



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2004

ANCIENT GREEK — ORDINARY LEVEL

(400 marks)

FRIDAY, 25 JUNE — AFTERNOON 2.00 to 5.00

A.

(The Greeks run out of provisions in the land of the Taochi. Cheirisophus, the Greek leader, attacks a place full of people and cattle; the Taochi prefer death to capture, despite the efforts of Aeneas of Stymphalos.)

καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐπέλειπεν· οἱ γὰρ Τάοχοι ὄκουν ἰσχυρὰ χωρία ἐν οἷς εἶχον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια πάντα. ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀφίκοντο πρὸς χωρίον ὃ πόλιν οὐκ εἶχεν οὐδ' οἰκίας, ἀλλ' ἐν ᾧ ἦσαν καὶ ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ κτήνη πολλά, Χειρίσοφος πρὸς τοῦτο προσέβαλλεν εὐθύς. ἐνταῦθα δὴ δεινὸν ἦν θέαμα. αἱ γὰρ γυναῖκες, ῥίπτουσαι τὰ παιδιά, εἶτα ἑαυτὰς ἐπικατερρίπτουν, καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες ὡσαύτως. ἐνταῦθα δὴ καὶ Αἰνείας Στυμφάλιος, ἰδὼν τινα θέοντα ὡς ῥίψοντα ἑαυτὸν, στολὴν ἔχοντα καλὴν, ἐπιλαμβάνεται ὡς κωλύσων· ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπισπᾶται, καὶ ἀμφοτέρω ὄχοντο κατὰ τῶν πετρῶν φερόμενοι καὶ ἀπέθανον. ἐντεῦθεν ἄνθρωποι μὲν πάνν ὀλίγοι ἐλήφθησαν, βόες δὲ καὶ ὄνοι πολλοὶ καὶ πρόβατα.

XENOPHON (70)

ἐπιλείπω: I fail, run out. ἰσχυρός: strong. κτήνος: cattle. θέαμα: spectacle. ῥίπτω: I throw down. ἐπικατερρίπτέω: I throw down after. ὡσαύτως: in the same way. θέω: I run. στολή: garment. ἐπισπᾶμαι: I drag after myself. ὄχομαι: I go. ὄνος: ass. πρόβατον: sheep.

B.

(As the Athenians at Pylos blockade Lacedaemonian troops on a nearby island, the Lacedaemonians on the mainland offer rewards to anyone willing to bring supplies to those on the island; the Helots are particularly keen to help.)

ἐν δὲ τῇ Πύλῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔτι ἐπολιόρκουν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατόπεδον τῶν Πελοποννησίων κατὰ χώραν ἔμενεν. ἡ δὲ φυλακὴ ἦν ἐπίπονος τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀπορία σίτον τε καὶ ὕδατος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν κρήνη ὅτι μὴ μία ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀκροπόλει τῆς Πύλου καὶ αὕτη οὐ μεγάλη. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προεῖπον τὸν βουλόμενον ἐσάγειν ἐς τὴν νήσον σίτον τε καὶ οἶνον καὶ τυρὸν καὶ ἄλλο βρῶμα, τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ καὶ ὑπισχνόμενοι ἐλευθερίαν τῷ ἐσαγαγόντι τῶν Εἰλωτῶν. καὶ ἄλλοι τε κινδυνεύοντες ἐσῆγον καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Εἰλωτες, ἀπαίροντες ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ καταπλέοντες ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐς τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τῆς νήσου.

THUCYDIDES (70)

ἡπειρος: mainland. ἐπίπονος: difficult. ἀπορία: lack, scarcity. ὅτι μὴ: except. προλέγω: I call publicly for someone (accusative) to do something (infinitive). τυρός: cheese. βρῶμα: food. τάξαντες: "having valued the task as worth ..." (+ genitive). ὑπισχνέομαι: I promise. Εἰλωτες (Εἰλωτος): Helot. ἀπαίρω: I set out. τὰ ... τῆς νήσου: the parts of the island. πέλαγος: sea.

C.

(Aphrodite says that she will punish Hippolytus — Theseus' son by an Amazon mother, reared by Pittheus, king of Troezen — because he scorns both her and love, preferring to dedicate himself to Artemis.)

ὁ γὰρ με Θεσέως παῖς, Ἀμαζόνος τόκος,
Ἴππόλυτος, ἄγνου Πιθθέως παιδύματα,
μόνος πολιτῶν τῆσδε γῆς Τροϊζηνίας
λέγει κακίστην δαιμόνων πεφυκέναι·
ἀναίνεται δὲ λέκτρα κοῦ ψαύει γάμων,
Φοῖβου δ' ἀδελφὴν Ἄρτεμιν, Διὸς κόρην,
τιμὰ, μεγίστην δαιμόνων ἡγούμενος.
τούτοισι μὲν νυν οὐ φθονῶ· τί γὰρ με δεῖ;
ᾧ δ' εἰς ἐμ' ἡμάρτηκε τιμωρήσομαι
Ἴππόλυτον ἐν τῇδ' ἡμέρᾳ.

EURIPIDES (70)

με: take with κακίστην δαιμόνων in line 4. ἄγνος: pure. παιδύματα: ward, nursling. πεφυκέναι = εἶναι. ἀναίνομαι: I reject. λέκτρα: the bed of love. ψαύω (+ genitive): I touch. ἡγέομαι: I consider. φθονέω (+ dative): I bear ill-will towards. ᾧ ... ἡμάρτηκε: the mistakes that he has made. τιμωρέομαι: I punish.

D.

(Hekabe orders her maids to gather the old women of Troy. She then fetches as an offering for Athena one of the robes made by the women whom Alexander had brought from Sidon.)

ἡ δὲ, μολοῦσα ποτί μέγαρ, ἀμφιπόλοισι
κέκλετο. ταὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀόλλισσαν κατὰ ἄστν γεραίας.
αὐτὴ δ' ἐς θάλαμον κατεβήσετο κηώεντα,
ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι, παμποίκιλα ἔργα γυναικῶν
Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὸς Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς
ἤγαγε Σιδονίηθεν ἐπιπλῶς εὐρέα πόντον.
τῶν ἐν' ἀειραμένη Ἐκάβη φέρε δῶρον Ἀθήνην,
ὃς κάλλιστος ἦν ποικίλμασιν ἠδὲ μέγιστος,
ἀστὴρ δ' ὡς ἀπέλαμπεν. ἔκειτο δὲ νείατος ἄλλων.

HOMER (70)

μολοῦσα: having gone. ποτί: = πρόσ. μέγαρον: hall. κέκλετο: gave orders. ἀόλλιζω: I gather together. θάλαμος: room. κηώεις: fragrant. ἔσαν = ἦσαν. παμποίκιλος: elaborate. ἐπιπλῶς: having sailed over. ἀείρωμαι: I pick up. ποίκιλμα: embroidery. ἀπολάμπω: I shine, gleam. νείατος (+ genitive): at the bottom of.

2.

[100]

(i) Translate into English: (60)

ἦν γάρ ποτε χρόνος ὅτε θεοὶ μὲν ἦσαν, θνητὰ δὲ γένη οὐκ ἦν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ τούτοις χρόνος ἦλθεν εἰμαρμένος γενέσεως, τυποῦσιν αὐτὰ θεοὶ γῆς ἔνδον ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρὸς μείξαντες καὶ τῶν ὅσα πυρὶ καὶ γῆ κεράννυται. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἄγειν αὐτὰ πρὸς φῶς ἔμελλον, προσέταξαν Προμηθεὶ καὶ Ἐπιμηθεὶ κοσμησαί τε καὶ νεῖμαι δυνάμεις ἐκάστοις ὡς πρέπει. Προμηθεὶ δὲ παραιτεῖται Ἐπιμηθεὺς αὐτὸς νεῖμαι, “νείμαντος δέ μου,” ἔφη, “ἐπίσκεψαι.” καὶ οὕτω πείσας νέμει. νέμων δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἰσχὺν ἄνευ τάχους προσῆπτε, τοὺς δ' ἀσθενεστέρονος τάχει ἐκόσμηι· τοὺς δ' ὠπλιζε, τοῖς δ' ἄοπλον διδοὺς φύσιν ἄλλην τιν' αὐτοῖς ἐμηχανᾶτο δύναμιν εἰς σωτηρίαν. ἃ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν σμικρότητι ἤμπισχε, πτηνὸν φυγὴν ἢ κατάγειον οἴκησιν ἔνεμεν· ἃ δὲ ἠῦξε μεγέθει, τῶδε αὐτῶν αὐτὰ ἔσφραξε· καὶ τᾶλλα οὕτως ἐπανισῶν ἔνεμε. ταῦτα δὲ ἐμηχανᾶτο εὐλάβειαν ἔχων μὴ τι γένος ἀϊστωθείη.

READING GREEK

(ii) Answer **any four** of the following questions. (Each question carries ten marks):– (40)

- (a) What further benefits does Epimetheus later give to living creatures?
- (b) What problem does Epimetheus have in relation to benefits for humans? What does Prometheus do to solve it?
- (c) Write briefly on the life of Socrates.
- (d) Give the **First Person, Singular Number, Present Tense** of **two** of these words underlined above:
ἦλθεν; ἔμελλον; πέισας.
- (e) Give a short account of the help that Nausikaa gave to Odysseus.
- (f) Outline briefly the story of Alkestis.

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 causes of the Peloponnesian War.
- (ii) Describe **any two** of the following battles, and explain why the two that you have chosen are important:–
Arginusae; Mantinea; Gaugamela; Hydaspes.
- (iii) Tell how Philip of Macedon gained control over the whole of Greece.
- (iv) Outline the main features of Spartan society and government.

B.

- (i) Explain how the epics of Homer may have been composed and performed. Briefly outline the story of **one** of the epics.
- (ii) Name **one** writer of tragedies in ancient Greece. Write briefly about his life and works.
- (iii) Describe the main features of the Parthenon.
- (iv) Write notes on **any two** of the following – you may use drawings if you wish:–
Red Figure vases; the Ionic column; Aphrodite from Melos (Venus de Milo); Pediments.

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