

Do not write on this page.

(for examiner only)

Marks Per Section					Running Total	Disallowed Total
Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	Additional Pages		

Totals	
	Running Total: (Section A – Additional Pages)
-	Total Disallowed Marks (B-D):
=	Total Marks Awarded:

Instructions

Write your candidate number and date of birth into the boxes on the front cover.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. There is space for extra work at the end of the booklet. Label any such extra work clearly with the question number and part.

There are four sections in this paper:

Section A	Myth and Daily Life	180 marks
Section B	The World of Achilles, Rome – Classical Studies	180 marks
Section C	Latin – Classical Language	180 marks
Section D	Ancient Greek – Classical Language	180 marks

This examination paper will be graded based on a total of 360 marks awarded from **two** sections:

- 180 marks from Section A
- and**
- 180 marks from **one** other section (B, C, **or** D).

All candidates must answer Section A: Myth and Daily Life. Page 4

- Attempt all questions

Candidates must answer **one** of these three sections:

- Section B: The World of Achilles, Rome – Classical Studies Page 17

- Attempt all questions

OR

- Section C*: Latin – Classical Language Page 26

- Attempt all questions

OR

- Section D: Ancient Greek – Classical Language Page 37

- Attempt all questions

* In Section C, the vocabulary glossaries use the following abbreviations:

m. = masculine

f. = feminine

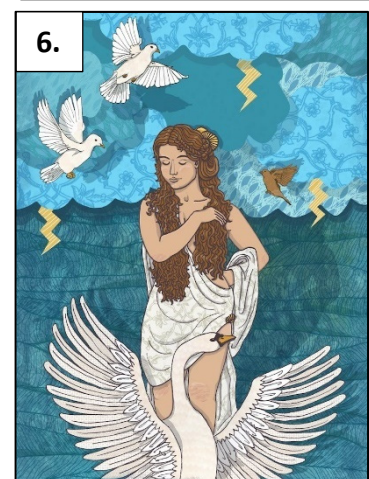
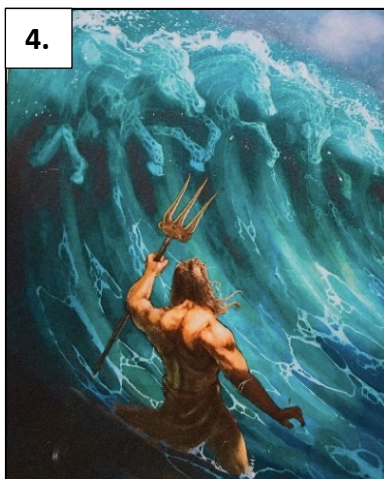
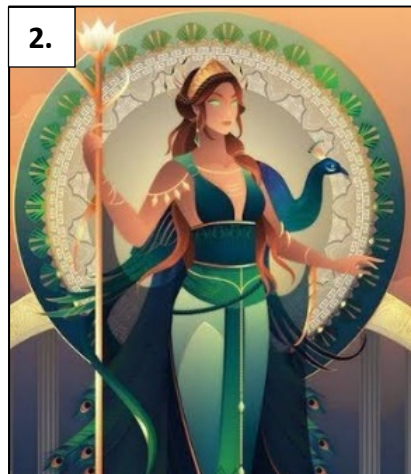
n. = neuter

pl. = plural

Question 1

(a) Write the correct information into the table below for the gods and goddesses shown in these **six** images. The first row of the table has been completed for you.

Role	Greek Name	Roman Name	Number of Image
Goddess of marriage and childbirth	Hera	Juno	2
Goddess of wheat and the harvest			
Goddess of love and beauty			
God of the sea and horses			
God of wine and theatre			
God of the sky and weather.			



(b) Why did the ancient Greeks and Romans perform religious rituals like the sacrifices shown in Image A and Image B? Give **two** reasons for your answer.

(c) Give a brief account of an ancient Greek **or** Roman religious event, such as: a type of ritual, daily practice, or festival. In your account include details, such as: location, roles of participants, name of god / goddess worshipped, cultural significance, etc.

Name of religious event:

Question 3

The passage below and Image A are based on Homer's *Odyssey*, which tells the story of the Greek hero Odysseus as he journeys home after the Trojan War.

Read the passage, study Image A and answer the following questions.

First, Odysseus had to sail his ship past the monsters Scylla and Charybdis. Charybdis was a huge monster who lived on the seabed and created whirlpools by opening her huge jaws and sucking down any passing ships. Scylla was a hideous creature with multiple heads. If a ship sailed too close to the cliffs where she lived, she would reach down with her long necks and snatch sailors off the deck. In order to avoid destruction in the whirlpool of Charybdis, Odysseus was forced to steer his ship close to Scylla's cliffs.

On another occasion, Odysseus' men were turned into pigs by the witch Circe. Hermes gave Odysseus a drug to make him immune to the magical powers of Circe. When Circe tried to turn Odysseus into a pig, she was astonished that her magic did not work. Odysseus then threatened her with his sword and forced her to return his men to human form.

Circe then warned him that, when he left her island, he would have to sail close to the Sirens. These were evil, sea-dwelling creatures with wings who sang beautiful songs to sailors on passing ships. The singing was so beautiful that sailors were known to jump overboard and drown while trying to swim to the Sirens. Those who stayed aboard hit rocks and sank as they steered their ship towards the music. Odysseus made his crew block their ears with wax so that they could not hear the Sirens. He then told his men to tie him to the mast of the ship so that he could hear their song but would not be able to leap overboard.



Image A: Greek vase painting with a scene from the *Odyssey*

- (a) Which moment of Odysseus' journey is shown in Image A?
Explain your answer with details from **both** Image A **and** the passage.

- (b) Outline **three** ways in which this passage is similar to the stories of other heroes / heroines that you have studied. Support your answer with evidence from other myths.

Similarity 1:
Similarity 2:

This answer box continues onto the next page.

Similarity 3:

Question 4

In this text, the Roman poet Virgil describes the female warrior Camilla. Read this text from Virgil’s *Aeneid* and answer the following questions.

Last of all came Camilla,
the warrior maiden of the Volsci,
leading a cavalry squadron armoured in bronze.
Not for her girlish hands were the loom and wool-basket.
She was a woman hardened to battle,
of a fleetness of foot to race the winds.
She could have run over the ocean and
never wet her foot in the waves.
Young men streamed from house and field,
and mothers came to gaze at her as she passed by.



Camilla



A cross-section of a house in ancient Greece

(a) Match any **five** of these Ancient Greek and Latin housing terms with their definitions. Write the number of the term into the box beside its definition.

1. andron 2. cubiculum 3. culina 4. domus 5. gynaikon 6. hortus 7. klinai 8. oikos

- a house in ancient Greece
- a house in ancient Rome
- bedroom
- couches
- garden
- kitchen
- men's quarters
- women's quarters

(b) Name a modern word that comes from an Ancient Greek **or** Latin word related to the house. You may use one of the Ancient Greek or Latin terms above.

Modern Word:

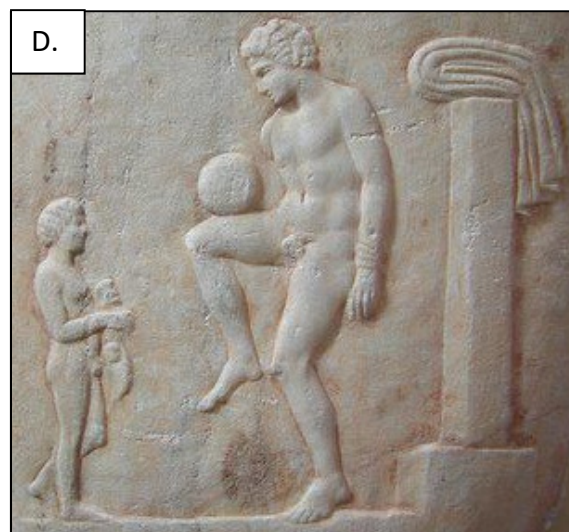
Ancient Greek / Latin Word:

This question continues onto the next page.

(c) Explain how the meanings of the words chosen for part (b) relate to each other.

Question 6

Study these **four** images of archaeological artefacts from the Roman Empire.
Answer the questions that follow.



(a) What aspect of daily life do these **four** artefacts relate to?
Tick (✓) **one** box to indicate your answer.

farming

medicine

politics

games

(b) What can we learn about daily life for young people in the ancient world from the evidence found in Images A-D? Use details from at least **two** of these images to support your answer.

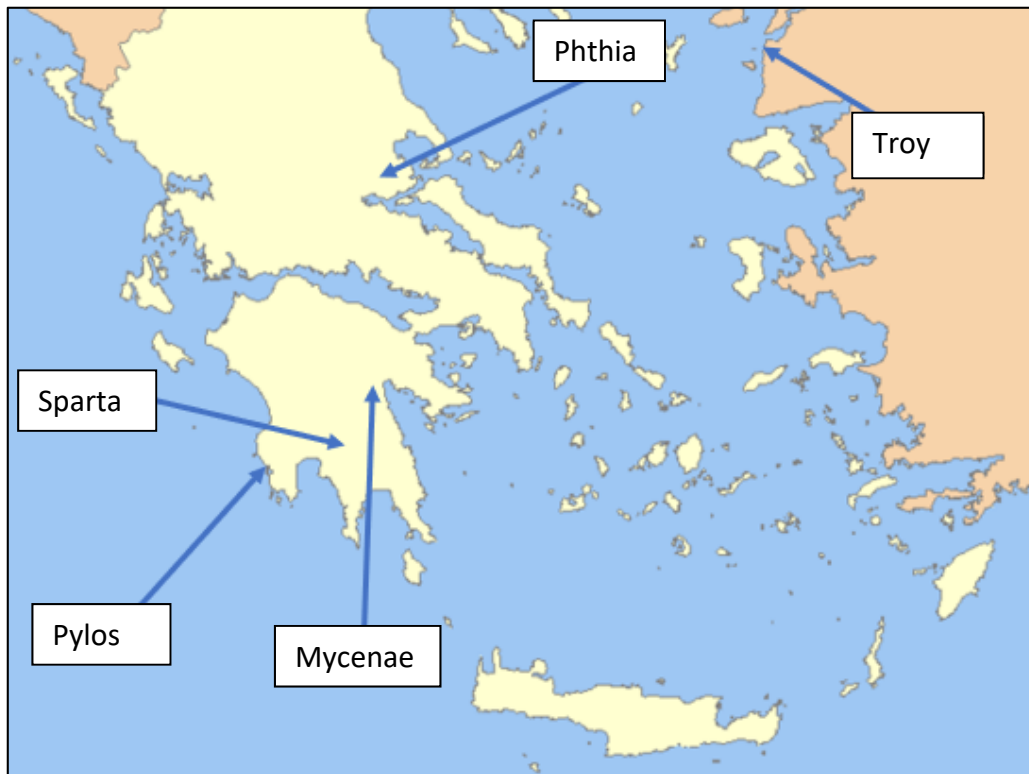
(c) Choose **one** of the following topics and give an account of how a teenager in ancient Rome **or** ancient Greece may have experienced it:

- education; clothing; food.

This answer box continues onto the next page .

Question 7

This map shows the names of the places where **five** characters in the *Iliad* are from. Write the correct place name next to each character's name in the box below.



Name of Character	Name of Place
Achilles	
Agamemnon	
Menelaus	
Nestor	
Hector	

Question 8

Complete these multiple-choice questions about characters and events in Homer's *Iliad*. Tick (✓) the box to indicate your answer. You may tick **one** box only for each question.

(a) Which god / goddess helps the Trojans throughout the war?

Athena

Apollo

Dionysus

(b) Which trait is the Greek hero Ajax known for?

size and strength

wisdom

speed

(c) Which event drove Achilles back into battle?

Nestor's speech

the death of Patroclus

Agamemnon taking Briseis

(d) Who is Hecuba?

the mother of Helen

an Amazon warrior

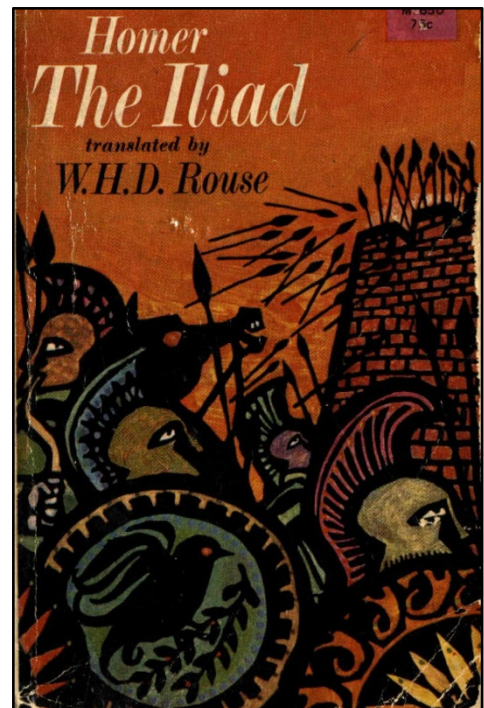
the queen of Troy

(e) Who are the sons of Atreus (the Atreidae)?

Agamemnon and Menelaus

Paris and Hector

Sarpedon and Glaucus



Question 10

Read these two texts from Homer’s *Iliad* and answer the questions that follow.

Text A: *Iliad*, Book 3

Then Iris came as messenger to white-armed Helen, taking on the image of her sister-in-law, wife of Antenor's son, fine Helicaon. Her name was Laodice, of all Priam's daughters the most beautiful. She found Helen in her room, weaving a large cloth, a double purple cloak, creating pictures of the many battle scenes between horse-taming Trojans and bronze-clad Achaeans, wars they suffered for her sake at the hands of Ares. Standing nearby, swift-footed Iris said: "Come here, dear girl. Look at the amazing things going on."



Helen

(a) Identify **two** epithets in Text A.

Epithet 1:
Epithet 2:

(b) In your own words, describe in detail what Helen is doing in Text A.

Text B: *Iliad*, Book 22

And Andromache called throughout the halls for her fair-haired handmaidens to set a great basin over the fires, so that a hot bath might rise up for Hector, her husband, come home from battle. Poor innocent, she knew nothing yet, knew not that far from healing baths gleaming-eyed Athena had struck him down by the hand of shining Achilles. Then she heard shrieks of grief and mourning from the tower, and her body shook, and her shuttle fell to the floor.



Andromache

Question 12

Use this list of architectural terms to label any **five** architectural features in the images below. You may only write **one** term in each of the boxes below.

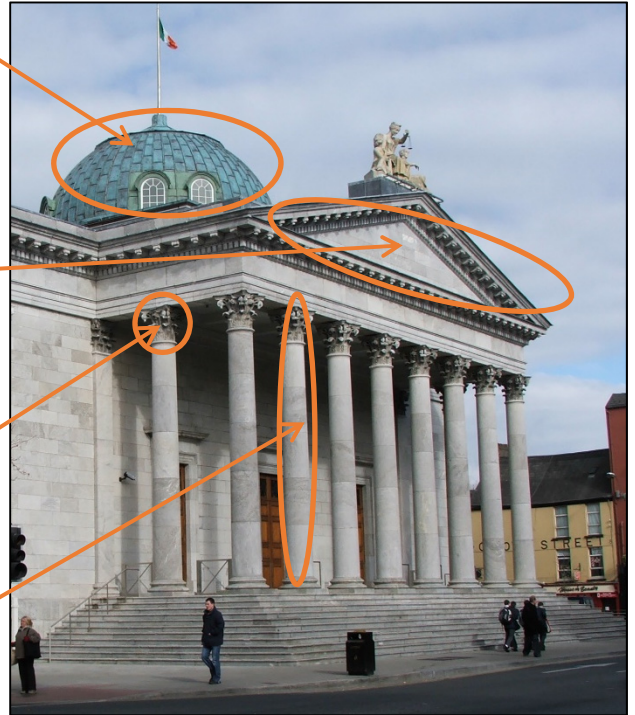
- arch; capital; column; dome; base; pediment; cornice.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

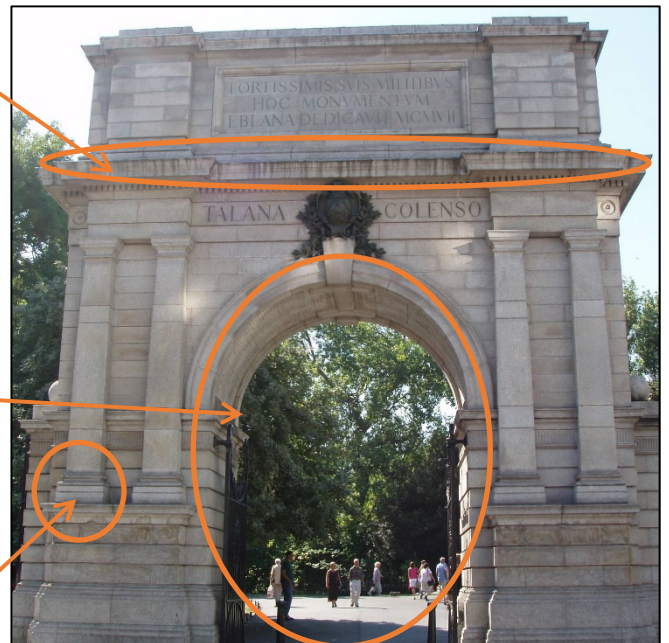


Cork Courthouse

(e)

(f)

(g)



St. Stephen's Green, Dublin

Question 14

Match the following Latin phrases and abbreviations with their meanings, by placing a tick (✓) in the correct box. Tick one box only in each case.

(a) ad nauseam

to the point of boredom

feeling queasy

from nothing



(b) quid prō quō

an unfair deal

something in exchange for something

money



(c) etc.

for example

and the rest

and all

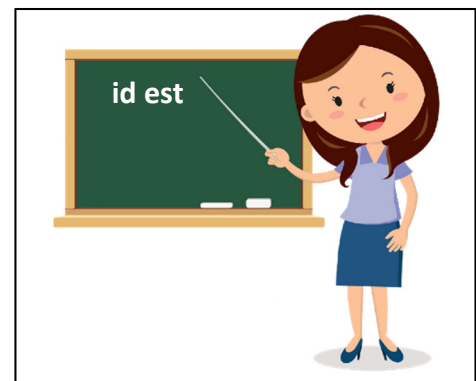


(d) i.e.

in the evening

in the morning

that is



Question 15

- (a) In the table below, there are sets of English words that derive from the same Latin word. For each set, give the Latin word (nominative singular, genitive singular, gender) and its meaning. The first one is completed as an example.

Set of English words	Latin word	Meaning of Latin word
urban, suburb, urbane	urbs, urbis (f.)	city
aquarium, aquatic, aqueducts		
annual, anniversary, millennium.		

- (b) Write **one** English word which derives from this Latin verb:
crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditum (3) = to believe / to trust

--

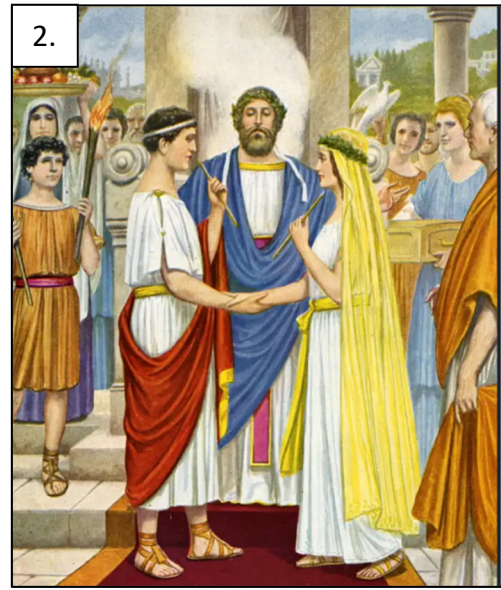
- (c) Write **two** English words which derive from this Latin adjective:
magnus, magna, magnum = big / great

- (d) Explain how the meaning of **one** of the English words which you wrote in parts (b) or (c) relates to the meaning of the Latin word that it derives from.

Question 16

Match these images to their descriptions below.

Write the number of each image into the table beside its description.



	ūna fēmina stat dum labōrat. togam praetextam senātōris in textrinō facit.
	fēmina in hāc pictūrā est poēta, quī stilum et cēram suam tenet. aliquid scrībere parat.
	fēmina prope virum, quī eam in mātrimōnium dūcit, stat. ea stolam longam gerit.
	circum fēminam ancillae stant. ūna crīnēs compōnit; aliae speculum et unguenta tenent.

Question 17

Complete the following passage by writing the number of the correct missing word from the list below into each blank space. The first one has been done as an example.

All underlined words are listed alphabetically in the vocabulary glossary below.



Wedding rings from ancient Rome

This passage describes a type of marriage in ancient Rome called *cum manū* (with the hand).

manus est 5. corporis, sed manus etiam erat nōmen generis nūptiārum. ubi fēmina virum cum manū nūpsit, ea in potestātem _____ vēnit et _____ potestāte patris vēnit. ubi fēmina virum nūpsit, _____ erat dominus eius et tōtam potestātem fēminae _____ .

genus, generis (n.) = type

manus, manūs (f.) = hand

nūbō, nūbere, nūpsī, nūptum (3) = to marry

nūptiae, nūptiārum (f. pl.) = marriage

potestās, potestātis (f.) = control / power

Word List

1. vir
2. virī
3. ē / ex
4. habuit
5. **pars**

Question 18

The following sentences are based on the story of Pluto and Proserpina.

Choose the correct option to fill in the blank space by putting a tick (✓) in the correct box.

Tick one box only in each case. Do not write the answer in the blank space.

(a) in Siciliā est magnus _____ .

ager

agrī

agrum



(b) Prōserpina cum _____ in agrō ambulābat.

amīcīs

amīcās

amīcae

(c) Plūtō, deus Tartarī, Prōserpinam _____ et rapuit.

vidēbit

vidēre

vīdit



(d) Prōserpina clāmāvit, sed amīcae eam nōn _____ .

audīvit

audīvērunt

audīvistī



(e) Plūtō Prōserpinam portāvit et per montēs _____ festīnāvit.

altum

altōs

altus

Question 19

The following sentences are based on the story of Orpheus and Eurydice.

Choose the correct translation of the words in **bold** by placing a tick (✓) in the correct box. Tick one box only in each case.

(a) Orpheus, quī erat **fortior** quam aliī virī, dē morte uxōris lacrimābat.

bravest

as brave as men

braver

(b) sine uxōre, **quam** multum **amābat**, vīvere nōn volēbat.

whom he used to love

who used to love him

which loves



(c) Orpheus iter ad rēgnum Plūtōnis **celeriter** fēcit.

quick

quickly

quicker



(d) Plūtō Orpheō dīxit nunc **Eurydicēm sēcum habitāre**.

I have Eurydice.

I live with Eurydice.

Eurydice lived with him.

(e) Plūtō tandem dīxit: “Eurydicē tēcum redīre **poterit**.”

will be able

was able

is able



Question 20

- (a) Read the following passage, and answer the questions below in English.
All underlined words are listed alphabetically in the vocabulary glossary below.

The passage describes how Psyche is brought to the home of her new husband, Cupid, and how her sisters react to her new life.



pater et māter et sorōrēs Ps̄ychēm summō in monte relīquērunt. ventus Zephyrus eam ā monte ad terram portāvit. post breve tempus Ps̄ychē circumspectābat et domum magnam invēnit. Ps̄ychē hīc habitābat et erat laetior quam ūlla fēmīna. nihil cupiēbat. Ps̄ychē domum et servōs et omnia bona habēbat. marītum tamen numquam vidēbat quod Cupīdō nocte veniēbat et eam ante prīmam lūcem relinquēbat.

prīmō laetissima erat, sed mox familiam vidēre iterum volēbat. ūnā nocte Ps̄ychē marītum rogāvit: “sorōrēsne meae mē vīsītāre possunt?” Cupīdō Ps̄ychēm multum amābat et postrīdiē Zephyrum duās sorōrēs ad Ps̄ychēm portāre iussit.

Zephyrus duās sorōrēs Ps̄ychis domum eius portāvit. Ps̄ychē sorōribus omnia sua ostendit. sorōrēs tamen, ubi domum atque servōs Ps̄ychis vidērunt, invidae erant, quod vītā faciliōrem quam vītās eārum habēbat. sorōrēs multa rogābant: “es tū uxor laeta?” “quis est marītus tuus?” “marītum meum nōndum vīdī,” Ps̄ychē inquit.

Cupīdō, Cupīdinis (m.) = Cupid

hīc = here

invidus, invida, invidum = envious / jealous

iterum = again

lūx, lūcis (f.) = light / sunlight

marītus, marītī (m.) = husband

nōndum = not yet

ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostentum (3) = to show

postrīdiē = the next day

prīmō = at first

Ps̄ychē, Ps̄ychis (f.) = Psyche

relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, relictum (3) =
to abandon / to leave behind

ūllus, ūlla, ūllum = any

uxor, uxōris (f.) = wife

vīta, vītāe (f.) = life

Zephyrus, Zephyrī (m.) = Zephyr,

the god of the westerly wind

(i) Where did Psyche's family abandon her?

--

(ii) To where did the wind Zephyr carry Psyche?

--

(iii) Why was Psyche happier than any woman? Give **two** reasons.

(iv) What did Psyche ask Cupid?

(v) What did Cupid order the wind Zephyr to do?

(vi) Why were Psyche's sisters jealous of Psyche? Give **two** reasons.

(vii) What question do Psyche's sisters ask her?

(viii) What does Psyche say about her husband?

This question continues onto the next page.

- (b) These sentences describe what happens next in the story of Psyche and her sisters. Read the sentences, and choose the correct grammatical description of the words in **bold** by placing a tick (✓) in the correct box. Tick one box only in each case.

All underlined words are listed alphabetically in the vocabulary glossary below.

- (i) sorōrēs dīxērunt, “marītus, **quem uxor numquam vīdit**, nōn est bonus.”

temporal / time clause

relative clause

prepositional phrase

- (ii) dīxērunt, “vātēs dīxit tuum marītum esse serpentem.”

verb in the infinitive

verb in the imperative mood

verb in the future tense

marītus, marītī (m.) = husband

uxor, uxōris (f.) = wife

serpēns, serpentis (m.) = snake

vātēs, vātis (m./f.) = oracle / soothsayer

- (c) Based on the passage in part (a) and the sentences in part (b), do you think that Psyche’s sisters are genuinely concerned about her? Give a reason for your answer.

Question 21

Translate the text below into English. It tells the rest of the story of Cupid and Psyche.
All underlined words are listed alphabetically in the vocabulary glossary below.



ubi marītus suus dormiēbat, Ps̄ychē lucernam cēpit et eam suprā eum tenēbat. quid vīdit?
Ps̄ychē neque serpentem neque animal ante sē cōspexit, sed pulchrum et grātum deum,
Cupīdinem, filium Veneris.

Cupīdō, Cupīdinis (m.) = Cupid
grātus, grāta, grātum = pleasing
lucerna, lucernae (f.) = oil lamp
marītus, marītī (m.) = husband

Ps̄ychē, Ps̄ychis (f.) = Psyche
serpēns, serpentis (m.) = snake
suprā + accusative = above
Venus, Veneris (f.) = Venus

Question 22

- (a) Translate into English this sentence, which is from the first line of Virgil's *Aeneid*.

arma virumque canō.

canō, canere, cecinī, cantum (3) = to sing of / to tell a story about

- (b) Translate into English this sentence, which is an adapted version of Virgil's description of Dido, the queen of Carthage.

dux fēmina factī erat.

factum, factī (n.) = deed

- (c) This image shows Limerick city's Latin motto, which is based on a famous line from Virgil's *Aeneid*. Translate this Latin motto into English.



urbs antīqua fuit studiīsque asperrima bellī.

antīquus, antīqua, antīquum = ancient
asper, aspera, asperum = fierce

studium, studiī (n.) = skill / pursuit

Section D

Ancient Greek – Classical Language

180 marks

Question 23

The following **six** English place names are transliterations of Ancient Greek words.

Match each English word to its original Ancient Greek spelling by writing its letter in the box of the equivalent Ancient Greek word.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Asia | <input type="checkbox"/> | Κολχis |
| (b) Ethiopia | <input type="checkbox"/> | Περσεπολις |
| (c) Colchis | <input type="checkbox"/> | Εύρωπη |
| (d) Europe | <input type="checkbox"/> | Αίθιοπια |
| (e) Mesopotamia | <input type="checkbox"/> | Μεσοποταμια |
| (f) Persepolis | <input type="checkbox"/> | Άσια |



(g) Write the name of each of these deities using the Ancient Greek alphabet.

(i) Ouranos

(ii) Nyx

(iii) Gaia

Question 24

Sentence A contains English words that derive from Ancient Greek words.
Read Sentence A, and use the words in Box A to answer the following questions.

Sentence A:

Astronomers use the technology of the telescope to see the cosmos, map galaxies and planets, while astronauts leave the atmosphere to explore space.

Box A:

ἄστηρ, ἄστερος = star	ναυτης, ναυτου = sailor	σκοπεω = I look at
ἄτμος, ἄτμου = vapour	νομος, νομου = law / rule / order	σφαιρα, σφαιρας = ball / globe
γαλα, γαλακτος = milk	πλανης, πλανητος = wanderer	τεχνη, τεχνης = art / skill / craft
κοσμος, κοσμου = universe		τηλε = at a distance
λογος, λογου = logic / study		

- (a) Choose **one** English word from Sentence A and write down **one** Ancient Greek word in Box A that it derives from.

English Word:
Ancient Greek Word:

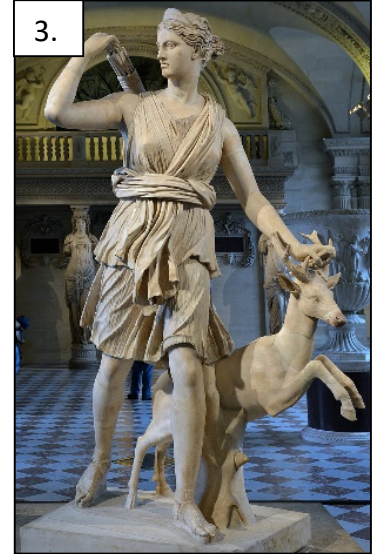
- (b) Choose a different English word from Sentence A and write down **two** Ancient Greek words in Box A that it derives from.

English Word:
Ancient Greek Word 1:
Ancient Greek Word 2:

- (c) **Two** Ancient Greek words in Box A, ἄστηρ and λογος, combine to make the English word astrology. What do you think the English word astrology means? Explain your answer with reference to the meaning of **both** Ancient Greek words.

Question 25

Match these images of gods and goddesses to their descriptions below.
Write the number of each image into the table beside its description.



	ὁ Ζεὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου καθίζει, ἐπεὶ ἐστὶν ὁ τῶν θεῶν βασιλεὺς. ὁ θεὸς τὸν κεραυνὸν ἔχει.
	ὁ τοῦ ἡλίου θεὸς τὴν μουσικὴν φιλεῖ καὶ κιθαρίζει. ἡ ἀδελφὴ αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν ἡ Ἄρτεμις.
	ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῷ Παρθενῶνι ἐστὶ τὸ μεγιστὸν ἀγάλμα τῆς Ἀθηνῆς. ἡ θεὰ τὰ ὅπλα χρυσεὰ φερεῖ.
	ἡ τῆς σελήνης θεὰ τὰ ζῶα φιλεῖ καὶ τὸ τόξον φερεῖ. ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτῆς ἐστὶν ὁ Ἄπολλων.
	ὁ Αἰδὴς ἐστὶν ὁ τῶν νεκρῶν βασιλεὺς. ὁ Κερβερός ὁ κυῶν αὐτοῦ τρεῖς κεφαλὰς ἔχει.

Question 26

Identify the correct translation of the word or phrase in **bold** in the following sentences by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. Tick one box only in each case.

(a) ὁ Ζεὺς πάντων ἤρξεν.

Zeus rules

Zeus will rule

Zeus ruled

(b) ἡ Ἀθηνῆ ἐστὶ σοφώτερα ἢ ὁ Ἄρης.

the wisest

wiser

wise

(c) ἡ Λητώ ἐστὶν ἡ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνοῦ καὶ τῆς Ἄρτεμιδος μητὴρ.

with Apollo and Artemis

to Apollo and Artemis

of Apollo and Artemis

(d) οἱ θεοὶ πολλακίς ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ συλλεγοῦσιν.

on

into

near

(e) ὁ Αἰδῆς, ὅς ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Χρόνου, δεινὸς ἐστίν.

who

whom

what

Question 27

The following sentences are about ancient Sparta. Put a tick (✓) in the box of the correct form needed to complete the sentence. Tick one box in each case.

Do not write the answers in the blank space.



(a) οί Λακεδαιμονιοί ήσαν _____ άνδρειοτατοί στρατιωται.

τα

οί

αί

(b) αί γυναίκες αί Λακεδαιμονιαί έξεβαινον έκ _____ και έγυμναζον.

την οίκιαν

τη οίκια

της οίκιας

(c) έν Λακεδαιμονί οί _____ ήσαν δυο βασιλεις.

άρχοντες

άρχων

άρχοντων

(d) έν τη Άγωγή έδει τους παιδας τον σιτον _____.

κλεπτουσιν

κλεπτω

κλεπτειν

(e) τα μεγαλα όρα την μεγαλην πολιν _____.

έφυλασσομεν

έφυλασσε

έφυλασσεσ

Question 28

Read the passage and answer the questions in English.

The passage describes how the day starts for an ancient Athenian slave.

All underlined words are listed alphabetically in the vocabulary glossary below.

ὁ δούλος προς την Ἀγοραν πρω βαινει, προτερον ὁ ἥλιος ἀνατελλει. ὁ δεσποτης τω αὐτῳ χρονῳ της ἡμερας ἐτι καθευδει και οὐκ ἐγειρει.

οἱ πολλοι Ἀθηναιοι δια της Ἀγορας, ἡ ἐστι παρα τη Ἀκροπολει, πολλακις βαινουσιν. ἐπει τας φωνας και τας βοας πολλων Ἀθηναίων ἐν τη Ἀγορα ἀκουει, ὁ δούλος δι' ὀργης ἔχει. ὁ μεν δούλος πολυν χρονον οὐκ ἔχει, πολλα δε ἔργα ἔχει. ὁ δούλος παντα τον σιτον προς την οἰκιαν ὡς ταχιστα φερειν ἐθελει. αὐτος ἀπο του ἐμποριου τον σιτον συλλεγει και τον ἰχθυον και τον ἄρτον και τας ἐλαας. ὁ δε δούλος τα ἔργα παυει· αὐτῳ γαρ οὐκ ἐστιν ἄλις τα χρηματα και ἀνευ του τυρου και του κρεως οἰκαδε τρεχει.

ὁ μαγειρος ἀπο του δουλου τον σιτον λαμβανει, ἄλλα τον τυρον οὐχ εὕρισκει και λεγει· “ποῦ ἐστιν ὁ τυρος; δια τί οὐ φερεις τον τυρον;” ὁ μαγειρος δι' ὀργης ἔχει, ἄλλα το δειπνον ὡς ταχιστα παρασκευαζει. ὁ δεσποτης προς την τραπεζαν βλεπει. ὁ δεσποτης οὐκ ἐστιν εὐδαιμων και λεγει· “ποῦ ἐστι τον ἔμον τυρον; συ εἶ κακος δούλος. εἰ μη γαρ ἔχω τον ἔμον τυρον, οὐχ οἶος τ'εἶμι ἐσθιειν ταυτην μεγαλην ἐορτην.”

ἄλις = enough

ἀνατελλω = I rise

ἀνευ + genitive = without

ἄρτος, ἄρτου, ὁ = bread

δι' ὀργης ἔχω = I become angry

ἐγειρω = I stir / I wake

εἰ μη = unless

ἐλαα, ἐλαας, ἡ = olive

ἐμποριον, ἐμποριου, το = shop

ἐορτη, ἐορτης, ἡ = feast

ἰχθυς, ἰχθυος, ὁ = fish

καθευδω = I am asleep

κρεας, κρεως, το = meat

μαγειρος, μαγειρου, ὁ = cook

παρα + dative = beside

πρω = in the morning

σιτος, σιτου, ὁ = food

τραπεζα, τραπεζης, ἡ = table

τυρος, τυρου, ὁ = cheese

ὡς ταχιστα = as quickly as possible

(a) What does the slave do in the morning before the sun rises?

(b) What does the master do in the morning before the sun rises?

(c) According to the passage, where is the Agora located in Athens?

--

(d) Why does the slave become angry?

(e) List the jobs that the slave does while in the Agora.

(f) What prevents the slave from completing all his jobs?

(g) What does the cook say when the slave returns?

(h) Describe how the master reacts after he looks at the table.

(i) The sentence below is taken from the second paragraph of this passage.

Write the case, gender and number of **one** of the words in bold.

ὁ μὲν δούλος **πολυ**ν χρόνον οὐκ ἔχει, **πολλα** δε ἔργα ἔχει.

πολυν:

πολλα:

Question 30

Complete the following questions based on Text A, which is the writing from this image showing Achilles and Ajax playing a game of dice.

The underlined words are listed in the vocabulary glossary below.



Text A: Ἀχιλλεύς, “τετταρα φερω.” Αἴας, “δυο φερω.”

Αἴας, Αἴαντος, ὁ = Ajax Ἀχιλλεύς, Ἀχιλλεύως, ὁ = Achilles τετταρα = τεσσαρα

(a) Tick (✓) the box next to the statement which you think best explains the meaning of Text A.

- Ajax tells Achilles that he has rolled a higher number.
- Achilles and Ajax tell each other to roll the dice again for a second time.
- Achilles and Ajax are telling each other the number on the dice they each rolled.

(b) Tick (✓) the boxes to indicate the correct tense, mood, person and number of φερω, the verb in Text A. Tick only one box for each item.

<u>Tense</u>	<u>Mood</u>	<u>Person</u>	<u>Number</u>
Present <input type="checkbox"/>	Imperative <input type="checkbox"/>	1 st person <input type="checkbox"/>	Singular <input type="checkbox"/>
Future <input type="checkbox"/>	Indicative <input type="checkbox"/>	2 nd person <input type="checkbox"/>	Plural <input type="checkbox"/>
Imperfect <input type="checkbox"/>		3 rd person <input type="checkbox"/>	
Aorist <input type="checkbox"/>			

Acknowledgements

Texts:

Page 10: Translated by Graham Tingay (1984). *Virgil: Selections from the Aeneid. 7.803-817*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK.

Page 20: Translated by Ian Johnston (2010). Homer. *Iliad 3.121-132*. Vancouver Island University: Nanaimo, BC, Canada. Accessed at: http://johnstoniatexts.x10host.com/homer/iliad_title.html

Translated by Katie Wan Winkle (2007). *Iliad 22.437-476*. Hapax Legomenon. Swarthmore College: Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. Accessed at: <https://www.swarthmore.edu/classics/andromache-iliad-22437-476>

Images:

Page 4: 1: https://www.freepik.com/premium-vector/god-deity-wine-winemaking-fertility-ancient-greek-roman-religion-mythology-mythological-character-isolated-white-background-cartoon-vector-illustration_17610569.htm

2: <https://www.pinterest.ie/pin/gods-and-goddesses--107945722308616959/>

3: https://www.freepik.com/premium-vector/father-gods-men_2851907.htm

4: <https://twitter.com/TheMythologyMa1/status/1356214576023539715>

5: <https://blog360.com.br/deuses-do-olimp/>

6: <http://clipart-library.com/clipart/124379.htm>

Page 6: Image A: <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/artifact?name=Toledo+1972.55&object=Vase>

Image B: <https://www.gettyimages.ie/detail/news-photo/italy-pompeii-altar-of-the-temple-of-vespasian-1st-century-news-photo/1288511209?adppopup=true>

Page 8: https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/G_1843-1103-31

Page 10: https://feminaeromanae.org/Vergil_Camilla.html

Page 12: https://www.mozaweb.com/en/Extra-3D_scenes-Ancient_Roman_domus-12043

Page 13: <https://twitter.com/clasicasieda/status/847851598789345280>

Page 14: A: <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/best-ancient-world-180974094/>

B: <https://twitter.com/sbutcher2017>

C: <https://www.vogue.in/fashion/content/vogues-fashion-encyclopaedia-everything-you-need-to-know-about-the-bikini>

D: <https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Episkyros>

Page 17: <https://study.com/learn/lesson/greece-map-history-empire.html>

Page 18: goodreads.com

Page 20: <https://ourmythicalchildhoodblog.com/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/film/pictures/image/0,8545,-10704917235,00.html>

Page 23: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cork_Courthouse,_Washington_Street

<https://ststephensgreenpark.ie/gallery/>

Page 26: <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/ad-nauseam/>

<https://www.brianmcadam.com/cropped-scales-of-justice-3-clip-art-at-clker-com-vector-clip-art-online-snjwyp-clipart-1-png/>

<https://www.shutterstock.com/search/et+cetera>

<https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/667025394800152634/>

Page 28: 1: <http://vroma.org/vromans/bmcmanus/spinning.htm>

2: <https://puzzlefactory.pl/en/puzzle/play/art/491809-roman-wedding-in-the-time-of-the-republic#9x13>

3: <https://www.historyextra.com/period/roman/hadrians-wall-what-life-like-roman-women-britain-artefacts/>

4: [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e6/Fresco_showing_a_woman_so-called_Sappho_holding_writing_implements%2C_from_Pompeii%2C_Naples_National_Archaeological_Museum_\(14842101892\).jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e6/Fresco_showing_a_woman_so-called_Sappho_holding_writing_implements%2C_from_Pompeii%2C_Naples_National_Archaeological_Museum_(14842101892).jpg)

Page 29: https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/G_1917-0501-276

Page 30: <https://www.pinterest.ie/pin/334040497353215938/>

<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q20178094>

<http://mythdancer.blogspot.com/2015/06/demeter-persephone-and-hades.html>

Page 31: <https://www.gettyimages.ie/photos/Orpheus>

[https://www.wikigallery.org/wiki/painting_362591/Antwerp-School/Orpheus-Searching-Eurydice-In-The-Underworld-\(Met.-10-11-63\)](https://www.wikigallery.org/wiki/painting_362591/Antwerp-School/Orpheus-Searching-Eurydice-In-The-Underworld-(Met.-10-11-63))

<https://www.theawl.com/2017/05/to-hell-and-back-in-offenbachs-orphee-aux-enfers-overture/>

Page 32: <https://www.redbubble.com/people/kairii1989/works/12397350-psyche-on-a-cliff>

<https://womennart.com/2019/02/14/the-love-of-psyche-and-eros/>

<https://www.rct.uk/collection/402959/psyches-sisters-giving-her-a-lamp-and-a-dagger>

Page 35: <https://nl.pinterest.com/pin/370843350567434058/>

Page 36: <https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/coat-arms-limerick-city-in-munster-vector-32119521>

Page 37: <https://i.redd.it/6q1zjelq6iy61.jpg>

Page 39: 1: <https://thatmuse.com/2021/12/24/death-burials-funerary-vases-the-ancient-greek-way/>

2: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/02/>

3: <https://ourmythicalchildhoodblog.com/>

4: <https://www.liquidsandsolids.com/dreams-of-god/>

5: <https://www.storynory.com/how-xxxxx-found-his-lyre/>

Page 41: <https://www.abc.net.au/cm/rimage/13778658-16x9-large.jpg?v=2>

Page 44: https://www.history.com/.image/t_share/MTU30Dc5MDg1ODk0MDgzOTEz/achilles-hero.jpg

Page 45: <https://collections.mfa.org/objects/153522>

Do not write on this page

Copyright notice

This examination paper may contain text or images for which the State Examinations Commission is not the copyright owner, and which may have been adapted, for the purpose of assessment, without the authors' prior consent. This examination paper has been prepared in accordance with Section 53(5) of the *Copyright and Related Rights Act, 2000*. Any subsequent use for a purpose other than the intended purpose is not authorised. The Commission does not accept liability for any infringement of third-party rights arising from unauthorised distribution or use of this examination paper.

Junior Cycle Final Examination – Common Level

Classics

Friday 16 June

Afternoon 1:30 - 3:30