

## AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA

## LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1999

## GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

WEDNESDAY, 25 JUNE — AFTERNOON, 2.00 to 5.00

## 1. Answer Section A or Section B:

[50]

## A. Translate into Greek:—

Kroisos, for many years king of the Lydians, once wished to make war on the Persians. He sent to the oracle in Delphi messengers bearing very beautiful gifts. For he trusted this oracle so much that he intended to obey fully its response. When the men arrived, they asked whether Kroisos would fare well in this attack. The god replied: "If the king does this, he will destroy a great empire." The Lydians invaded, but suffered a very great disaster. In this way Kroisos ended a great empire, not, however, that of the Persians but his own.

oracle: τὸ χρηστήριον; empire: ἡ ἀρχή.

OR

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

(Demosthenes reminds the Athenians how they reacted to some very disturbing news.)

Ἐσπέρα μὲν γὰρ ἦν, ἤκε δ' ἀγγέλλον τις πρὸς τοὺς πρυτάνεις ὡς Ἐλάτεια κατείληπται. καὶ μετὰ ταῦθ' οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς ἐξαναστάντες μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντες τοὺς τ' ἐκ τῶν σκηνῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐξεῖργον καὶ τὰ γέρρα ἐνεπύμπρασαν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς μετεπέμποντο καὶ τὸν σαλπιγκτὴν ἐκάλουν· καὶ θορύβου πλήρης ἦν ἡ πόλις. τῇ δ' ὕστεραία, ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, οἱ μὲν πρυτάνεις τὴν βουλὴν ἐκάλουν, ὑμεῖς δ' εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐπορεύεσθε, καὶ πρὶν ἐκείνην χρηματίσαι, πᾶς ὁ δῆμος ἄνω καθήτο. καὶ μετὰ ταῦθ' ὡς ἦλθεν ἡ βουλή καὶ ἀπήγγειλαν οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰ προσηγγελμέν' ἑαυτοῖς, καὶ τὸν ἥκοντα παρήγαγον· κάκεῖνος εἶπεν, ἡρώτα μὲν ὁ κῆρυξ "Τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται," παρήει δ' οὐδεὶς. πολλάκις δὲ τοῦ κήρυκος ἐρωτῶντος, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀνίστατ' οὐδεὶς, πάντων μὲν τῶν στρατηγῶν παρόντων, πάντων δὲ τῶν ῥητόρων, καλοῦσης δὲ τῆς πατρίδος τὸν ἐροῦνθ' ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας.

οἱ πρυτάνεις: the presiding committee; τὰ γέρρα: wicker huts; ἐπύμπρημι: I set fire to; σαλπιγκτής: trumpeter; χρηματίζω: I take consultations; ἀγορεύω: I speak.

- (a) What news did the messenger bring? (6)
- (b) What had the people who burned the wicker huts been doing when they got the news? (6)
- (c) In addition to burning the huts, what else did this same group of people do? (6)
- (d) When was the Council summoned? (6)
- (e) What did the citizens do? (5)
- (f) What did the presiding committee tell the citizens and who else was brought forward to speak? (7)
- (g) What did the herald ask, and what was the reaction? (7)
- (h) According to Demosthenes, for whom was their country calling? (7)

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

**A.**

(Xenophon interprets a sneeze as a favourable omen and says the Gods are on the side of the Greeks.)

Τοῦτο δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ, πτάρννυται τις ἀκούσαντες δ' οἱ στρατιῶται πάντες μὲν ὁρμῇ προσεκύνησαν τὸν θεόν, καὶ Ξενοφῶν εἶπε· “Δοκεῖ μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπεὶ περὶ σωτηρίας ἡμῶν λεγόντων οἰωνός τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ σωτῆρος ἐφάνη, εὐξασθαι τῷ θεῷ τούτῳ θύσειν σωτήρια, ὅπου ἂν πρῶτον εἰς φιλίαν χώραν ἀφικώμεθα. καὶ ὅτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτ”, ἔφη, “ἀνατείναν τὴν χεῖρα.” καὶ ἀνέτειναν ἅπαντες. ὁ δ' ἤρχετο πάλιν ὧδε·

“Ἐτύγγανον λέγων ὅτι πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἐλπίδες ἡμῖν εἶεν σωτηρίας. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐμπεδοῦμεν τοὺς των θεῶν ὅρκους, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἐπιωρκήκασι τε καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τοὺς ὅρκους λελύκασιν. τούτων δ' οὕτως ἐχόντων, εἰκός τοῖς μὲν πολέμοις ἐναντίους εἶναι τοὺς θεούς, ἡμῖν δὲ συμμάχους.”

XENOPHON (60)

πτάρννυμαι: I sneeze; προσκυνέω: I worship, bow before; οἰωνός: omen; εὐχόμεαι: I vow, promise; ἀνατείνω: I raise; ἐμπεδόω: I abide by honour; ἐπιωρκέω: I swear falsely; εἰκός: it is likely.

**B.**

(Brasidas, seeing the enemy wavering, launches a successful attack.)

Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Βρασιδάς, ὡς ὄρᾳ τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων κινούμενον, λέγει τοῖς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ· “Οἱ πολέμιοι ἡμᾶς οὐ μένουσι· δηλοῖ δὲ τῶν τε δοράτων τῇ κινήσει καὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν. ἀλλὰ τὰς τε πύλας τις ἀνοιγέτω ἐμοί, καὶ ἐπεξίωμεν ὡς τάχιστα θαρσύνετε.” καὶ ὁ μὲν κατὰ τὰς ἐπὶ τὸ σταύρωμα πύλας ἐξελθὼν ἔθει δρόμῳ· καὶ προσβαλὼν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, πεφοβημένοις τε ἅμα τῇ σφετέρᾳ ἀταξίᾳ καὶ τὴν τόλμαν αὐτοῦ ἐκπεπληγμένοις, κατὰ μέσον τὸ στράτευμα τρέπει. καὶ ὁ Κλεαρίδας ἅμα κατὰ τὰς Θρακίας πύλας ἐπεξελθὼν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπεφέρετο. ξυνέβη τε τῷ ἀδόκητῳ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους θορυβηθῆναι, καὶ τὸ εὐώννυμον κέρας αὐτῶν εὐθὺς ἐφυνγε.

THUCYDIDES (60)

δηλοῖ: it is clear; κίνησις: movement; θαρσέω: I am confident; σταύρωμα: stockade, fortified area; θέω: I run; ξυνέβη: it happened; ἀδόκητον: unexpectedness; εὐώννυμος: left.

**C.**

(When Electra learns who he is, she greets like a father the man who rescued Orestes and herself. She then prays to Apollo.)

ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ

τίς οὗτός ἐστ', ἀδελφέ; πρὸς θεῶν, φράσον.

ΟΡΕΣΤΗΣ

οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅτῳ μ' ἔδωκας εἰς χέρας ποτέ;

ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ

ἢ κείνος οὗτος, ὃν ποτ' ἐκ πολλῶν ἐγὼ μόνον προσηῦρον πιστὸν ἐν πατρὸς φόνῳ;

ΟΡΕΣΤΗΣ

ὁδ' ἐστὶ μή μ' ἐλέγχῃ πλείοσιν λόγοις.

ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ

ὦ φίλτατον φῶς, ὦ μόνος σωτὴρ δόμων  
Ἀγαμέμνονος, πῶς ἦλθες; ἢ σὺ κείνος εἶ,  
ὃς τόνδε κἄμ' ἔσωσας ἐκ πολλῶν πόνων;  
χαῖρ', ὦ πάτερ· πατέρα γὰρ εἰσορᾷν δοκῶ·  
χαῖρ'· ἴσθι δ' ὡς μάλιστά σ' ἀνθρώπων ἐγὼ  
ἤχθηρα κἀφίλησ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μιᾷ.  
ἀναξ Ἀπολλόν, ἵλεως αὐτῶν κλύε,  
ἐμοῦ τε πρὸς τούτοισιν, ἢ σε πολλὰ δὴ  
ἀφ' ὧν ἔχομι λιπαρεῖ προύστην χερί.

SOPHOCLES (60)

φράζω: I tell, speak; φόνος: murder; ἐλέγχω: I question; ἴσθι (imperative): know; ἐχθαίρω: I hate; ἵλεως: favourably; λιπαρής: begging; προίσταμαι: I stand before.

D.

(Poseidon raises a storm. Odysseus realises the accuracy of the predictions of the goddess.)

ὦς εἰπὼν σύναγεν νεφέλας, ἐτάραξε δὲ πόντον  
χερσὶ τρίαινα ἐλών· πάσας δ' ὀρόθυνεν ἄελλας  
παντοίων ἀνέμων, σὺν δὲ νεφέεσσι κάλυψε  
γαῖαν ὁμοῦ καὶ πόντον· ὀρώρει δ' οὐρανόθεν νύξ.  
καὶ τότε Ὀδυσσεὺς λύτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ,  
ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς δὴν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν·  
“ὦ μοι ἐγὼ δειλός! τί νῦ μοι μήκιστα γένηται;  
δεῖδω μὴ δὴ πάντα θεὰ νημερτέα εἶπεν,  
ἣ μ' ἔφατ' ἐν πόντῳ πρὶν πατρίδα γαῖαν ἐκέσθαι  
ἄλγε' ἀναπλήσειν· τὰ δὲ δὴ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται.  
οἷοισιν νεφέεσσι περιστέφει οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν  
Ζεὺς!”

HOMER (60)

νεφέλη and νέφος: cloud; τρίαινα: trident; ἄελλα: squall, gust; ὀρνυμι: I move, spread;  
λύομαι: I grow weak; ἦτορ: heart; ὀχθέω: I am distressed; μήκιστα: finally; νημερτής: true;  
ἄλγος: pain, grief.

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

[80]

A.

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

καύσαντες οὖν πυρὰ πολλὰ ἐχώρουν ἐν τῇ νυκτί. καὶ αὐτοῖς, οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι  
στρατοπέδοις, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς μεγίστοις, φόβοι καὶ δαίματα ἐγγίγνεσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν  
νυκτί τε καὶ διὰ πολεμίας καὶ ἀπὸ πολέμων οὐ πολὺ ἀπεχόντων ἰοῦσιν, ἐμπίπτει ταραχή· καὶ  
τὸ μὲν Νικίου σφάτευμα, ὥσπερ ἤγεῖτο, ξυνέμενέ τε καὶ προύλαβε πολλῶ, τὸ δὲ  
Δημοσθένους, τὸ ἡμῖν μάλιστα καὶ πλέον, ἀεσπίασθη τε καὶ ἀτακτότερον ἐχώρει.

ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἔφ' ἀφικνοῦνται ὁμῶς πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ ἐσβάντες ἐς τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν  
Ἑλωρίνην καλουμένην ἐπορεύοντο, ὅπως, ἐπειδὴ γένοιτο ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Κακυπάρει,  
παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ῥοιεν ἄνω διὰ μεσογείας· ἥλιπον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς Σικελοὺς ταύτῃ οὕς  
μετεπέμψαντο ἀπαντήσεσθαι.

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION.

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

(30)

- (a) What happened subsequently to Demosthenes and the men with him?
- (b) Comment briefly on Nikias as a commander.
- (c) Explain the mood of ῥοιεν and the mood of ἀπαντήσεσθαι underlined above.
- (d) Outline the part played by Hermokrates.
- (e) Why did the Athenians decide to send a force to Sicily?

**B.**

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

- ΟΙ. οὗτος σύ, πρέσβυ, δεῦρό μοι φώνει βλέπων  
ὃς ἄν σ' ἐρωτῶ. Λαῖον ποτ' ἦσθα σύ;  
ΘΕ. ἦ, δοῦλος οὐκ ὠνητός, ἀλλ' οἴκοι τραφεῖς.  
ΟΙ. ἔργον μερμινῶν ποῖον ἢ βίον τίνα;  
ΘΕ. ποιμνίαις τὰ πλείστα τοῦ βίου συνειπόμεν.  
ΟΙ. χώροις μάλιστα πρὸς τίσι ξύναυλος ὢν;  
ΘΕ. ἦν μὲν Κιθαιρῶν, ἦν δὲ πρόσχωρος τόπος.  
ΟΙ. τὸν ἄνδρα τόνδ' οὖν οἶσθα τῇδ' ἐπον μαθῶν;  
ΘΕ. τί χρέμα δρῶντα; ποῖον ἄνδρα καὶ λέγεις;  
ΟΙ. τόνδ' ὃς πάρεστιν ἢ ξυναλλάξας τί που;  
ΘΕ. οὐχ ὥστε γ' εἰπεῖν ἐν τάχει μνήμης ἄπο.  
ΑΓ. κοῦδ' ἐν γε θαῦμα, δέσποτ'. ἀλλ' ἐγὼ σαφῶς  
ἀγνώτ' ἀναμνήσω νιν. εὖ γὰρ οἶδ' ὅτι  
κάτοιδεν ἦμος τὸν Κιθαιρῶνος τόπον  
ὃ μὲν διπλοῖσι ποιμνίοις, ἐγὼ δ' ἐνὶ  
ἐπλησίαζον τῷδε τάνδρ' ἰτρὲς ὅλους  
ἔξ ἥρος εἰς ἀρκτοῦρον ἐκμήνους χρόνους·

A WORLD OF HEROES

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

(30)

- (a) Why had the shepherd been summoned to the palace?  
(b) From where had the messenger come? Why had he come to Thebes?  
(c) Scan the following line, mark the quantities and name the metre.  
κτέναμεν, ἦ γῆς φυγάδας ἐκπεμψαίμεθα.  
(d) Briefly outline the part played by Kreon in the play.  
(e) Comment briefly on any faults you would detect in Oedipus' character.

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):—

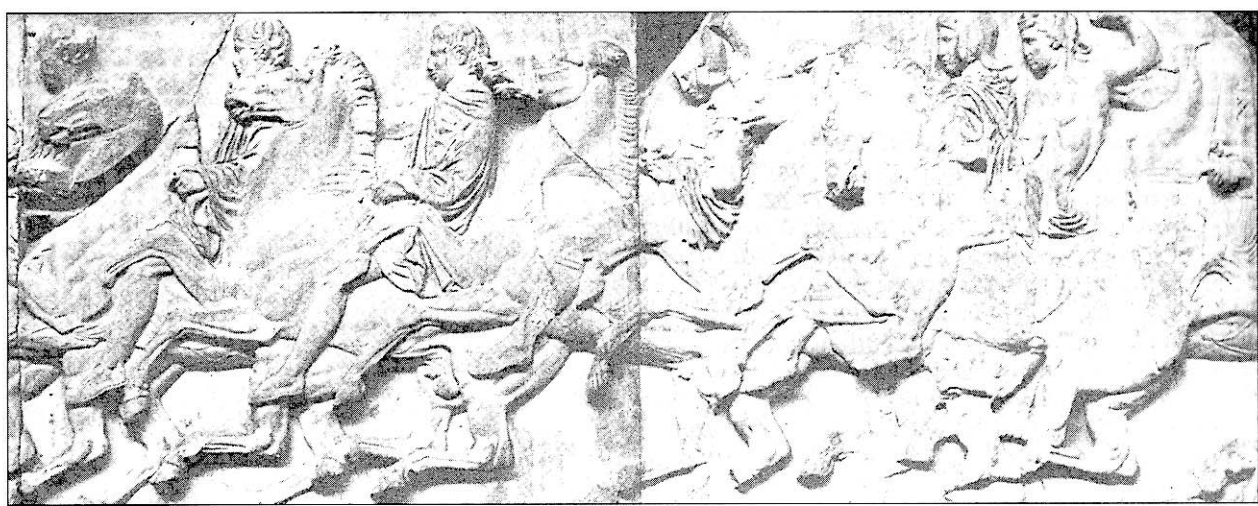
[90]

**A.**

- (i) List **three** important events that took place in the years 432 – 427 B.C. Describe **one** of them in detail and comment on its significance.  
(ii) Write about the part played by Persia in the second half of the Peloponnesian War (413 – 404 B.C.).  
(iii) Describe the rise of Macedon between 359 and 336 B.C., and suggest reasons for its success.  
(iv) Write briefly on **two** of the following: the march of the 10,000; the battles of Alexander; the reforms of Cleisthenes; the Spartan system of government.

**B.**

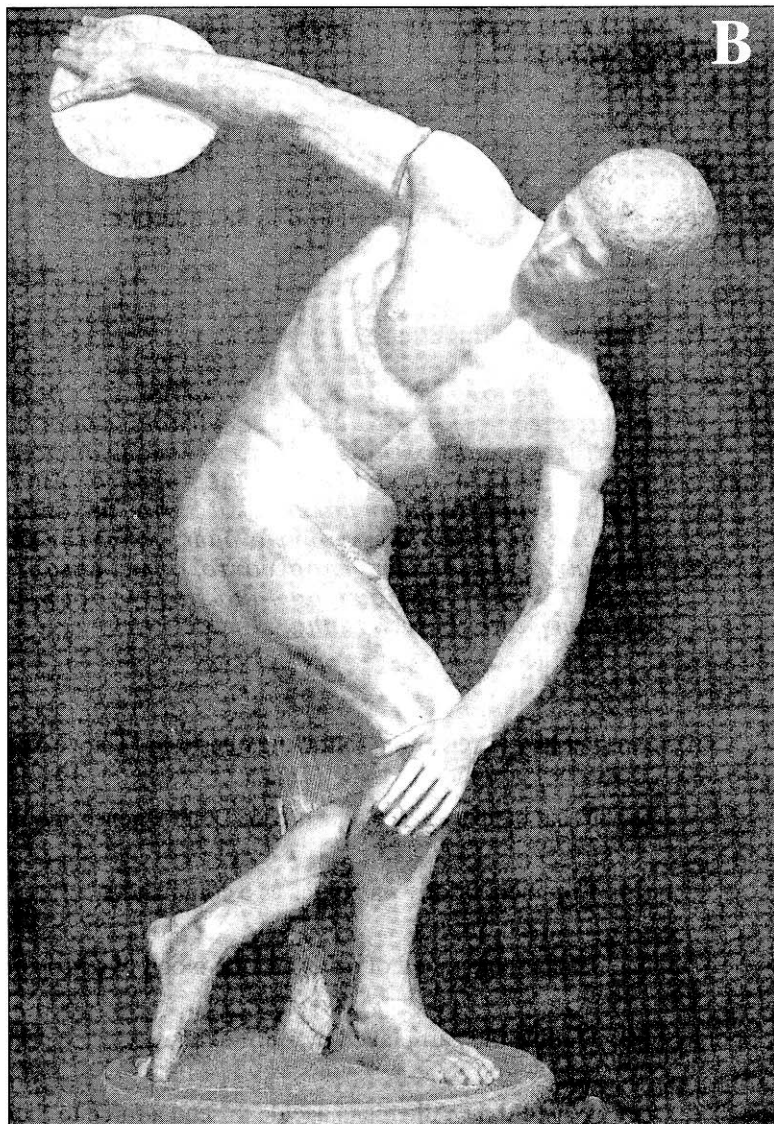
- (i) Write an account of the life of **either** Sophocles **or** Thucydides. Comment on his importance as a writer.
- (ii) Describe the main features of Old Comedy as found in Aristophanes. Outline the plot of **one** of his plays.
- (iii) Explain the difference between Black Figure and Red Figure vases. Name **one** artist and describe **one** of his vases that appeals to you.
- (iv) Having looked at the photographs **A, B, C** overleaf, answer **two** of the following questions:
  - (a) On which building was the section of frieze shown in Photograph **A** to be found? Outline the subject matter of the whole frieze, and comment on the way in which the subject matter is depicted.
  - (b) Name the statue in Photograph **B**. Comment on the design and artistic merits of the figure.
  - (c) Name the type of figure in Photograph **C**. List the ways in which this figure differs from female figures in the Late Classical period.



A



C



B