



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit**  
**State Examinations Commission**  
**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2006**

**ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL**

(400 marks)

**THURSDAY, 22 JUNE — AFTERNOON 2.00 to 4.30**

1. [50]
- A. Translate into English: (40)
- Δεύτερος — ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν — Ἡρακλῆς ἦν ὁ Θησεύς· καὶ γὰρ οὗτος γίγαντας καὶ ἄλλα θηρία διέφθειρε, σφόδρα ἰσχυρὸς ὢν. πατὴρ δὲ Θησεύος Αἰγεύς, τῶν Ἀθηναίων βασιλεύς. ἄθλους δ' ὑπέμεινεν ἐξ ὁ Θησεύς, ἀκίνδυνον ποιῶν τὴν ἀπ' Ἰσθμοῦ πρὸς Ἀθήνας ὁδόν. πρὸς δὲ τὰς Ἀμαζόνας πολεμῶν, Ἴππολύτην τὴν Ἀμαζόνων βασίλισσαν ἔγημε. καὶ μὴν μετὰ τοῦ φίλου Πειριθόου εἰς Αἴδου κατήλθεν, ὡς Περσεφόνην ἀρπάσων.*
- GREEK THROUGH READING
- B. Answer *one* of the following questions: (10)
- (i) Give reasons why you think the writer has compared Theseus with Heracles.
- (ii) Briefly tell any other story you know associated with Theseus.
2. [50]
- A. Translate into English: (40)
- Τοῖς Βακχιάδαις — λαμπροὶ δ' ἦσαν οὗτοι ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ — χρησμὸς ἐδόθη ὅτι ὁ Ἡετίωνος υἱὸς τὴν ἀρχὴν αὐτῶν καταλύσει. ἐπεὶ δ' ἔτεκεν ἡ Ἡετίωνος γυνή, ὡς τάχιστα πέμπονσι δέκα ἄνδρας εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτῆς τὸ βρέφος ἀποκτενοῦντας. καὶ παρελθόντες εἰς τὴν αὐλὴν ἤτουν τὸ παιδίον ἐλεῖν· ἡ δὲ γυνή, οὐδὲν εἰδυῖα ἐκείνων ὢν ἔνεκα ἤλθον, ἐνεχείρισεν αὐτὸ ἐνὶ. καὶ τοῖς μὲν δέκα ἔδοξεν ἤδη τὸν πρῶτον αὐτῶν λαβόντα τὸ παιδίον εὐθὺς ἀποκτεῖναι· ἀλλὰ τῷ λαβόντι προσεγέλασεν, ὥστε αὐτὸν κατοικτεῖρειν. καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀποκτεῖναι παραδίδωσι τῷ δευτέρῳ, καὶ οὗτος τῷ τρίτῳ· καὶ οὕτω διεξῆλθε διὰ πάντων τῶν δέκα, οὐδενὸς βουλομένου διαφθεῖραι.*
- GREEK THROUGH READING
- B. Answer *one* of the following questions: (10)
- (i) Briefly tell the story of any other baby in Greek mythology whose life was threatened because of an oracle.
- (ii) Write a brief note on oracles in ancient Greece.

3. Translate into English:

[80]

(Odysseus suggests a clever plan which leads to disaster for a Trojan priest and his family.)

πολὸν χρόνον οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ οἱ Τρῶες ἐμάχοντο περὶ Τροίαν. μετὰ δὲ δέκα ἔτη οὔτε οἱ Ἕλληνες οὔτε οἱ Τρῶες ἐδύναντο ἐν τῷ μακρῷ πολέμῳ νικᾶν. τέλος δ' ὁ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔπεισε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ξύλινον ἵππον ποιῆσαι καὶ ἐν τούτῳ θεῖναι στρατιώτας· ἔπειτα δ' ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς πλεῦσαι ἀπο τῆς Τροίας. ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ Τρῶες εἶδον τὸν ξύλινον ἵππον, ἱερεὺς τις εἶπε, “δόλος ἐστίν, ὦ Τρῶες. βάλλετε τὸν ἵππον εἰς τὴν θαλάτταν.” ἔπειτα δὲ δόρυ ἔβαλε πρὸς τὸν ἵππον, ἀλλὰ εὐθὺς δύο δράκοντες ἦλθον ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης καὶ ἔφαγον αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς υἱοὺς αὐτοῦ. οἱ δὲ Τρῶες εἶπον, “οἱ θεοὶ φυλάττουσι τὸν ἵππον.”

ἔτος: year. ξύλινος: wooden. θεῖναι: to place. ἱερεὺς: priest. δόλος: trick.  
δόρυ: spear. δράκων: serpent. ἔφαγον: Aorist Tense of ἐσθίω.

4. Read the following passage and then answer any six of the questions which follow:

[80]

(Croesus, king of Lydia, wants to attack Cyrus, king of Persia. He first asks the Delphic oracle.)

ἐπεὶ ὁ Κροῖσος, ὁ τῶν Λυδῶν βασιλεύς, κατεστρέψατο τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ Ἕλληνας, ἤθελεν εἰσβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Περσικὴν. ἔπεμψεν οὖν πρὸς τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρηστήριον ἀγγέλουσ φέροντας πολὺν χρυσὸν καὶ κάλλιστα δῶρα. οἱ μὲν ἄγγελοι ἤροντο, “ἄρα πρέπει τῷ Κροῖσῳ, τῷ τῶν Λυδῶν βασιλεῖ, προσβαλεῖν τοῖς Πέρσαις;” ἡ δὲ Πυθία ἀπεκρίνατο, “ὦ Κροῖσε, εἰ στρατεύσεις ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας, μεγάλην ἀρχὴν καταλύσεις.” ἔπειτα δ' οἱ ἄγγελοι εἶπον, “ἄρα πρέπει τῷ Κροῖσῳ πρῶτον εὐρίσκειν συμμάχους;” ἡ δὲ Πυθία ἀπεκρίνατο, “εὐρίσκετε τοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων δυνατωτάτους ὡς συμμάχους.” ὁ μὲν οὖν Κροῖσος ἔπεμψεν ἀγγέλουσ πρὸς τὴν Σπάρτην φέροντας πολλὰ δῶρα καὶ χρήματα· οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐδέξαντο τὸν Κροῖσον ὡς σύμμαχον.

καταστρέφομαι: I conquer. εἰσβάλλω: I invade. χρηστήριον: oracle.  
πρέπει (+ Dative Case): it is fitting for. ἀρχή: empire. καταλύω: I destroy. δυνατός: powerful.

- Whom did Croesus conquer?
- What did the messengers bring to the oracle at Delphi?
- What did the priestess say would happen if Croesus attacked the Persians?
- What sort of men was Croesus to find as allies?
- Whom did Croesus choose to be his allies?
- Give the First Person, Singular Number, Present Tense of two of the following verbs:

ἤθελεν, ἔπεμψεν, ἐδέξαντο.

- Give the Dative Case, Singular Number of two of the following nouns:

ἀρχή, ἄγγελος, βασιλεύς.

- The word *xenophobia* is derived from two Greek words. What are they, and what does each Greek word mean?

5. Translate into Greek:

[80]

- The slaves quickly carry the big stones out of the field. (16)
- When the doctor came home he saw the young men working in the house. (16)
- The king said that the priest often sleeps under the tree. (16)
- The woman was calling the dog which was running up the hill. (16)
- Is it necessary for boys and girls to obey their mothers and fathers? (16)

6. Answer *one* of the following: [30]
- (a) Give a brief account of the battle of Marathon. Remember to include in your answer the date, the participants, the leaders, the course of the battle, and the result.
- (b) Write briefly on *any two* of the following:  
the Ionian Revolt; Aristides; Cimon; the plague in Athens.

7. Answer *one* of the following: [30]
- (a) Name the people who performed these deeds:  
(i) the theft of fire from the gods to give to humans  
(ii) the blinding of the Cyclops  
(iii) the killing of the Gorgon Medusa
- Write a short paragraph about *any one* of the people you have named.
- (b) Imagine that you are a boy or girl in ancient Greece. Write about your daily life at home and also about your education.