

Sample Questions

Strand 2: World of Achilles

Question 1:

Source A

Odysseus ploughing the beach like a madman. His baby son Telemachus placed in front of the plough.



When Agamemnon and Menelaus, son of Atreus, were assembling the leaders who had pledged themselves to attack Troy, they came to the island of Ithaca to Odysseus, son of Laertes. He had been warned by an oracle that if he went to Troy he would return home alone and in need, with his comrades lost, after twenty years. And so, when he learned that spokesmen would come to him, he put on a cap, pretending madness, and yoked a horse and an ox to the plough. Palamedes felt he was pretending when he saw this, and taking his son Telemachus from the cradle, put him in front of the plough with the words: Give up your pretence and come and join the allies. Then Odysseus promised that he would come; from that time, he was hostile to Palamedes.

Adapted from Apollodorus, Epitome

(a) In **Source A**, why did Agamemnon and Menelaus come to Ithaca?

(b) In **Source A**, what was Odysseus doing when they arrived?

(c) In **Source A**, why did Odysseus do this?

(d) In **Source A**, what did Palamedes do in order to reveal Odysseus' deception?

Question 2:

Source A

Iliad, Book 6, translation Martin Hammond.

And Paris did not dally long in his high house, but once he had put on his glorious armour of intricate bronze, he dashed through the city, sure of the speed of his legs. As when some stalled horse who has fed full at the manger breaks his halter and gallops thudding across the plain, eager for his usual bathe in the lovely flow of a river and glorying as he runs. He holds his head high, and the mane streams back along his shoulders: sure of his own magnificence, his legs carry him lightly to the haunts where the mares are at pasture. So Paris, son of Priam, came down from the height of Pergamos, bright in his armour like the beaming sun, and laughing as he came, his quick legs carrying him on.

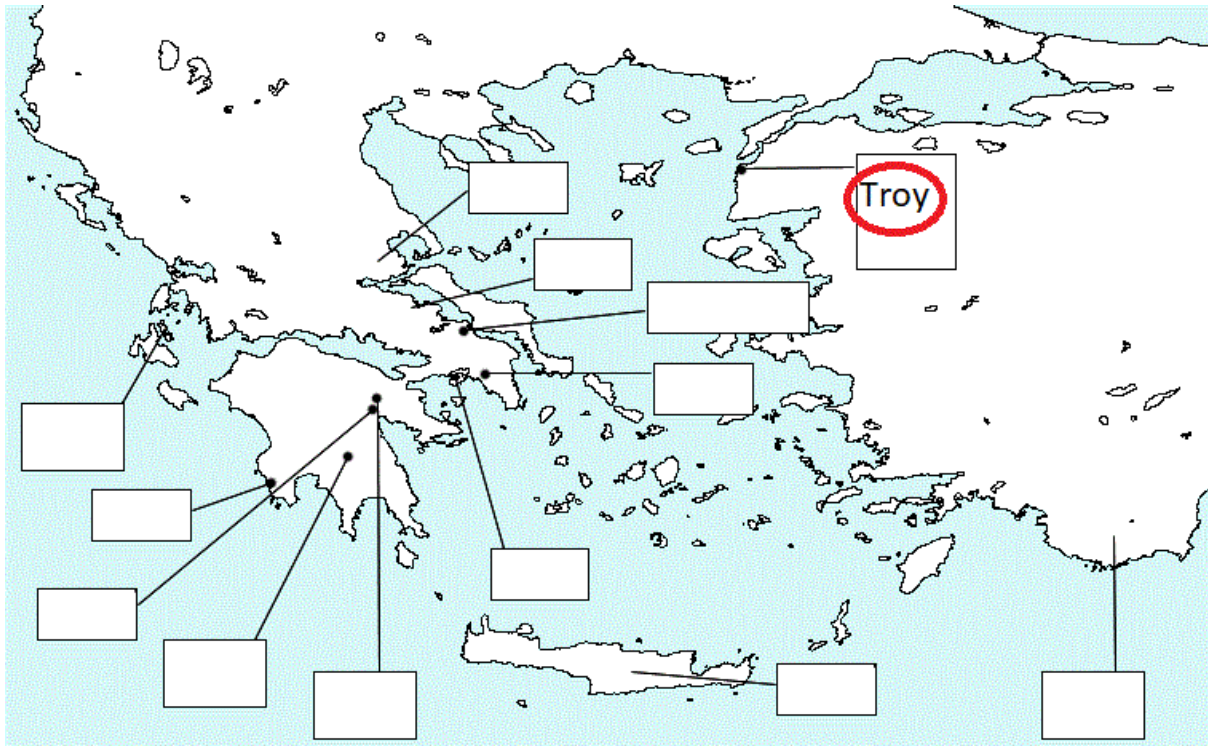
(a) Identify the *simile* from **Source A**.

(b) Do you think the *simile* from **Source A** is a good *simile*? Give reasons for your answer.

(c) Explain **three** of the following Greek/Homeric Concepts.

Concept	Explanation
<i>Aidos</i>	
<i>Kleos</i>	
<i>Timé</i>	
<i>Moira</i>	
<i>Aristeia</i>	
<i>Hubris</i>	

(d) On the map, name **four** of the locations which are important to the story of the Trojan War. Fill in the names in the boxes on the map. An example has been filled in already.



Source: <https://www.college.columbia.edu/core/node/1744>.

(e) Explain how these **four** locations relate to the story of the Iliad?

Name	Explain

Question 3

Source A



(a) What scene from the *Iliad* is depicted in **Source A**?

(b) Do you agree with Achilles' actions in this scene? Explain your answer with reference to the *Iliad*.

Question 4 (Also related to Strand 1: Myth)

Below are **two** visual sources related to the plot of the *Iliad*. Examine these sources carefully and answer the questions.

Source A



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jupiter_and_Thetis#/media/File:J%C3%BApiter_y_Tetis,_por_Dominique_Ingres.jpg.

(a) Who is the god in **Source A**? Explain how you know who this is.

(b) Who is the goddess in the **Source A**?

Source B



Athena

Source: <https://www.theoi.com/Gallery/K8.6.html>.

(f) What is a *motif*?

(g) Examine the images above. What are the visual *motifs* for the goddess Athena?

Strand 1: Myth

Question 1

Source A

The story of Apollo and Daphne by the Roman poet Ovid. Phoebus insult Cupid, only to be punished with an unrequited Love for the nymph Daphne.

Apollo's first love was Daphne, daughter of Peneus, and not through chance but because of Cupid's fierce anger. Recently the Delian god Apollo, exulting at his victory over the serpent, had seen him bending his tightly strung bow and said 'Impudent boy, what are you doing with a man's weapons? That one is suited to my shoulders, since I can hit wild beasts of a certainty, and wound my enemies, and not long ago destroyed with countless arrows the swollen Python that covered many acres with its plague-ridden belly. You should be intent on stirring the concealed fires of love with your burning brand, not laying claim to my glories!' Venus's son, Cupid, replied 'You may hit every other thing Phoebus Apollo, but my bow will strike you: to the degree that all living creatures are less than gods, by that degree is your glory less than mine.' He spoke, and striking the air fiercely with beating wings, he landed on the shady peak of Parnassus, and took two arrows with opposite effects from his full quiver: one kindles love, the other dispels it. The one that kindles is golden with a sharp glistening point, the one that dispels is blunt with lead beneath its shaft. With the second he transfixed Peneus' daughter, Daphne, but with the first he wounded Apollo piercing him to the marrow of his bones.

Ovid's *Metamorphoses* Book 1.

(a) How did Apollo insult Cupid?

Question 2

Source A



Apollo and Daphne

Source:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apollo_and_Daphne_\(Bernini\)#/media/File:Apoll
o_and_Daphne_\(Bernini\)_cropped.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apollo_and_Daphne_(Bernini)#/media/File:Apoll_o_and_Daphne_(Bernini)_cropped.jpg).

Source B

Daphne swears to remain a virgin forever and reject Apollo. Apollo gives chase.

Apollo loves her at first sight, and desires to wed her, and hopes for what he desires, but his own oracular powers fail him. As the light stubble of an empty cornfield blazes; as sparks fire a hedge when a traveller, by mischance, lets them get too close, or forgets them in the morning; so the god was altered by the flames, and all his heart burned, feeding his useless desire with hope. He sees her disordered hair hanging about her neck and sighs 'What if it were properly dressed?' He gazes at her eyes sparkling with the brightness of starlight. He gazes on her lips, where mere gazing does not satisfy. He praises her wrists and hands and fingers, and her arms bare to the shoulder: whatever

is hidden, he imagines more beautiful. But she flees swifter than the lightest breath of air, and resists his words calling her back again.

The winds bared her body, the opposing breezes in her way fluttered her clothes, and the light airs threw her streaming hair behind her, her beauty enhanced by flight. But the young god could no longer waste time on further blandishments, urged on by Amor, he ran on at full speed. Like a hound of Gaul starting a hare in an empty field, that heads for its prey, she for safety: he, seeming about to clutch her, thinks he has her fast at this moment and then another moment, grazing her heels with his outstretched jaws, while she uncertain whether she is already caught, escaping his bite, spurts from the muzzle touching her. So the virgin and the god ran: he driven by desire, she by fear. He ran faster, Amor giving him wings, and allowed her no rest, hung on her fleeing shoulders, breathed on the hair flying round her neck. Her strength was gone, she grew pale, overcome by the effort of her rapid flight, and seeing Peneus' waters near cried out 'Help me father! If your streams have divine powers change me, destroy this beauty that pleases too well!' Her prayer was scarcely done when a heavy numbness seized her limbs, thin bark closed over her breast, her hair turned into leaves, her arms into branches, her feet so swift a moment ago stuck fast in slow-growing roots, her face was lost in the canopy. Only her shining beauty was left.

Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, Book 1

(a) How does the writer describe Apollo's Love for Daphne?

(b) Describe how Daphne escapes her pursuer.

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Question 3

Below are two versions of the death of Agamemnon – murdered by his wife Clytemnestra and her lover, Agesithus.

Read both carefully and answer **all** questions.

Source A

*CLYTEMNESTRA: Around Agamemnon, like a fish-encircling net,
I cast this garment's deadly splendour;--
Him twice I hit, and he, with twofold groan,
His limbs relaxed;--then, prostrate where he lay,
Him with third blow I sent down, a votive gift
To low Hades, saviour of the dead.*

Clytemnestra, a play by Aeschylus.

(a) In **Source A**, who killed Agamemnon?

(b) In **Source A**, how many times did she strike Agamemnon?

(c) In **Source A**, to whom did she send Agamemnon as 'a votive gift'?

Source B

Zeus now addressed the immortals:

'What a lamentable thing it is that men should blame the gods and regard us as the source of their troubles, when it is their own transgressions which bring them suffering that was not their destiny. Consider Aegisthus: it was not his destiny to steal Agamemnon's wife, Clytemnestra, and murder her husband when he came home. He knew the result would be utter disaster, since we ourselves sent Hermes, the keen-eyed Giant Slayer, to warn him neither to kill the man nor court his wife. For Orestes, as Hermes told him, was bound to avenge Agamemnon as soon as he grew up...'

The Odyssey, Book 1, Homer.

(d) In **Source B**, who does Zeus say killed Agamemnon?

(e) In **Source B**, what else did the killer against Agamemnon?

(f) In **Source B**, why did the Gods not approve of Agamemnon's killing? Give reasons for your answer.

Question 4

Exam the following visual sources from Ancient Greece and Answer the questions.

Source A



Theseus slaying the Minotaur.

Source: <https://www.theoi.com/Gallery/T34.14.html>.

(a) Describe the scene from **Source A**?

(d) Name **one** myth you have studied. Create a visual representation of this myth that captures your favourite moment.

Name of myth:

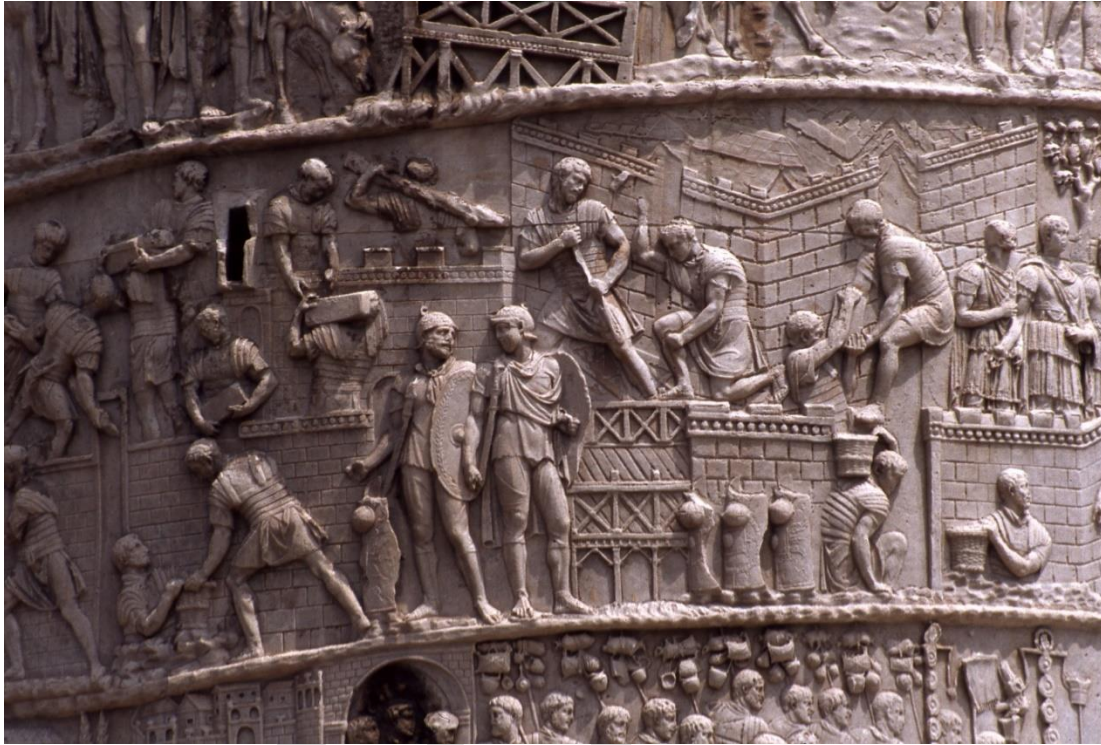
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Strand 1: Daily Life

Question 1

Source A

Details from Trajan's column of soldiers building forts and bridges.



Question 2

Source A



Roman Domus

Source B



Greek Oikos

(a) Explain the following terms and how they connect with daily life: **Domus**, **Oikos**, **Paterfamilias**.

Question 3

Source A



(a) What is depicted in **Source A**?

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(b) What function did this play in the Daily life of a Roman Household?

(c) Explain the role of the **Paterfamilias**.

Question 5

Source A



Roman Insula

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Campitelli_-_insula_aracoeli_interno_1060159.JPG.

(a) What was an Ancient Roman *insula*?

(b) Which classes of people would have lived in Ancient Roman *insula*?

(c) Identify and explain **three** differences in the living conditions of a person living in *insula* to those living in a Roman Villa.

Source B



(d) Describe what is happening in **Source B**.

Strand 2: Rome City of an Empire

Question 1

Source A



The Colosseum

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/22746515@N02/8085639142>.

(a) What kind of building was the Colosseum, **Source A**?

(b) Name **three** other types of buildings you might find in Ancient Rome.

Question 2

(a) Explain **three** of these terms.

Portico, Thermae, Capital, Aqueduct, Dome, Forum

Source A



Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_of_Titus#/media/File:Arch_Titus,_Forum_Romanum,_Rome,_Italy.jpg.

Source B



Source:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Arch_of_Titus_Menorah.png.

(b) What type of structure is **Source A**?

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(c) Who might have commissioned the building of such a structure? Explain why?

Strand 3: Latin

Question 1

(a) An Ancient Roman wants to write on a wax tablet. What would they look for? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

gladius	<input type="checkbox"/>
stilus	<input type="checkbox"/>
pluma	<input type="checkbox"/>
tabula	<input type="checkbox"/>

An Ancient Roman father *calls* their daughter. What would he say? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

O, filia	<input type="checkbox"/>
O, filius	<input type="checkbox"/>
O, filie	<input type="checkbox"/>
O, filiae	<input type="checkbox"/>

An Ancient Roman wants to visit the local town. Where would they go? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

ad villam	<input type="checkbox"/>
ad oppidi	<input type="checkbox"/>
ad domi	<input type="checkbox"/>
ad oppidum	<input type="checkbox"/>

(b) Translate the following sentences into English

Tandem Iuppiter Romulum ad caelum portavit.

Hercules duodecim laborem perfecit ut ad domum redirem.

Aeneas, qui ab Troia fugabat, ad urbem Didonis venit.

(c) Which of these are derivatives for **spectare** 'to look at'? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

accept	<input type="checkbox"/>
inspect	<input type="checkbox"/>
expect	<input type="checkbox"/>
special	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which of these are derivatives for **magnus, -a, -um** 'big'? **Tick the correct box.**
Tick one box only.

multitude	
marvellous	
magnify	
magma	

Which of these are derivatives for **porta, -ae** 'door or gate'? **Tick the correct box.** **Tick one box only.**

portable	
portal	
important	
transport	

(d) Transform these sentences from the **present** into the **imperfect** tenses.

Romulus est rex Romani.

Remus est frater Romuli, sed non regit.

Romulus Remum interficit.

(e) Identify the **case**, **number**, and **gender** for the following nouns by filling in the blanks.

puerum	
Case	
Number	
Gender	masculine

matri	
Case	
Number	singular
Gender	

nautā	
Case	
Number	singular
Gender	

Question 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(Proserpina and Pluto)

olim Proserpina cum amicis circum lacum altum, quem prope urbem Aetnam in Sicilia est, ambulabat. silvae magnae lacum cingunt est in umbra arborum crescent multi flores. dum amici Proserpinae absunt et puella flores quaerebat, Pluto eam conspexit. statim Pluto Proserpinam videt et eum amavit. Pluto Proserpina celeriter rapuit. dea magna voce clamavit, 'o, mater et amicae, adiuuate!' sed frustra. nemo audivit. Pluto Proserpina ad Tartarum portavit.

lacus: lake

Sicilia: Sicily

arbor: tree

altus: deep

cingo: I surround

quaero: I look for

Aetna: Etna

umbra: shade

Tartarus: Tartarus

(a) Where was the deep lake?

(b) Who was walking there and what were they doing?

(c) What surrounded the deep lake?

(d) Who caught sight of Proserpina there and what did they do?

(e) Translate what Proserpina called out with 'magna voce'.

(f) Who heard Proserpina's call?

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(g) Identify the **person**, **tense**, and **number** for the following verbs from the passage:

ambulabat	
Person	
Tense	
Number	

portavit	
Person	
Tense	
Number	

(b) Identify the **case**, **number**, and **gender** for the adjective and noun from the above passage by filling in the blanks.

infelicem	
Case	
Number	
Gender	masculine

(e) terra	
Case	
Number	singular
Gender	

(c) Rewrite these sentences in Latin, correcting the grammatical errors:

Narcissus es puer pulcherrimus.

Narcissus is a most beautiful boy.

Narcissum suae imagina amabis.

Narcissus loved his own reflection.

Narcissum imaginem est pulcherrimum.

Narcissus' reflection was most beautiful.

Echo Narcissus amabat sed non ea amabat.

Echo loved Narcissus but he did not love her.

Quis est amore Narcissum?

Who is the lover of Narcissus?

DRAFT

Strand 3: Ancient Greek

Question 1

(a) An Ancient Greek wants to go home. To which building would they go? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

οἶκος	
ἀγορά	
πόλις	
ναός	

An Ancient Greek *calls* his friends. What would he say? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

ὦ φίλε	
ὦ ἀδελφε	
ὦ ἄνδρε	
μήτηρ	

An Ancient Greek wants to go visit the local town. Where would they go? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

πρός πόλις	
πρός πόλιν	
πρός ἀκρόπολιν	
πρός θάλατταν	

(b) Translate the following sentences into English

Ὁ δοῦλος ὑπὸ δένδρῳ καθεύδει· ἐπεὶ μάλα κάμνει.

Ὁ Ἡρακλῆς τοὺς αὐτοῦ ἔργους ἐξετέλεσεν ὡς οἴκαδε ἐπανέρχεται.

Ὁ Ἀχιλλεύς, ὃς ἐν Τροίῃ ἐμαχετο, πολλοὶ ἄνδρες ἀποκτείν.

(c) Which of these are derivatives for **ἱστορία** 'to look at or inquire'? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

isosceles	<input type="checkbox"/>
histogram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Instagram	<input type="checkbox"/>
History	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which of these are derivatives for **Πάν** 'Pan – god of countryside'? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

planet	
panic	
expand	
pandemonium	

Which of these are derivatives for **γάλα** 'milk'? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

gall	
gale	
galaxy	
lactose	

(d) Transform these sentences from the **present** into the **imperfect** tenses.

Ὁ Ἀχιλλεύς νικᾷ τόν Ἕκτορα.

Ὁ Ἕκτωρ ἐστίν τοῦ ὁ υἱός Πριάμου, οὗ ἄρχει την Τροίην.

Ὁ υἱός Ἀχιλλέως τον Πριάμον ἀποκτείνει.

(e) Identify the **case**, **number**, and **gender** for the following nouns by filling in the blanks.

ἄνδρες	
Case	
Number	
Gender	masculine

υἰός	
Case	
Number	singular
Gender	

ἔργον	
Case	
Number	singular
Gender	

Question 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(*The Goddess Athena*)

ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ εἶχε μεγάλην τιμὴν ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις. αὕτη καὶ τὸ ὄνομα παρεῖχε τῇ πόλει. εἶπον δὲ ὅτι ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς τοῦ πατρὸς (τοῦ Διός) ἐξῆλθεν, ἐπεὶ ὁ Ἥφαιστος ἔτυψε τὴν τοῦ Διὸς κεφαλὴν πελέκει. πρὸς δὲ τὸν πόλεμον ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ ἔφερεν δόρυ καὶ ἀσπίς. τὸ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς σημεῖον ἐστὶ ἡ γλαῦξ, ἐπεὶ θεὰ τῆς σοφίας ἦν ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ.

παρεῖχε: (she) gave

πελέκει: with an axe

τὸ σημεῖον: the symbol

ἡ κεφαλὴ: the head

δόρυ: a spear

ἔτυψε: struck

ἀσπίς: a shield

(a) What does Athena have in the City of Athens?

(b) What has she given the city?

(c) From where did Athena come?

(d) Which god freed Athena and how?

(f) Translate 'τὸ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς σημεῖον ἐστὶ ἡ γλαῦξ, ἐπεὶ θεὰ τῆς σοφίας ἦν ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ.'

(g) Identify the Person, Tense, and Number for the following verbs from the passage:

εἶχε	
Person	
Tense	
Number	

ἐξῆλθεν	
Person	
Tense	
Number	

(b) Identify the **case**, **number**, and **gender** for these nouns from the above passage.

Μυκήνας	
Case	
Number	
Gender	

τὸν πατέρα	
Case	
Number	
Gender	

(c) Rewrite these sentences in Ancient Greek, correcting the grammatical errors:

Ὁ Αἴγισθον αὐτο ἀποκτείνουσιν.

Aegisthus killed him.

Ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων ἐρχομαὶ πρὸς Τροίᾳς.

Agamemnon went to Troy.

Ἡ Ὀρεστὴ ἀποκτείνει τοὺς μητέρα.

Orestes killed his mother.

Ὁ πατέρα καὶ μητέρα τοῦ Ὀρέστης ἐστί ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ ἡ Κλυταιμνήστρα.

The father and the mother of Orestes were Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.

Τίς γυνὴ ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων?

Who is the wife of Agamemnon.
