Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2008

ANCIENT GREEK — HIGHER LEVEL

(400 marks)

THURSDAY, 19 JUNE — AFTERNOON 1.30 to 4.00

1.   **[50]**

    A.   Translate into English: (40)

Ὀρφεύς, Καλλιόπης καὶ Οἰάγρου υἱός, ᾄδων ἐκήλει λίθους τὲ καὶ δένδρα ὥστε ἕπεσθαι αὐτῷ. ἡ δὲ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ, Εὐρυδίκη, δηχθεῖσα ὑπ᾽ ὄφεως ἀπέθανεν· ὁ δ᾽ Ὀρφεὺς κατελθὼν εἰς Ἅδου Πλούτωνα ἔπεισεν ἀναπέμψαι αὐτήν, ἀλλ᾽ ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ὅτι οὐ χρὴ Ὀρφέα, πρὸς τὸ φῶς πορευόμενον, ἐπιστραφῆναι πρὶν ἂν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν γένηται. Ὀρφεὺς δὲ διὰ πόθον τῆς γυναικὸς ἐπεστράφη, ἡ δὲ πάλιν εἰς Ἅδου κατηνέχθη.

<div align="right">GREEK THROUGH READING</div>

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

     (i)   Orpheus went down to the Underworld to bring back Eurydice. Tell the story of another hero who visited the Underworld.

    (ii)   Briefly tell what you know about another singer/musician on your course.

2.   **[50]**

    A.   Translate into English: (40)

Τὰ Ὀλύμπια διὰ πεμπτοῦ ἔτους ἐγένετο ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ τῆς Ἤλιδος· κεῖται δὲ ἡ πόλις ἥδε ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἀλφειοῦ ποταμοῦ ὄχθοις. ὁ δὲ χρόνος ἐν ᾧ ἐγίγνετο οὗτος ὁ ἀγὼν ἱερὸς ἦν, καὶ ἐκεχειρίαν ἦγον οἱ Ἕλληνες, ὥστε μὴ πολεμεῖν πρὸς ἀλλήλους. πέντε δ᾽ ἡμέρας ἤθλουν, τῶν δ᾽ ἄθλων τὰ λαμπρότατα ἦν ταῦτα· δρόμος, δίαυλος (ἀνὰ καὶ κατὰ τὸ στάδιον), δολιχός (ἔτι μακρότερος τοῦ διαύλου), πάλη, πένταθλον (ἅλμα, ποδώκειαν, δίσκον, ἄκοντα, πάλην), ἔτι δὲ καὶ πυγμή, καὶ ἵππος κέλης (ἐνὶ ἵππῳ καὶ ἱππεῖ ἆθλον), καὶ ἅρμα (δρόμος τεττάρων ἵππων μεθ᾽ ἅρματος). τὸ δ᾽ ἔπαθλον, στέφανος κοτίνου, τῷ δὲ νικήσαντι μέγα ἦν τὸ κλέος, ὡς Ὀλυμπιονίκη.

<div align="right">GREEK THROUGH READING</div>

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

     (i)   Mention *one* similarity and *one* difference between the ancient and modern Olympic Games.

    (ii)   The Olympic Games were held in honour of Zeus. Briefly tell what you know about this god.

3.   Translate into English: [80]

(A description of Greece and why we still admire the Greeks today.)

ἡ Ἑλλὰς μέρος ἐστὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης. οἰκοῦσι δ᾽ αὐτὴν οἱ Ἕλληνες. τοὺς δ᾽ Ἕλληνας τοὺς πάλαι
ἔτι καὶ νῦν τιμῶμεν, διότι ἐφιλοῦν τήν τ᾽ ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ τὸ καλόν. καὶ ὑπὲρ
τῆς ἐλευθερίας οἱ Ἕλληνες, καίπερ ὀλίγοι ὄντες, πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πολεμοῦντες πολλάκις
ἐνίκησαν. καὶ ζητοῦντες τὸ καλὸν ἔγραψαν ποιήματα καὶ δράματα καὶ ἱστορίας καὶ ἐποίησαν
καλοὺς ἀνδριάντας καὶ πολλὰ ἱερά. τῆς δ᾽ Ἑλλάδος οὐδὲν μέρος πολὺ τῆς θαλάττης ἀπέχει.
μεταξὺ γὰρ τῆς Εὐρώπης καὶ τῆς Ἀσίας πολλαὶ νῆσοί εἰσι, καὶ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ πολλοὶ λιμένες· οἱ
οὖν Ἕλληνες ἀγαθοὶ ναῦταί εἰσιν.

μέρος: part.   πάλαι: long ago, of old.   διότι: because.   ἀλήθεια: truth.   τὸ καλόν: beauty.
καίπερ: although.   πολεμέω: I make war.   ἀνδριάς: statue.
ἀπέχω (+ Genitive Case): I am distant from.   μεταξύ (+ Genitive Case): between.

4.   Read the following passage and then answer *any six* of the questions which follow: [80]

(A competition takes place between two gods.)

ἡ δ᾽ ἔρις τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν περὶ τῆς Ἀττίκης χώρας ὧδε ἐγένετο. ὁ δὲ
Κέκροψ, ἔχων σῶμα ἀνδρὸς καὶ δράκοντος, πρῶτος τῆς Ἀττίκης ἐβασίλευσεν. τότε οὖν ἔδοξε
τοῖς θεοῖς τὴν Ἑλλάδα διανέμεσθαι. πρῶτος οὖν ὁ Ποσειδῶν ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν, καὶ
πλήξας τὴν γῆν τῇ τριαίνῃ ἐν μέσῃ τῇ Ἀκροπόλει ἀπέφηνε θάλασσαν. ἔστι δὴ ἔτι καὶ νῦν
σχῆμα τῆς τριαίνης ἐν τῇ πέτρᾳ. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐλθοῦσα ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ ἐφύτευσεν ἐλαίαν, ἣν ἔτι καὶ
νῦν ἔξεστιν ἰδεῖν. οὕτως οὖν ἔρις ἐγένετο ἀμφοῖν περὶ τῆς χώρας. ὁ δὲ Ζεύς, ἐθέλων τὴν ἔριν
διαλύειν, τοὺς Ἀθηναίους δικαστὰς ἐποίησεν. οὗτοι οὖν τὴν χώραν τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ ἔνειμαν, ὅτι
πρώτη τὴν ἐλαίαν ἐφύτευσεν. ἡ οὖν Ἀθηνᾶ ἀφ᾽ ἑαυτῆς τὴν πόλιν ἐκάλεσεν Ἀθήνας.

ἔρις: quarrel, competition.   σῶμα: body.   δράκων: snake.
διανέμεσθαι: to divide between themselves.   πλήσσω: I strike.   τριαίνα: trident.
ἀπέφηνε: Aorist Tense of ἀποφαίνω, 'I cause to appear'.   θάλασσα: sea water.
σχῆμα: form, shape.   φυτεύω: I plant, cause to grow.   ἐλαία: olive-tree.
διαλύω: I resolve, end.   δικαστής: judge, juryman.   νέμω: I grant, allot.   ὅτι: because.

   (a)   What were the two gods competing about?

   (b)   Who was Cecrops? Describe his appearance.

   (c)   What did Poseidon do when he came? What was the result of his action?

   (d)   What are we told about the olive-tree that Athena caused to grow?

   (e)   How did Zeus resolve the matter?

   (f)   Give the First Person, Singular Number, Present Tense of *two* of the following verbs:

                     ἐγένετο,   ἔχων,   ἐποίησεν.

   (g)   Give the Genitive Case, Singular Number of *two* of the following nouns:

                     πέτρα,   θεός,   πόλις

   (h)   The word *theology* is derived from two Greek words. What are they, and what does each
          Greek word mean?

5. Translate into Greek: **[80]**

(*a*) The Greeks loved the <u>truth</u> and they honoured the gods. (16)

(*b*) The boy <u>strikes</u> the wolf with a big stone. (16)

(*c*) When the father came home, he gave a gift to his daughter. (16)

(*d*) The woman said that the slaves were in the fields for a long time. (16)

(*e*) It is necessary for the Greeks to fight well and to save the land. (16)

truth: ἀλήθεια.   I strike: τύπτω.

6. Answer *one* of the following: **[30]**

(*a*) Give a brief account of the battle of Plataea. Remember to include in your answer the date, the participants, the leaders, the course of the battle, and the result.

(*b*) Write about the career of Themistocles.

7. Answer *one* of the following: **[30]**

(*a*) Name the heroes associated with the following:

   (i) The Cyclops

   (ii) The Sphinx

   (iii) The Calydonian Boar

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

(*b*) Write about the life of women in ancient Greece.

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