



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2010

ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 24 JUNE – AFTERNOON 1.30 to 4.00

1.

[50]

A. Translate into English: (40)

Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦν υἱὸς Λαέρτου, Ἰθάκην δ' ᾧκει, νῆσον ὀλίγην μὲν, φίλην δέ. ἔγημε δὲ Πηνελόπην, καὶ υἱὸν εἶχε Τηλέμαχον. ἐκ δὲ τῶν θεῶν Ἀθηναίαν μάλιστα ἔτίμησεν. ἐπὶ δὲ Ἴλιον ἔλθων ἐν μὲν πολέμῳ ἀνδρείον ἐν δὲ βουλῇ σοφὸν ἑαυτὸν παρεῖχε, καὶ ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις οὕτως εὖπορος ἦν ὥστε ὑπὸ Ὀμήρου πολύτροπος καλεῖσθαι.

μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰλίου ἄλωσιν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς Ἰθάκην, ὅπου ἦρε πολλοὺς νεανίας, τῆς Πηνελόπης μνηστήρας, συνειλεγμένους. τούτους δέ, συνεργάτας ἔχων Τηλέμαχον, καὶ Εὐμαιὸν τὸν πιστὸν συφορβόν, ἀπέκτεινεν.

GREEK THROUGH READING

B. Answer *one* of the following questions: (10)

- (i) Homer calls Odysseus 'crafty'. Tell any story that shows his craftiness.
- (ii) Write a short note about Athena.

2.

[50]

A. Translate into English: (40)

Παρὰ τοῖς Φαίαξιν ἦν ἀγὼν γυμνικός, πρῶτον μὲν δρόμου, ἔπειτα δ' ἄλματος, καὶ δισκοβολίας, καὶ πυγμῆς. ἐρωτῶντος δὲ τινος πότερον Ὀδυσσεὺς ἀθλήσει, ἀπεκρίνατο, Οὐ μέλει μοι ἀθλων, ἐπεὶ τοσαῦτα ἔπαθον· ἀλλὰ τοῦτό μοι μέλει ὅπως οἴκαδε εἰς Ἰθάκην κάτειμι. ἔπειτα ὠνείδισεν Ὀδυσσεὶ ὁ ἕτερος ὡς ἀθλων ἀνεπιστήμονι. ἀλλ' Ὀδυσσεύς, Ἰνα ἴδῃς, ἔφη, ὡς οὐκ ἀπειρός εἰμι ἀθλων, πειράσομαι καὶ ἐγώ. λαβῶν δὲ δίσκον ἔβαλε· καὶ ὑπερέβαλε τοὺς ἄλλους. εἶτα προῦκαλέσατο ἐκείνους ἢ πύξ ἢ πάλη ἢ δρόμῳ, ἢ καὶ τόξῳ. ἀλλ' ἀνθίστατο οὐδεὶς.

GREEK THROUGH READING

B. Answer *one* of the following questions: (10)

- (i) Odysseus wants to return home to Ithaca. Tell briefly what happens when he gets there.
- (ii) The above story is based on Homer's *Odyssey*. Write a short note about another work by Homer.

(Themistocles correctly interprets the oracle spoken by the Pythian priestess.)

ἦν δέ ποτε ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος ὀνόματι Θεμιστοκλῆς. ἐν δὲ τῷ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πολέμῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπέμψαν ἀγγέλους εἰς Δελφοὺς, διότι ἐν μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ἦσαν. οἱ δ' ἀγγελοὶ ἀφικόμενοι εἶπον, “ἐθέλομεν τὸν θεὸν ἀποφαίνειν ἡμῖν τί δεῖ ποιεῖν.” καὶ ἡ Πυθία, “πιστεύετε,” ἔφη, “τῷ ξύλινῳ τείχει.”

οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι πολῖται, ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες, ἠπόρουν τε καὶ ἐφοβούντο· ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς, “οὐ τείχος περὶ τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν,” ἔφη, “ὁ θεὸς σημαίνει, ἀλλὰ τὸ ναυτικόν.” καὶ οὕτως ἐπέισε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐν τῇ Ἀκροπόλει μένειν ἀλλὰ βαίνειν εἰς τὰς ναῦς καὶ τοῖς Πέρσας μάχεσθαι. οἱ οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ περὶ Σαλαμίνα μαχῇ ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Πέρσας.

πόλεμος: war. διότι: because. ἀποφαίνω: I show.
πιστεύω (+ Dative Case): I trust. ξύλινος: wooden. ἀπορέω: I am at a loss.
σημαίνω: I mean. Σαλαμίς: Salamis.

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

(Markios is leading the army of the enemy against his own city. His family appeals to him to abandon the attack.)

τοῦ δὲ Μαρκίου στρατηγοῦ ὄντος, οἱ πολέμιοι ἀφίκοντο καὶ στρατόπεδον ἐποίησαν ἐγγὺς τῶν τῆς πόλεως τειχῶν. ἔπειτα δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει πολλὰ γυναῖκες πρὸς τὴν τοῦ Μαρκίου μητέρα καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ προσῆλθον καὶ ἐπέισαν αὐτὰς εἰς τὸ τῶν πολεμίων στρατόπεδον ἐλθεῖν καὶ τοὺς δύο παῖδας φέρειν καὶ αἰτεῖν αὐτὸν μὴ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ τῶν πολεμίων πολεμεῖν.

ἐπεὶ δ' αἱ γυναῖκες καὶ οἱ παῖδες εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀφίκοντο, ἡ μήτηρ ἔπεσε πρὸς τὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ γόνατα, αἰτοῦσα αὐτὸν ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιάν. ὁ δὲ Μάρκιος εἶπε· “νικᾶς, ὦ μήτηρ, οὐ καλὴν νίκη· τὴν μὲν γὰρ πατρίδα σέσωκας, τὸν δὲ υἱὸν ἀπολώλεκας.”

στρατόπεδον: camp. αἰτέω: I ask. πολεμέω: I make war, fight. γόνυ: knee.
ἀπάγω: I lead away. σέσωκας: you have saved. ἀπολώλεκας: you have lost.

- What did the enemy do upon arriving?
- Who then approached the mother and wife of Markios, and to where did they persuade them to go?
- Whom were Markios' mother and wife to bring with them? What were they to ask Markios *not* to do?
- When they reached Markios, what did his mother do and what did she ask?
- What did Markios say to his mother? Explain what you think he meant in saying this.
- Give the First Person, Singular Number, Present Tense of *two* of the following verbs:
προσῆλθον, ἐπέισαν, νικᾶς.
- Give the Genitive Case, Singular Number of *two* of the following nouns:
στρατόπεδον, γυνή, νίκη.
- The word *hydrophobia* is derived from two Greek words. What are they, and what does each Greek word mean?

5. Translate into Greek: [80]
- (a) The master ordered the slave to work but the slave did not obey him. (16)
- (b) The king sent messengers to Delphi because the city was in danger. (16)
- (c) The Athenians honour the gods and love the beautiful land. (16)
- (d) The girl told her mother that the horse was sleeping under the tree. (16)
- (e) Many children were playing in the fields for a long time. (16)

Delphi: οἱ Δελφοί. I play: παίζω.

6. Answer *one* of the following: [30]
- (a) Write what you know about the Delian League. In your answer you should mention who founded it and for what reason, who belonged to it, what kind of contributions its members made to it, and what eventually became of it.
- (b) Write what you know about Leonidas.

7. Answer *one* of the following: [30]
- (a) Name *any three* of the following heroes or heroines:
- (i) She helped Jason to get the Golden Fleece.
- (ii) He had a vulnerable heel.
- (iii) She was the most beautiful woman in the world.
- (iv) He performed twelve labours.

Write a short paragraph about *any one* of the heroes or heroines you have named.

- (b) Write what you know about farming in Ancient Greece.