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**AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA**

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**LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2000**

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**GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

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**FRIDAY, 23 JUNE — AFTERNOON 2.00 to 5.00**

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## A. Translate into Greek:—

After the defeat in Sicily, the Athenians feared that the Spartans would soon come and attack their harbours. They hoped that their allies would not revolt, but the orators warned them that this was likely to happen. If only they had not trusted the envoys from Sicily, their affairs would now be much better. For many years they had been safe because they had a strong fleet. As things were at present, who would defend them against their foes? But the Athenians were a brave race, and they encouraged one another to have hope.

it is likely: *εἰκός ἐστί*. envoys: *(οἱ) πρέσβεις*.

## OR

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

(A comparison between Thucydides and Herodotus as writers of history.)

Μετὰ τοῦτο ἔργον ἐστὶν ἱστορικοῦ διελέσθαι τε καὶ τάξει τῶν δηλουμένων ἕκαστον ἐν ᾧ δεῖ τόπῳ. πῶς οὖν ἑκάτερος διαιρεῖται καὶ τάττει τὰ λεγόμενα; Θουκυδίδης μὲν τοῖς χρόνοις ἀκολουθῶν, Ἡρόδοτος δὲ ταῖς περιοχαῖς τῶν πραγμάτων. καὶ γίγνεται Θουκυδίδης μὲν ἀσαφὴς καὶ δυσπαρακολουθῆτος· πολλῶν γὰρ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ θέρος ἢ τὸν αὐτὸν χειμῶνα γιγνομένων ἐν διαφόροις τόποις, πλανώμεθα δὴ, καθάπερ εἰκός, καὶ δυσκόλως τοῖς δηλουμένοις παρακολουθοῦμεν, ταραττομένης τῆς διανοίας. Ἡρόδοτος δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Λυδῶν βασιλείας ἀρξάμενος ἐπὶ Κῦρον εὐθέως τὸν καταλύσαντα τὴν Κροίσου ἀρχὴν μεταβαίνει, Αἰγυπτίων τ' ἀρχεται διηγημάτων καὶ Σκυθικῶν καὶ Λιβυκῶν, τὰ μὲν ὡς ἀκόλουθα δηλῶν, τὰ δ' ὡς ἐπιζητούμενα προσαναλαμβάνων, τὰ δ' ὡς χαριεστέραν ποιήσοντα τὴν διήγησιν ἐπεισάγων· διεξελθὼν τε πράξεις Ἑλλήνων τε καὶ βαρβάρων ἐν ἔτεσιν ὁμοῦ διακοσίαις καὶ εἴκοσι γενομένης ἐν ταῖς τρισὶν ἡπείροις οὐ διέσπασε τὴν διήγησιν.

*διαιρέομαι*: I divide up, categorise. *περιοχή*: contents. *πλανάομαι*: I wander. *διανοία*: mind. *διήγησις*: narrative. *διασπάω*: I interrupt, break up.

- (a) According to the writer, what is the work of an historian? (5)
- (b) How do Thucydides and Herodotus differ in approaching this task? (7)
- (c) What makes Thucydides difficult to follow? (8)
- (d) How does this affect the reader? (7)
- (e) What achievement of Cyrus is mentioned? (5)
- (f) Give **two** of the reasons suggested as to why Herodotus chooses certain items for his narrative. (10)
- (g) What period of time, and how large an area, are covered within his work? (8)

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

[180]

**A.**

(Agesilaus gathers a force from his allies to help his native Sparta.)

ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίλαος ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε ταῦτα, συγκαλέσας τοὺς συμμάχους ἐδήλωσε τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως παραγγελλόμενα, καὶ εἶπεν ὅτι ἀναγκαῖον εἶη βοηθεῖν τῇ πατρίδι· ἐὰν μέντοι ἐκεῖνα καλῶς γένηται, “Εὐ ἐπίστασθε”, ἔφη, “ὧ ἄνδρες σύμμαχοι, ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἐπιλάθωμαι ὑμῶν, ἀλλὰ πάλιν παρέσομαι πράξων ὧν ὑμεῖς δεῖσθε.” ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα πολλοὶ μὲν ἐδάκρυσαν, πάντες δ’ ἐψηφίσαντο βοηθεῖν μετ’ Ἀγησιλάου τῇ Λακεδαιμόνι· εἰ δὲ καλῶς τὰ κεῖ γένοιτο, λαβόντες αὐτὸν πάλιν ἤκειν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. ὁ δ’ Ἀγησίλαος ὁρῶν ὅτι οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν μένεν ἐπεθύμουν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφ’ Ἑλληνας στρατεύεσθαι, βουλόμενος ὡς βελτίστους καὶ πλείστους ἄγειν μεθ’ ἑαυτοῦ, ἄθλα προύθηκε ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἦτις ἀριστον στρατεύμα πέμτοι, καὶ τῶν μισθοφόρων τοῖς λοχαγοῖς ὅστις εὐοπλότατον λόχον ἔχων συστρατεύοιτο.

XENOPHON (60)

ἀναγκαῖος: necessary. οὐ μὴ (+ subjunctive): certainly not. δέομαι (+genitive): I want, ask for. τὰ κεῖ = τὰ ἐκεῖ. ἐπιθυμέω: I desire. ἄθλον: prize, reward. μισθοφόρος: necessary. λοχαγός: company leader.

**B.**

(Socrates considers two possible theories about what happens a person after death.)

Ἐννοήσωμεν δὲ καὶ τῆδε, ὡς πολλῇ ἐλπίς ἐστὶν ἀγαθὸν αὐτὸ εἶναι. δυοῖν γὰρ θάτερόν ἐστι τὸ τεθνήσκειν, ἢ γὰρ οἷον μηδὲν εἶναι μηδ’ αἴσθησιν μηδεμίαν μηδενὸς ἔχειν τὸν τεθνεῶτα, ἢ κατὰ τὰ λεγόμενα μεταβολή τις τυγχάνει οὐσα καὶ μετοίκησις τῇ ψυχῇ τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἐνθένδε εἰς ἄλλον τόπον. καὶ εἰ γε μηδεμία αἴσθησις ἐστίν, ἀλλ’ οἷον ὕπνος, ἐπειδάν τις καθεύδων μηδ’ ὄναρ μηδὲν ὄρα, θαυμάσιον κέρδος ἂν εἶη ὁ θάνατος. εἰ δ’ αὖ οἷον ἀποδημησαί ἐστὶν ὁ θάνατος ἐνθένδε εἰς ἄλλον τόπον, καὶ ἀληθὴ ἐστὶ τὰ λεγόμενα, ὡς ἄρα ἐκεῖ εἰσὶν ἅπαντες οἱ τεθνεῶτες, τί μείζον ἀγαθὸν τούτου εἶη ἂν, ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί;

PLATO (60)

ἐννοέω: I consider. δυοῖν θάτερον: one of two things. οἷον: like, as. αἴσθησις: feeling. μεταβολή: change. μετοίκησις: change of abode. ὄναρ: dream. κέρδος: gain. ἀποδημέω: I go abroad.

**C.**

(The speaker has little time for athletes, and suggests others who should be honoured by the state.)

Κακῶν γὰρ ὄντων μυρίων καθ’ Ἑλλάδα οὐδὲν κακίον ἐστὶν ἀθλητῶν γένους. τίς γὰρ παλαίσας εὖ, τίς ὠκύπους ἀνὴρ ἢ δίσκον ἄρας ἢ γνάθον παίσας καλῶς πόλει πατρώα στέφανον ἤρκεσεν λαβών; πότῃρα μαχοῦνται πολεμίοισιν ἐν χεροῖν δίσκους ἔχοντες ἢ δίχ’ ἀσπίδων ποσὶ θείνοντες ἐκβαλοῦσι πολεμίους πάτρας; ἀλλ’ ἄνδρας οὖν ἐχρήν σοφούς τε κάγαθούς φύλλοις στέφεισθαι, χῶστις ἠγεῖται πόλει κάλλιστα σῶφρων καὶ δίκαιος ὢν ἀνὴρ, ὅστις τε μύθοις ἔργ’ ἀπαλλάσσει κακὰ μάχας τ’ ἀφαιρῶν καὶ στάσεις· τοιαῦτα γὰρ πόλει τε πάσῃ πᾶσι θ’ Ἑλλήσιν καλά.

EURIPIDES (60)

κακίων-ον: worse. παλαίω: I wrestle. γνάθος: jaw. παίω: I strike. ἀρκέω (+dat.): I assist. δίχα (+gen.): without. θείνω: I strike. (τὰ) φύλλα: garland of leaves. χῶστις = καὶ ὅστις. ἀπαλλάσσω: I remove. στάσις: faction, sedition.

D.

(The Achaeans return to their ships, but Achilles keeps the Myrmidons together to mourn Patroclus.)

Ὦς οἱ μὲν στενάχοντο κατὰ πτόλιν· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ  
ἐπεὶ δὴ νῆάς τε καὶ Ἑλλήσποντον ἴκοντο,  
οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐσκίδνάσαντο ἐὴν ἐπὶ νῆα ἕκαστος,  
Μυρμιδόνας δ' οὐκ εἶα ἀποσκίδνασθαι Ἀχιλλεύς,  
ἀλλ' ὃ γε οἷς ἐτάροισι φιλοπτολέμοισι μετηύδα·  
“Μυρμιδόνες ταχύπωλοι, ἐμοὶ ἐρήρηες ἐταῖροι,  
μὴ δὴ πω ὑπ' ὄχεσφι λυόμεθα μώνυχας ἵππους,  
ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασιν ἄσσον ἰόντες  
Πάτροκλον κλαίωμεν· ὃ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων.”  
Ὦς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ὤμωξαν ἀολλέες, ἦρχε δ' Ἀχιλλεύς.  
οἱ δὲ τρις περὶ νεκρὸν ἔϋτριχας ἦλασαν ἵππους  
μυρόμενοι·

HOMER (60)

στενάχομαι: I lament. (ἀπο) σκίδναμαι: I disperse, scatter. μετανδάω (+ dat): I address.  
ταχύπωλος: with swift horses. ἐρήρηος: faithful. ὄχος: chariot. ἄσσον: nearer. γέρας: last honour.  
ἀολλής: together. μύρομαι: I weep, lament.

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

[80]

A.

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

φαῦλοι γὰρ ἂν τῷ γε σῶ λόγῳ εἶεν τῶν ἡμιθέων ὅσοι ἐν Τροίᾳ τετελευτήκασι· οἳ τε ἄλλοι καὶ ὁ  
τῆς Θέτιδος υἱός, ὃς τοσοῦτον τοῦ κινδύνου κατεφρόνησεν παρὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν τι ὑπομεῖναι ὥστε,  
ἐπειδὴ εἶπεν ἡ μήτηρ αὐτῷ προθυμουμένῳ Ἔκτορα ἀποκτεῖναι, θεὸς οὐσα, οὕτωςί πως, ὡς  
ἐγὼ οἶμαι· “ὦ παῖ, εἰ τιμωρήσεις Πατρόκλῳ τῷ ἐταίρῳ τὸν φόνον καὶ Ἔκτορα ἀποκτενεῖς,  
αὐτὸς ἀποθανῆ — αὐτίκα γάρ τοι”, φησί, “μεθ' Ἔκτορα πότμος ἐτοῖμος” — ὃ δὲ τοῦτο  
ἀκούσας τοῦ μὲν θανάτου καὶ τοῦ κινδύνου ὀλιγόρησε, πολὺν δὲ μᾶλλον δείσας τὸ ζῆν κακὸς  
ὄν καὶ τοῖς φίλοις μὴ τιμωρεῖν, “αὐτίκα”, φησί, “τεθναίην, δίκην ἐπιθεῖς τῷ ἀδικοῦντι, ἵνα μὴ  
ἐνθάδε μένω καταγέλαστος παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν ἄχθος ἀρούρης.”

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

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

(30)

- Why has Socrates introduced the reference to Homeric heroes in his defence?
- What were the charges brought against Socrates?
- Outline the final exchanges between Socrates and his friends after he had taken the hemlock.
- List **three** of the terms of the oath of a juryman.
- Explain the case of κινδύνου and the mood of τεθναίην underlined above.

**B.**

(i) Translate into English:—

(50)

ὣς ἔφατο κλαίονσ', ἄλοχος δ' οὐ πά τι πέπυστο  
Ἔκτορος· οὐ γάρ οἱ τις ἐτήτυμος ἄγγελος ἐλθὼν  
ἤγγειλ' ὅτι ρά οἱ πόσις ἔκτοθι μίμνε πυλάων,  
ἀλλ' ἢ γ' ἰστὸν ὕφαινε μυχῷ δόμου ὑψηλοῖο  
δίπλακα πορφυρέην, ἐν δὲ θρόνα ποικίλ' ἔπασσε.  
κέκλετο δ' ἀμφιπόλοισιν ἐϋπλοκάμοις κατὰ δῶμα  
ἀμφὶ πυρὶ στήσαι τρίποδα μέγαν, ὄφρα πέλοιτο  
Ἔκτορι θερμὰ λοετρὰ μάχης ἔκ νοστήσαντι,  
νηπίη, οὐδ' ἐνόησεν ὃ μιν μάλα τῆλε λοετρῶν  
χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος δάμασε γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.  
κωκυτοῦ δ' ἤκουσε καὶ οἰμωγῆς ἀπὸ πύργου·  
τῆς δ' ἐλελίχθη γυῖα, χαμαὶ δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε κερκίς·  
ἢ δ' αὖτις δμωῆσιν ἐϋπλοκάμοισι μετηύδα·  
ἴδεῦτε, δύω μοι ἔπεσθον, ἴδωμ' ὅτιν' ἔργα τέτυκται.

A WORLD OF HEROES

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

(30)

- (a) What future does Andromakhe foresee for her son after Hektor's death?
- (b) How did Athene persuade Hektor to turn and fight Akhilleus?
- (c) Scan **line 1** of the piece above. Mark the quantities and name the metre.
- (d) Comment on the part played by Zeus in this book.
- (e) Earlier in the poem, why had Akhilleus refused to fight? What persuaded him to change his mind?

4. Answer **three** of the following questions. At least **one** question must be chosen from Section A and **one** question from Section B. The **third** question may be chosen from **either** Section. Each question carries thirty marks:—

[90]

**A.**

- (i) Write a critical assessment of the part played by Cleon in the Peloponnesian War.
- (ii) Tell of the Spartans' attempts to form an empire between 404 and 386 B.C.
- (iii) Outline the main events of Alexander's campaign from his success at Issus in 333 B.C. to his death in 323 B.C.
- (iv) Explain the main features of the constitution introduced by Cleisthenes. How did it differ from that which preceded it?

**B.**

- (i) Write an account of the life of Xenophon. Name **three** of his works, and show how events in his life led him to write these works.
- (ii) Briefly tell the plot of **one** of the plays by Euripides. In what ways did he differ from Aeschylus and Sophocles?
- (iii) Describe the main features of male and female Archaic Greek statues.
- (iv) Having looked at the photographs **A, B, C** below, answer **two** of the following questions:—
  - (a) What type of column is seen in the building in Photograph **A**? Comment on the principal features of the facade (the front).
  - (b) In which style (Black or Red Figure) is the vase in Photograph **B**? Comment on how the artist has presented the scene.
  - (c) What name is given to the figures shown in Photograph **C**? Briefly describe the temple of which they form a part.



