



0266

Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2009

ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL
(400 marks)

TIME: 3 Hours

A. Translate into Greek:—

Once, when the Athenians and Spartans were at war, the god said that the Athenians would win if their king were killed by a Spartan. The Athenian king, Codros by name, went out to battle hoping to die. However, the Spartan general, having learned of the oracle, ordered his men not to kill him. Codros, putting on a poor man's robe and taking an axe, went alone into the forest. The Spartans attacked and killed this poor man. So on the following day the Athenians gained a great victory.

Codros: ὁ Κόδρος. oracle: τὸ μαντεῖον. I put on: ἐνδύω. axe: ὁ πέλεκυς. forest: ἡ ὕλη.

OR

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

(The Greeks pass through the territories of the Chalybians and the Tibarenians and reach Cotyora.)

διὰ ταύτης τῆς χώρας οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπορεύθησαν καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται εἰς Χάλυβας. οὗτοι ὀλίγοι τε ἦσαν καὶ ὁ βίος ἦν τοῖς πλείστοις αὐτῶν ἀπὸ σιδηρείας. ἐντεῦθεν ἀφικνοῦνται εἰς Τιβαρηνοὺς. ἡ δὲ τῶν Τιβαρηνῶν χώρα πολὺ ἦν πεδινωτέρα ἢ ἡ τῶν Χαλύβων, καὶ χωρία εἶχεν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ ἤττον ἐρυμνά. καὶ οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοὶ ἐχρηζον πρὸς τὰ χωρία προσβάλλειν καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν ὀνηθῆναί τι, καὶ τὰ ξένια ἃ ἦκε παρὰ Τιβαρηνῶν οὐκ ἐδέχοντο, ἀλλ' ἐθύοντο, κελεύσαντες αὐτοὺς ἐπιμεῖναι ἔστε βουλευσάιντο. καὶ πολλὰ καταθυσάντων οἱ μάντιες πάντες ἀπεδείξαντο γνώμην ὅτι οὐδαμῇ προσίοιντο οἱ θεοὶ τὸν πόλεμον. ἐντεῦθεν δὴ τὰ ξένια ἐδέξαντο, καὶ ὡς διὰ φιλίας γῆς πορευόμενοι δύο ἡμέρας ἀφίκοντο εἰς Κοτύωρα, πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα. ἐνταῦθα τοῖς θεοῖς ἔθυσαν, καὶ πομπὰς ἐποίησαν κατὰ ἔθνος ἕκαστοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ἀγῶνας γυμνικούς.

πεδινός: flat, level. χωρίον: stronghold. ἐρυμός: fortified. χρήζω: I want.
ὀνήνημι: I profit, benefit. τὰ ξένια: gifts of hospitality. ἔστε: until. βουλεύομαι: I deliberate.
προσίομαι: I allow. πομπή: procession.

- (a) How numerous were the Chalybians? (5)
- (b) In what respect was the land of the Tibarenians different from that of the Chalybians? (5)
- (c) Where were the Tibarenians' strongholds located? How did they compare to those of the Chalybians? (7)
- (d) What were the two aims of the Greek generals? (7)
- (e) How did the Greeks react to the Tibarenians' gifts of hospitality? (5)
- (f) What order did the Greeks give to the Tibarenians? (5)
- (g) What brought about the decision not to make war? (7)
- (h) State three things that the Greeks did when they reached Cotyora. (9)

- A. (i) (*The Spartans change tactics and march against Plataea. The Plataeans protest that Pausanias had previously guaranteed their freedom.*)

Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐς μὲν τὴν Ἀττικὴν οὐκ ἐσέβαλον, ἐστράτευσαν δ' ἐπὶ Πλάταιαν· ἠγείτο δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ καθίσας τὸν στρατὸν ἔμελλε δηρώσειν τὴν γῆν· οἱ δὲ Πλαταιῆς εὐθὺς πρέσβεις πέμψαντες πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔλεγον τοιάδε· “ Ἀρχίδαμε καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οὐ δίκαια ποιεῖτε οὐδ' ἄξια οὔτε ὑμῶν οὔτε πατέρων ἐς γῆν τὴν Πλαταιῶν στρατεύοντες. Πausanias ὁ Κλεομβρότου Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐλευθερώσας τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀπο τῶν Μήδων, θύσας ἐν τῇ Πλαταιῶν ἀγορᾷ Διὶ ἐλευθερίῳ, ἀπέδιδου Πλαταιεῦσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν τὴν σφετέραν ἔχοντας αὐτονόμους οἰκεῖν, στρατεύσαί τε μηδένα ποτὲ ἀδίκως ἐπ' αὐτοὺς μηδ' ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ· εἰ δὲ μὴ, τοὺς παρόντας ξυμμάχους ἀμύνειν κατὰ δύναμιν. τάδε μὲν ἡμῖν πατέρες οἱ ὑμέτεροι ἔδοσαν ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα, ὑμεῖς δὲ τάναντία δρᾶτε.”

THUCYDIDES (90)

ἐπιγιγνόμενος: following, next. δηρώω: I ravage. ἀμύνω: I defend, aid.
ἕνεκα (+ Genitive Case): on account of.

OR

- (ii) (*Socrates is in prison, awaiting execution. Crito, paying him a very early visit, is amazed at how peacefully Socrates sleeps in spite of his situation.*)

ΣΩ. τί τηνικάδε ἀφίξαι, ὦ Κρίτων; ἢ οὐ πρῶ ἔτι ἐστίν;

ΚΡ. πάνυ μὲν οὖν.

ΣΩ. θαυμάζω ὅπως ἠθέλησέ σοι ὁ τοῦ δεσμοτηρίου φύλαξ ὑπακούσαι.

ΚΡ. συνήθης ἤδη μοί ἐστιν, ὦ Σώκρατες, διὰ τὸ πολλάκις δεῦρο φοιτᾶν, καὶ τι καὶ εὐεργετῆται ὑπ' ἐμοῦ.

ΣΩ. ἄρτι δὲ ἦκεις ἢ πάλαι;

ΚΡ. ἐπιεικῶς πάλαι.

ΣΩ. εἶτα πῶς οὐκ εὐθὺς ἐπήγειράς με, ἀλλὰ σιγῇ παρακάθησαι;

ΚΡ. οὐ μὰ τὸν Δία, ὦ Σώκρατες, ἀλλὰ πάλαι θαυμάζω αἰσθανόμενος ὡς ἠδέως καθεύδεις· καὶ ἐπίτηδες σε οὐκ ἠγειρον ἵνα ὡς ἠδίστα διάγῃς. καὶ πολλάκις μὲν δὴ σε καὶ πρότερον ἐν παντὶ τῷ βίῳ εὐδαιμονίζω τοῦ τρόπου, πολὺ δὲ μάλιστα ἐν τῇ νῦν παρεστῶσῃ συμφορᾷ, ὡς ράδιως αὐτὴν καὶ πράως φέρεις.

PLATO (90)

τηνικάδε: at this time. πρῶ: early. συνήθης (+ Dative Case): accustomed to. φοιτάω: I visit.
εὐεργετέω: I do a favour, benefit. ἐπιεικῶς: fairly, quite. ἐπίτηδες: deliberately.
διάγω: I pass the time. εὐδαιμονίζω (+ Genitive Case): I think someone happy for.
τρόπος: character, disposition. παρεστῶς: present, occurring. πράως: calmly.

- B. (i) (Polydorus' ghost tells what happened when he was sent to safety by his father Priam during the Trojan War to a guest-friend in Thrace who later proved treacherous.)

ἕως μὲν οὖν γῆς ὄρθ' ἔκειθ' ὀρίσματα
πύργοι τ' ἄθραυστοι Τρωικῆς ἦσαν χθονὸς
Ἐκτωρ τ' ἀδελφὸς οὐμὸς εὐτύχει δορί,
καλῶς παρ' ἀνδρὶ Θρηκί πατρώω ξένω
τροφαῖσιν ὡς τις πτόρθος ἠϋξόμην, τάλας·
ἐπεὶ δὲ Τροία θ' Ἐκτορὸς τ' ἀπόλλυται
ψυχῇ, πατρώα θ' ἐστία κατεσκάφη,
αὐτὸς δὲ βρωμῶ πρὸς θεομήτῳ πίτνει
σφαγεῖς Ἀχιλλέως παιδὸς ἐκ μαιφόνου,
κτείνει με χρυσοῦ τὸν ταλαίπωρον χάριν
ξένου πατρώου καὶ κτανῶν ἐς οἶδμ' ἄλὸς
μεθῆχ', ἴν' αὐτὸς χρυσοῦ ἐν δόμοις ἔχη.

EURIPIDES (90)

γῆς: i.e. Troy. ἔκειθ' = ἔκειτο. ὀρίσμα: boundary marker. πύργος: tower.
ἄθραυστος: unbroken. τροφαῖσιν: with nurturing. πτόρθος: sapling.
κατασκάπτω: I destroy utterly. αὐτός: i.e. Priam. θεόμητος: god-built.
πίτνω = πίπτω. μαιφόνος: defiled with blood. ταλαίπωρος: miserable.
χάριν (+ Genitive Case): for the sake of. οἶδμα: swell, wave.

OR

- (ii) (Patroklos goes on the attack and drives the Paiones back from the ships by killing their leader Pyraikhmes.)

Πάτροκλος δὲ πρῶτος ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ
ἀντικρὺς κατὰ μέσσον, ὅθι πλείστοι κλονέοντο,
νηὶ πάρα πρυμνῇ μεγαθύμου Πρωτεσιλάου,
καὶ βάλε Πυραίχμη, ὃς Παίονας ἵπποκορυστὰς
ἤγαγεν ἐξ Ἀμυδῶνος ἀπ' Ἀξιοῦ εὐρὺ ρέοντος·
τὸν βάλε δεξιὸν ὤμον· ὁ δ' ὑπτιος ἐν κονίῃσι
κάππεσεν οἰμῶζας, ἔταιροι δὲ μιν ἀμφεφοβήθη
Παίονες· ἐν γὰρ Πάτροκλος φόβον ἤκεν ἅπασιν
ἡγεμόνα κτείνας, ὃς ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι.
ἐκ νηῶν δ' ἔλασεν, κατὰ δ' ἔσβεσεν αἰθόμενον πῦρ.

HOMER (90)

ἀκόντιζω: I throw. φαεινός: shining. ἀντικρὺς: straight. ὅθι: where.
κλονέομαι: I rush around. ἵπποκορυστής: horseman, knight. ὑπτιος: on his back.
κάππεσεν = κατέπεσεν. ἀμφιφοβέομαι: I tremble around (someone).
κατασβέννυμι: I put out, quench. αἰθόμενος: burning.

A.

- (i) Translate into English:- (50)

ἴσως ἂν οὖν δόξειεν ἄτοπον εἶναι, ὅτι δὴ ἐγὼ ἰδίᾳ μὲν ταῦτα συμβουλεύω περιϊών καὶ πολυπραγμονῶ, δημοσίᾳ δὲ οὐ τολμῶ ἀναβαίνων εἰς τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ὑμέτερον συμβουλεύειν τῇ πόλει. τούτου δὲ αἰτίον ἐστὶν ὃ ὑμεῖς ἐμοῦ πολλάκις ἀκηκόατε πολλαχοῦ λέγοντος, ὅτι μοι θεῖόν τι καὶ δαιμόνιον γίγνεται, ὃ δὴ καὶ ἐν τῇ γραφῇ ἐπικωμωδῶν Μέλητος ἐγράψατο. ἐμοὶ δὲ τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἐκ παιδὸς ἀρξάμενον, φωνή τις γιγνομένη, ἣ ὅταν γένηται, αἰεὶ ἀποτρέπει με τοῦτο ὃ ἂν μέλλω πράττειν, προτρέπει δὲ οὐποτε. τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ὃ μοι ἐναντιοῦται τὰ πολιτικὰ πράττειν, καὶ παγκάλως γέ μοι δοκεῖ ἐναντιοῦσθαι· εὖ γὰρ ἴστε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ ἐγὼ πάλαι ἐπεχείρησα πράττειν τὰ πολιτικὰ πράγματα, πάλαι ἂν ἀπολώλη καὶ οὗτ' ἂν ὑμᾶς ὠφελήκη οὐδὲν οὗτ' ἂν ἐμαυτόν.

THE INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

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

- (a) Did Socrates' own defence of himself contribute to his condemnation? Justify your answer.
- (b) Describe one incident in which Socrates showed courage while participating in public affairs.
- (c) Outline briefly Socrates' main contribution to philosophy.
- (d) Write a short note on any two of the following:-
Kriton; the Dikasts; the Sophists.
- (e) Explain the mood of γένηται and the case of πόλει underlined in the passage above.

B.

- (i) Translate into English:- (50)

οἶος δ' ἀστήρ εἶσι μετ' ἀστράσι νυκτὸς ἀμολγῶ
ἔσπερος, ὃς κάλλιστος ἐν οὐρανῷ ἴσταται ἀστήρ,
ὥς αἰχμῆς ἀπέλαμπ' εὐήκεος, ἣν ἄρ' Ἀχιλλεύς
πάλλεν δεξιτερῇ φρονέων κακὸν Ἑκτορι δίῳ,
εἰσορόων χροῶ καλόν, ὅπη εἴξειε μάλιστα.
τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἄλλο τόσον μὲν ἔχε χροῶ χάλκεα τεύχεα,
καλά, τὰ Πατρόκλοιο βίην ἐνάριξε κατακτάς·
φαίνεται δ' ἢ κληῖδες ἀπ' ὤμων αὐχέν' ἔχουσι,
λαυκανίην, ἵνα τε ψυχῆς ὠκιστος ὀλεθρος·
τῇ ῥ' ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαῶτ' ἔλασ' ἔγχει δίος Ἀχιλλεύς,
ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀπαλοῖο δι' αὐχένος ἤλυθ' ἀκωκή·
οὐδ' ἄρ' ἀπ' ἀσφάραγον μελίη τάμε χαλκοβάρεια,
ὄφρα τί μιν προτιείποι ἀμειβόμενος ἐπέεσσιν.
ἦριπε δ' ἐν κονίης· ὃ δ' ἐπέυξατο δίος Ἀχιλλεύς·

A WORLD OF HEROES

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

- (a) Tell briefly the events in Book 22 of the *Iliad* that have led up to the passage above.
- (b) Do you have more sympathy for Akhilleus or Hektor? Justify your answer.
- (c) Write short notes on any two of the following:-
Hekabe; Peleus; Astyanax.
- (d) Describe any two features that are typical of Homeric poetry.
- (e) Scan the first line in the passage above. Mark the quantities and name the metre.

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) Assess Alcibiades' importance in the Peloponnesian War.
- (ii) Choose **any two** of the following battles. Identify who fought in them, outline briefly their course, and explain their importance:
Amphipolis; Cunaxa; Chaeronea; Hydaspes River.
- (iii) "Great as were the achievements of Epaminondas, he did not build to last." Comment on this statement, supporting your answer with reference to events in Greece between 371 and 362 B.C.
- (iv) You are a Spartan representative invited to Athens by Pericles. Write a letter home to your fellow Spartans in which you explain the Athenian system of government and comment on how it compares with that of Sparta.

B.

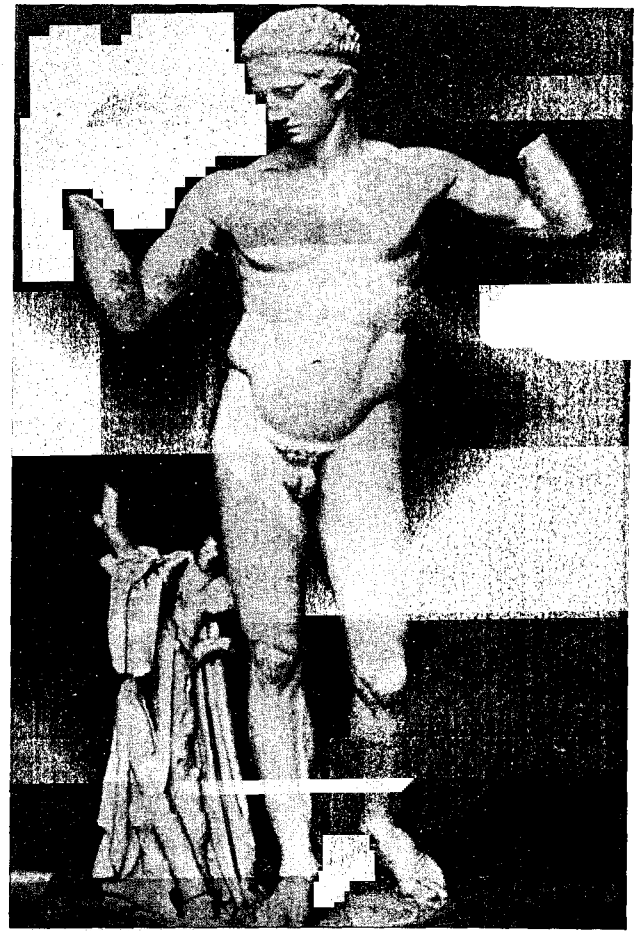
- (i) You have just attended the performance of a Classical Greek play in 5th Century B.C. Athens. Outline the plot of the play and describe how it was staged.
- (ii) Give an account of Xenophon's life. Include in your answer information on at least **two** of his books, and assess his importance as a writer.
- (iii) Which style of Greek vase-painting do you most admire: Geometric, Black Figure or Red Figure? Justify your answer, describing the characteristics of the style you have chosen, and refer to at least **one** example of this style.
- (iv) Having looked at photographs A, B and C below, answer **any two** of the following questions:-
 - (a) To what period does the statue in Photograph A belong? Explain how you have come to this conclusion.
 - (b) Photograph B shows a Roman copy of a statue by Polycleitus from around 430 B.C. Comment on the artistic merits of this statue.
 - (c) Identify the building to which the sculpture in Photograph C belonged. Write a brief note about this building.

A



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

B



Photograph B is from Woodford: *An Introduction to Greek Art*, Duckworth.

C



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