

## AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA

## LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1998

## GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

FRIDAY, 26 JUNE — MORNING, 9.30 to 12.30

## 1. Answer Section A or Section B:

[50]

## A. Translate into Greek:—

When the Thebans heard this, they decided to remain in the city. They knew that the Spartan king wished very much to lead his army away. Nevertheless he was unwilling to depart immediately lest the enemy should think he was retreating to Sparta through fear. But on the fifth day he set out, intending to camp in the same place as on the previous march. The Theban leaders ordered three hundred soldiers to pursue them. "If we defeat them now," they said, "we will win the greatest reputation in Greece for our bravery."

march: πορεία (f).

OR

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

(The importance of Athens at the time of the Persian invasion.)

ὁ γὰρ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς οὐκ ἀγαπῶν τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἀγαθοῖς, ἀλλ' ἐλπίζων καὶ τὴν Εὐρώπην δουλώσεσθαι, ἔστειλε πεντήκοντα μυριάδας στρατιάν. ἠγησάμενοι δέ, εἰ τήνδε τὴν πόλιν ἢ ἐκούσαν φίλην ποιήσαιντο ἢ ἀκούσαν καταστρέψαιντο, ῥαδίως τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων ἄρξειν, ἀπέβησαν εἰς Μαραθῶνα, νομίσαντες οὕτως ἂν ἐρημοτάτους εἶναι συμμάχων τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, εἰ ἔτι στασιαζούσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἢ τινι χρῆ τρώπῳ τοὺς ἐπιόντας ἀμύνασθαι, τὸν κίνδυνον ποιήσαιντο. ἔτι δ' αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῶν προτέρων ἔργων περὶ τῆς πόλεως τοιαύτη δόξα παρειστήκει, ὡς εἰ μὲν πρότερον ἐπ' ἄλλην πόλιν ἴασιν, ἐκείνοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πολεμήσουσι (προθύμως γὰρ τοῖς ἀδικουμένοις ἤξουσι βοηθήσοντες)· οἱ δ' ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι οὐ λογισμῶ δόντες τοὺς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ κινδύνους, ἀλλὰ νομίζοντες τὸν εὐκλεᾶ θάνατον ἀθάνατον καταλείπειν λόγον, οὐκ ἐφοβήθησαν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων.

ἀγαπάω: I am content; ἐκών: willing; καταστρέφωμαι: I subdue; στασιάζω: I quarrel;  
εὐκλεής: glorious, famous.

- (a) How big was the army of the king of Asia? (5)
- (b) In what two possible ways did the Persians reckon Athens would be useful in their conquest of Greece? (15)
- (c) What reason is given for the quarrels in Greece? (7)
- (d) What effect would the quarrels have on Athens? (7)
- (e) What did the Persians think would happen if they first attacked another city? (9)
- (f) According to the writer, what did their ancestors place before dangers in war? (7)

2. Translate into English **any three** of the passages **A, B, C, D.** (All passages in this question carry equal marks):— [180]

**A.**

(A new Persian governor takes over and negotiates with Agesilaus.)

“Οτε δ’ αὐτή ἡ μάχη ἐγένετο, Τισσαφέρνης ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἔτυχεν ὧν ὥστε ἠτιῶντο οἱ Πέρσαι προδεδόσθαι ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ. γνοὺς δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς Τισσαφέρνην αἴτιον εἶναι τοῦ κακῶς φέρεσθαι τὰ ἑαυτοῦ, Τιθραύστην καταπέμψας ἀποτέμνει αὐτοῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν. τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσας ὁ Τιθραύστης πέμπει πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησίλαον πρέσβεις λέγοντας· ὦ Ἀγησίλαε, ὁ μὲν αἴτιος τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἡμῖν ἔχει τὴν δίκην. βασιλεὺς δὲ ἀξιοῖ σὲ μὲν ἀποπλεῖν οἴκαδε, τὰς δ’ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεις αὐτονόμους οὖσας τὸν ἀρχαῖον δασμὸν αὐτῷ ἀποφέρειν. ἀποκριναμένου δὲ τοῦ Ἀγησιλάου ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ποιήσειε ταῦτα ἄνευ τῶν οἴκων τελῶν, Σὺ δ’, ἕως ἂν πύθῃ τὰ παρὰ τῆς πόλεως, μεταχώρησον, ἔφη, εἰς τὴν Φαρναβάζου, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐγὼ τὸν σὸν ἐχθρὸν τετιμώρημαι.

XENOPHON (60)

αἰτιάομαι: I accuse; δίκη: punishment; δασμός: tribute; τὰ τέλη: the authorities; μεταχωρέω: I depart; τιμωρέομαι: I punish.

**B.**

(Kleomenes is warned by his daughter to reject the bribes offered to him.)

Ὁ δὲ Ἀρισταγόρης, λαβὼν ἱκετηρίην, ἦϊε ἐς τοῦ Κλεομένεος· ἐσελθὼν δὲ ἔσω, ἄτε ἱκετεύων, ἐπακοῦσαι ἐκέλευε τὸν Κλεομένεα, ἀποπέμψαντα τὸ παιδίον· προσεστήκεε γὰρ δὴ τῷ Κλεομένει ἡ θυγάτηρ, τῇ οὖνομα ἦν Γοργώ· τοῦτο δὲ οἱ καὶ μόνον τέκνον ἐτύγγανε ἐὼν ἐτέων ὀκτὼ ἢ ἐννέα ἡλικίην. Κλεομένης δὲ λέγειν μιν ἐκέλευε τὰ βούλεται, μηδὲ ἐπισχεῖν τοῦ παιδίου εἵνεκα. ἐνθαῦτα δὲ ὁ Ἀρισταγόρης ἄρχετο ἐκ δέκα τάλαντων ὑπισχνεόμενος, ἦν οἱ ἐπιτελέσῃ τῶν ἐδέετο. ἀνανεύοντος δὲ τοῦ Κλεομένεος, προέβαινε τοῖσι χρήμασι ὑπερβάλλων ὁ Ἀρισταγόρης, ἐς ὃ πεντήκοντά τε τάλαντα ὑπεδέδεκτο· καὶ τὸ παιδίον ἠυδάξατο, ἴατερ, διαφθερέει σε ὁ ξείνος, ἦν μὴ ἀποστάς ἴης. ὁ τε δὲ Κλεομένης, ἦσθεις τοῦ παιδίου τῇ παραίνεσι, ἦϊε ἐς ἕτερον οἴκημα καὶ ὁ Ἀρισταγόρης ἀπαλλάσσειτο τὸ παράπαν ἐκ τῆς Σπάρτης.

HERODOTUS (60)

ἱκετηρίη: olive branch; ἱκετεύω: I beg as a suppliant; ἡλικίη: age; ἐπέχω: I hold back, wait; ἦν = ἔάν; ἀνανεύω: I refuse; αὐδάομαι: I declare; παραίνεσις: advice; ἀπαλλάσσω: to depart.

**C.**

(A servant complains of the unwelcome visit of Heracles who ignores the death of his mistress.)

πολλοὺς μὲν ἤδη κἀπὸ παντοίας χθονὸς  
ξένους μολόντας οἶδ’ ἐς Ἀδμήτου δόμους,  
οἷς δεῖπνα προὔθηκ’· ἀλλὰ τοῦδ’ οὐπω ξένου  
κακίον’ εἰς τήνδ’ ἑστίαν ἐδεξάμην.  
ὅς πρῶτα μὲν πενθοῦντα δεσπότην ὄρων  
εἰσῆλθε κατόλμησ’ ἀμείψασθαι πύλας.  
ἔπειτα δ’ οὔτι σωφρόνως ἐδέξατο  
τὰ προστυχόντα ξένια, συμφορὰν μαθὼν,  
ἀλλ’ εἴ τι μὴ φέρομεν, ὠτρυνεν φέρειν.  
καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν ἐν δόμοισιν ἑστιαῶ  
ξένον, πανοῦργον κλώπα καὶ ληστήν τινα,  
ἣ δ’ ἐκ δόμων βέβηκεν, οὐδ’ ἐφεισπόμην  
οὐδ’ ἐξέτεινα χεῖρ’, ἀπομώζων ἐμὴν  
δέσποιναν, ἣ μοι πᾶσι τ’ οἰκέταισιν ἦν  
μήτηρ·

EURIPIDES (60)

μολών: coming; οἶδ’ = οἶδα; ἑστία: hearth, home; πενθέω: I grieve; ἀμείβομαι: I pass through; ὠτρύνω: I urge; ἑστιαῶ: I serve food to; κλώψ: thief; ἀπομώζω: I lament.

**D.**

(Laertes questions the stranger, but Odysseus conceals his true identity.)

Τὸν δ' αὖ Λαέρτης ἀπαμείβετο φώνησέν τε·  
τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν; πόθι τοι πόλις ἠδὲ τοκῆς;  
ποῦ δαὶ νηῦς ἔστηκε θοῇ, ἣ σ' ἤγαγε δεῦρο  
ἀντιθέους θ' ἐτάρους; ἢ ἔμπορος εἰλήλουθας  
νηὸς ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίης, οἳ δ' ἐκβήσαντες ἔβησαν;  
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·  
“τοιγὰρ ἐγὼ τοι πάντα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω.  
εἰμὶ μὲν ἐξ Ἀλύβαντος, ὅθι κλυτὰ δώματα ναίω,  
υἱὸς Ἀφείδαντος Πολυπημονίδαο ἄνακτος·  
αὐτὰρ ἐμοί γ' ὄνομ' ἐστὶν Ἐπήριτος· ἀλλὰ με δαίμων  
πλάγξ' ἀπὸ Σικανίης δεῦρ' ἐλθέμεν οὐκ ἐθέλοντα·

HOMER (60)

ἀπαμείβομαι: I answer; τοκεύς: parent; θοός: swift; ἔμπορος: trader, merchant;  
ἀτρεκέως: truthfully; κλυτός: splendid; πλάζω: I drive off course, lead astray.

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

[80]

**A.**

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

ἀμείβεται πρὸς ταῦτα Ξέρξης· Ἀρτάβανε, τῶν ἀπεφήναο γνωμέων σφάλλει κατὰ ταύτην δὴ  
μάλιστα, ὅς Ἴωνας φοβέαι μὴ μεταβάλωσι, τῶν ἔχομεν γνῶμα μέγιστον, τῶν σὺ τε μάρτυς  
γίνεαι καὶ οἱ συστρατευσάμενοι Δαρείω ἄλλοι ἐπὶ Σκύθας, ὅτι ἐπὶ τούτοις ἢ πᾶσα Περσικὴ  
στρατιὴ ἐγένετο διαφθεῖραι καὶ περιποιῆσαι· οἳ δὲ δικαιοσύνην καὶ πιστότητα ἐνέδωκαν,  
ἄχαρι δὲ οὐδέν· πάρεξ δὲ τούτου, ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ καταλιπόντας τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ  
χρήματα οὐδ' ἐπιλέγεσθαι χρὴ νεώτερόν τι ποιῆσειν· οὕτω μὴδὲ τοῦτο φοβέο, ἀλλὰ θυμὸν  
ἔχων ἀγαθὸν σῶζε οἶκόν τε τὸν ἐμὸν καὶ τυραννίδα τὴν ἐμήν· σοὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ μόνω ἐκ πάντων  
σκῆπτρα τὰ ἐμὰ ἐπιτρέπω·

ταῦτα εἶπας καὶ Ἀρτάβανον ἀποστείλας ἐς Σούσα δεύτερα μετεπέμψατο Ξέρξης Περσέων  
τοὺς δοκιμωτάτους· ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ παρήσαν, ἔλεγέ σφι τάδε· ὦ Πέρσαι, τῶνδ' ἐγὼ ὑμῶν χρηίζων  
συνέλεξα, ἄνδρας τε γίνεσθαι ἀγαθοὺς καὶ μὴ κατασχύνειν τὰ πρόσθε ἐργασμένα Πέρσῃσι·

A WORLD OF HEROES

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

(30)

- Who was Artabanos? What other views had he expressed about the expedition's chances of success?
- Comment on the character of Xerxes as presented by Herodotus.
- Explain the case of γνωμέων and the mood of μεταβάλωσι.
- Show how natural features at Thermopylae first helped the Spartans but later played a part in their defeat.
- What advice did Xerxes get about strategy after the battle of Thermopylae?

**B.**

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

*MH.* καὶ ταῦθ' ὑφ' ἡμῶν, ὧ̄ κάκιστ' ἀνδρῶν, παθῶν  
προύδωκας ἡμᾶς, καινὰ δ' ἐκτίσω λέχη,  
παίδων γεγῶτων· εἰ γὰρ ἦσθ' ἄπαις ἔτι,  
συγγνώστ' ἂν ἦν σοι τοῦδ' ἐρασθῆναι λέχους.  
ὄρκων δὲ φρούδη πίστις, οὐδ' ἔχω μαθεῖν,  
εἰ θεοὺς νομίζεις τοὺς τότε οὐκ ἄρχειν ἔτι,  
ἢ καινὰ κείσθαι θέσμι' ἀνθρώποις τὰ νῦν,  
ἐπεὶ σύννοισθά γ' εἰς ἔμ' οὐκ εὖορκος ὢν.  
φεῦ δεξιὰ χεῖρ, ἧς σὺ πόλλ' ἐλαμβάνου,  
καὶ τῶνδε γονάτων, ὡς μάτην κεχρῶσμεθα  
κακοῦ πρὸς ἀνδρός, ἐλπίδων δ' ἡμάρτομεν.  
ἄγ' ὡς φίλω γὰρ ὄντι σοι κοινώσομαι  
δοκοῦσα μὲν τί πρὸς γε σοῦ πράξειν καλῶς;  
ὅμως δ' ἐρωτηθεῖς γὰρ αἰσχίων φανῆ  
νῦν ποῖ τράπωμαι; πότερα πρὸς πατρός δόμους,  
οὗς σοὶ προδοῦσα καὶ πάτραν ἀφικόμην;

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

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

(30)

- (a) In what tasks had Medeia helped Jason in the land of Colchis?
- (b) Tell briefly how Jason justifies his actions.
- (c) Scan the tenth line above (*καὶ τῶνδε ...*). Mark the quantities and name the metre.
- (d) What part does Aigeus play in the development of the plot?
- (e) Do you agree with what Medeia did? Give reasons in support of your answer.

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):—

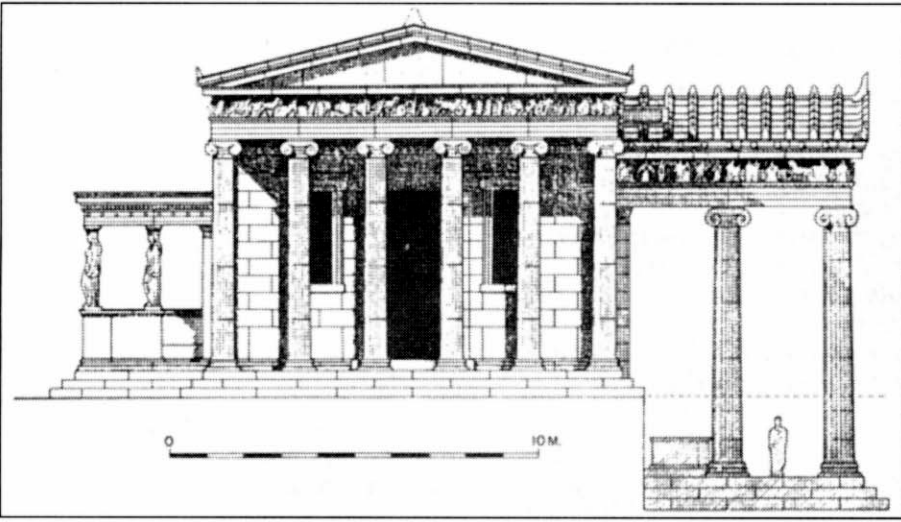
[90]

**A.**

- (i) Discuss the part played by Alcibiades in the Peloponnesian War.
- (ii) Write about the period when Thebes was the leading city-state in Greece.
- (iii) In your opinion, what were the achievements that gave Alexander the title "the Great"?
- (iv) Comment on the solutions produced by Solon for the problems he found in Athenian society.

**B.**

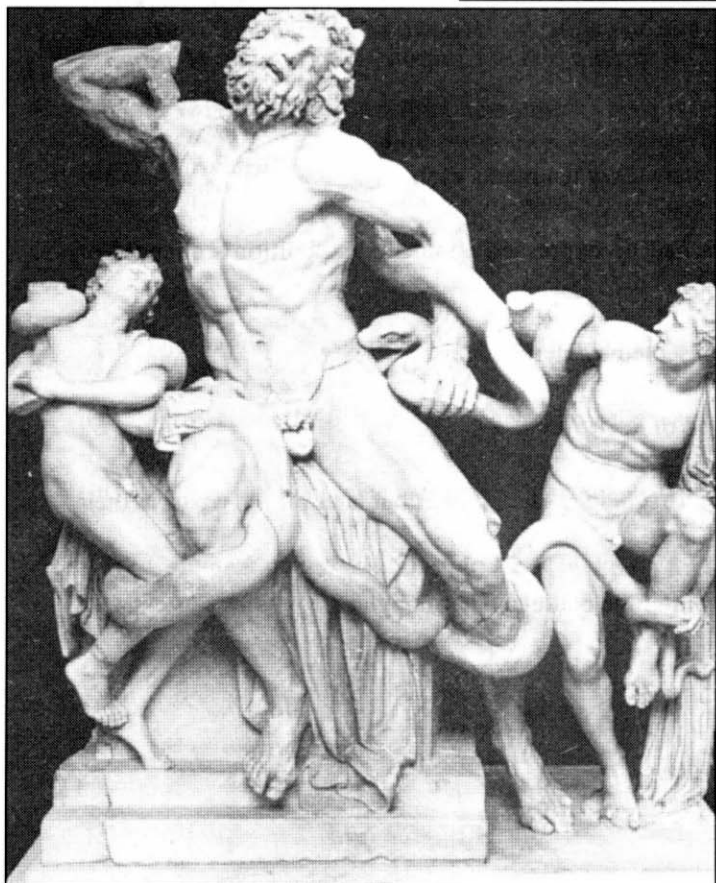
- (i) Write about the composition and performance of Homer's epic poems.
- (ii) Name two writers who have given us the teachings of Socrates. In the case of **one** of them, describe the main features of the author's life and writings.
- (iii) Write notes on **two** of the following: Exekias; Apelles; Praxiteles.
- (iv) Having looked at the photographs **A, B, C** overleaf, answer **two** of the following questions.
  - (a) Name the temple shown in Photograph **A**. Describe the outstanding features of this temple.
  - (b) Is the vase in Photograph **B** Black Figure or Red Figure? Comment on the way the artist has handled his subject.
  - (c) From which century would the statue in Photograph **C** come? List the features which distinguish it from a statue of the Classical period.



**A**



**B**



**C**