with Aigisthos' supporters.*)

ἐπεὶ δὲ πλήρης ἐγένετ' Ἀργείων ὄχλος,
κῆρυξ ἀναστὰς εἶπε· “τίς χρήζει λέγειν,
πότερον Ὀρέστην κατθανεῖν ἢ μὴ χρεῶν,
μητροκτονοῦντα;” κάπὶ τῶδ' ἀνίσταται
Ταλθύβιος, ὃς σὼ πατρὶ συνεπόρθει Φρύγας.
ἔλεξε δ', ὑπὸ τοῖς δυναμένοισιν ὧν αἰί,
διχόμυθα, πατέρα μὲν σὸν ἐκπαγλούμενος,
σὸν δ' οὐκ ἐπαινῶν σύγγονον, καλοῖς κακοῖς
λόγους ἐλίσσω, ὅτι καθισταίη νόμους
ἐς τοὺς τεκόντας οὐ καλοῦς· τὸ δ' ὄμμα αἰί
φαιδρωπὸν ἐδίδου τοῖσιν Αἰγίσθου φίλοις.
τὸ γὰρ γένος τοιοῦτον· ἐπὶ τὸν εὐτυχῆ
πηδῶσ' αἰί κήρυκες.

EURIPIDES (90)

πλήρης: full. ὄχλος: assembly. χρήζω: I want. χρεῶν = χρέη. κάπὶ = καὶ ἐπί.
συνπορθέω: I help to destroy. Φρύγες: the Phrygians (= Trojans).
ὑπό (+ Dative Case): under the influence of. δύναμαι: I am in power. διχόμυθα: ambiguously.
ἐκπαγλόμαι: I admire. ἐπαινέω: I praise. ἐλίσσω: I twist. καθισταίη: “he might establish”.
ὄμμα: eye. φαιδρωπός: twinkling. πηδάω ἐπὶ: I leap to the side of.

OR

- (ii) (*Simoeisios son of Anthemion is killed by the spear of Aias son of Telamon.*)

ἔνθ' ἔβαλ' Ἀνθεμίωνος υἱὸν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
ἠΐθεον θαλερόν Σιμοείσιον, ὃν ποτε μήτηρ
Ἰδηθεν κατιοῦσα παρ' ὄχθησιν Σιμόεντος
γείνατ', ἐπεὶ ῥα τοκεῦσιν ἄμ' ἔσπετο μῆλα ἰδέσθαι·
τοῦνεκά μιν κάλεον Σιμοείσιον· οὐδὲ τοκεῦσι
θρέπτρα φίλοις ἀπέδωκε, μινυρθάδιος δέ οἱ αἰῶν
ἔπλεθ' ὑπ' Αἴαντος μεγαθύμου δουρὶ δαμέντι.
πρῶτον γὰρ μιν ἰόντα βάλε στήθος παρὰ μαζόν
δεξιόν· ἀντικρὺ δὲ δι' ὤμου χάλκεον ἔγχος
ἦλθεν· ὃ δ' ἐν κονίησι χαμαί πέσεν, αἰγείρος ὤς.

HOMER (90)

ἠΐθεος: young man. θαλερός: flourishing. Ἰδηθεν: from Mount Ida. ὄχθη: riverbank.
Σιμοείσιος: Simois (a river). μῆλον: sheep. τοῦνεκά: on account of this. θρέπτρα: cost of rearing.
μινυρθάδιος: brief. αἰών: lifespan. ἔπλετο = ἦν. μαζός: breast. ἀντικρὺ: straight on.
ὤμος: shoulder. χαμαί: to the ground. αἰγείρος: poplar-tree.

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

[80]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(50)

ὁ δὲ περιελθὼν, ἐπειδὴ οἱ βαρύνεσθαι ἔφη τὰ σκέλη, κατεκλίνη ὑπτίως — οὕτω γὰρ ἐκέλευεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος — καὶ ἅμα ἐφαπτόμενος αὐτοῦ οὗτος ὁ δοῦς τὸ φάρμακον, διαλιπὼν χρόνον ἐπεσκόπει τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰ σκέλη, κᾶπειτα σφόδρα πιέσας αὐτοῦ τὸν πόδα ἤρετο εἰ αἰσθάνοιτο, ὃ δ' οὐκ ἔφη. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο αὐθις τὰς κνήμας· καὶ ἐπανιῶν οὕτως ἡμῖν ἐπεδείκνυτο ὅτι ψύχοιτό τε καὶ πῆγνυτο. καὶ αὐτὸς ἤπτετο καὶ εἶπεν ὅτι, ἐπειδὴν πρὸς τῇ καρδίᾳ γένηται αὐτῷ, τότε οἰχῆσεται.

ἤδη οὖν σχεδὸν τι αὐτοῦ ἦν τὰ περὶ τὸ ἦτρον ψυχόμενα, καὶ ἐκκαλυψάμενος — ἐνεκεκάλυπτο γὰρ — εἶπεν — ὃ δὴ τελευταῖον ἐφθέγγετο — ‘ὦ Κρίτων’, ἔφη, ‘τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρούνα· ἀλλὰ ἀπόδοτε καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε.’

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

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

(30)

- Outline the charges that were brought against Socrates at his trial. To what extent were they justified?
- What were the Sophists? In what ways did Socrates differ from them?
- Describe briefly what a typical encounter with Socrates might have been like.
- Write a short note on **any two** of the following:-
Anytos; Socrates' *daimonion*; Socrates as *prytanis*.
- Explain the case of χρόνον and the mood of γένηται underlined in the passage above.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(50)

ὥς τοῦ μὲν κεκόνιτο κάρη ἅπαν· ἡ δὲ νυ μήτηρ
τίλλε κόμην, ἀπὸ δὲ λιπαρὴν ἔρριψε καλύπτρην
τηλόσε, κώκυσεν δὲ μάλα μέγα παῖδ' εἰσοῦσα·
ὦμωξεν δ' ἔλεεινὰ πατὴρ φίλος, ἀμφὶ δὲ λαοὶ
κωκυτῷ τ' εἶχοντο καὶ οἰμωγῇ κατὰ ἄστν.
τῷ δὲ μάλιστ' ἄρ' ἦν ἐναλίγκιον, ὥς εἰ ἅπασα
Ἴλιος ὀφρυόεσσα πυρὶ σμύχοιτο κατ' ἄκρης.
λαοὶ μὲν ῥα γέροντα μόγις ἔχον ἀσχαλόωντα,
ἐξελθεῖν μεμαῶτα πυλάων Δαρδανιάων.
πάντας δὲ λιτάνευε κυλινδόμενος κατὰ κόπρον,
ἐξ ὀνομακλήδην ὀνομάζων ἄνδρα ἕκαστον·
‘σχέσθε, φίλοι, καὶ μ' οἶον ἔασατε κηδόμενοί περ
ἐξελθόντα πόληος ἰκέσθ' ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
λίσσωμ' ἀνέρα τοῦτον ἀτάσθαλον ὀβριμοεργόν.’

A WORLD OF HEROES

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

(30)

- Write a note on the character of Hektor as presented in Book 22 of the *Iliad*.
- Comment on the role played by the gods in Book 22.
- Explain briefly the nature of Homeric poetry, making reference to Book 22 to support your answer.
- Write a short note on **any two** of the following:-
Deiphobos; Andromakhe; Priam.
- Scan the **final 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) Give an account of the final phase of the Peloponnesian War, after the failure of the Athenians' Sicilian Expedition. In your opinion, why did the Athenians lose the war?
- (ii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:-
Brasidas; Jason of Pherae; Agesilaus; Epaminondas.
- (iii) Choose any battle from Alexander the Great's conquest of the Persian Empire. Describe its course and explain how it showed Alexander's brilliance as a general.
- (iv) Outline the career of Solon and assess his importance in the development of Athenian society.

B.

- (i) Write about the life and work of **either** Aeschylus **or** Aristophanes. Give a short account of **any one** of their plays.
- (ii) Give a short account of the life and work of Herodotus, and assess his importance as an historian.
- (iii) Explain how to identify: (a) a Geometric Greek vase, (b) a Black Figure Greek vase, and (c) a Red Figure Greek vase. Which is your favourite style? Justify your choice, making reference to at least **one** example of this style.
- (iv) Having looked at photographs **A**, **B** and **C** below, answer **any two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Name the building shown in Photograph **A**. Identify and comment on **any two** of its architectural features.
 - (b) Name the building to which the relief sculpture in Photograph **B** originally belonged. Identify where in this building it was located, and comment on the skill of its execution.
 - (c) Name the sculpture shown in Photograph **C** and assess its artistic merit.

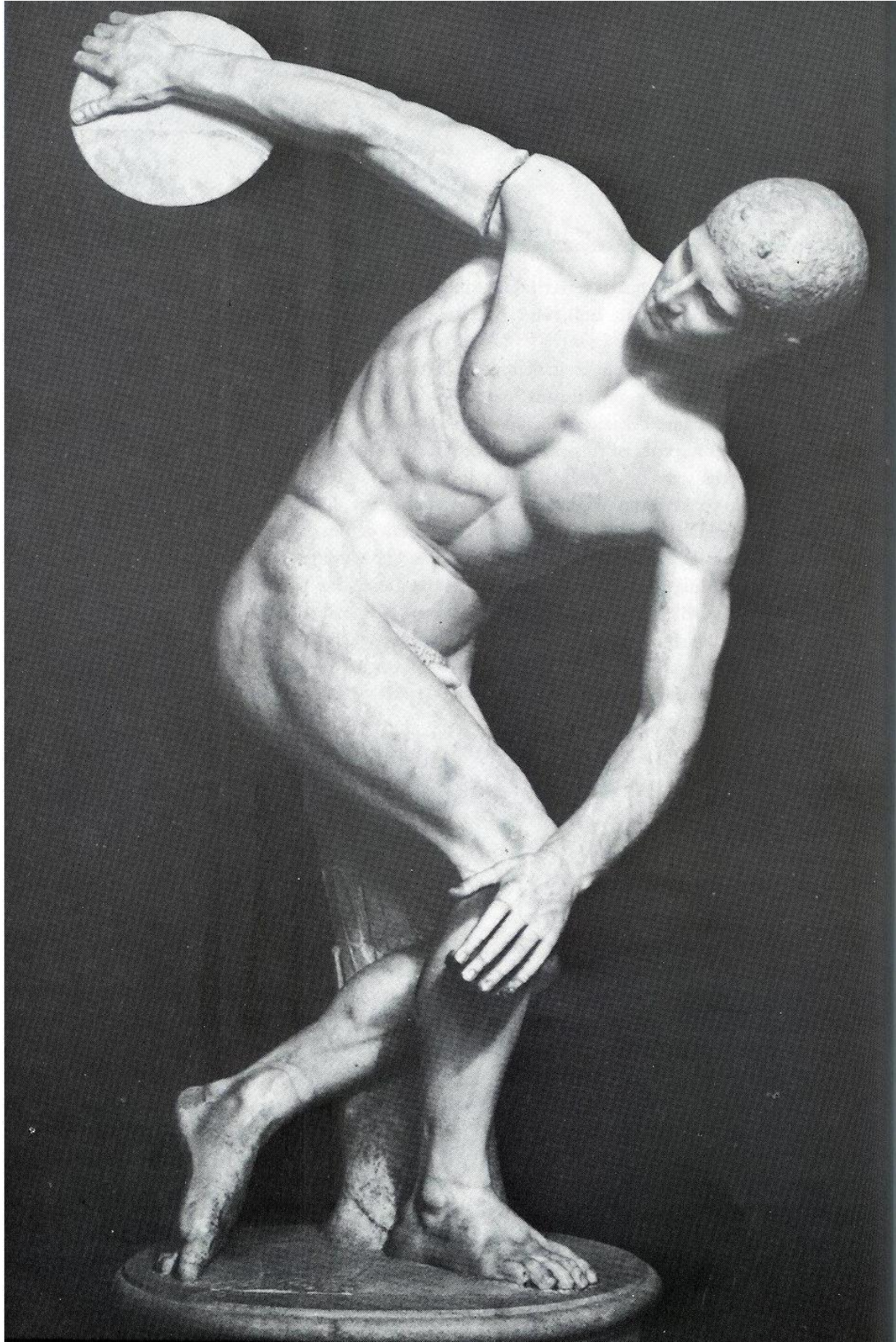
A



B



C



Photograph A is taken from Lawrence: *Greek Architecture*, Yale.
Photograph B is taken from Woodford: *An Introduction to Greek Art*, Duckworth.
Photograph C is taken from Richter: *A Handbook of Greek Art*, Phaidon.

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