



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

**LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2014**

**ANCIENT GREEK — ORDINARY LEVEL**

**(400 marks)**

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TIME: 3 Hours

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WEDNESDAY, 18 JUNE — MORNING 9.30 — 12.30

1. Translate into English **any two** of the passages **A, B, C, D.** (All passages carry equal marks):-  
[210]

**A.**

*(In contrast to normal practice in other Greek states, Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, laid down strict rules to govern the behaviour of young Spartan men.)*

δι' ὀλίγου δὲ οἱ παῖδες οὐκέτι παῖδές εἰσιν, ἀλλὰ νεανίαί γίνονται· ἔπειτα δ' οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες παύουσιν αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ παιδαγωγῶν καὶ ἀπὸ διδασκάλων, οὐδεὶς δὲ ἄρχει αὐτῶν, ἀλλ' αὐτονόμους ἀποπέμπουσιν· ἐν δὲ τῇ Σπαρτῇ ὁ Λυκούργος πλείστους μὲν πόνους αὐτοῖς ἐπέβαλε, πλείστην δὲ ἀσχολίαν ἐμηχανήσατο. εἶδε γὰρ ὅτι ἐν τοῖς τηλικούτοις μέγιστον μὲν φρόνημά ἐστὶ, μέγιστη δὲ ὔβρις, ἰσχυρόταται δὲ ἐπιθυμῖαι τῶν ἡδονῶν. ἐν δὲ ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς ἐντὸς μὲν τοῦ ἱματίου τὰς χεῖρας ἔχειν, σιγῇ δὲ πορεύεσθαι, περιβλέπειν δὲ μηδαμοῖ, ἀλλ' αὐτὰ τὰ πρὸ τῶν ποδῶν ὄραν. ἐκείνων δ' ἦττον ἂν φωνὴν ἀκούσαις ἢ τῶν λίθινων.

XENOPHON (105)

παιδαγωγός: tutor. αὐτόνομος: independent. ἀσχολία: business, lack of leisure.  
μηχανάομαι: I devise. οἱ τηλικούτοι: those of such an age. φρόνημα: arrogance.  
ὔβρις: insolence. ἐπιθυμία: desire. ἱμάτιον: cloak. μηδαμοῖ: in no direction.  
ἦττον ἂν ... ἀκούσαις: you would be less likely to hear. λίθινον: stone statue.

**B.**

*(During the war against Athens Brasidas leads the Spartan army to the town of Acanthus. The Acanthians, unsure whether to side with him, agree to admit him alone into their town to hear what he has to say.)*

ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει εὐθύς ὁ Βρασίδης ἐπὶ Ἄκανθον ὀλίγον πρὸ τρυγῆτου ἐστράτευσεν. οἱ δὲ Ἀκάνθιοι περὶ τοῦ δέχεσθαι αὐτὸν κατ' ἀλλήλους εστασιάζον, οἱ μὲν ἐθέλοντες αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰσελθεῖν, οἱ δὲ οὐ. ὅμως δὲ φοβούμενοι περὶ τοῦ καρποῦ ἔτι ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ὄντος, οἱ πολῖται πείθονται ὑπὸ τοῦ Βρασίδου δέξασθαι τε αὐτὸν μόνον καὶ ἀκούσαντες βουλευσασθαι· καὶ καταστάς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος (ἦν δὲ οὐκ ἀδύνατος, ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἶπειν) ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

“οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐξέπεμψάν με καὶ τὴν στρατιάν, ὧ Ἀκάνθιοι, βουλόμενοι ἐλευθεροῦν τὴν Ἑλλάδα πολεμοῦντες τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. βοηθοῦντες δὲ ἡμῖν, σώσετε οὐ μόνον ὑμᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ἴδια, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας.”

THUCYDIDES (105)

θέρους: summer. τρυγῆτος: harvest. στασιάζω: I quarrel, am at odds.  
καρπός: crop. βουλεύομαι: I make a decision. καταστάς: presenting himself.  
πλῆθος: the people. τὰ ἴδια: your own property

### C.

*(The Muse, goddess mother of the slain Rhesus, declares that her son will not remain dead, but that she can never meet him again.)*

οὐκ εἶσι γαίᾳς ἐς μελάγχιμον πέδον  
τοσόνδε νύμφην τὴν ἔνερθ' αἰτήσομαι,  
τῆς καρποποιού παῖδα Δῆμητρος θεᾶς,  
ψυχὴν ἀνεῖναι τοῦδ'· ὀφειλέτις δέ μοι  
τοὺς Ὀρφέως τιμῶσα φαίνεσθαι φίλους.  
κάμοι μὲν ὡς θανῶν τε κοῦ λεύσσω φάος  
ἔσται τὸ λοιπόν· οὐ γὰρ ἐς ταυτόν ποτε  
ἔτ' εἶσιν οὐδὲ μητρὸς ὄψεται δέμας·  
κρυπτός δ' ἐν ἄντροις τῆς ὑπαργύρου χθονὸς  
ἀνθρωποδαίμων κείσεται βλέπων φάος.

EURIPIDES (105)

εἶσι: he will go. μελάγχιμος: black. πέδον: soil. τοσόνδε: such a request.  
νύμφη: bride (i.e. Persephone, Queen of the Underworld). ἔνερθε: below. αἰτέομαι: I ask.  
καρποποιός: crop-making. ἀνεῖναι: to send up. ὀφειλέτις <ἔστι>: she is under obligation to.  
Ὀρφεύς: Orpheus. κάμοι = καὶ ἔμοι. κοῦ = καὶ οὐ. λεύσσω: I look upon.  
φάος: the light (of day). τὸ λοιπόν: henceforth. ἐς ταυτόν ... εἶσι: he will meet.  
δέμας: build, form, person. κρυπτός: hidden. ἄντρον: cave. ὑπάργυρος: rich in silver.  
χθών: earth. ἀνθρωποδαίμων: a man-god.

### D.

*(At the funeral of Achilles, his mother Thetis with other goddesses of the sea emerged from the sea to mourn her son. The Greeks in alarm would have rushed away if the wise Nestor had not intervened.)*

μήτηρ δ' ἐξ ἄλος ἦλθε σὺν ἀθανάτης ἄλιησιν  
ἀγγελίης αἴουσα· βοή δ' ἐπὶ πόντον ὀρώρει  
θεσπεσίη, ὑπὸ δὲ τρόμος ἔλλαβε πάντας Ἀχαιοῦς·  
καὶ νύ κ' ἀναΐξαντες ἔβαν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας,  
εἰ μὴ ἀνὴρ κατέρυκε παλαιά τ' πολλὰ τε εἰδώς,  
Νέστωρ, οὐ καὶ πρόσθεν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή·  
“ἴσχεσθ', Ἀργεῖοι, μὴ φεύγετε, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν·  
μήτηρ ἐξ ἄλος ἦδε σὺν ἀθανάτης ἄλιησιν  
ἔρχεται, οὐ παιδὸς τεθνηότος ἀντιώσα.”

HOMER (105)

ἄλος: sea. ἄλιος: of the sea. ἀγγελίη: news, report. αἴω (+ Genitive Case): I hear.  
ὀρώρει: (it) arose. θεσπέσιος: awesome. τρόμος: trembling. κ' ...ἔβαν: they would have gone.  
ἀναΐσσω: I spring up. κοίλος: hollow. κατέρυκω: I detain, hold back. παλαιός: ancient.  
πρόσθεν: previously. βουλή: counsel. ἴσχομαι: I restrain myself. κοῦρος: young man.  
τεθνηώς: dead. ἀντιώσα (+ Genitive Case): coming to meet.

(i) Translate into English:-

(60)

ἐπειδὴ δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀλληλοφθοριῶν διαφυγὰς ἐπήρκεσε, πρὸς τὰς ἐκ Διὸς ὄρας εὐμάρειαν ἐμηχανᾶτο ἀμφιεννὺς αὐτὰ πυκναῖς τε θριξὶ καὶ στερεοῖς δέρμασιν, ἱκανοῖς μὲν ἀμῦναι χειμῶνα, δυνατοῖς δὲ καὶ καύματα, καὶ εἰς εὐνάς ἰουῖσιν ὅπως ὑπάρχοι τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα στρωμνὴ οἰκεία τε καὶ αὐτοφυῆς ἐκάστω· καὶ ὑποδῶν τὰ μὲν ὀπλαῖς, τὰ δὲ δέρμασι στερεοῖς καὶ ἀναίμοις, τούντεῦθεν τροφὰς ἄλλοις ἄλλας ἐξεπόριζε, τοῖς μὲν ἐκ γῆς βοτάνην, ἄλλοις δὲ δένδρων καρπούς, τοῖς δὲ ρίζας· ἔστι δ' οἷς ἔδωκεν εἶναι τροφήν ζώων ἄλλων βοράν· καὶ τοῖς μὲν ὀλιγογονίαν προσῆψε, τοῖς δ' ἀναλισκομένοις ὑπὸ τούτων πολυγονίαν, σωτηρίαν τῷ γένει πορίζων.

ἄτε δὴ οὖν οὐ πάνυ τι σοφὸς ὢν, ὁ Ἐπιμηθεὺς ἔλαθεν αὐτὸν καταναλώσας τὰς δυνάμεις εἰς τὰ ἄλογα· λοιπὸν δὴ ἀκόσμητον ἔτι αὐτῷ ἦν τὸ ἀνθρώπων γένος, καὶ ἠπόρει ὅ τι χρήσαιτο.

READING GREEK

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

(40)

- (a) Who is Epimetheus? What task is he undertaking, and why?
- (b) Explain how Prometheus helped the human race.
- (c) Write a short note about the philosopher Plato.
- (d) Give the **First Person, Singular Number, Present Tense** of **any two** of these verbs underlined above:
- ἐμηχανᾶτο, ἔδωκεν, πορίζων, ἦν.
- (e) Outline briefly the story of Alkestis.
- (f) Explain what you find most striking or impressive about 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) Outline the events of the final phase of the Peloponnesian War, after the failure of Athens' Sicilian Expedition.
- (ii) Choose **any two** of the following battles. Identify who fought in them, outline briefly their course, and explain their importance:-  

Amphipolis;    Cunaxa;    Mantinea;    Gaugamela.
- (iii) Describe how Macedon became the leading power in Greece under the rule of Philip II.
- (iv) Describe the kind of society that existed in ancient Sparta and outline its political system.

**B.**

- (i) Give an account of the life and work of Thucydides. In your opinion, how important is he as an historian? Justify your answer.
- (ii) Outline what is known about the life of Sophocles. What did he contribute to the development of drama? Tell briefly the plot of **any one** of his plays.
- (iii) A friend has challenged you to name the single piece of sculpture that best illustrates the brilliance of Ancient Greek art. Give your answer, justifying your choice.
- (iv) Write short notes on **any two** of the following:-  

Red Figure vases;    the Caryatids;    the Ionic column;    Pediments.

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