



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2008

ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

TIME: 3 Hours

A. Translate into Greek:—

Alexander once was ill. Most of his doctors said that he would die, but a doctor called Philip thought that he could save him with his medicine. When Alexander was about to drink it, a slave brought him a letter. Having looked at it, Alexander showed it to Philip. The doctor was afraid, for in it someone had written: “You must not trust Philip. I hear that the Persian King gave him money to kill you.” But Alexander drank the medicine at once and was ill no longer.

Alexander: ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος. I am ill: νοσέω. Philip: ὁ Φίλιππος. medicine: τὸ φάρμακον.
letter: ἡ ἐπιστολή. I look at: διασκοπέω.

OR

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

(Cyrus, the Great King, is on the march against Babylon. He threatens to punish the river Gyndes.)

ὁ δὲ Κύρος ἐπὶ Λαβύνητον τὸν παῖδα τῆς βασιλείας Νιτωκρέως ἐστρατεύετο, ἔχοντά τε τὸ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ ὄνομα Λαβυνήτου καὶ τὴν Ἀσσυρίων ἀρχὴν. στρατεύεται δὲ δὴ βασιλεὺς ὁ μέγας καὶ σιτίοισι εὖ ἐσκευασμένος ἐξ οἴκου καὶ προβάτοις, καὶ δὴ καὶ ὕδωρ ἀπὸ τοῦ Χοάσπεω ποταμοῦ ἅμα ἄγεται, οὗ μόνου πίνει βασιλεὺς καὶ ἄλλου οὐδενὸς ποταμοῦ. ἔπειτα δὲ ὁ Κύρος πορευόμενος ἐπὶ τὴν Βαβυλῶνα ἐγίγνετο ἐπὶ Γύνδη ποταμῶ, οὗ αἱ μὲν πηγαὶ εἰσιν ἐν Ματινηοῖσι ὄρεσιν, ῥέει δὲ διὰ Δαρδανέων, ἐκδιδοῖ δὲ ἐς ἕτερον ποταμὸν Τίγρην. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν Γύνδη ποταμὸν ὡς διαβαίνειν ἐπειράτο ὁ Κύρος, ἐνταῦθα αὐτῶ τις τῶν ἱερῶν ἵππων τῶν λευκῶν ἐσβὰς ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν διαβαίνειν ἐπειράτο, ὁ δὲ ποταμὸς αὐτὸν συμψήσας ὥχετο φέρων. πολὺ δὴ ἐχάλειπαινε τῶ ποταμῶ ὁ Κύρος τοῦτο ὑβρίσαντι, καὶ αὐτῶ ἐπηπείλησε οὕτω δὴ ἀσθενέα αὐτὸν ποιήσειν ὥστε καὶ γυναῖκας εὐπετῶς τὸ γόνυ οὐ βρεχούσας διαβήσεσθαι.

ἐσκευασμένος: equipped, provided for. τὰ πρόβατα: cattle. ἡ πηγή: spring, source.
συμψάω: I sweep away. οἴχομαι: I rush on. ἐπαπειλέω: I threaten. εὐπετῶς: easily.
βρέχω: I wet.

- (a) Write down **two** of the things we are told about Labynetos. (8)
- (b) What **three** things was Cyrus equipped with for his journey? (8)
- (c) In what way did the king show that the river Choaspes was special for him? (6)
- (d) Outline the course of the river Gyndes. (8)
- (e) Describe the horse which tried to cross the river. (6)
- (f) Why was Cyrus angry with the river? (6)
- (g) What punishment did he threaten to impose? (8)

A.

(Lysander, unwilling to wait for reinforcements from Sparta, tries to free the Boeotian town of Haliartus from Theban control. The Thebans oppose him.)

ὁ δὲ Λύσανδρος οὐκέτι ἡσυχίαν ἔχων ἀνέμενε τὸ ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμόνος στράτευμα, ἀλλὰ σὺν οἷς εἶχεν προσήλθε πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος τῶν Ἀλιαρτίων. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔπειθεν αὐτοὺς ἀφίστασθαι καὶ αὐτονόμους γίνεσθαι· ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν Θηβαίων τινὲς ὄντες ἐν τῷ τείχει διεκώλυον, προσέβαλε πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα οἱ Θηβαῖοι, οἳ τε ὀπλίται καὶ οἱ ἵππεις, δρόμῳ ἐβοήθουν. ἄδηλον δὴ ἐστὶν εἴτε οὗτοι λαθόντες τὸν Λύσανδρον ἐπέπεσον αὐτῷ εἴτε αἰσθόμενος τοὺς Θηβαίους προσιόντας ὁ Λύσανδρος ὑπέμενε ὡς κρατήσων. τοῦτο δ' οὖν ἐστὶ σαφές, ὅτι παρὰ τὸ τεῖχος ἡ μάχη ἐγένετο· καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστηκε πρὸς τὰς πύλας τῶν Ἀλιαρτίων. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀποθανόντος Λυσάνδρου ἔφευγον οἱ ἄλλοι πρὸς τὸ ὄρος, ἐδίωκον ἐρρωμένως οἱ Θηβαῖοι.

XENOPHON (60)

ἡσυχίαν ἔχω: I am inactive, I stand still. οἱ Ἀλιάρτιοι: the people of Haliartus.
 ἀφίσταμαι: I revolt. αὐτόνομος: independent. ἐπιπίπτω (+ Dative Case): I attack.
 κρατέω: I prevail, conquer. τροπαῖον: trophy (a monument commemorating an enemy's defeat).
 ἐρρωμένως: vigorously.

B.

(On the island of Corcyra the democratic and oligarchic factions are fighting against one another in a civil war.)

ἀφικομένης δὲ νυκτὸς, ὁ μὲν δῆμος ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ τὰ μετέωρα τῆς πόλεως καταφεύγει καὶ αὐτοῦ ἰδρύθη, καὶ τὸν Ὑλλαϊκὸν λιμένα εἶχον· οἳ δὲ τὴν τε ἀγορὰν κατέλαβον, οὐπὲρ οἱ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν ᾤκουν, καὶ τὸν λιμένα τὸν πρὸς αὐτῇ. τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ ἠκροβολίσαντό τε ὀλίγα καὶ ἀμφοτέρω περὶ ἐπέμποιον ἀγγέλους ἐς τοὺς ἀγρούς, παρακαλοῦντές τε τοὺς δούλους καὶ ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνόμενοι αὐτοῖς· καὶ τῷ μὲν δήμῳ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν δούλων παρεγένετο ξύμμαχον, τοῖς δ' ἑτέροις ἐπικούροι ὀκτακόσιοι ἦλθον ἐκ τῆς ἠπείρου. διαλείπουσας δ' ἡμέρας, μάχη αὐτῆς γίγνεται καὶ ὁ δῆμος νικᾷ ἰσχύϊ τε χωρίων καὶ προὔχων πλῆθει· αἳ τε γυναῖκες τολμηρῶς ξυνεπελάβοντο αὐτοῖς, βάλλουσαι ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν τῷ κεράμῳ.

THUCYDIDES (60)

τὰ μετέωρα: the upper parts. αὐτοῦ: there. ἰδρύομαι: I settle, I take up position.
 Ὑλλαϊκός: Hyllaic (the name of a harbour). οἳ δὲ: the others, i.e. the oligarchic faction.
 ἠκροβολίζομαι: I skirmish. πλῆθος: greater number, majority. ἐπικός: ally.
 ἠπειρος: mainland. διαλείπω: I pass, elapse. ἰσχύς: strength. προὔχω: I am superior.
 ξυνεπιλαμβάνομαι (+ Dative Case): I support. κεράμος: roof-tiling.

C.

(Chrysothemis has just told her sister Electra that their brother Orestes is nearby. Electra is not easily convinced.)

- ΗΛ. ἀλλ' ἢ μέμνηνας, ὦ τάλαινα, κάπὶ τοῖς
σαυτῆς κακοῖσι κάπὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς γελάσ;
ΧΡ. μά τὴν πατρώαν ἐστίαν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὕβρει
λέγω τάδ', ἀλλ' ἐκείνον ὡς παρόντα νῶν.
ΗΛ. οἴμοι τάλαινα· καὶ τίνος βροτῶν λόγον
τόνδ' εἰσακούσασ' ὧδε πιστεύεις ἄγαν;
ΧΡ. ἐγὼ μὲν ἐξ ἐμοῦ τε κούκ ἄλλου σαφῆ
σημεῖ ἰδοῦσα τῶδε πιστεύω λόγῳ.
ΗΛ. τίν', ὦ τάλαινα, ἰδοῦσα πίστιν; ἐς τί μοι
βλέψασα θάλλη τῶδ' ἀνηκέστῳ πυρί;
ΧΡ. πρός νυν θεῶν ἀκουσον, ὡς μαθούσά μου
τὸ λοιπὸν ἢ φρονούσαν ἢ μῶραν λέγῃς.
ΗΛ. σὺ δ' οὖν λέγ', εἰ σοι τῶ λόγῳ τις ἤδονή.

SOPHOCLES (60)

μέμνηνα: I am mad. κάπὶ = καὶ ἐπί. γελάω ἐπί (+ Dative Case): I mock at.
μά (+ Accusative Case): no, by ... νῶν = ἡμῖν. σημεῖον: sign. πίστις: proof. μοι = εἰπέ μοι.
θάλλομαι: I am heated, inflamed. ἀνήκεστος: deadly, pernicious.
πρός (+ Genitive Case): by, in the name of. τὸ λοιπὸν: henceforward.
φρονούσαν ... μῶραν: με is understood. μωρός: foolish.

D.

(Menelaus comes to his guest Telemachus early in the morning. Telemachus dresses and asks for permission to return home.)

ἀγχίμολον δέ σφ' ἦλθε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,
ἀνστὰς ἐξ εὐνῆς, Ἑλένης πάρα καλλικόμοιο.
τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ὀδυσσεύς φίλος υἱός,
σπερχόμενός ῥα χιτῶνα περὶ χροῖ σιγαλόεντα
δύνεν, καὶ μέγα φᾶρος ἐπὶ στιβαροῖς βάλετ' ὦμοις
ἦρωσ, βῆ δὲ θύραζε, παριστάμενος δὲ προσηΐδα
Τηλέμαχος, φίλος υἱὸς Ὀδυσσεύς θεῖοιο.
“ Ἀτρεΐδη Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, ὄρχαμε λαῶν,
ἦδη νῦν μ' ἀπόπεμπε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν·
ἦδη γάρ μοι θυμὸς ἐέλδεται οἴκαδ' ἰκέσθαι.”

HOMER (60)

ἀγχίμολον (+ Dative Case): near to. σφί: “them”, i.e. Telemachus and his friend.
εὐνή: bed. καλλικόμος: beautiful-haired. σπερχόμενος: in haste. σιγαλόεις: bright.
φᾶρος: cloak. στιβαρός: strong. ὦμος: shoulder. θεῖος: godly, noble.
διοτρεφής: nurtured by Zeus. ὄρχαμος: leader. ἐέλδομαι: I am eager.

A.

- (i) Translate into English: (50)

καὶ μὴν ἢ ἄλλη αἰκία καὶ ἢ ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν, ἔχουσα τινὰ ὅμως τὸ μετὰ πολλῶν κούφισιν, οὐδ' ὡς ῥαδία ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐδοξάζετο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ οἷας λαμπρότητος καὶ αὐχήματος τοῦ πρώτου ἐς οἷαν τελευτὴν καὶ ταπεινότητα ἀφίκτο. μέγιστον γὰρ δὴ τὸ διάφορον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικῶ στρατεύματι ἐγένετο, οἷς ἀντὶ μὲν τοῦ ἄλλους δουλωσομένους ἦκειν αὐτοὺς τοῦτο μᾶλλον δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσι ξυνέβη ἀπιέναι, ἀντὶ δ' εὐχῆς τε καὶ παιάνων, μεθ' ὧν ἐξέπλεον, πάλιν τούτων τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἐπιφημίμασιν ἀφορμᾶσθαι, πεζοὺς τε ἀντὶ ναυβατῶν πορευομένους καὶ ὀπλιτικῶ προσέχοντας μᾶλλον ἢ ναυτικῶ. ὅμως δὲ ὑπὸ μεγέθους τοῦ ἐπικρεμαμένου ἔτι κινδύνου πάντα ταῦτα αὐτοῖς οἷστὰ ἐφαίνετο.

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

- (ii) Answer
- any three**
- of the following questions. They carry ten marks each:- (30)

- (a) Outline briefly the main events between the battle in Syracuse harbour and the Athenian retreat from Syracuse by land.
- (b) If Nikias had possessed the vitality and genius of Alkibiades, the Athenians would have conquered Sicily. Discuss briefly this statement.
- (c) Comment briefly on the role of Gylippos in the defeat of the Athenians in Sicily.
- (d) Write a short note on **any two** of the following:-
the Hermai; Egesta; Demosthenes.
- (e) Explain the mood of πάθωσι and the case of ὀπλιτικῶ underlined in the passage above.

B.

- (i) Translate into English: (50)

ΟΙ. πῶς εἶπας; οὐ γὰρ Πόλυβος ἐξέφυσέ με;
ΑΓ. οὐ μᾶλλον οὐδὲν τοῦδε τάνδρός, ἀλλ' ἴσον.
ΟΙ. καὶ πῶς ὁ φύσας ἐξ ἴσου τῷ μηδενί;
ΑΓ. ἀλλ' οὐ σ' ἐγείνατ' οὐτ' ἐκεῖνος οὐτ' ἐγώ.
ΟΙ. ἀλλ' ἀντὶ τοῦ δὴ παῖδά μ' ὠνομάζετο;
ΑΓ. δῶρόν ποτ', ἴσθι, τῶν ἐμῶν χειρῶν λαβῶν.
ΟΙ. κᾶθ' ὧδ' ἀπ' ἄλλης χειρὸς ἔστερξεν μέγα;
ΑΓ. ἢ γὰρ πρὶν αὐτὸν ἐξέπεισ' ἀπαιδία.
ΟΙ. σὺ δ' ἐμπολήσας, ἢ τυχῶν μ' αὐτῷ δίδως;
ΑΓ. εὐρῶν ναπαίαις ἐν Κιθαιρῶνος πτυχαῖς.
ΟΙ. ὠδοιπόρεις δὲ πρὸς τί τούσδε τοὺς τόπους;
ΑΓ. ἐνταῦθ' ὀρείοις ποιμνίοις ἐπεστάτουν.
ΟΙ. ποιμὴν γὰρ ἦσθα καπὶ θητεία πλάνης;
ΑΓ. σοῦ δ', ὦ τέκνον, σωτήρ γε τῷ τότ' ἐν χρόνῳ.
ΟΙ. τί δ' ἄλγος ἴσχοντ' ἐν χεροῖν με λαμβάνεις;
ΑΓ. ποδῶν ἂν ἄρθρα μαρτυρήσειεν τὰ σά.

A WORLD OF HEROES

- (ii) Answer
- any three**
- of the following questions. They carry ten marks each:- (30)

- (a) From where has the Messenger come? Why has he come to Thebes?
- (b) Outline the situation in Thebes at the start of the play and explain what Oedipus does to try to improve it.
- (c) Scan the **last line** in the piece above. Mark the quantities and name the metre.
- (d) Write short notes on **any two** of the following:-
Teiresias; Kreon; the Chorus.
- (e) Discuss briefly whether Oedipus is in any way responsible for his own fate.

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 A **or** Section B. (Each question carries thirty marks):— [90]

A.

- (i) Briefly outline **three** key events in the Peloponnesian War after the failure of the Sicilian Expedition. In your opinion, was Athenian defeat inevitable? Justify your answer.
- (ii) Write notes on **any two** of the following:-
Pylos and Sphacteria; Agesilaus; Battle of Mantinea; Battle of Gaugamela (Arbela).
- (iii) Write an account of Alexander the Great's career up to, and including, the battle of Issus. In your opinion, what verdict would historians have passed upon him if he had been defeated and killed in this battle?
- (iv) Describe the main features of Spartan society and government. In your view, why was Sparta successful for so long, and why in the end did it fail?

B.

- (i) Give an account of the life and work of Euripides and assess his importance as a dramatist.
- (ii) Describe some of the main features of Homeric poetry, making reference to the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in your answer.
- (iii) Explain the main differences between the Doric and Ionic orders of architecture. You may use diagrams to illustrate your answer.
- (iv) Having looked at photographs **A**, **B** and **C** below, answer **any two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) Photograph **A**, a statue by Praxiteles, shows Hermes with the infant Dionysos. Comment on the features which distinguish this sculpture from those of the Archaic Period.
 - (b) Photograph **B** shows a section of the Parthenon frieze. Tell what the whole frieze illustrates, and suggest why it is artistically successful.
 - (c) Identify whether the vase in Photograph **C** is Black Figure or Red Figure. Comment on the effectiveness of the artist's portrayal of the scene (Heracles bringing Cerberus to Eurystheus).

A



Photograph **A** is from Richter:
Handbook of *Greek Art*, Phaidon.

B



Photograph **B** is from Richter: *Handbook of Greek Art*, Phaidon.

C



Photograph **C** is from Boardman: *Greek Art*, Thames and Hudson.

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