

AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1996

0278

GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE — MORNING, 9.30 to 12.30

1. Translate into Greek—

[50]

Alkibiades hoped that he would return to Athens before he died. For he wished to see again the beautiful temples and the great harbour, with the ships coming and going all through the day. Although he had harmed the city, he still thought the citizens would forgive him because of the promises he had made them. But who could believe one who had often deceived them? The Athenians were afraid that he would again become powerful.

I forgive: συγγιγνώσκω (with Dat.)

2. Translate into English **any three** of the passages A, B, C, D. (All passages in this question carry equal marks):—

[180]

A.

(The Athenian ambassadors are given peace terms by the Spartans.)

Θηραμένης δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρέσβεις ἐπεὶ ἦσαν ἐν Σελλασίᾳ, ἐρωτώμενοι δὲ ἐπὶ τίνι λόγῳ ἦκοιεν εἶπον ὅτι αὐτοκράτορες περὶ εἰρήνης, μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ ἔθοροι καλεῖν ἐκέλευον αὐτούς. ἐπεὶ δ' ἦγον, ἐκκλησίαν ἐποίησαν, ἐν ἧ ἀντέλεγον Κορινθιοὶ καὶ Θηβαῖοι μάλιστα, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων, μὴ σπένδεσθαι Ἀθηναίους, ἀλλ' ἐξαιρεῖν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ οὐκ ἔφασαν πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα ἀνδραποδιεῖν μέγα ἀγαθὸν εἰργασμένην ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις κινδύνοις γενομένοις τῇ Ἑλλάδι, ἀλλ' ἐποιοῦντο εἰρήνην ἐφ' ᾧ τὰ τε μακρὰ τεῖχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ καθελόντας καὶ τὰς ναυς πλὴν δώδεκα παραδόντας καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας καθέντας τὸν αὐτὸν ἐχθρὸν καὶ φίλον νομίζοντας Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπεσθαι καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλαττον ὅποι ἂν ἠγῶνται. Θηραμένης δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ πρέσβεις ἐπιπέφερον ταῦτα εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.

XENOPHON (60)

σπένδομαι: I make peace; ἀνδραποδίζω: I enslave; καθαιρέω: I pull down.

B.

(After the invading Spartans withdraw, the Athenians set up an emergency fund.)

Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐπεξῆσαν αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς μάχην, ἄραντες ἐκ τῶν Ἀχαρνῶν ἐδῆον τῶν δῆμων τινὰς ἄλλους τῶν μεταξὺ Πάρνηθος καὶ Βριλησσοῦ ὄρους. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι χρόνον ἐμμεῖναντες ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὅσου εἶχον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀνεχώρησαν διὰ Βοιωτῶν οὐχ ἤπερ ἐσέβαλον· ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς Πελοπόννησον διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις ἕκαστοι.

Ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ αὐτῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι φυλακὰς κατεστήσαντο κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, ὥστερ δὴ ἐμελλον διὰ παντός τοῦ πολέμου φυλάξειν· καὶ χίλια τάλαντα ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει χρημάτων ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐξαιρετα ποιησαμένοις χωρὶς θέσθαι καὶ μὴ ἀναλοῦν, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων πολεμεῖν· ἦν δὲ τις εἶπη ἢ ἐπιφηφίσῃ κινεῖν τὰ χρήματα ταῦτα ἐς ἄλλο τι, ἦν μὴ οἱ πολέμοι νηίτη σιμητῶ ἐπιπέλωσι τῇ πόλει καὶ δέη ἀμύνασθαι, θάνατον ζημίαν ἐπέθεντο.

THUCYDIDES (60)

δηλώ: I lay waste; ἀναλόω: I spend; νηίτης: naval.

C.

(A warning to Andromache, now a captive herself, from a former family servant.)

ΘΕΡΑΠΙΑΙΝΑ

δέσποιν', ἐγὼ τοι τοῦνομ' οὐ φεύγω τόδε
καλεῖν, σ', ἐπεὶ περ καὶ κατ' οἶκον ἤξιουν
τὸν σόν, τὸ Τροίας ἠνίκ' ἔφκοῦμεν πέδον,
εὖνους δὲ καὶ σοὶ ζῶντί τ' ἢ τῷ σῶ πόσει·
καὶ νῦν φέρουσά σοι νέους ἦκω λόγους,
φόβῳ μὲν, εἴ τις δεσποτῶν αἰσθήσεται,
οἴκτῳ δὲ τῷ σῶ· δεινὰ γὰρ βουλευέται
Μενέλαος εἰς σὲ παῖς θ', ἃ σοὶ φυλακτέα.

ΑΝΔΡΟΜΑΧΗ

ὦ θιλτάτη σύνδουλε, σύνδουλος γὰρ εἶ
τῇ πρόσθ' ἀνάσση τῆδε, νῦν δὲ δυστυχεῖ,
τί δρῶσι; ποίας μηχανὰς πλέκουσιν, αὖ,
κτείνειν θέλοντες τὴν παναθλίαν ἐμέ;

ΘΕΡΑΠΙΑΙΝΑ

τὸν παῖδά σου μέλλουσιν, ὦ δύστηνε σύ,
κτείνειν ὃν ἔξω δωμάτων ὑπεξέθου.

EURIPIDES (60)

ἀξιώω: I esteem, honour, think it right; ἠνίκα: when; εὖνους: well-disposed;
οἴκτος: pity; πλέκω: I plan, devise.

D.

(Dolon tells Hector what reward he would expect for spying on the Greeks.)

ἦν δὲ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δόλων Ἐυμήδεος υἱὸς
κῆρυκος θείοιο, πολύχρυσος πολύχαλκος·
ὃς δὴ τοι εἶδος μὲν ἔην κακός, ἀλλὰ ποδάκης·
αὐτὰρ ὁ μῦθος ἔην μετὰ πέντε κασιγνήτησιν.
ὃς ῥα τότε Τρωσὶν τε καὶ Ἔκτορι μῦθον ἔειπεν·
“Ἔκτορ, ἔμ' ὀτρύνει κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγῆνωρ
νηῶν ἀκυπόρων σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν ἐκ τε πυθέσθαι.
ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τὸ σκῆπτρον ἀνάσχεο, καὶ μοι ὄμοσον
ἢ μὲν τοὺς ἵππους τε καὶ ἄρματα ποικίλα χαλκῶ
δωσέμεν, οἳ φορέουσιν ἀμύμονα Πηλεΐωνα.

HOMER (60)

εἶδος: form, appearance; κασιγνήτη: sister; ὀτρύνω: I urge, prompt; σχεδόν: near;
ἀνέχω: I hold up; ὄμνυμι: I swear.

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

[80]

A.

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

ὁ τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζὸς ἀμφοτέρων ἰσορρόπον τῆς ναυμαχίας καθεστηκυίας πολὺν τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ
ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης εἶχε, φιλονικῶν μὲν ὁ αὐτοθεν περὶ τοῦ πλέονος ἤδη καλοῦ, δεδιότες δὲ οἱ
ἐπελθόντες μὴ τῶν παρόντων ἔτι χεῖρω πράξωσιν. πάντων γὰρ δὴ ἀνακειμένων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς
τάς ναῦς ὁ τε φόβος ἦν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέλλοντος οὐδενὶ ἔοικώς, καὶ διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον τῆς ναυμαχίας
ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἐποφιν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἠναγκάζοντο ἔχειν. δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ οὐσης τῆς θέας καὶ οὐ
πάντων ἅμα ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ σκοποῦντων, εἰ μὲν τινες ἴδοιεν πη τοὺς σφετέρους ἐπικρατοῦντας,
ἀνεθάρσησάν τε ἂν καὶ πρὸς ἀνάκλησιν θεῶν μὴ στερεῆσαι σφᾶς τῆς σωτηρίας ἐτρέποντο, οἳ δ'
ἐπὶ τὸ ἠσώμενον βλέφαντες ὄλοφυρμῶ τε ἅμα μετὰ βοῆς ἐχρῶντο.

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

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

(30)

- Briefly describe the battle that the spectators were watching.
- Why did the Athenian survivors not succeed in escaping by land?
- What was the reaction in Athens to the news of the expedition's defeat?
- Explain the mood of *πράξωσιν* and the case of *ὄλοφυρμῶ* in the passage above.
- From where would Thucydides have got information for his History?

B.

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

*OI. ἐπεὶ φέρ' εἰπέ, ποῦ σὺ μάντις εἶ σαφής;
πῶς οὐχ, ὄθ' ἡ ραφφῶδες ἐνθάδ' ἦν κύων,
ἠὺδας τι τοῖσδ' ἀστοῖσιν ἐκλυτήριον;
καίτοι τό γ' αἶνιγμ' οὐχὶ τοῦπιόντος ἦν
ἀνδρὸς διειπεῖν, ἀλλὰ μαντείας ἔδει·
ἦν οὔτ' ἀπ' οἰωνῶν σὺ προυφάνης ἔχων
οὔτ' ἐκ θεῶν του γνωτόν· ἀλλ' ἐγὼ μολῶν,
ὁ μηδὲν εἰδῶς Οἰδίπους, ἔπαυσά νιν,
γνώμη κυρήσας οὐδ' ἀπ' οἰωνῶν μαθῶν
ὄν δὴ σὺ πειρᾶς ἐκβαλεῖν, δοκῶν θρόνοις
παραστατήσῃν τοῖς Κρεοντείοις πέλας.
κλαίων δοκεῖς μοι καὶ σὺ χῶ συνθεῖς τάδε
ἀγηλατήσῃν· εἰ δὲ μὴ ἴδοκεις γέρων
εἶναι, παθῶν ἔγνωσ' ἂν οἶά περ φρονεῖς.*

*XO. ἡμῖν μὲν εἰκάζουσι καὶ τὰ τοῦδ' ἔπη
ὄργῃ λελέχθαι καὶ τὰ σ', Οἰδίπου, δοκεῖ.
δεῖ δ' οὐ τοιούτων, ἀλλ' ὅπως τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ
μαντεῖ' ἄριστα λύσομεν, τόδε σκοπεῖν.*

A WORLD OF HEROES

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

(30)

- Suggest reasons why Oedipus feels annoyed with Teiresias.
- What was the role of the Chorus in the play *Oedipus Tyrannus*?
- Briefly describe how Oedipus became involved in a fight with an old man in a chariot.
- Comment on the way Sophocles uses blindness as a significant idea in this play.
- Scan the last line of the piece 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** from Section B. The **third** question may be chosen from **either** Section A or Section B. (Each question carries thirty marks):—

[90]

A.

- 'Athenian imperialism was going to succeed only if spurred on by a highly ambitious individual.' Consider this statement in the context of the Peloponnesian War.
- Discuss the causes for the Revolution of 411 B.C. and outline its course.
- Tell how Philip II made Macedon a leading power in Greece.
- Write briefly on two of the following: Solon's reforms; Ostracism; Battle of Issus; Alexander's character.

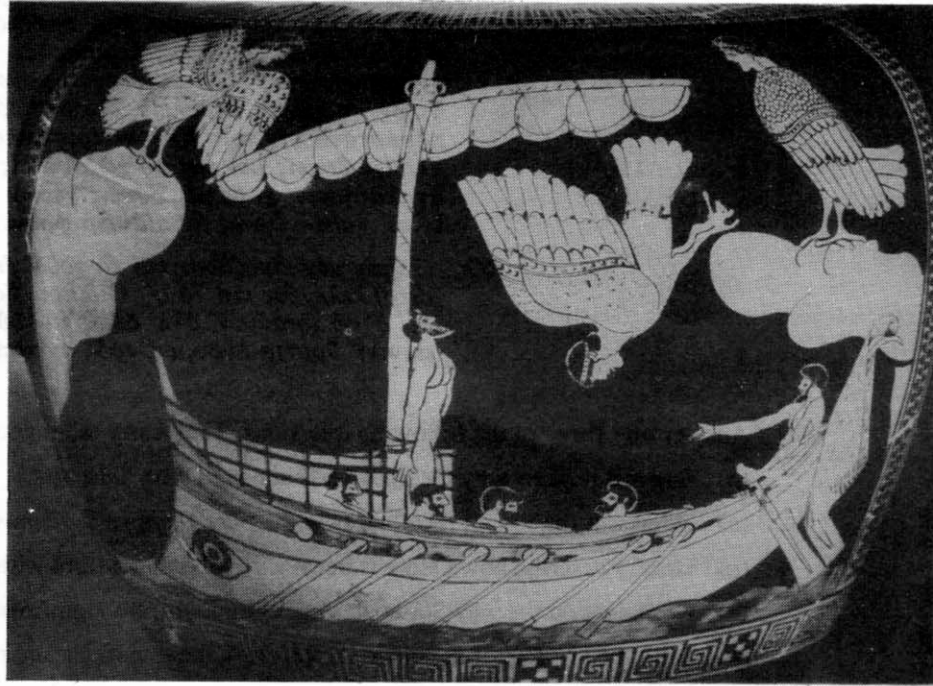
B.

- Tell what you know about the life of Herodotus. What do you consider were the factors that inspired him to write his work?
- Outline the main features one would find in the comedies of Aristophanes. Sketch briefly the plot of **one** of his plays.
- State the main changes that can be seen as Greek sculpture moved from the Archaic to the Classical period. You should refer to particular statues in support of your answer.
- Having looked at the photographs **A, B, C** overleaf, answer **two** of the following questions.
 - Name the figure from the Erechtheum shown in photograph '**A**'. Outline the main features of this temple.
 - Comment on the way the artist has portrayed the scene in photograph '**B**'. Is it an example of Red Figure or Black Figure painting?
 - To which order of architecture does the temple in photograph '**C**' belong? Name, and briefly describe, how the top part of this temple — now missing — would have looked.

A



B



C

