

Instructions

There are four sections in this paper.

Section A	Myth and Daily Life	180 marks	8 questions
Section B	The World of Achilles, Rome	180 marks	8 questions
Section C	Classical Languages - Latin	180 marks	8 questions
Section D	Classical Languages - Ancient Greek	180 marks	8 questions

All candidates must answer Section A (Myth and Daily Life).

Candidates must choose **one** of Section B (The World of Achilles, Rome) **or** Section C (Latin) **or** Section D (Ancient Greek). Candidates must answer all of the questions in the two sections they attempt.

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.

Question 1

Write a short note on each of the gods / goddesses named below. Both the Greek and Roman names have been given.



Name of god / goddess: Zeus (Greek), Jupiter (Roman)

God / goddess of:

Short note:

Name of god / goddess: Poseidon (Greek), Neptune (Roman)

God / goddess of:

Short note:

Name of god / goddess: Aphrodite (Greek), Venus (Roman)

God / goddess of:

Short note:

Name of god / goddess: Hephaestus (Greek), Vulcan (Roman)

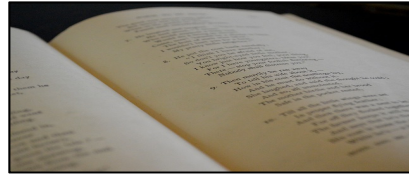
God / goddess of:

Short note:

Question 2

Match each of the following expressions from classical mythology with its definition:

- Achilles' heel
- Pandora's box
- Midas touch
- Sword of Damocles
- Herculean task.



Definition: Something unpleasant hanging over you
Expression:
Definition: A person's weak point
Expression:
Definition: A job that is very difficult
Expression:
Definition: Something that could lead to trouble
Expression:
Definition: If a person has this, everything they do is successful
Expression:

Question 3

Read the following passage based on the myth of Jason and the Golden Fleece. Answer the questions that follow.

When Jason was a baby, his father, the king of Iolcus, was removed from power by his brother Pelias (Jason's uncle). The infant Jason was smuggled out of the palace to safety and raised far away from his wicked uncle. Once he reached adulthood, Jason returned to confront his uncle and claim his throne. Pelias made a deal with Jason and said he could have the throne if he was able to retrieve the famous Golden Fleece. The fleece was in Colchis on the Black Sea and was guarded by a great serpent. Pelias thought that Jason would get killed on the dangerous voyage to find the fleece.

Jason built a ship, the Argo, and assembled a crew of heroes to help him with his task. The crew included the great hero Heracles, who was famous for completing the twelve labours, and the hero Orpheus, whose magical music had the power to calm wild beasts. After a series of adventures, Jason and the surviving crew members reached Colchis. The king of Colchis, Aeetes, agreed to show Jason where the Golden Fleece was if he could plough a field using a pair of fire-breathing bulls and sow the ground with the teeth of a dragon.

Aphrodite made Aeetes' daughter Medea fall in love with Jason, and Medea used her powers as a witch to help him. She gave him a magic ointment to protect him from the bulls' fire and warned him that once he sowed the dragon's teeth, warriors would spring up from the ground. Medea helped Jason by using a potion to make the serpent fall asleep so that Jason could retrieve the Golden Fleece. Medea did all of this on the condition that Jason married her and brought her back to Greece with him.



(a) Where was the Golden Fleece?

(b) Why did Jason try to retrieve the Golden Fleece?

(c) Why do you think Jason chose crew members like Heracles and Orpheus for the dangerous mission?

(d) What task did Jason have to perform before Aeetes would show him where the Golden Fleece was located?

(e) Study the image below. What part of the myth do you think is shown? Explain your answer.

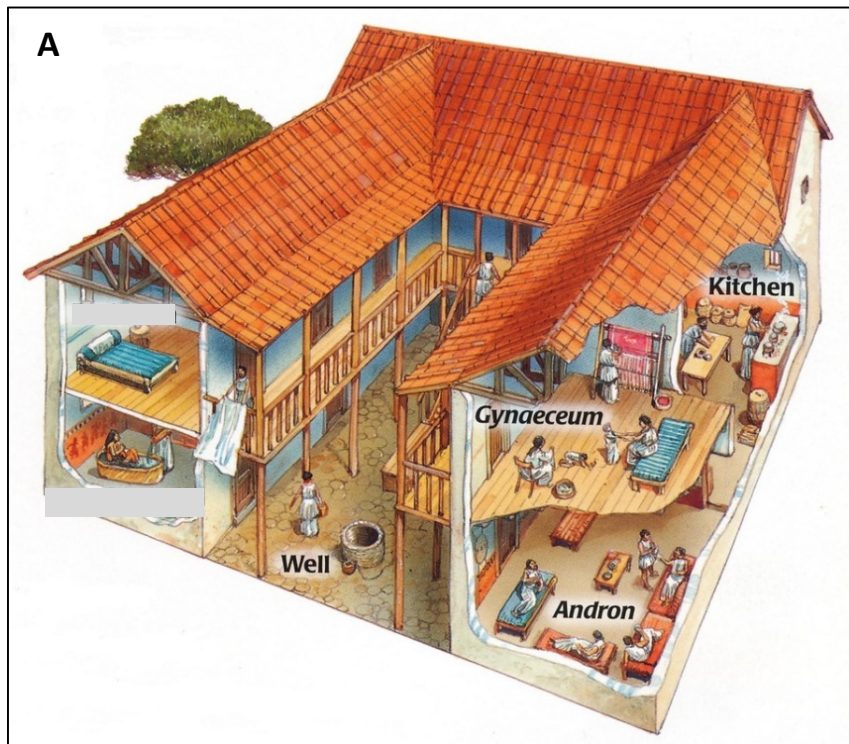


(f) Describe a moment from another Greek or Roman myth you have studied where a god / goddess helps or punishes a human character.

(g) Do you think female characters in myths get the credit they deserve when they help male heroes to complete their tasks? You may refer to the myth of Jason and the Golden Fleece and / or other myths in your answer.

Question 4

Using **one** of the images below, describe three differences between a typical house in ancient Athens (A) or Rome (B) and a home in Ireland today.



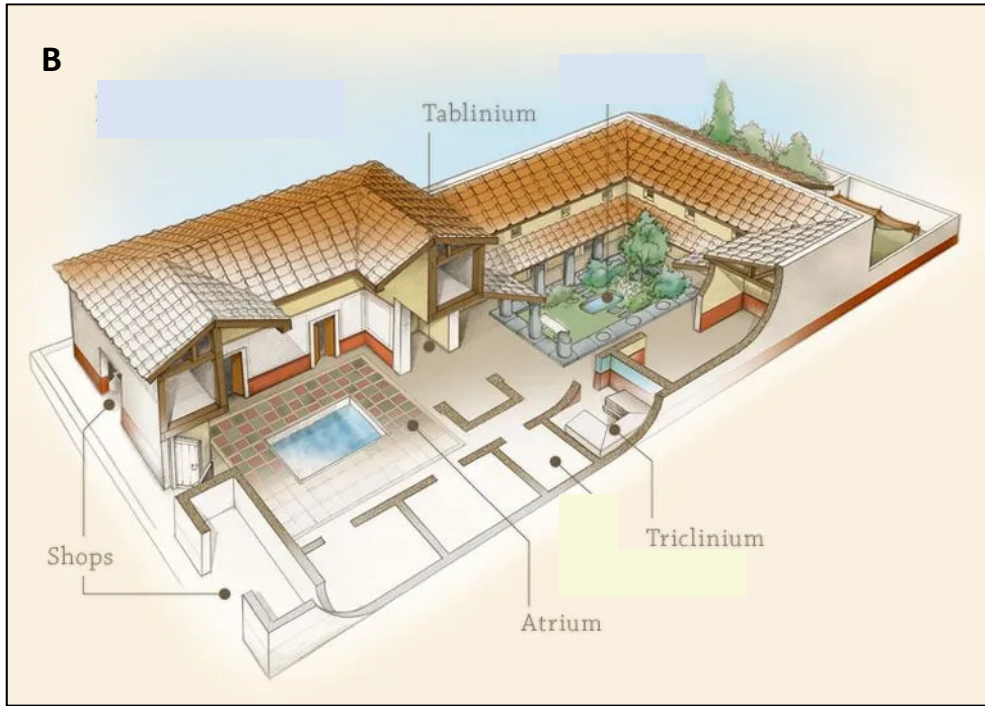


Image chosen:

Difference:

Difference:

Difference:

Question 5

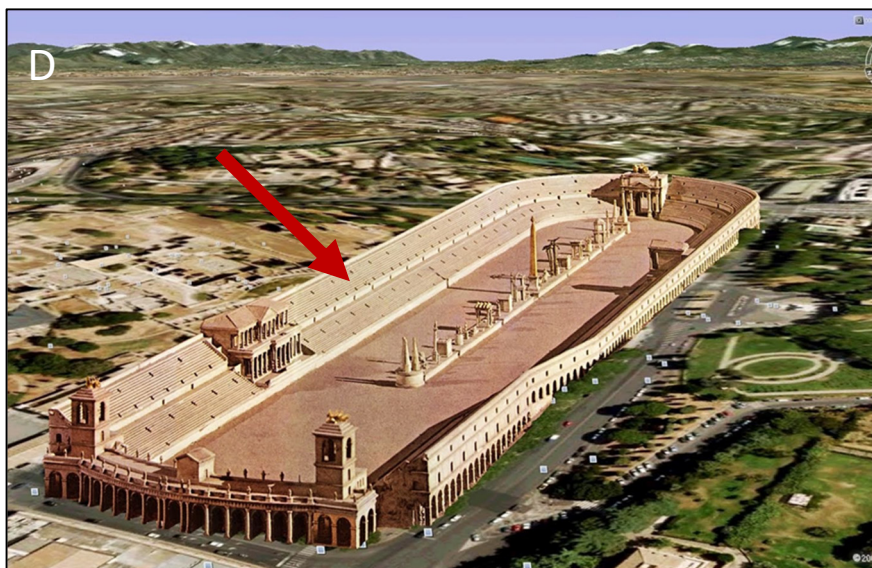
The two primary sources below describe different aspects of a chariot race. Use them, along with the images labelled C and D, to answer the questions below.

Extract A describes the start of the race.

Even before the starting-gate was unbarred, the excited crowd surged to and fro with a noise like the sound of the sea and fixed their eyes on the doors behind which the racers were standing. And now the signal was given, and the bolts flew back with a noise. Scarcely had the first hoof flashed into full view, when a wild storm of shouting rose up to heaven. Bending forward like the drivers, each person gazed at the chariot they favoured, and at the same time shouted to the flying horses.

Extract B describes a collision between two chariots during the race.

The two last drivers were Atlas and Durius; and now they swerved aside and resorted to tricks. First, one tried to pass his rival on the left; and then the other came up on the right and strove to get in front; but both failed in their attempted strategy. At last Durius, young and confident, leaning forward and jerking at his reins, placed his chariot blocking his rival's course and struck the other chariot and overturned it. Atlas protested: "Where are you rushing? Or what crazy kind of racing is this? You're trying to kill me and my horses together." As he cried out, he fell headfirst from the broken chariot; and the horses too, fell down and sprawled on the ground.



(a) What evidence in Extract A suggests that the crowd was excited at the start of the chariot race?

(b) What causes the crash between the two chariots in Extract B?

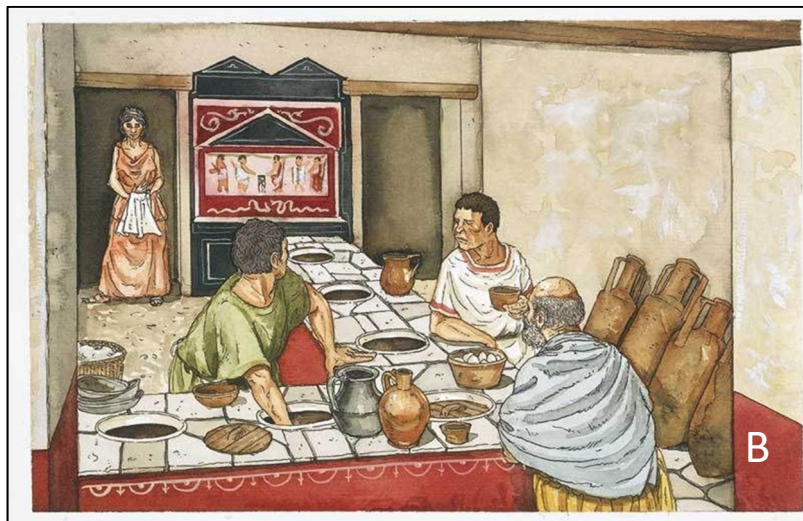
(c) How does the driver Atlas react to the crash in Extract B?

(d) Do you think the driver shown in image C would be well protected if there was a collision? Explain your answer.

(e) Image D shows the Circus Maximus, the largest chariot-racing track in Rome. What do you think the area indicated by the red arrow was used for?

Question 7

Image A shows a recently excavated *thermopolium* (small pub / restaurant) in Pompeii. Image B is an artist's reconstruction of a similar small restaurant. You should use both images to help you answer the questions.



- (a) Why do you think the paintings on the bar counter in image A show birds like ducks and chickens?

(b) What do you think the holes in the bar counter were used for?

Question 8

The passage below is taken from a book by Diodorus Siculus called *History*. It describes slaves working in a mine. Read the passage and then answer the questions which follow.

The slaves who are engaged in working in the mine produce for their masters huge profits in amounts defying belief, but they themselves wear out their bodies both by day and by night digging under the earth, dying in large numbers because of the exceptional hardships they endure. For no rest or pause is granted to them in their labours, but, forced beneath the blows of the overseers to endure the harshness of their plight, they throw away their lives in this wretched manner... indeed, death in their eyes is more to be desired than life, because of the scale of the hardships they must bear.

(a) What was life like for the slaves described in the passage?

(b) Were all slaves in the ancient world treated like the mining slaves described in the passage? Explain your answer.

Question 9

Write in the name of the character that fits the description in the case of each of the following:

Description: One of the Myrmidons and the closest friend of Achilles. He is killed by Hector.

Name of character:

Description: Queen of Troy. She is the mother of Hector and wife of Priam.

Name of character:

Description: She is a sea-nymph and mother of Achilles.

Name of character:

Description: King of Mycenae and leader of the Greeks. He is the brother of Menelaus.

Name of character:

Question 10

Read the passage from the *Iliad* and study image A below before answering the questions. The passage describes what happens when Priam sneaks into the hut of Achilles in Book 24.

The men did not see great Priam as he entered. He came up to Achilles, then with his fingers, clasped his knees and kissed his hands, those dreadful hands, man-killers, which had slain so many of his sons. Just as sheer folly grips a man who in his own land kills someone, then runs off to a land of strangers, to the home of some rich man, so those who see him are seized with wonder—that's how Achilles then looked on godlike Priam in astonishment. The others were amazed. They gazed at one another. Then Priam made his plea:

"I'm completely doomed to misery, for I fathered the best sons in spacious Troy, yet I say now not one of them remains. I had fifty when the Greeks arrived. Angry Ares drained the life of most of them. But I had one left, guardian of our city, protector of its people. You've just killed him, as he was fighting for his native country. I mean Hector. For his sake I've come here, to Achaea's ships, to win his body back from you. And I've brought a ransom beyond counting.

So Achilles, show respect to the gods and pity for myself, remembering your own father. Of the two old men, I'm more pitiful, because I have endured what no living mortal on this earth has borne - I've lifted up to my own lips and kissed the hands of the man who killed my son."

(a) From your study of the *Iliad* does it surprise you that Priam sneaks into the Greek camp to meet Achilles? Explain your answer.

(b) What does Priam want from Achilles?



(c) Does image A match the description in the passage? Explain your answer.

Question 11

The passage below is adapted from Book 3 of the *Iliad*. It describes a duel between Menelaus and Paris. Read the passage and then answer the questions which follow.

They strode into the middle ground between Trojans and Greeks, glaring terror at each other. First Paris let fly his long-shadowed spear, and hit the even circle of the son of Atreus' shield. The bronze of the spear did not break through, but its point was turned in the stout shield. Then Atreus' son Menelaus rose to his cast, and steadying his long-shadowed spear he let it fly, and hit the even circle of the son of Priam's shield. Through the bright shield the strong spear went, and on through the worked corselet (body-armour), forcing its way: pushing straight on through, it tore through the tunic at his side – but he swerved away and escaped black doom. The son of Atreus drew his silver-nailed sword, swung it high for the blow, and brought it crashing down on the helmet's ridge – there it shattered and slipped in pieces from his hand.

Then Menelaus sprang forward and seized Paris by the thick horse-hair of the helmet, spun him round, and started to drag him back towards the well-greaved Achaians: at his soft neck the stitched strap was choking him, the helmet tight under his chin. And now he would have dragged him back and won limitless glory, if Zeus' daughter Aphrodite had not quickly seen. She broke the strap, made from the hide of a slaughtered ox, and Menelaus' massive hand pulled away the helmet empty.

(a) What happens when Paris throws his spear at Menelaus?

(b) Outline how the depiction of combat in this passage is typical of the way combat is depicted in the *Iliad*.

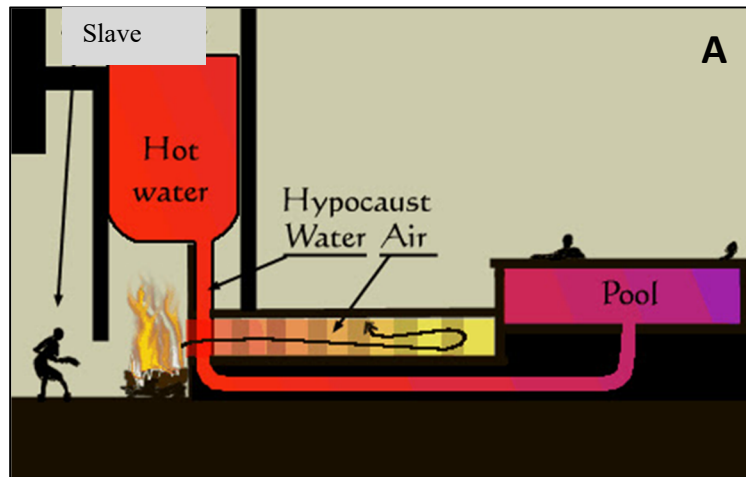
(c) From your study of the *Iliad*, how did Paris wrong Menelaus?



(d) Do you think image A matches Homer's description of the weapons and armour in the passage above? Explain your answer with reference to the passage.

Question 12

Image A is a diagram showing how the underfloor heating system (hypocaust) worked in Roman baths. Image B shows a Roman aqueduct, which would have been used to transport water over long distances.



- (a)** Do you agree with the view that the Romans were brilliant builders and engineers? Explain your answer. You may refer to the structures in images A and B and to other buildings / structures you have studied.

Question 13

The Romans usually wore wooden shoes (clogs) like the ones shown in the image below when in the baths. Why do you think they wore shoes like this rather than going barefoot?



Question 14

Study the image below. It is a photograph of the General Post Office building in Dublin. Name and describe two features of classical architecture that you can see in the building.



Feature 1:

Feature 2:

Question 15

From the following list, write the term in the space beside its correct definition. Use each term once only.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Doric | Dome | Portico | Arch |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|

DEFINITIONS	TERMS
A type of column	
An external porch	
A semi-circular roof	
A curved structure used for support	

Question 17

Match the following Latin phrases with the situations they describe by placing a tick ✓ in the correct box. Tick one box only in each case.

(a) per annum

something which happens weekly

something which happens yearly

something which happens daily



(b) drāmaticis persōnae

soldiers on a battlefield

gladiators in an amphitheatre

actors in a theatre



(c) terra firma

arriving on land

launching into the air

going out to sea



(d) fortūna favet fortibus

how luck favours brave people

how luck favours cautious people

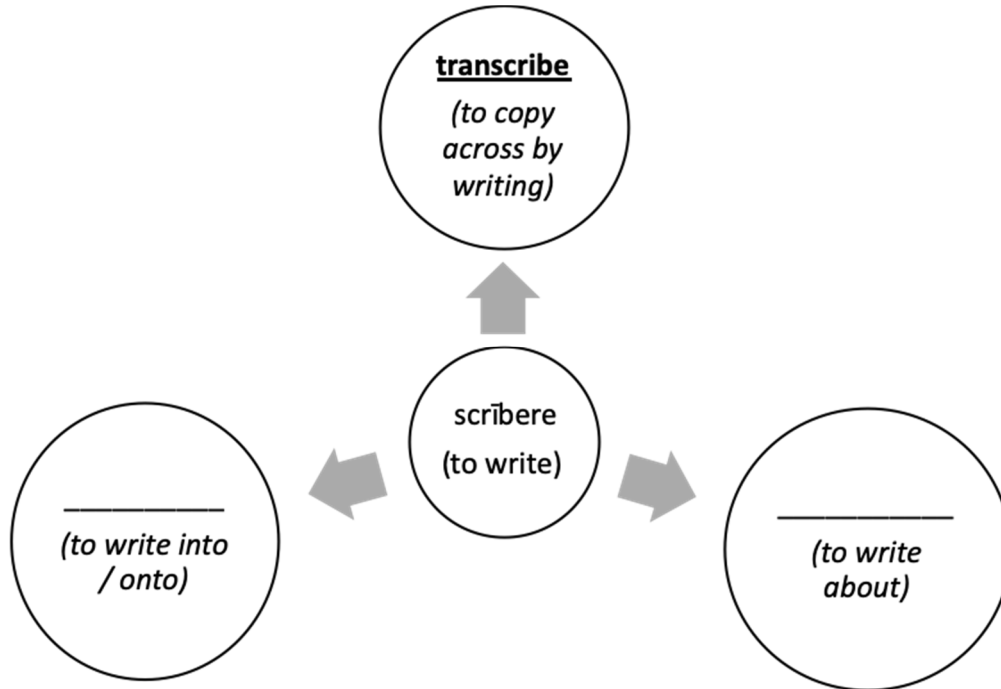
how luck favours people in their forties



Question 18

Using the definition provided, complete the diagram below with English words derived from the Latin verb inside the central circle. An example is given.

(a)



(b) Complete the following questions using the Latin words in Box 1.

Box 1		
centum = one hundred	decem = ten	mille = one thousand
octō = eight	p̄rimus, p̄rima, p̄rimum = first	
ūnus, ūna, ūnum = one		

Choose one Latin word from Box 1 and write down one English word that derives from it.

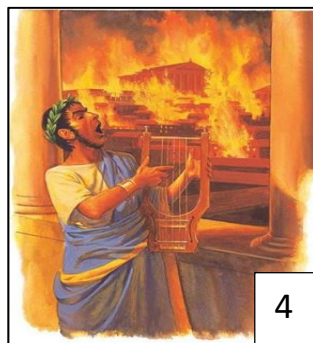
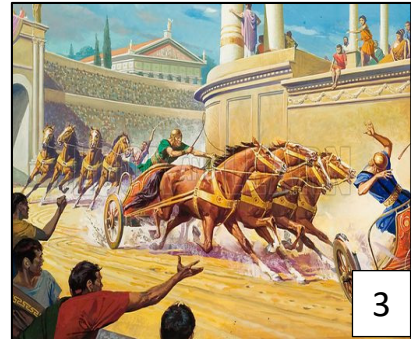
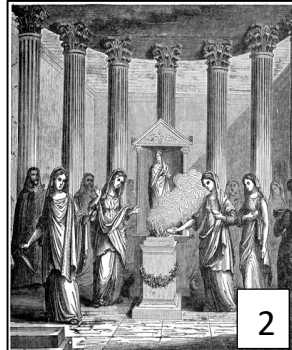
Latin word:	English word:
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Choose a different Latin word from Box 1 and write down one English word that derives from it.

Latin word:	English word:
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Question 19

Match the pictures to the descriptions below. Write the number of the picture in the box beside its description.



quattuor equī imperātōrem per viās urbis portant. imperātōr togam purpuream habet.

flammae urbem Rōmae dēlent dum imperātōr cantat et mūsicam facit.

omnēs nōs audire possunt. cantāmus et mūsicam facimus.

necesse est mihi et quīnque fēminīs aliīs custōdīre flammam Vestae. haec flamma est in templō deae.

equī aurīgās in Circō Maximō trahunt. virī spectant et clāmant dum aurīga ē currū cadit.

Question 20

The following sentences describe life in the Roman army. In each sentence, pick the correct option to fill 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) imperātor cōpiās trāns flūmen _____.

dūxistī

dūxit

dūxērunt



(b) Rōmānī _____ per viās trāxērunt.

captīvus

captīvīs

captīvōs



(c) mīlitēs flammās in mūrōs _____ mīserunt.

hostium

hostem

hostī



(d) virī _____ auxilium dabant.

fortēs

fortis

fortia



(e) mīlitēs scūtīs sē _____ poterant.

dēfendō

dēfendere

dēfendērunt



Question 21

Choose the correct translation of the words in bold in each of the sentences below by placing a tick ✓ in the appropriate box. Tick one box only in each case.

(a) **tria capita canis** omnēs terrent.

three heads of the dog

the heads of the three dogs

the captain's three dogs

(b) Paris dixit Venerem **pulchriōrem** esse **quam cēterās deās**.

more beautiful than the other gods

as beautiful as the other gods

more beautiful than the other goddesses

(c) spectātōrēs, **quōs gladiātōrēs dēlectābant**, plausērunt.

whom the gladiators were pleasing

who pleased the gladiators

whom the gladiators are pleasing

(d) **cīvēs** ad amphitheātrum **laetē festināvērunt**.

the happy citizen hurried

the citizens hurried happily

the happy citizens hurried

(e) senātor **pānem et pecūniam clientibus** trādīdit.

bread and money of the clients

bread and money to the client

bread and money to the clients

Question 22

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below in English. All underlined words are listed alphabetically in the vocabulary glossary below.

In this adapted passage from Pliny the Younger, the writer tells a story about a friendly dolphin in the African colony of Hippo.



est in Africā urbs, colōnia Hippōnis, quae est prope mare. inter colōniam et mare est magnum stāgnum. hūc omnēs cīvēs ire amant quod aut piscēs capere aut nāvigāre aut natāre possunt. puerī cotīdiē certāmina habent. victor est puer qui longissimē ā terrā natat.

puer ūnus erat audācior quam cēterī. delphīnus subitō puerō appāruit et prō puerō natāre incēpit. tandem delphīnus puerum ad lītus portāvit.

fāma delphīnī per urbem celeriter serpsit et postrīdiē magna turba cīvium ad lītus festīnāvit quod animal mīrābile vidēre cupiēbant. delphīnus revēnit, sed puer cum cēterīs fūgit. delphīnus prope lītus in aquā lūsit. cīvēs, ubi delphīnum vīdērunt, dīxērunt delphīnum puerum in aquam invitāre. delphīnus multōs diēs reveniēbat et tandem cīvēs aquam intrāre et cum delphīnō lūdere incēpērunt.

animal, animālis (n.) = animal
appāreō, appārēre, appāruī, appāritum (2) = to appear
audāx, audācis = daring
aut = or
certāmen, certāminis (n.) = contest
cēterī, cēterae, cētera = the others
colōnia, colōniae (f.) = colony
cotīdiē = every day
delphīnus, delphīnī (m.) = dolphin
fāma, fāmae (f.) = rumour
Hippō, Hippōnis (m.) = Hippo (the name of a colony in Africa)

hūc = to here
incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptum (3) = to begin
lītus, lītoris (n.) = shore
lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsum (3) = to play
mare, maris (n.) = sea
mīrābilis, mīrābilis, mīrābile = wonderful
natō, natāre, natāvī, nātum (1) = to swim
piscis, piscis (m.) = fish
postrīdiē = on the next day
prō + ablative = in front of
serpō, serpere, serpsī, serptum (3) = to spread
stāgnum, stāgnī (n.) = lake / pool

(a) Where is the colony of Hippo located?

(b) Give **two** reasons why all the citizens love to go to the lake.

(c) The boys used to have contests every day. Explain how they chose the winner of these contests.

(d) In what way was one boy different from the others?

(e) What did the dolphin do when he first appeared to the boy?

(f) What did the dolphin finally do?

(g) Why did a great crowd rush to the shore on the next day?

(h) What did the boy do when the dolphin returned on the next day?

(i) What did the citizens say the dolphin was doing when they saw him playing in the water?

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- (j) What **two** things did the citizens finally do after the dolphin had returned many days in a row?

Question 23

- (a) Choose the correct grammatical description or translation of the words in bold below by placing a tick ✓ in the appropriate box. Sentences i – iv are repeated in part b of this question. Tick one box only in each case.



The god Phoebus Apollo watches from the sky as Mercury makes the first lyre. A lyre is a stringed musical instrument like the one in the picture above.

- (i) Phoebus Apollō parvum deum Mercurium ex **caelō** spectābat.

nominative case

accusative case

ablative case

- (ii) in silvā parvus deus testūdinem **vīdit**, celeriter eam **necāvit**; testam **servāvit**.

imperfect tense

perfect tense

future tense

- (iii) Mercurius **trāns testam chordās posuit** et mūsicam grātam fēcit.

placed a string across the tortoise shells

was able to place strings across the tortoise shell

placed strings across the tortoise shell

(iv) Apollō mūsicam audīvit et ad terram volāvit; dīxit Mercuriō, “lyra tua est **pulcherrima!**”

superlative adjective

comparative adjective

adverb

(b) Translate the text below. All underlined words are listed alphabetically in the vocabulary glossary below.



Phoebus Apollō parvum deum Mercurium ex caelō spectābat. in silvā parvus deus testūdinem vīdit, celeriter eam necāvit; testam servāvit. Mercurius trāns testam chordās posuit et mūsicam grātam fēcit. Apollō mūsicam audīvit et ad terram volāvit; dīxit Mercuriō, “lyra tua est pulcherrima!”

Apollō Mercurium laudāvit et dīxit, “mūsica tuae lyrae mihi grāta est. sī eam mihi dabis, cādūceum tibi dabō.”

cādūceus, cādūceī (m.) = staff / wand
 chorda, chordae (f.) = string
 grātus, grāta, grātum = pleasing

testa, testae (f.) = shell
 testūdō, testūdinis (f.) = tortoise
 volō, volāre, volāvī, volātum (1) = to fly

Question 24

- (a) Mosaic A was found at the entrance to a villa in Thamugadi in the Roman province of Africa. The villa may have had its own private bath as seen from the sandals in the picture. Write a translation of it below.

Mosaic A



bene lavā.

bene = well
lavō, lavāre, lāvī, lautum (1) = to wash

- (b) Graffito B was found in Pompeii; it was perhaps written by one of the town's many bakers. Write a translation of it below.

Graffito B



XIII Kalendās Maiās pānem fēcī.

XIII Kalendās Maiās = 'On the thirteenth day before the Kalends of May / On April 19th'

- (c) Graffito C was found on a wall outside the inn of Sittius in Pompeii. Write a translation of it below.

Graffito C



HOSPITIUM HIC LOCATUR
TRICLINIUM CVM TRIBVS LECTIS

hospitium hīc locātur
trīclīnium cum tribus lectīs

hīc = here
hospitium, hospitīi (n.) = hospitality / accommodation
lectus, lecti (m.) = couch
locatur = 'to rent / for hire'

- (d) Extract D is taken from a poem by the Roman writer Ovid. In this poem he tells the myth of the father and son Daedalus and Icarus. In the extract Daedalus is searching the water for his son. Write a translation of it below.



Extract D

at pater īnfēlīx, nec iam pater 'Icare' dīxit,
'Icare' dīxit, 'ubi es?'

at = but
īnfēlīx, īnfēlīcis = unlucky
nec iam = no longer

Section D**Classical Languages – Ancient Greek****180 marks****Question 25**

Match the English name of each god / goddess to the original Ancient Greek spelling. Write the letter in the box of the equivalent Ancient Greek word.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| (a) | Apollo | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ἔστια |
| (b) | Ares | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ἄρης |
| (c) | Artemis | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ἥρη |
| (d) | Hera | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ἑρμης |
| (e) | Hermes | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ἄρτεμις |
| (f) | Hestia | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ἀπολλων |

Question 26

Complete the following questions.

You may not use the same English or Greek word more than once.

Box 1		
ἄθλον, ἄθλου = prize	γωνία, γωνίας = angle / corner	πεντε = five
αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό = self	δεκα = ten	τρεις, τρια = three
γραφή = I write	μετρον, μετρου = measure	φοβος, φοβου = fear

- (a) Choose **one** Ancient Greek word from Box 1 and write down **one** English word that derives from it.

Greek word:	English word:
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- (b) Choose a different Ancient Greek word from Box 1 and write down **one** English word that derives from it.

Greek word:	English word:
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- (c) Write **one** English word that derives from a combination of **one** Ancient Greek number and **one** Ancient Greek word from Box 1.

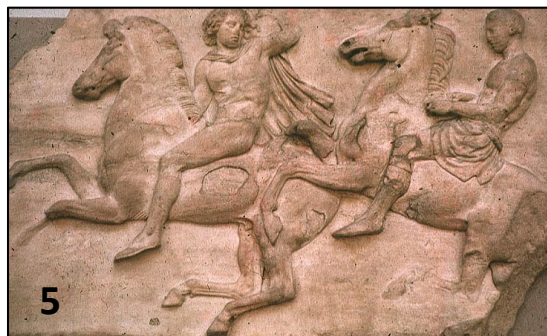
Greek number:	Greek word:
English word:	

(d) Write down another English word that derives from any Ancient Greek word you know. You may not use a Greek word in Box 1. Explain how the meaning of the English word relates to the meaning of the Ancient Greek word.

Greek word:	English word:
Explanation:	

Question 27

Match the following scenes from the Parthenon frieze to their captions.



είσιν δυο θεοι μετα μιας θεας. οί θεοι λεγουσι και ή θεα άπο άλλων βλεπει.

οί Άθηναιοι το ύδωρ φερουσιν. το ύδωρ έν ταις κεραμικαις ύδριας ένεστιν.

δυο νεανιοι έπι ίππους ίππεουσιν. οί καλοι ίπποι ταχεως τρεχουσιν.

ό παις τον πεπλον, ός έστιν το δωρον τη θεα τη Άθηνη, τω γεροντι φαινει.

οί Άθηναιοι δυο βους άγουσιν. τα ζωα μεγιστον φοβον έχει και βαινειν ούκ έθειλει.

Question 28

The following sentences are about the Greek philosophers, Socrates and Plato.

Put a tick ✓ in the box of the correct form needed to complete the sentence. Do not write the answer in the blank space. Tick one box only in each case.

(a) ό Σωκρατης ήν ό _____ γερων και διδασκαλος της σοφιας.

σοφον

σοφος

σοφων

(b) ό Σωκρατης έν _____ τους Άθηναιοις έδιδασκεν.

τη Άγορα

της Άγορας

την Άγοραν



(c) ὁ Πλατων ἦν ὁ μαθητῆς του Σωκράτους καὶ _____ βιβλους περὶ αὐτοῦ ἔγραψεν.

τας

τα

τους

(d) ὁ Σωκράτης _____ ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ ἀπέθανεν.

ἀνδρεια

ἀνδρειως

ἀνδρειῶ

(e) ὁ Πλατων καὶ οἱ ἕτεροι μαθηταὶ οὐκ ἀπο του Σωκράτους ἀποβαινεν _____.

ἠθελομεν

ἠθελε

ἠθελον

Question 29

In these sentences, the hero Heracles recounts moments from some of his famous twelve labours.

Choose the correct translation or grammatical description of the word or phrase in bold by putting a tick ✓ in the appropriate box. Tick one box only in each case.

(a) ἰσχυροτερος ἢ τα θηρια ἃ ἔλαβον **εἶμι**.

I am

to me

he is

(b) ὦ φιλε, ἐμοὶ ἐν τῷ πονῷ τῆς ὕδρας **ἐβοηθησας**.

to help

we will help

you helped



(c) ἔγω ἐβαλον τον καπρον **τω Εὐρισθει**, ὅς τον μεγαν φοβον εἶχεν.

dative case

genitive case

nominative case



(d) ὁ Κερβερος ἐστιν **εἰς κυων** ἄλλα τρεις κεφαλαι αὐτω.

prepositional phrase

nominative case

compound verb



(e) χρη με τους ὀρνιθας **τοις ἐμοις ὀπλοις** ἀποκτεινειν.

with my weapons

for my weapons

weapons of mine



Question 30

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 in the passage are listed alphabetically in the vocabulary glossary below.



Lycurgus, Sparta's legendary lawgiver.

This passage talks about the contributions that Lycurgus made to Spartan society.

ὁ Λυκουργος ἦν ὁ πρῶτος νομοθετής 3 τῆ Λακεδαιμονία. ἐπειδὴ ἦν ὁ σοφώτατος ἀνθρώπων, οἱ πολῖται αὐτῷ ____ τῷ Λυκουργῷ ἔδοξε τοὺς τῆς πόλεως ____ τῶν νέων τοπῶν τάσσειν. ὁ Λυκουργος ἠθέλησε πάσας τὰς γυναῖκας ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονίᾳ εἶναι ματῆρας ἀνδρείας καὶ ἰσχυράς. οὐν αἱ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίας γυναῖκες τῆς ἡμέρας ____ τῆς οἰκίας ἐξηλθόν καὶ πολλὰκις ἐγυμναζόν καὶ ____ ἐν τοῖς ἄθλοις. οὕτως οἱ νόμοι τῶν γυναικῶν ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονίᾳ ἦσαν δεινοί.

ἄθλος, ἄθλου, ὁ = contest, race
γυμναζῶ, ἐγυμνασα = I exercise, I train
δοκεῖ, ἔδοξε + dative = 'it seemed right'
ἰσχυρός, ἰσχυρά, ἰσχυρόν = strong

Λακεδαιμονία, Λακεδαιμονίας, ἡ = Sparta
Λυκουργος, Λυκουργοῦ, ὁ = Lycurgus
νομοθετής, νομοθετοῦ, ὁ = lawgiver
τῆς ἡμέρας = 'during the day'

Word List

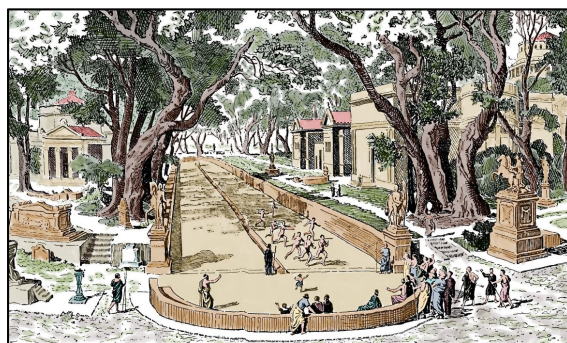
1. ἐπίστευον
2. ἐδράμον
3. ἐν
4. νόμους
5. ἐκ

Question 31

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow in English.

This passage continues from the description of Spartan society in the previous question.

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



Spartans exercising

ὁ Λυκουργος τους νομους περι των παιδων έποιησεν. εἶπε γαρ, “ἐν τη Ἑλλαδι ἐξομεν τους ἀριστους στρατιωτας, εἰ την ἀριστην παιδειαν τοις ἡμετεροις υἱοις παρεχομεν.” τε οἱ πατερες και αἱ ματερες ἀει τους υἱους προς την Ἄγογην προσεπεμψαν. οἱ νεανιαι της Λακεδαιμονιας τους παιδους ἐδιδασκον και ἐπαιδευον.

οὕτως οἱ Λακεδαιμονιοι παιδες εἰσι τεχνικωτεροι και σκληροτεροι. ἐν τη Ἄγογη οὐδεις των παιδων πεδιλα εἶχε και πας ὁ παις αὐτος μονον ἐν ἱματιον ἔφερεν. ἐν τη χωρα πολλα χρησιμα ἔμαθον. οὐκ ἦν πολυς σιτος· οὐν δει λαμβανειν και κλεπτειν.

ὁ Λακεδαιμονιος νομος της παιδειας ἐστι δεινος ἐν πασι τη Ἑλλαδι. δια την παιδειαν οἱ Λακεδαιμονιοι στρατιωται τον φοβον του κινδυνου και του θανατου οὐκ ἔχουσιν.

Ἄγογη, Ἄγογης, ἡ = The Agoge
ἀριστος, ἀριστη, ἀριστον= best, finest
εἰ = if
Ἑλλας, Ἑλλαδος, ἡ = Greece
ἱματιον, ἱματιου, το = cloak
Λακεδαιμονια, Λακεδαιμονιας, ἡ = Sparta
Λακεδαιμονιος, Λακεδαιμονια,
Λακεδαιμονιον = Spartan
Λυκουργος, Λυκουργου, ὁ = Lycurgus
οὐδεις, οὐδεμα, οὐδεν = none, no one

οὕτως = in this way, thus
παιδεια, παιδειας, ἡ = education
παιδευω, ἐπαιδευσα = I educate
πεδιλον, πεδιλου, το = sandal
ποιεω, ἐποίησα = I make, I do
πολυς, πολλη, πολυ = much, many
σκληρος, σκληρα, σκληρον = tough
τεχνικος, τεχνικη, τεχνικον = skilled
χρησιμος, χρησιμη, χρησιμον = useful
χωρα, χωρας, ἡ = countryside

(a) Which group of Spartans did Lycurgus make laws about according to this passage?

(b) Why did Lycurgus say that education was important?

(c) Who sent the children to the Agoge?

(d) Who was responsible for teaching the boys in the Agoge?

(e) Describe the conditions in the Agoge which made Spartan boys tougher and more skilled.

(f) How did the Spartan system of education prepare young men for war?

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Junior Cycle Final Examination – Common Level

Classics

Friday 17 June

Afternoon 1:30 - 3:30