



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2014

ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

TIME: 3 Hours

WEDNESDAY, 18 JUNE – MORNING 9.30 – 12.30

1. Answer Section A or Section B:-

[50]

A. Translate into Greek:-

The king went to Delphi to ask about children. However, the god answered that his daughter's son would kill him. Fearing this, the king made a chamber under the earth and kept his daughter there; for by doing this he hoped to save himself. But Zeus, loving the king's daughter, secretly entered the chamber; and soon she had a son. The king, not believing that this was the son of Zeus, put his daughter and the baby into a box and threw it into the sea.

Delphi: οἱ Δελφοί (-ῶν). chamber: ὁ θάλαμος (-ου). box: ἡ λάρναξ (λάρνακος).

OR

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

(Cheiron educated many heroes who achieved great fame and from whom the Greeks benefitted greatly.)

καὶ ἐγένοντο τῷ Χείρωνι μαθηταὶ πολλοί· ὧν κατὰ χρόνον ἕκαστος ὑπὸ θεῶν ἐτιμήθη καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν ἐθαυμάσθη. Θησεὺς μὲν τοὺς πάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐχθροὺς μόνος ἀπώλεσε· τὴν δ' αὐτοῦ πατρίδα πολλῶ μείζω ποιήσας ἔτι καὶ νῦν θαυμάζεται. Παλαμῆδης δὲ ἕως περιῆν πάντων τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ ὑπερέσχε σοφία. Αἰνείας δὲ σώσας μὲν τοὺς πατρώους καὶ μητρῶους θεοὺς, σώσας δὲ καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν πατέρα, δόξα εὐσεβείας ἐξηνεγκάτο. Ἀχιλλεύς δ' οὕτω καλὰ καὶ μεγάλα μνημεῖα παρέδωκεν, ὥστε οὔτε λέγων οὔτε ἀκούων περὶ ἐκείνου οὐδεὶς ἀπαγορεύει.

οὗτοι τοιοῦτοι ἐγένοντο ἐκ τῆς ἐπιμελείας τῆς παρὰ Χείρωνος, ὥστε ἐν μὲν τῇ Ἑλλάδι εἴ τῳ συμφορᾷ ἐγίγνοντο ἢ πόλει ἢ βασιλεῖ, ἐλύοντο δι' αὐτούς· εἰ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους πάντας πάση τῇ Ἑλλάδι νεῖκος ἢ πόλεμος ἦν, διὰ τούτους οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκράτουν, ὥστε ἀνίκητον τὴν Ἑλλάδα παράσχειν.

ὑπερέχω (+ Genitive Case) : I surpass. δόξα: fame. εὐσέβεια: piety. μνημεῖον: memorial.
ἀπαγορεύω: I give up, grow tired of. ἐπιμέλεια: care, attention.
συμφορᾶ: misfortune, trouble. νεῖκος: strife. παράσχω: I make, render.

- (a) What **two** benefits came to each of Cheiron's students in his time? (8)
- (b) How did Theseus help Greece as a whole? How did he benefit his own fatherland? (8)
- (c) What are we told about Palamedes? (7)
- (d) How did Aeneas win fame for his piety? (7)
- (e) What did Achilles provide, and with what result? (7)
- (f) What effect did the heroes trained by Cheiron have on cities or kings within Greece? (6)
- (g) How did these heroes benefit the Greeks in conflicts against barbarians? (4)
- (h) What was the result for Greece itself? (3)

2. Translate into English **one** passage from Section A and **one** passage from Section B:- [180]

A.

- (i) (*Phaedo remembers the strange mixture of emotions that he and the others who were present felt when conversing with their friend Socrates on the day of his death.*)

καὶ ἔγωγε θαυμάσια ἔπαθον παραγενόμενος. οὐ γὰρ ἔλεος εἰσῆει ὡς με παρόντα θανάτω ἀνδρὸς ἐπιτηδείου ὄντος· εὐδαίμων γάρ μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐφαίνετο καὶ τοῦ τρόπου καὶ τῶν λόγων· ὡς ἀδεῶς καὶ γενναίως ἐτελεύτα, ὥστε μοι παρίστασθαι ἐκείνον μηδ' εἰς Αἴδου ἰόντα ἄνευ θείας μοίρας ἰέναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐκέισε ἀφικόμενον εὖ πράξειν.

διὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐδὲν πάνυ μοι ἔλεινον εἰσῆει, οὐδ' ἠδονὴ ὡς ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ ἡμῶν ὄντων ὥσπερ εἰώθεμεν· ἀλλ' ἄτοπὸν τι μοι πάθος παρῆν καὶ τις ἀήθης κρᾶσις ἀπὸ τε τῆς ἠδονῆς συγκεκραμένη ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης μοι ἐνθυμουμένῳ ὅτι αὐτίκα ἐκείνος ἔμελλε τελευτᾶν. καὶ πάντες οἱ παρόντες σχεδὸν τι οὕτω διεκείμεθα, τοτὲ μὲν γελῶντες, ἐνίστε δὲ δακρύνοντες.

PLATO (90)

ἔλεος: pity. ἐπιτήδειος: close friend. τρόπος: manner. ἀδεῶς: fearlessly.
παρίσταται (+ Dative Case): it occurs to, it comes into the mind of. μοίρα: plan, purpose.
ἐλεινός: sorrowful. εἰώθα: I am accustomed. ἄτοπος: strange.
ἀήθης: unusual. κρᾶσις: mixing, blend. συγκεράννυμι: I mix together.
ἐνθυμέομαι: I consider, ponder. διακείμεμαι: I am affected.

OR

- (ii) (*Athenian hoplites and allied archers in the end are defeated by the Aetolians. Many are killed while seeking to escape through difficult and unfamiliar terrain.*)

μέχρι μὲν οὖν οἱ τῶν ξυμμάχων τοξόται εἶχόν τε τὰ βέλη αὐτοῖς καὶ οἰοί τε ἦσαν χρῆσθαι, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντέιχον· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῦ τε τοξάρχου ἀποθανόντος οἱ τοξόται διασκεδάσθησαν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ ἐκεκμήκεσαν, οἱ Αἰτωλοὶ ἐνέκειντο καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον. οἱ δ' οὕτω δὴ τραπόμενοι ἔφευγον, καὶ ἐσπίπτοντες ἔς τε χαράδρας ἀνεκβάτους καὶ χωρία ὧν οὐκ ἦσαν ἔμπειροι διεφθείροντο.

οἱ δὲ Αἰτωλοὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες πολλοὺς μὲν ἐν τῇ τροπῇ διέφθειρον, τοὺς δὲ πλείους τῶν ὁδῶν ἀμαρτάνοντας καὶ ἔς τὴν ὕλην ἐσφερομένους, ὅθεν ἔξοδοι οὐκ ἦσαν. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ οἱ Αἰτωλοὶ πῦρ κομισάμενοι περιεπίμπρασαν· μόλις τε ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν οἱ περιγενόμενοι κατέφυγον. ἀπέθανον δὲ τῶν τε ξυμμάχων πολλοὶ καὶ αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλίται περὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν.

THUCYDIDES (90)

μέχρι: while. ἀντέχω: I hold out, endure. τοξάρχος: captain of the archers.
διασκεδάννυμι: I scatter. κάμνω: I grow weary. ἔγκειμαι: I press hard.
ἐσακοντίζω: I hurl javelins. χαράδρα: ravine, gully.
ἐμπειρος (+ Genitive Case): acquainted with. τροπή: rout.
ἀμαρτάνω (+ Genitive Case): I make a mistake in, go astray on.
περιπίμπρημι: I set the area ablaze. περιγίγνομαι: I survive.

B.

- (i) (*Haemon tells his father Creon that he will follow his father's judgement about his marriage. Creon then reflects on the advantages of having obedient sons.*)

ΑΙΜΩΝ Πάτερ, σός εἰμι· καὶ σύ με γνώμας ἔχων
χρηστὰς ἀπορθοῖς, αἷς ἔγωγ' ἐφέψομαι.
ἐμοὶ γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἀξιώσεται γάμος
μείζων φέρεσθαι σοῦ καλῶς ἡγουμένου.
ΚΡΕΩΝ οὐτῶ γάρ, ὦ παῖ, χρὴ διὰ στέρνων ἔχειν,
γνώμης πατρῶας πάντ' ὀπισθεν ἐστάναι.
τούτου γὰρ οὐνεκ' ἄνδρες εὐχονται γονὰς
κατηκόους φύσαντες ἐν δόμοις ἔχειν,
ὥς καὶ τὸν ἐχθρὸν ἀνταμύνονται κακοῖς,
καὶ τὸν φίλον τιμῶσιν ἐξ ἴσου πατρί.
ὅστις δ' ἀνωφέλητα φιτύει τέκνα,
τί τόνδ' ἂν εἴποις ἄλλο πλήν αὐτῶ πόνους
φύσαι, πολὺν δὲ τοῖσιν ἐχθροῖσιν γέλων;

SOPHOCLES (90)

γνώμη: judgement. ἀπορθόω: I guide aright. ἀξιόω: I consider, value.
διὰ στέρνων ἔχειν: to feel at heart. ὀπισθεν (+ Genitive Case): behind. γονή: offspring.
κατήκοος: obedient. φύω / φιτύω: I beget. ἀνταμύνομαι: I pay back.
ἀνωφέλητος: unhelpful. πλήν: except. γέλωσ: laughter.

OR

- (ii) (*Penelope asks her disguised husband Odysseus to interpret a dream that she has had involving twenty geese and an eagle.*)

τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε περίφρων Πηνελόπεια·
“ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι, τὸν ὄνειρον ὑπόκρινα καὶ ἄκουσον·
χῆνές μοι κατὰ οἶκον ἐείκοσι πυρὸν ἔδουσι
ἐξ ὕδατος, καὶ τέ σφιν ἰαίνομαι εἰσορώσα·
ἐλθὼν δ' ἐξ ὄρεος μέγας αἰετὸς ἀγκυλοχείλης
πᾶσι κατ' αὐχένας ἦξε καὶ ἔκτανεν· οἱ δ' ἐκεχυντο
ἄθροοι ἐν μεγάροις, ὃ δ' ἐς αἰθέρα διὰν ἄερθη.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κλαῖον καὶ ἐκώκυον ἐν περ ὄνειρῳ,
ἀμφὶ δ' ἐμ' ἠγερέθοντο εὐπλοκαμίδες Ἀχαιαί,
οἴκτρ' ὀλοφυρομένην ὃ μοι αἰετὸς ἔκτανε χῆνας.”

HOMER (90)

περίφρων: very wise. ὑποκρίνομαι: I interpret. χῆν: goose. πυρός: wheat.
ἔδω: I eat. ἰαίνομαι (+ Dative Case): I take delight in. αἰετός: eagle.
ἀγκυλοχείλης: with hooked beak. αὐχῆν: neck. κατα.....ἄγνυμι: I break.
χέομαι: I am piled up. ἄθροός: in heaps. αἰείρω: I raise up.
κωκύω: I wail. ἠγερέθομαι: I gather together. εὐπλοκαμίδες: with beautiful tresses.
οἴκτρα: piteously. ὀλοφύρομαι: I lament.

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

[80]

A.

(i) Translate into English:-

(50)

Νικίας δ' ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο ἦγε τὴν στρατιάν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι προσέκειντο τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον πανταχόθεν βάλλοντές τε καὶ κατακοντίζοντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἠπείγοντο πρὸς τὸν Ἀσσίναρον ποταμόν, ἅμα μὲν βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς πανταχόθεν προσβολῆς ἰππέων τε πολλῶν καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ὄχλου, οἴομενοι ῥᾶόν τι σφίσιν ἔσεσθαι, ἣν διαβῶσι τὸν ποταμόν, ἅμα δ' ὑπὸ τῆς ταλαιπωρίας καὶ τοῦ πιεῖν ἐπιθυμία. ὥς δὲ γίνονται ἐπ' αὐτῶ, ἐσπίπτουσιν οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἔτι, ἀλλὰ πᾶς τέ τις διαβῆναι αὐτὸς πρῶτος βουλόμενος καὶ οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπικείμενοι χαλεπὴν ἤδη τὴν διάβασιν ἐποίουν· ἀθρόοι γὰρ ἀναγκαζόμενοι χωρεῖν ἐπέπιπτόν τε ἀλλήλοις καὶ κατεπάτουν, περὶ τε τοῖς δορατίοις καὶ σκεύεσιν οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἐμπαλασσόμενοι κατέρρεον.

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

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

(30)

- Identify and briefly explain **any two** significant factors that caused the Athenian force against Sicily to end so disastrously.
- Comment on the role played by Nikias in the Sicilian Expedition.
- Describe what happened to those Athenians who were taken prisoner by the Syracusans after the defeat of the Expedition.
- Write a short note on **any two** of the following:-
the Hermai; the Salaminia; Gylippos.
- Explain the mood of διαβῶσι and the case of ἐπιθυμία underlined in the passage above.

B.

(i) Translate into English:-

(50)

- οὐκ οὐκ ἐγὼ σοι ταῦτα προύλεγον πάλαι;
- ἠὺδας· ἐγὼ δὲ τῶ φόβῳ παρηγόμην.
- μή νυν ἔτ' αὐτῶν μηδὲν ἐς θυμὸν βάλῃς.
- καὶ πῶς τὸ μητρὸς οὐκ ὀκνεῖν λέχος με δεῖ;
- τί δ' ἂν φοβοῖτ' ἄνθρωπος ὧ τὰ τῆς τύχης κρατεῖ, πρόνοια δ' ἐστὶν οὐδενὸς σαφῆς; εἰκὴ κράτιστον ζῆν, ὅπως δύναίτο τις. σὺ δ' ἐς τὰ μητρὸς μὴ φοβοῦ νυμφεύματα· πολλοὶ γὰρ ἤδη κἀν οὐρασίῳ βροτῶν μητρὶ ξυνηνάσθησαν. ἀλλὰ ταῦθ' ὅτῳ παρ' οὐδέν ἐστι, ῥᾶστα τὸν βίον φέρει.
- καλῶς ἅπαντα ταῦτ' ἂν ἐξείρητό σοι, εἰ μὴ κύρει ζῶσ' ἢ τεκοῦσα· νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ ζῆ, πᾶσ' ἀνάγκη, κεῖ καλῶς λέγεις, ὀκνεῖν.
- καὶ μὴν μέγας γ' ὀφθαλμὸς οἱ πατρὸς τάφοι.
- μέγας, ξυνίημ'· ἀλλὰ τῆς ζώσης φόβος.

A WORLD OF HEROES

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

(30)

- Identify **any one** flaw in Oedipus' character that contributes to his downfall. Explain your answer.
- Outline the importance of oracles and prophecies in the play.
- Comment on **any two** significant functions performed by the Chorus in this play.
- Write a short note on **any two** of the following:-
Teiresias; Polybos; Kreon.
- 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) Recount the events that happened at Pylos and Sphacteria in 425 B.C. and assess their significance.
- (ii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:-
the plague at Athens; rule of The Thirty; Pelopidas; the King's Peace.
- (iii) Pick **any three** achievements of King Philip II of Macedon that strike you as noteworthy. Describe them, and explain their importance.
- (iv) Outline the Spartan system of government. In your opinion, what was its greatest strength and its greatest weakness?

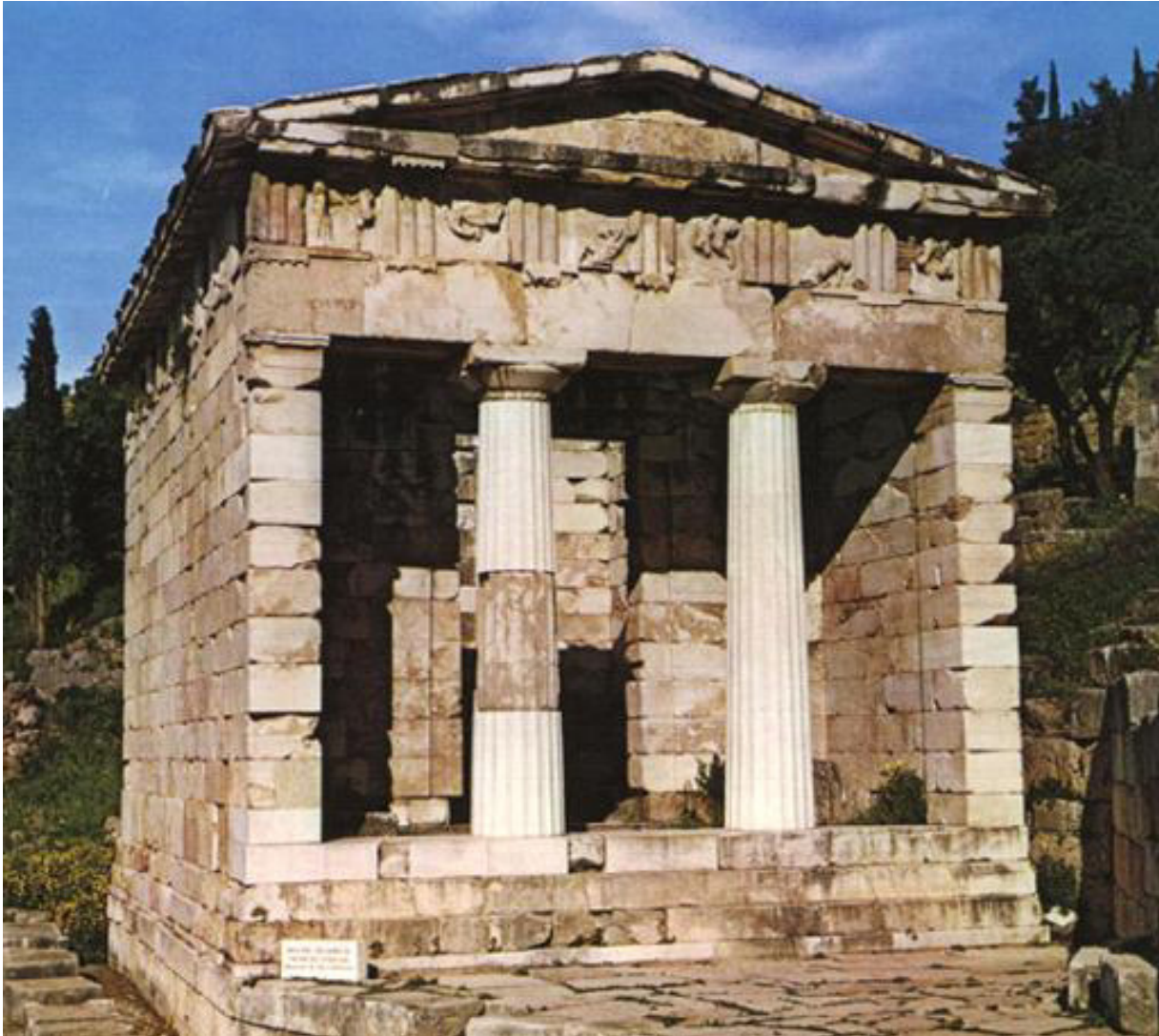
B.

- (i) Give a short account of the life and works of Xenophon. Comment on his significance as a writer.
- (ii) Write a biographical note on Aeschylus. Assess his importance as a dramatist. Briefly tell the plot of **any one** of his plays.
- (iii) Which, in your view, would have been the best **three** buildings to visit in ancient Athens? In each case, give a brief description and justify your choice.
- (iv) Having looked at photographs **A**, **B** and **C** below, answer **any two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Identify whether the vase in Photograph **A** is Black Figure or Red Figure. Comment briefly on how the artist has portrayed the scene.
 - (b) Photograph **B** shows the Athenian treasury at Delphi. Identify and give a brief comment on **any three** of its architectural features.
 - (c) Photograph **C** shows a man carrying a calf. From what period does it come? Comment on its features that are typical of sculptures of this period.

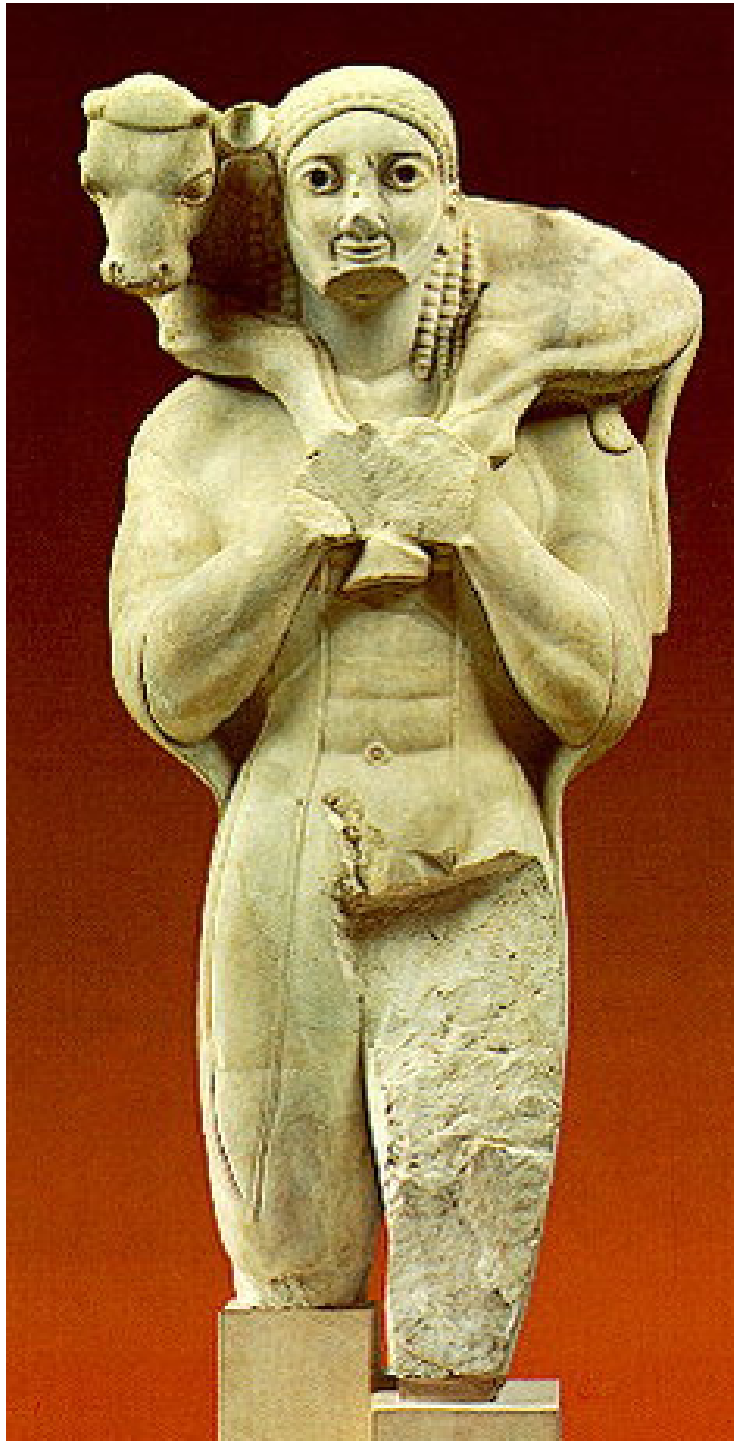
A



B



C



Photographs A, B and C are taken from Google Images.

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