



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

**LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2007**

---

**ANCIENT GREEK — ORDINARY LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

---

TIME: 3 Hours

---

**A.**

(The Greeks, led by Xenophon, are attacking a town. Looking for plunder, the peltasts run inside but are driven to flight by the enemy. Xenophon forces the enemy back within their citadel by using the herald Tolmides and his soldiers' desire for plunder.)

καὶ οἱ μὲν πελτασταὶ ἐσδραμόντες ἤρπαζον ὃ τι ἕκαστος ἐδύνατο· ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν, στὰς κατὰ τὰς πύλας, ὀπόσους τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐδύνατο κατεκώλυε ἔξω. κραυγῇ δὲ ἐγένετο ἔνδον καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ ἔφευγον, οἱ μὲν ἔχοντες ἃ ἔλαβον, τάχα δέ τις καὶ τετρωμένος· καὶ πολλὸς ἦν ὠθισμὸς ἀμφὶ τὰ θύρετρα. καὶ ἐρωτώμενοι οἱ ἐκπίπτοντες ἔλεγον ὅτι ἄκρα τέ ἐστιν ἔνδον καὶ οἱ πολέμοι πολλοί, οἱ παίουσιν τοὺς ἔνδον ἀνθρώπους. ἐνταῦθα δ' ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐκέλευσε Τολμίδην τὸν κήρυκα ἀνειπεῖν τὸν βουλούμενόν τι λαμβάνειν ἰέναι εἴσω. καὶ ἵενται πολλοὶ εἴσω, καὶ νικῶσι τοὺς ἐκπίπτοντας οἱ εἰσωθούμενοι καὶ κατακλείουσι τοὺς πολεμίους πάλιν εἰς τὴν ἄκραν.

XENOPHON (70)

ὁ πελταστής: peltast (lightly-armed soldier). ἄρπάζω: I seize. κατακλώω: I keep back.  
ἡ κραυγή: a shouting. οἱ μὲν...: some... τετρωμένος: wounded. ὠθισμός: a shoving.  
τὰ θύρετρα: gates. ἡ ἄκρα: citadel, fortress. παίω: I strike. ἀνειπεῖν: to proclaim.  
ἵεμαι: I rush. εἰσωθέομαι: I push in. κατακλείω: I shut in.

**B.**

(After the capture of Mytilene, Salaithos and other leaders are brought to Athens. The Athenians execute Salaithos and decide to punish severely the whole Mytilenian people. The next day they have a change of heart.)

ἀφικομένων δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ Σαλαίθου, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν μὲν Σάλαιθον εὐθὺς ἀπέκτειναν, καίπερ παρεχόμενον τὰ τ' ἄλλα καὶ ἀπὸ Πλαταιῶν ἀπάξειν Πελοποννησίους· περὶ δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν γνώμας ἐποιούντο, καὶ ὑπὸ ὀργῆς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς οὐ τοὺς παρόντας μόνον ἀποκτεῖναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἅπαντας Μυτιληναίους ὅσοι ἠβῶσι, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἀνδραποδίσει. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραῖα μετάνοιά τις εὐθὺς ἦν αὐτοῖς· ὡς δ' ἦσθοντο τοῦτο, τῶν Μυτιληναίων οἱ παρόντες πρέσβεις παρασκεύασαν τοῦς ἐν τέλει ὥστε αὐθις γνώμας προθεῖναι· καὶ ἔπεισαν ῥᾶον. καταστάσης δ' εὐθὺς ἐκκλησίας, τριήρη ἄλλην ἀπέστελλον κατὰ σπουδῆν, ὅπως μὴ εὖρωσι διεφθαρμένην τὴν πόλιν.

THUCYDIDES (70)

παρέχομαι: I offer, promise. γώμας ποιέομαι: I deliberate. ὑπὸ ὀργῆς: in anger.  
ἠβάω: I am in my prime. ἀνδραποδίζω: I enslave. ἡ μετάνοια: repentance.  
παρασκευάζω: I influence. οἱ ἐν τέλει: those in authority.  
γνώμας προθεῖναι: to propose a debate. καθίσταμαι: I am held, take place.  
κατὰ σπουδῆν: in haste.

### C.

(A herald looks for the ruler of the land to tell him Eteokles has been killed by Polyneikes. Theseus corrects him by saying there is no ruler as the state is a democracy.)

#### ΚΗΡΥΞ

τίς γῆς τύραννος; πρὸς τίν' ἀγγεῖλαί με χρῆ  
λόγους Κρέοντος, ὃς κρατεῖ Κάδμου χθονός,  
Ἐτεοκλέους θανόντος ἀμφ' ἑπταστόμους  
πύλας ἀδελφοῦ χειρὶ Πολυνεῖκους ὕπο;

#### ΘΗΣΕΥΣ

πρῶτον μὲν ἤρξω τοῦ λόγου ψευδῶς, ξένε,  
ζητῶν τύραννον ἐνθάδ'. οὐ γὰρ ἄρχεται  
ἐνὸς πρὸς ἀνδρός, ἀλλ' ἐλευθέρα πόλις.  
δῆμος δ' ἀνάσσει διαδοχαῖσιν ἐν μέρει  
ἐνιαυσίαισιν, οὐχὶ τῷ πλούτῳ διδοὺς  
τὸ πλεῖστον, ἀλλὰ χῶ πέννης ἔχων ἴσον.

EURIPIDES (70)

κρατέω (+ Genitive Case): I rule. ἡ χθών: land. ἑπτάστομος: sevenfold.  
ἤρξω (+ Genitive Case): you began. ἀνάσσω: I rule. ἡ διαδοχή: succession. ἐνιαύσιος: annual.  
ὁ πλοῦτος: rich man. χῶ = καὶ ὁ. ὁ πέννης: poor man.

### D.

(At an assembly of the Trojans Antenor proposes that they hand back Helen to the Greeks.)

Τρώων αὐτ' ἀγορῇ γένετ' Ἴλιου ἐν πόλει ἄκρη,  
δεινὴ τετρηχυῖα, παρὰ Πριάμοιο θύρησιν.  
τοῖσιν δ' Ἀντήνωρ πεπνυμένος ἤρχ' ἀγορεύει·  
“κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἡδ' ἐπίκουροι,  
ἔφρ εἶπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.  
δεῦτ' ἄγετ', Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην καὶ κτῆμαθ' ἅμ' αὐτῇ  
δώομεν Ἀτρεΐδῃσιν ἄγειν· νῦν δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ  
ψευσάμενοι μαχόμεσθα· τῷ οὐ νύ τι κέρδιον ἡμῖν.”

HOMER (70)

ἡ ἀγορή: assembly. τετρηχώς: rowdy, noisy. πεπνυμένος: wise. ἀγορεύω: I speak.  
κλύω: I hear. ὁ ἐπίκουρος: ally. ἔφρα: so that. τὸ στήθος: chest.  
τὰ κτήματα: possessions. τὸ ὄρκιον: oath. τὸ κέρδιον: advantage.

- (i) Translate into English:– (60)

ἀλλὰ ἀπόντος Θεοφήμου καὶ οὐκ ἔξόν μοι ἰδεῖν, προσελθὼν τῷ Εὐέργῳ, τῷ τοῦ Θεοφήμου ἀδελφῷ, ἀπήτησα τὰ σκεύη καὶ ἐκέλευον αὐτὸν φράσαι Θεοφήμῳ. ἔστι γὰρ τὸ τῆς βουλῆς ψήφισμα κομίζεσθαι τὰ σκεύη, ὅποτεν οἱ ὀφείλοντες μὴ ἀποδιδῶσι, τρόπῳ ᾧ ἂν δυνώμεθα. ἐκέλευον μὲν οὖν ἐγώ, καὶ διέλιπον ἡμέρας τινάς, ἵνα Εὐεργὸς φράσειε Θεοφήμῳ, Εὐεργὸς δὲ οὐκ ἀπεδίδον τὰ σκεύη, ἀλλὰ κακά μ' ἔλεγεν. παραλαβὼν οὖν μάρτυρας ὡς πλείστους ἠρόμην αὐτὸν πότερον κοινῇ εἶη ἢ οὐσία ἢ οὐ, ἐρομένῳ δέ μοι ἀπεκρίνατο Εὐεργὸς ὅτι κοινῇ οὐκ εἶη ἢ οὐσία καὶ χωρὶς οἰκίῃ ὁ ἀδελφός.

πυθόμενος οὖν ἄλλοθεν οὗ οἰκεῖ Θεόφημος, καὶ λαβὼν ὑπηρέτην παρὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἦλθον ἐπὶ τῆν τοῦ Θεοφήμου οἰκίαν ἵνα αὐτὸν ἴδοιμι.

READING GREEK

- (ii) Answer **any four** of the following questions. (Each question carries ten marks):– (40)

- (a) To what position had Aristarkhos been appointed and what were his duties?
- (b) Who is Theophemos? Explain why Aristarkhos is looking for him.
- (c) Describe what happens when Aristarkhos goes to Theophemos' house.
- (d) Give the **First Person, Singular Number, Present Tense** of **any two** of these verbs underlined above:
- ἰδεῖν, προσελθὼν, ἐκέλευον, διέλιπον.*
- (e) In the extracts from Plato that you have read what gifts did Prometheus give to humans?
- (f) Give a short account of the story of Adrastus, as told by Herodotus.

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) During the Peloponnesian War the Athenians tried to conquer Sicily. Outline the course of this Sicilian Expedition and say why you think it failed.
- (ii) How did Philip II of Macedon gain control over all of Greece?
- (iii) Choose **any two** of the following battles. Identify who fought in them, outline briefly their course, and explain their importance:—

Amphipolis; Leuctra; Cynoscephalae; Issus.

- (iv) Describe briefly the society and government that existed in ancient Sparta.

**B.**

- (i) Write what you know about Homer and the nature of Homeric poetry.
- (ii) Give a short account of the life of Sophocles. Name **any one** of his plays and describe briefly what it is about.
- (iii) A friend who is going to Athens on holidays asks you to explain why the Parthenon is worth visiting. Write out your answer.
- (iv) Write short notes on **any two** of the following:—

Geometric vases; a Kouros statue; Caryatids; an Ionic column.

***BLANK PAGE***