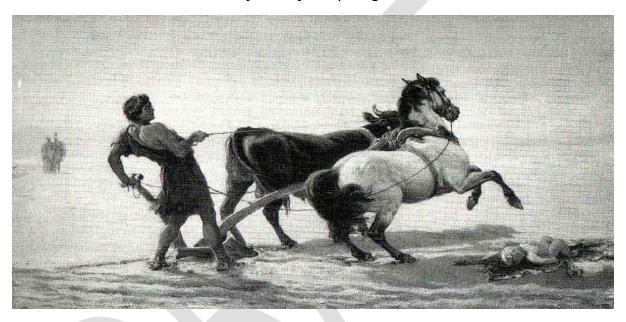
### **Sample Questions**

**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 <b>Source A</b> , why did Agamemnon and Menelaus come to Ithaca?
(b) In <b>Source A</b> , what was Odysseus doing when they arrived?
(c) In <b>Source A</b> , why did Odysseus do this?
(d) In <b>Source A</b> , what did Palamedes do in order to reveal Odysseus' deception?

Source A were honourable? Explain your answer with reference to exa	
Source A were honourable? Explain your answer with reference to exa	
Source A were honourable? Explain your answer with reference to exa	
Source A were honourable? Explain your answer with reference to exa	
Source A were honourable? Explain your answer with reference to exa	
Based on your study of the world of Achilles, do you think Odysseus' a Source A were honourable? Explain your answer with reference to exacom the Iliad.	
om the Iliad.	
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Qu			

### **Source A**

*Iliad*, Book 6, translation Martin Hammond.

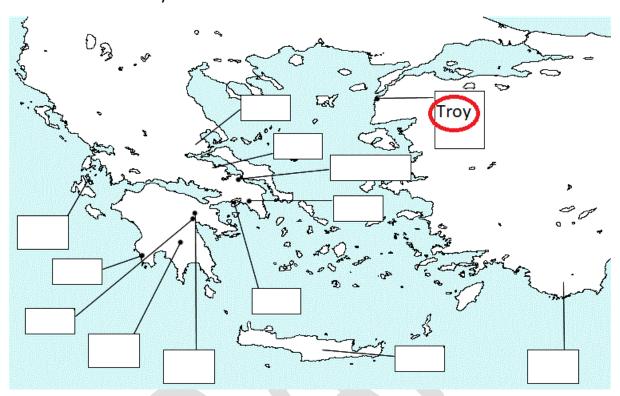
(a) Identify the simile from Source A.

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.

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

c) Explain <b>t</b>	three of the following Greek/Homeric Concepts.
Concept	Explanation
Aidos	
Kleos	
Timé	
Title	
Moira	
Aristeia	
Hubris	

(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: <a href="https://www.college.columbia.edu/core/node/1744">https://www.college.columbia.edu/core/node/1744</a>.

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

Name	Explain

## Source A



(a) What scene from the <i>Iliad</i> is depicted in <b>Source A</b> ?
(b) Do you agree with Achilles' actions in this scene? Explain your answer with
reference to the <i>Iliad</i> .

(a) Name at least true gods /goddess who influenced the outcome of this fight
(c) Name at least <b>two</b> gods/goddess who influenced the outcome of this fight.
(d) Explain the part these gods played in the fight between Achilles and Hector

(e) Choose <b>one</b> female mortal character from the <i>Iliad</i> (i.e. Andromache, Briseis, Helen etc.).
How does their depiction in the <i>Iliad</i> <b>compare</b> to the soldiers? (i.e. Hector, Achilles etc.).

## 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 v Tetis, por Dominique Ingres.jpg.

(a) W	/ho is the god in <b>Source A</b> ?	? Explain how you know who this is.	
(b) W	/ho is the goddess in the <b>S</b>	Source A?	

(c) Describe the goddess' actions in <b>Source A</b> . What is their purpose?	
(d) What is the importance of this scene to the plot of the Iliad?	
(e) List the grievances of <b>both</b> Achilles <b>and</b> Agamemnon.	

## **Source B**



Athena

Source: <a href="https://www.theoi.com/Gallery/K8.6.html">https://www.theoi.com/Gallery/K8.6.html</a>.

(f) What is a motif?
(g) Examine the images above. What are the visual motifs for the goddess
Athena?

play a pivotal role in the plot of the <i>Iliad</i> . Based on your reading in the role played by <b>two</b> gods/goddesses.

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 wounded Apollo piercing him to the marrow of his bones.

Ovid's Metamorphoses Book 1.

(a) How did Apollo insult Cupid?

(a) HOW	vala Apollo ilisuit cu	ipiu:		

(b) What did Cupid say in response to Apollo's insult?	
c) How did Cupid punish Apollo?	
d) Based on <b>Source A</b> , which God, Apollo or Cupid, do you think is r	nor
powerful and to be feared more be mortals? Explain you answer.	

### Source A



Apollo and Daphne

### Source:

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

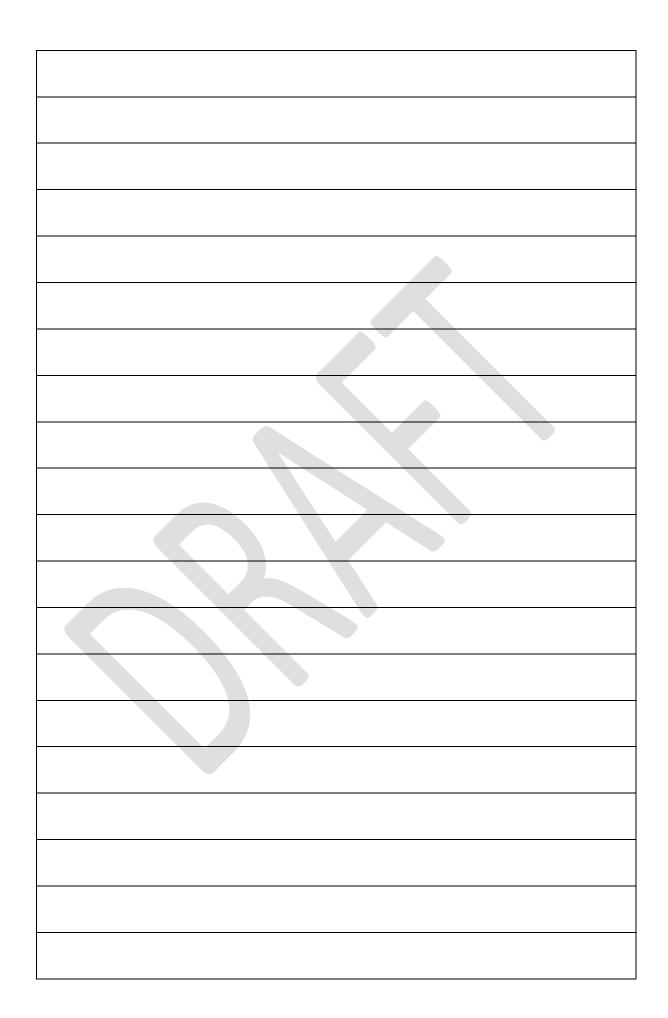
is hidden, he imagines more beautiful. But she flees swifter than the lightest breath of air, and resists his words calling her back again.

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.	

(c) Identify a major theme from this myth.	
(e) Pick <b>one</b> myth you have studied that shares a similar themo	e to the myth of
'Apollo and Daphne'. Retell the myth in your own words.	



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 <b>Source A</b> , who killed Agamemnon?
(b) In <b>Source A</b> , how many times did she strike Agamemnon?
(c) In <b>Source A</b> , 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 <b>Source B</b> , who does Zeus say killed Agamemnon?
(e) In <b>Source B</b> , what else did the killer against Agamemnon?
(f) In <b>Source B</b> , why did the Gods not approve of Agamemnon's killing? Give reasons for your answer.

ory/fame) is a common value in ancient myths. Pick <b>one</b> myth . Explain the role <i>kleos</i> played in this myth.

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

## **Source A**



Theseus slaying the Minotaur.

Source: <a href="https://www.theoi.com/Gallery/T34.14.html">https://www.theoi.com/Gallery/T34.14.html</a>.

(a) Describe the scene from <b>Source A</b> ?	

b) Based on your knowledge of Greek and Roman myths, why might a hero
ike Theseus slay a mythical creature such as the minotaur?
c) Do you agree with Theseus' motives for killing the minotaur? Explain you
inswers.

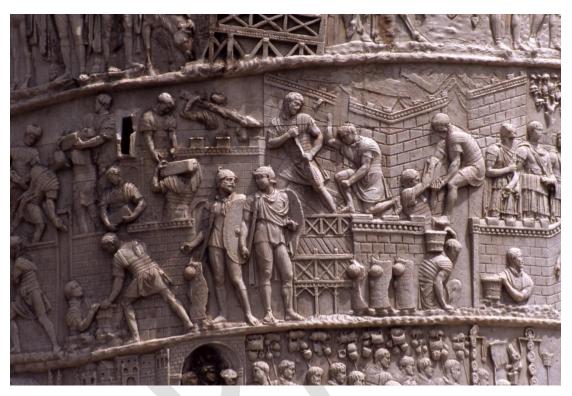
(d) Name **one** myth you have studied. Create a visual representation of this myth that captures your favourite moment.



Strand 1: Daily Life

# Source A

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





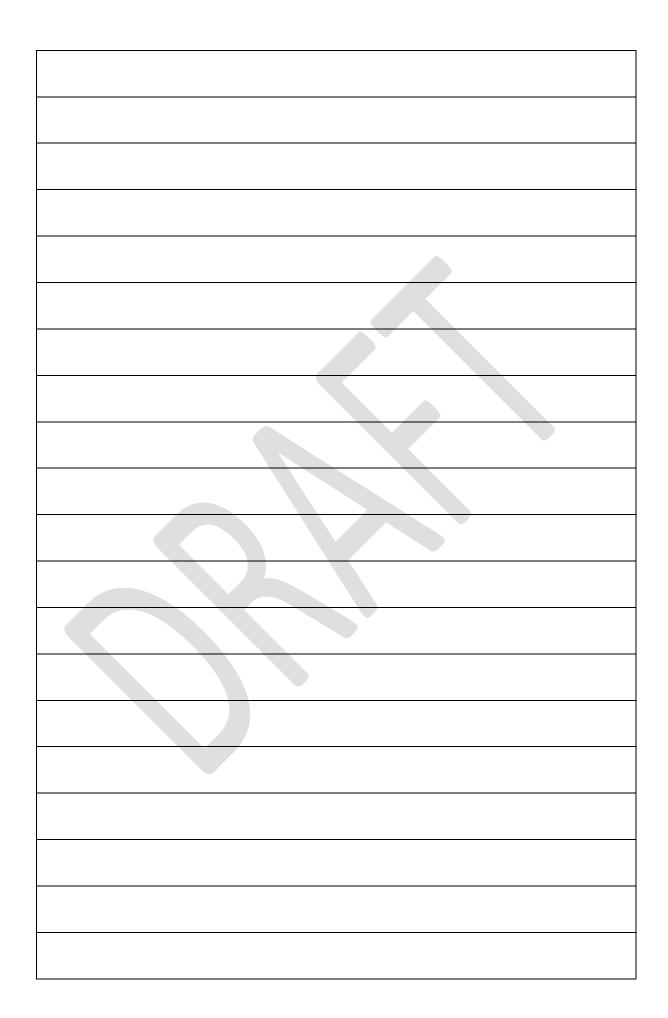
## Source B



Roman Solder being punished.

(a) <b>Source A</b> is detail from Trajan's column of the Roman Army on campaign. Describe the scenes in detail.

oman soldie	? Explain your answer.
oldier, Doct	e occupation from the Ancient World which you have studied. or, farmer, priestess, etc.) Give an account of what is typical to
oldier, Doct	or, farmer, priestess, etc.) Give an account of what is typical to
oldier, Doct	or, farmer, priestess, etc.) Give an account of what is typical to
oldier, Doct	or, farmer, priestess, etc.) Give an account of what is typical to
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oldier, Doct	or, farmer, priestess, etc.) Give an account of what is typical to
	or, farmer, priestess, etc.) Give an account of what is typical to



# Source A



Roman Domus

# Source B



Greek Oikos

(a	) Explair	i the i	rollowi	ng terms	and	now	tney	connect	with	aaiiy	iire:	Domus
Oi	ikos, Pat	terfar	nilias.									

) Name a modern derivation for the word <b>Domus</b> .	
) Using <b>Source A</b> and <b>Source B</b> , name and describe the major rooms and creak to me	
inctions for <b>either</b> a Greek <b>or</b> a Roman home. Use Latin and Greek term here appropriate	15
пете арргориате	

		f a run-down block of ommodation and wha
_		

# Source A



(a) What is depicted in <b>Source A</b> ?
(b) What function did this play in the Daily life of a Roman Household?
(c) Explain the role of the <b>Paterfamilias</b> .

(d) Give a full account of the typical daily life of a young person living <b>either</b> in Ancient Rome <b>or</b> in Ancient Greece. (for example, education, recreational activities, family, friendships, etc.)

## Source A



Roman Insula

Source: <a href="https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Campitelli-">https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Campitelli-</a> insula aracoeli interno 1060159.JPG.

(a) Wilat was	an Ancient N	Olliali Ilisult				
(b) Which cla	sses of people	e would hav	e lived in A	ncient Rom	an <i>Insula</i> ?	

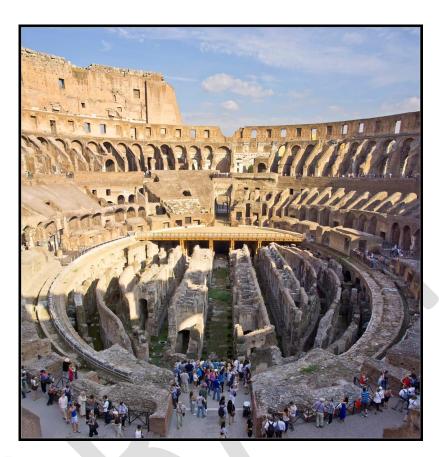
(c) Identify and explain three living in insula to those living	differences in the living conditions of a person in a Roman Villa.
Source B	The state of the s
(d) Describe what is happening	ng in <b>Source B</b> .

e) Mention two ways in which people became slaves in the Ancie	nt World.
f) Imagine you are a slave <b>either</b> in Ancient Rome <b>or</b> Ancient Gree	ece Give a
ull account describing the routine of your daily life.	ice. Give a
, ,	
	_

## **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, <b>Source A</b> ?					
b) Name	e <b>three</b> other	types of build	lings you mi	ght find in Anc	ient Rome.

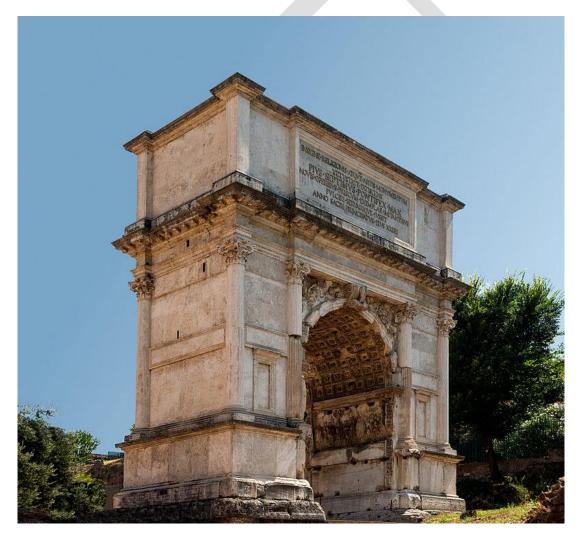
(c) Choose <b>one</b> building, structure, or public space which you have studied from Ancient Rome.
What kind of events or activities would happen at your chosen building?
(d) Give a full description of the function and uses of your chosen building, structure, or public space.

(e) Compare your chosen building, structure, or public space with one in your
local area.

(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.

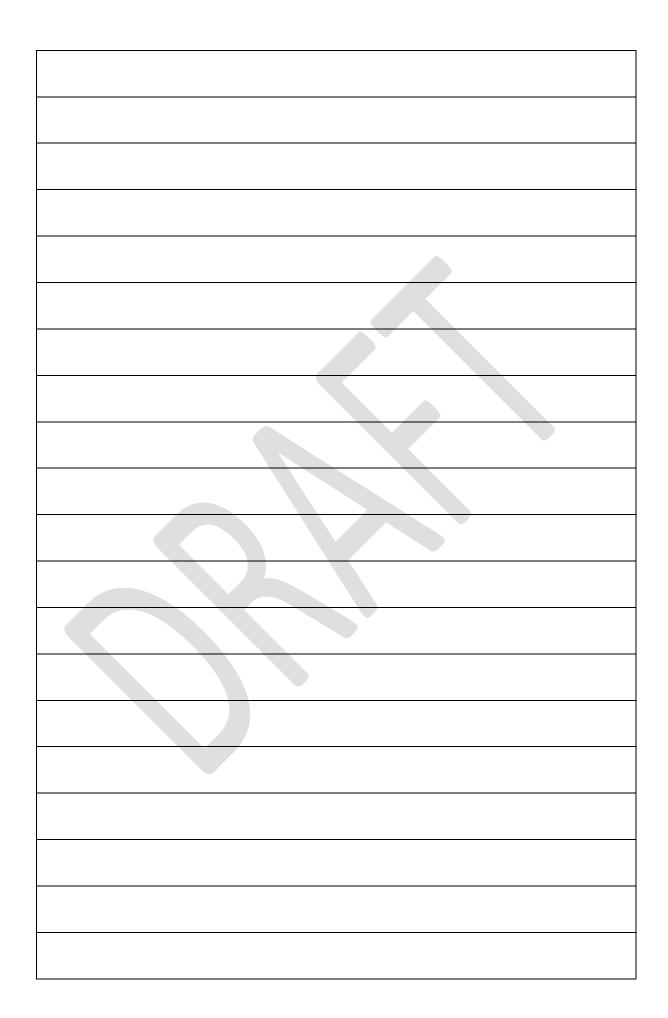
## Source B



Source: <a href="https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Arch of Titus Menorah.png">https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Arch of Titus Menorah.png</a>.

(b) What type of structure is <b>Source</b> A:
(c) Who might have commissioned the building of such a structure? Explain why?

	historical source?
) Choose <b>or</b>	ne other building, structure, or public space from Ancient Rome
nich you ha ve a full des	ve studied.
nich you ha ve a full des	ve studied. scription of the careers and political goals of the historical figure
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hich you ha	ve studied. scription of the careers and political goals of the historical figure



(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	
stilus	
pluma	
tabula	

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

O, filia	
O, filius	
O, filie	
O, filiae	

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

ad villam	
ad oppidi	
ad domi	
ad oppidum	

(b) Translate the following sentences into English					
Tandem	Tandem Iuppiter Romulum ad caelum portavit.				
Hercule	s duodecim laborem perfe	ecit ut ad	l domum redirem.		
Aeneas,	qui ab Troia fugabat, ad ι	ırbem Di	donis venit.		
(a) Which of th	acco are derivatives for en	actoro (t	a lack at'? Tick the courset		
box. Tick one		ectare (	o look at'? <b>Tick the correct</b>		
	accept				
	inspect				
	expect				
	special				

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 th	iese sente	nces from	the pre	sent into t	he 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	

matrī		
Case		
Number	singular	
Gender		

	nautā
Case	
Number	singular
Gender	

lacus: lake

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(Proserpina and Pluto)

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

arbor: tree

Sicilia: Sicily

altus: deep	cingo: I surround	quaero: I look for
Aetna: Etna	umbra: shade	Tartarus: Tartarus
(a) Where was the deep lake	e?	
(b) Who was walking there a	and what were they doing?	
(c) What surrounded the de	ep lake?	

(d) Who caug	ht sight of	Proserpina there and wh	at did they do?
(e) Translate	what Prose	rpina called out with 'ma	agna voce'.
(f) Who heard	d Proserpin	a's call?	
(g) Identify t	he <b>person</b> ,	tense, and number for	the following verbs from the
passage:			
		ambulabat	
	Person		
	Tense		
	Number		
			J
		portavit	
	Person		
	Tense		
	Number		
			J

(Nascissus falls in love with his own reflection and give his name to a flower)

Narcissus iuvenis pulcherrimus erat. sed erat <u>superbus</u> et iram semper. dei puerum <u>infelicem</u> punire <u>constituerunt</u>. itaque cum Narcissus imaginem suam in aqua <u>vidisset</u>, amore <u>pulchritudinis</u> suae <u>superatus est</u>.

Narcissus imaginem suam, quae in aqua erat, diu <u>captabat</u>, sed frustra. tandem dolore <u>mortuus est</u>. e terra statim flos pulcher surgebat. hic flos semper 'Narcissus' nominatus est et saepe prope aquam crescit.

superbus: arrogant pulchritudinis: beauty mortuus est: killed

infelicem: unlucky superatus est:

constituerunt: they overcame him nominatus est: was

concieved captabat: (he) was

vidisset: (he) saw trying to grasp cresco: I grow

(a) Translate the above passage		

(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.
Narcussus loved his own reflection.
Narcissum imaginom ost nulchorrimum
Narcissum imaginem est pulcherrimum.
Narcussus' 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?



#### **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.** 

οἰκός	
ἀγορά	
πόλις	
ναός	

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

ὧ φίλε	
ὧ ἄδελφε	
ὧ 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 ὑπό δένδρῳ καθεύδει ἐπει μάλα κάμνει.
Ὁ Ἡρακλῆς τούς αὐτοῦ ἔργοὐς ἐξετέλεσσεν ὡς οἴκαδε ἐπανέρχεται.
Ὁ Ἀχιλλεὐς, ὄς ἐν Τροίῃ ἐμαχετο, πολλοί ἄνδρες ἀποκτείν.
(c) Which of these are derivatives for <b>ἰστορία</b> 'to look at or inquire'? <b>Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.</b>
isosceles
histogram
Instagram
History

Which of these are derivatives for  $\Pi \acute{\alpha} \emph{v}$  'Pan – god of countryside'? **Tick the** correct box. **Tick one box only.** 

planet	
panic	
expand	
pandemonium	

Which of these are derivatives for  $\gamma \acute{\alpha} \lambda \alpha$  '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 Ἀχιλλεὐς νικᾳ τόν Έκτορα.
  - Ὁ Ἐκτωρ ἐστίν τοῦ ὁ υἰός Πρίαμου, οὖ ἄρχει την Τροίην.
  - Ὁ υἰός Ἀχιλλέως τον Πρίαμον ἀποκτείνει.

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

ἄνδρες	
Case	
Number	
Gender	masculine

	υἱός
Case	
Number	singular
Gender	

	ἔργον
Case	
Number	singular
Gender	

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(The Goddess Athena)

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

παρεῖχε: (she) gave	πελέκει: with an axe	τὸ σημεῖον: the symbol
ἡ κεφαλή: the head	δόρυ: a spear	
ἔτυψε: struck	ἀσπις: 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 go	d freed Athe	ena and how?		
	'τὸ τῆς Ἀθη	νᾶς <u>σημεῖον</u> ἐι	στι ἡ γλα	ιῦξ, ἐπει θεὰ τῆς σοφίας ἦν
Άθηνᾶ.΄				
(g) Identify t passage:	the Person,		mber for	the following verbs from the
		εἶχε		
	Person			
	Tense			
	Number			
				•
		έξῆλθεν		
	Person			
	Tense			
	Number			

ἐπανέρχεται: he returned

Translate the following passage and answer the questions.

(Death of Agamemnon and Orestes Revenge)

έπει δ΄ ὁ Ἁγαμέμνων οἴκαδε <u>ἐπανέρχεται</u> ἀπὸ τῆς Τροίας, ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ καὶ ὁ Αἴγισθος αὐτὸν ἀποκτείνουσιν. μετὰ δὲ τὸν Ἁγαμεμνονος <u>θάνατον</u>, ὁ αὐτοῦ υἰός Ὀρεστης <u>ἐπανέρχεται</u> εἰς Μυκήνας καὶ ἀποκτείνει τήν τε μητέρα καὶ τὸν Αἴγισθον, τοὺς ἀποκτείναντας τὸν <u>ἑαυτοῦ</u> πατέρα.

ἀποκτείναντας: the murderers

ὁ Αἴγισθος: Aegisthus	ἑαυτοῦ: his own
τὸν θάνατον: the death	
(a) Translate the above passage	

(b) Identify th passage.	ne <b>case, nu</b>	<b>mber</b> , and <b>gender</b> for the	ese nouns from the above
		Μυκήνας	
	Case		
	Number		
	Gender		
			1
		τὸν πατέρα	
	Case		
	Number		
	Gender		
(c) Rewrite th	ese senten	ces in Ancient Greek, cor	recting the grammatical errors:
Ὁ Αἴγιο	σθον αύτο σ	ἀποκτείνουσιν.	
Aegisth	nus killed hi	im.	

Agamemon went to Troy.	
Ἡ Ὀρεστη ἀποκτείνει τούς μητέρα.	
Orestes killed his mother.	
	ό Δναμεμνον κα <u>ι</u>
Ό πατέρα καὶ ματέρα τοῦ Ὀρέστης εστί Κλυταιμνήστρα.	ο Αγαμεμνον και
Κλυταιμνήστρα. The father and the mother of Orestes v	
Κλυταιμνήστρα. The father and the mother of Orestes v	
Κλυταιμνήστρα. The father and the mother of Orestes v	
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