



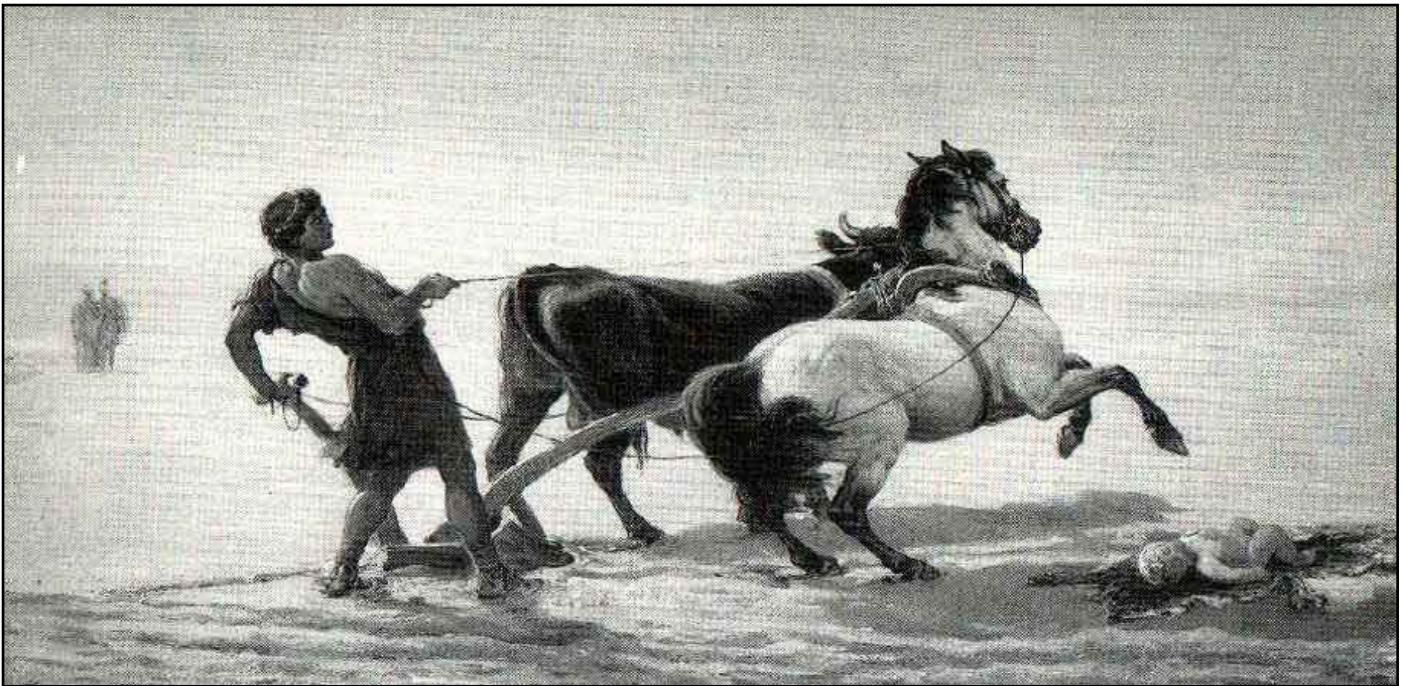
Authors Note:

The sample material presented here has been prepared to support teacher professional development. It offers a broad indication of types and formats of assessment items that might be used to assess the learning outcomes in the Junior Cycle Classics specification at a common level, but it is not a complete set of the types and formats that may be used. The items included should be read as examples of individual pieces of assessment material; they do not constitute full or partial examination papers. They are not full or partial questions from an examination paper, neither do they attempt to replicate how the examination paper might be laid out, for example, as an integrated booklet that includes the questions and the space for the student's responses.

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.

Source: <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/16990/16990-h/images/08.jpg>

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



1 (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?

(e) In **Source A**, what does this incident say about Odysseus' character?

(f) Based on your study of the world of Achilles, do you think Odysseus' actions in **Source A** were honourable? Explain your answer with reference to examples from the *Iliad*.



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.

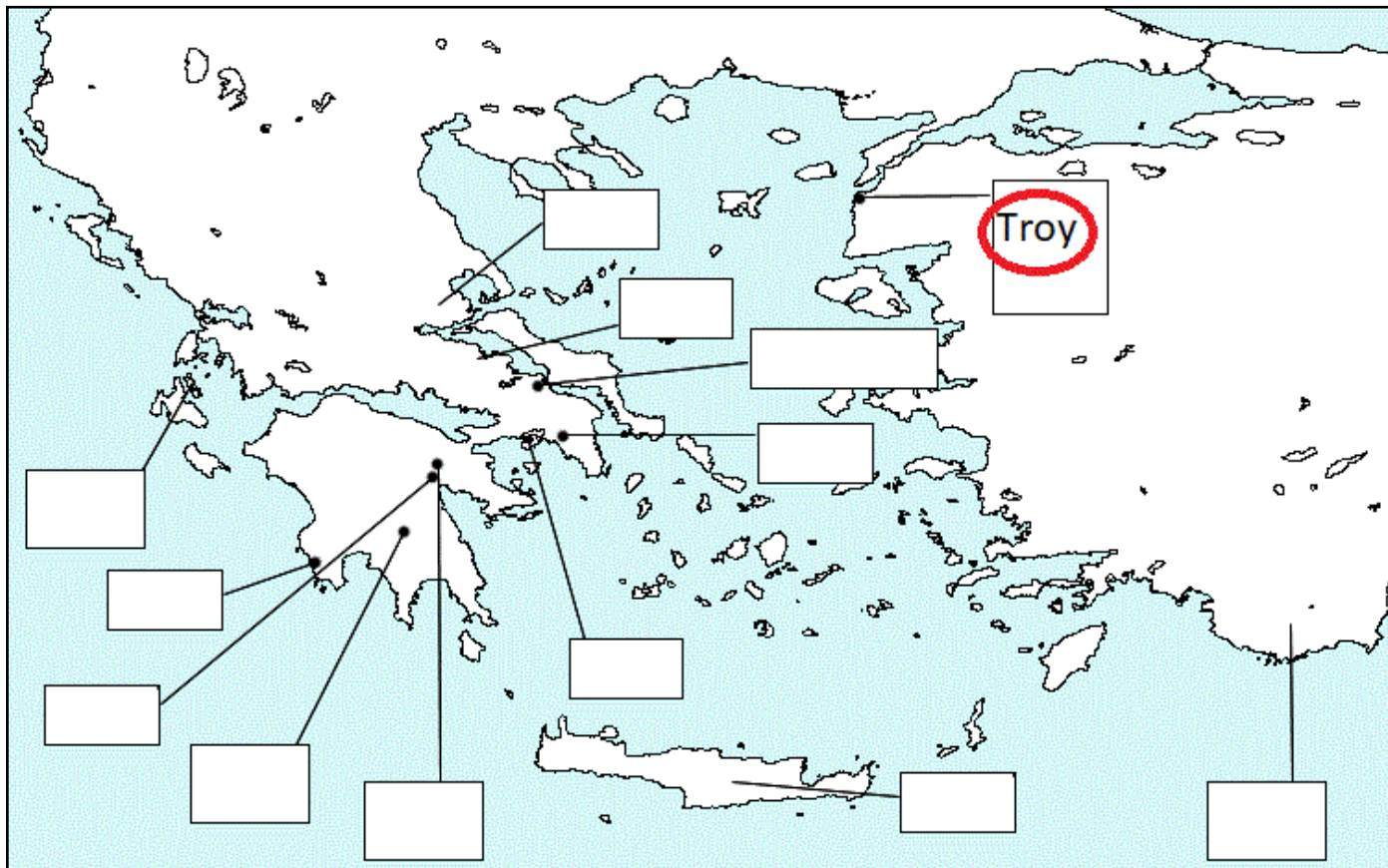


(c) Explain **three** of the following Greek/Homeric Concepts.

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.reed.edu/humanities/110Tech/blueseahomemap.gif>

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

Location	Explanation

Question 3

Source A



Source: <https://iif.wellcomecollection.org/image/V0036090/full/full/0/default.jpg>

(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*.



(c) Name at least **two** gods/goddesses who influenced the outcome of this fight.

(d) Explain the part these gods/goddesses played in the fight between Achilles and Hector.

(e) Choose **one** female mortal character from the *Iliad* (i.e. Andromache, Briseis, Helen etc.).

How does her depiction in the *Iliad* **compare** to the soldiers? (i.e. Hector, Achilles etc.).

Question 4

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**?

(c) Describe the goddess' actions in **Source A**. What is their purpose?



(d) What is the importance of this scene to the plot of the *Iliad*?

(e) List the grievances of **both** Achilles **and** Agamemnon.

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 insults 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?

(b) What did Cupid say in response to Apollo's insult?



Question 2

Source A



Apollo and Daphne

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apollo_and_Daphne_\(Bernini\)#/media/File:Apollo_and_Daphne_\(Bernini\)_\(cropped\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apollo_and_Daphne_(Bernini)#/media/File:Apollo_and_Daphne_(Bernini)_(cropped).jpg).

Source B

Daphne runs away from Apollo as he pursues her.

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... 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: but she flees swifter than the lightest breath of air, and resists his words calling her back again.



But the young god could no longer waste time, 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. 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.



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.

Agamemnon, A Greek Tragedy 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 other wrongs did Agamemnon's killer commit?

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

Question 4

Examine 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**?

(b) Based on your knowledge of Greek and Roman myths, why might a hero like Theseus slay a mythical creature such as the Minotaur?



(c) Do you agree with Theseus' motives for killing the Minotaur? Explain your answers.

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

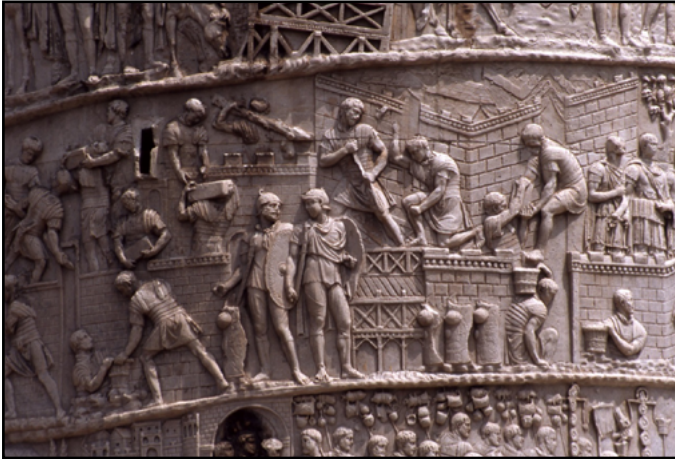
Name of myth: _____

A large empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to draw a visual representation of a myth.

Strand 1: Daily Life

Question 1

Source A

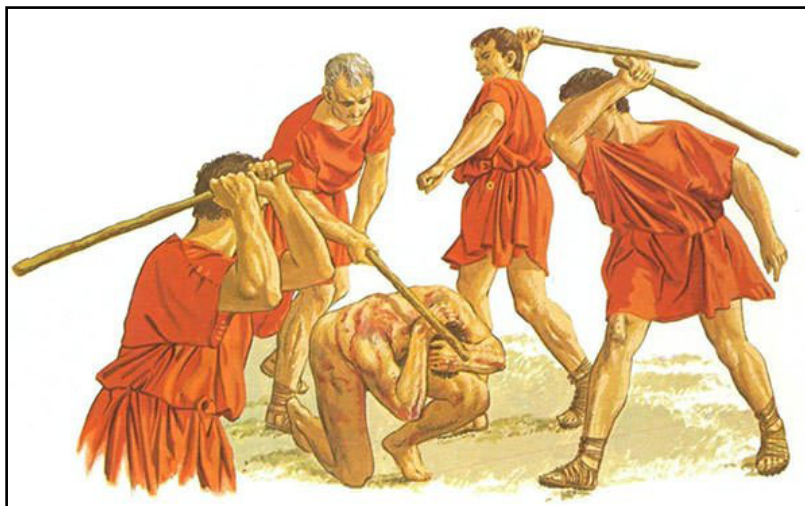


Details from Trajan's column of soldiers building forts and bridges.

Source: <http://arts.st-andrews.ac.uk/trajans-column/uploads/TC-011-12.jpg>

Source: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/a2/cc/d0/a2ccd0e81024534a448a35b931905917.jpg>

Source B

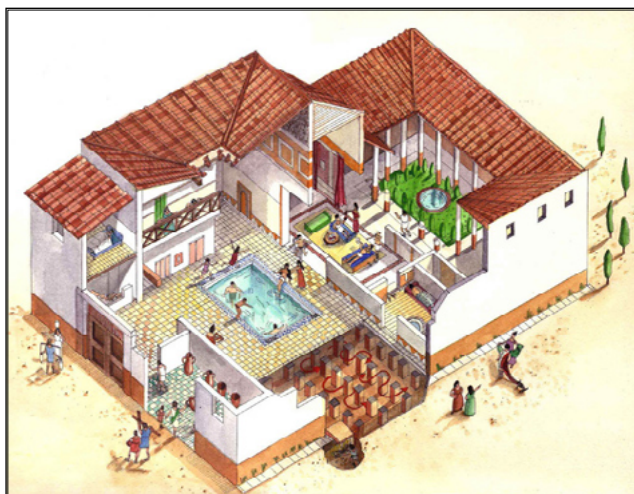


Roman soldier being punished.

Source: <https://imperiumromanum.pl/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/decimatio.jpg>

Question 2

Source A



Roman Domus

Source: <https://someinterestingfacts.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Roman-house.jpg>

Source B



Greek Oikos

Source: <https://www.oldest.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/layout-and-design.png>.

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



Question 3

Source A



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7c/Theatre_of_Dionysus_1.jpg

(a) What type of events were held in public spaces like this one?

(b) Give a brief description of what would take place at these events.

(c) What other types of recreational activities were common in Ancient Greece?



Question 4

Source A



Source: https://images.saymedia-content.com/.image/t_share/MTc0NjQwMjczMzQxNjg3NzUz/womens-clothes-in-ancient-rome.jpg

(a) Describe what is happening in **Source A**.

(b) Mention two ways in which people became slaves in the ancient world.

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.



(c) Choose **one** 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.



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**?

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

(d) How might the structure from **Source A** and its decorations from **Source B** be useful as a historical source?



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
- abacus
- sagitta
- tabula

An Ancient Roman father calls to his 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
- ab urbe
- domum
- ad oppidum

(b) Translate the following sentences into English

Tandem Iuppiter Romulum ad caelum portavit.

Hercules erat fortissimus heros et duodecim labores fecit.

Aeneas, qui ab Troia fugiebat, ad urbem reginae Didonis venit.



(c) Which of these is a derivative of **specto, spectare** 'to look at'? Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.

- accept
- inspect
- spied
- special

Which of these is a derivative of **magnus, -a, -um** 'big'? Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.

- multitude
- marvellous
- magnify
- magma

Which of these is a derivative of **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** tense.

Romulus est rex Romanorum.

Romulus et Remus sunt fratres.

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	



Question 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(Proserpina and Pluto)

olim Proserpina ambulabat cum amicis circum lacum altum, qui est prope urbem Aetnam in Sicilia est, ambulabat. silvae
magnae lacum cingunt et sunt multi flores in umbra arborum. dum amicae Proserpinae absunt, dea flores quaerebat.
Pluto Proserpinam vidit et ad Tartarum celeriter eam portare volebat. dea magna voce clamavit, 'o, mater et amicae,
adiuvate!' sed frustra. nemo audivit. Pluto Proserpinam ad Tartarum portavit. nunc Proserpina est regina Tartari.

lacus, lacus, m. = lake

Sicilia, Siciliae, f. = Sicily

arbor, arboris f. = tree

altus, -a, -um: deep

cingo, cingere = I surround

quaero, quaerere = I look for

Aetna, Aetnae, f. = Etna

umbra, umbrae, f. = shade

Tartarus, Tartari, m. = Tartarus

(a) Where was the deep lake located?

(b) Who was walking around the lake and what were they doing?

(c) Describe the nature that surrounded the lake.?



(d) Who caught sight of Proserpina and where did he carry her?

(e) Translate what Proserpina shouted.

(f) Did anyone hear Proserpina's call?

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

ambulabat	
Person	
Tense	
Number	

portavit	
Person	
Tense	
Number	



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.**

- οικός
- ἀγορά
- πόλις
- ιερόν

An Ancient Greek greets his friend. 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 city. Where would they go? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

- ἀπο θάλαττας
- πρὸς πόλιν
- πρὸς ἀκρόπολιν
- πρὸς θάλατταν



(b) Translate the following sentences into English

ὁ δουλος ὑπο δενδρω μενει και τους ιππους φυλασσει.

ὁ Ὀδυσσευς και οἱ ναυται ἐν τῷ πλοιῷ οἰκαδε βαινειν ἐθελουσιν.

μανθανομεν τους μυθους του Ὀμηρου.



(c) Which of these is a derivative of **ιστορία** 'to look at or inquire'? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

- isosceles
- dystopia
- Instagram
- History

Which of these is a derivative of **παν** 'all, every'? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

- planet
- dishpan
- expand
- pandemonium

Which of these is a derivative of **γάλα** 'milk'? **Tick the correct box. Tick one box only.**

- regal
- gale
- galaxy
- lactose

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

ὁ Πριάμος ἐστὶν ὁ Βασιλεὺς τῆς Τροίας.

ὁ Ἔκτωρ καὶ ὁ Παρις εἰσὶν ἀδελφοί.

ὁ Ἔκτωρ τοὺς πολεμικοὺς στρατιώτας ἀποκτείνει.



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

ἄνδρες	
Case	
Number	
Gender	masculine

οἰκίας	
Case	
Number	singular
Gender	

ἔργον	
Case	Nominative
Number	
Gender	



Question 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(The Goddess Athena)

ἡ Ἀθηνῆ μεγιστὴν τιμὴν ἐν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἶχε. αὐτὴ τὸ ὄνομα τῆ πόλεως παρέσχε. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶπον ὅτι ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς τοῦ πατρὸς (τοῦ Διὸς) ἐξήλθεν ἐπεὶ ὁ Ἥφαιστος πελεκεῖ τὴν τοῦ Διὸς κεφαλὴν ἐτύψε. πρὸς δὲ τὸν πόλεμον ἡ Ἀθηνῆ ὄπλα ἔφερεν. τὸ τῆς Ἀθηνῆς σημεῖον ἐστὶν ἡ γλαυξ, ἐπεὶ ἡ Ἀθηνῆ ἦν ἡ θεὰ τῆς σοφίας.

ὅτι = that

πελεκεῖ = 'with an axe'

σημεῖον, σημείου, τὸ = symbol

κεφαλή, κεφαλῆς, ἡ = head

τυπῶ, ἐτύψα = I strike

γλαυξ, γλαυκός ἡ = owl

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

(b) What did she provide for the city?

(c) From where did Athena come?

(d) Which god freed Athena and how?



(f) Translate this sentence: το της Ἀθηνῆς σημεῖον ἔστιν ἡ γλαυξ, ἔπει ἡ Ἀθηνῆ ἦν ἡ θεα της σοφιας.

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

εἶχε	
Person	
Tense	
Number	

εἶπον	
Person	
Tense	
Number	



Question 3

Translate the following passage and answer the questions.

(Death of Agamemnon and Orestes' Revenge)

ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς Μυκῆνας καὶ τοὺς Ἄχαιους πρὸς τὴν Τροίαν ἤγαγε. ἔπει ὁ Ἀγαμέμνων οἶκαδε ἀπὸ τῆς Τροίας ἦλθεν, ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ καὶ ὁ Αἰγισθός τὸν βασιλεὺς ἀπέκτειναν.

μετὰ δὲ τὸν τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος θάνατον, ὁ αὐτοῦ υἱὸς Ὀρεστής διὰ τὸν κίνδυνον ἐφυγε καὶ ἐν ἄλλῃ χωρᾷ ἔμενον.

ὕστερον ὁ Ὀρεστής εἰς τὴν Μυκῆναν βαίνει καὶ ἀποκτείνει τὴν τε μητέρα καὶ τὸν Αἰγισθόν.

Μυκῆνα, Μυκῆνας, ἡ = Mycenae

Αἰγισθός, Αἰγισθοῦ, ὁ = Aegisthos

Ἄχαιοι, Ἄχαιων, οἱ = Greeks, Achaeans

ὕστερον = later

(a) Translate the above passage
