



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

**LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2003**

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**GREEK — ORDINARY LEVEL**  
**(400 marks)**

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FRIDAY, 20 JUNE — AFTERNOON 2.00 to 5.00

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**A.***(Clearchus calls a meeting when his men refuse to go farther and assault him)*

Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινεν ὁ Κῦρος καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἡμέρας εἴκοσιν· οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι τοῦ πρόσω· ὑπόπτενον γὰρ ἤδη ἐπὶ βασιλέα ἰέναι· μισθωθῆναι δὲ οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἔφασαν. πρῶτος δὲ Κλέαρχος τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο ἰέναι· οἱ δ' αὐτόν τε ἔβαλλον καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια τὰ ἐκείνου, ἐπεὶ ἄρξαιντο προΐεναι. Κλέαρχος δὲ τότε μὲν μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι, ὕστερον δ' ἐπεὶ ἔγνω ὅτι οὐ δυνήσεται βιάσασθαι, συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν ἑαυτοῦ στρατιωτῶν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐδάκρυε πολὺν χρόνον ἑστώς· οἱ δὲ ὀρώντες ἐθαύμαζον καὶ ἐσιώπων· εἶτα δὲ ἔλεξε τοιάδε· Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ θαυμάζετε ὅτι χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν. ἐμοὶ γὰρ Κῦρος ξένος ἐγένετο.

XENOPHON (70)

τοῦ πρόσω: farther. ὑπόπτεῦω: I suspect. μισθόομαι: I am hired. βιάζομαι: I compel. βάλλω: I strike, hit. τὸ ὑποζύγιον: pack-animal. καταπετρόω: I stone to death. ἑστώς: standing. σιωπάω: I am silent. ξένος: friend.

**B.***(Nicias and Demosthenes decide to retreat along the coast road and then head inland)*

ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ στράτευμα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις κακῶς εἶχε, τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ Δημοσθένει ἐδόκει τῆς νυκτὸς πυρὰ καύσαντας ὡς πλεῖστα ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιάν μηκέτι τὴν ὁδὸν ἢ διανοήθησαν, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἐναντίον κατὰ τὴν θάλασσαν. ἦν δὲ ἡ ξύμπασα ὁδὸς τῷ στρατεύματι οὐκ ἐπὶ Κατάνης ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸ ἕτερον μέρος τῆς Σικελίας τὸ πρὸς Καμάριναν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καὶ Ἑλληνίδας καὶ βαρβάρους. καύσαντες οὖν πυρὰ πολλὰ ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ ἐχώρουν. ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἑῷ ἀφικνοῦνται πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ ἐσβάντες ἐς τὴν ὁδὸν ἐπορεύοντο, ὅπως ἐπειδὴ γένοιτο ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, ἴοιεν παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἄνω διὰ τῆς μεσογείας.

THUCYDIDES (70)

κακῶς ἔχω: I fare badly. καίω: I burn. διανοέομαι: I plan. τὸ ἐναντίον: the opposite way. τὸ μέρος: side, part. ἅμα τῇ ἑῷ: at dawn. ἡ μεσογεία: the interior, inland.

**C.***(Jason verbally attacks Medea for murdering their children)*

ὦ μῖσος, ὦ μέγιστον ἐχθίστη γύναι  
θεοῖς τε κάμοι παντὶ τ' ἀνθρώπων γένει,  
ἧτις τέκνοισι σοῖσιν ἐμβαλεῖν ξίφος  
ἔτλης τεκοῦσα κάμ' ἀπαιδ' ἀπώλεσας.  
καὶ ταῦτα δράσασ' ἠλίον τε προσβλέπεις  
καὶ γαῖαν, ἔργον τλάσσει δυσσεβέστατον;  
ὄλοι' ἐγὼ δὲ νῦν φρονῶ, τότ' οὐ φρονῶν,  
ὅτ' ἐκ δόμων σε βαρβάρου τ' ἀπὸ χθονός  
Ἑλλην' ἐς οἶκον ἠγόμην, κακὸν μέγα,  
πατρός τε καὶ γῆς προδότιν ἢ σ' ἐθρέψατο.

EURIPIDES (70)

τὸ μῖσος: hateful thing. ἐχθιστος: most detestable. τὸ ξίφος: sword. τλάω: I dare. προσβλέπω: I look at. δυσσεβής: unholy. φρονέω: I am sensible. χθών-χθονός: land. προδότις: betrayer. τρέφομαι: I nourish, feed.

D.

(Priam invites Helen to sit with him and look at the Greek army. He asks her the name of a large warrior)

ὥς ἄρ' ἔφην, Πρίαμος δ' Ἑλένην ἐκαλέσσατο φωνῆ·  
“δεῦρο πάροιθ' ἔλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ἵζεν ἐμεῖο,  
ὄφρα ἴδῃ πρότερόν τε πόσιν πηούς τε φίλους τε  
οὐ τί μοι αἰτίη ἐσσί, θεοί νύ μοι αἰτιοί εἰσιν,  
οἳ μοι ἐφόρμησαν πόλεμον πολύδακρυν Ἀχαιῶν·  
ὥς μοι καὶ τόνδ' ἄνδρα πελώριον ἐξονομήνης,  
ὅς τις ὄδ' ἐστὶν Ἀχαιῶς ἀνὴρ ἠὺς τε μέγας τε.  
ἦ τοι μὲν κεφαλῇ καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι ἔασιν,  
καλὸν δ' οὕτω ἐγὼν οὐ πω ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσιν  
οὐδ' οὕτω γεραρόν· βασιλῆι γὰρ ἀνδρὶ ἔοικεν.”

HOMER (70)

ἔφην: they spoke. τέκος: child. ἵζομαι: I sit. ὄφρα: so that. πόσις: husband. πηός: kinsman.  
αἰτίας: responsible, blameworthy. ἐφορμάω: I stir up. πελώριος: huge. ἠύς: brave.  
γεραρός: stately. ἔοικεν: he is like.

2.

[100]

(i) Translate into English:

(60)

κυνεῖ δὲ προσπίτνουσα, πᾶν δὲ δέμνιον  
ὀφθαλμοτέγκτω δέυεται πλημμυρίδι.  
ἐπεὶ δὲ πολλῶν δακρύων εἶχεν κόρον,  
στείχει προνωπῆς ἐκπεσοῦσα δεινίων,  
καὶ πολλὰ θαλάμων ἐξιοῦσ' ἐπεστράφη  
κᾶρριψεν αὐτὴν αὐθις ἐς κοίτην πάλιν.  
παῖδες δὲ πέπλων μητρὸς ἐξηρημένοι  
ἔκλαιον· ἦ δὲ λαμβάνουσ' ἐς ἀγκάλας  
ἠσπάζετ' ἄλλοτ' ἄλλον, ὡς θανουμένη.  
πάντες δ' ἔκλαιον οἰκῆται κατὰ στέγας  
δέσποιναν οἰκτίροντες. ἦ δὲ δεξιὰν  
προὔτειν ἐκάστω, κοῦτις ἦν οὕτω κακὸς  
ὄν οὐ προσεῖπε καὶ προσερρήθη πάλιν.  
τοιαῦτ' ἐν οἴκοις ἐστὶν Ἀδμήτου κακά.  
καὶ κατθανῶν τᾶν ὤλετ', ἐκφυγῶν δ' ἔχει  
τοσοῦτον ἄλγος, οὐ ποτ' — οὐ λελήσεται.

READING GREEK

(ii) Answer **any four** of the following questions. (Each question carries ten marks):—

(40)

- Who is performing the actions described above? Why is she doing these things?
- Comment on the reaction of her husband to what is happening.
- Describe briefly the theatre where these plays were performed.
- Give the **First Person, Singular Number, Present Tense** of these words underlined above:  
ἐκπεσοῦσα; προσεῖπε; κατθανῶν.
- Tell briefly the story of Adrastus as related by Herodotus.
- Outline the circumstances which led to the dispute between Aristarkhos and Theophemos.

3. Answer **three** of the following questions. At least **one** question must be chosen from Section A and **one** from Section B. The **third** question may be chosen from **either** Section A **or** Section B. (Each question carries thirty marks):– [90]

**A.**

- (i) Write about Cleon and his part in the Peloponnesian War.
- (ii) Describe **any two** of the following battles:–  
Aigospotamoi; Cunaxa; Chaeronea; Granicus; Issus.  
Say why the battles you have chosen were important.
- (iii) Tell how Thebes became the leading state in Greece between 371 and 361 B.C.
- (iv) Outline the reforms of the Athenian constitution introduced by Cleisthenes.

**B.**

- (i) Tell what you know about Socrates. Name **two** authors who wrote about him.
- (ii) Herodotus has been called the “father of history”. Explain what this title means, and write about his work.
- (iii) Describe your favourite Greek statue, and say why you like it.
- (iv) Write notes on **two** of the following:—  
Geometric vases; Caryatids; the Parthenon frieze; Kouros figures.

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