



# General Certificate of Education

## Classical Civilisation 2020

*CIV1F The Life and Times of Cicero*

# Mark Scheme

*2009 examination – January series*

## INTRODUCTION

The information provided for each question is intended to be a guide to the kind of answers anticipated and is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive. **All appropriate responses should be given credit.**

Where Greek and Latin terms appear in the Mark Scheme, they do so generally for the sake of brevity. Knowledge of such terms, other than those given in the specification, is **not** required. However, when determining the level of response for a particular answer, examiners should take into account any instances where the candidate uses Greek or Latin terms effectively to aid the clarity and precision of the argument.

**Information in round brackets is not essential to score the mark.**

## DESCRIPTIONS OF LEVELS OF RESPONSE

The following procedure must be adopted in marking by levels of response:

- read the answer as a whole
- work down through the descriptors to find the one which best fits
- determine the mark from the mark range associated with that level, judging whether the answer is nearer to the level above or to the one below.

Since answers will rarely match a descriptor in all respects, examiners must allow good performance in some aspects to compensate for shortcomings in other respects. Consequently, the level is determined by the 'best fit' rather than requiring every element of the descriptor to be matched. Examiners should aim to use the full range of levels and marks, taking into account the standard that can reasonably be expected of candidates after one year of study on the Advanced Subsidiary course and in the time available in the examination.

Candidates are **not** necessarily required to respond to all the bullet points in order to reach Level 5 or Level 4, but they should cover a sufficient range of material to answer the central aspects of the question.

## QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

The Quality of Written Communication will be taken into account in all questions worth 10 or more marks. This will include the candidate's ability

- to communicate clearly, ensuring that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate
- to select and use an appropriate form and style of writing, and
- to organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

## LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 10 MARKS

<b>Level 4</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• accurate and relevant knowledge covering central aspects of the question</li><li>• clear understanding of central aspects of the question</li><li>• ability to put forward an argument which for the most part has an analytical and/or evaluative focus appropriate to the question and uses knowledge to support opinion</li><li>• ability generally to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul>	<b>9-10</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li><li>• some understanding of some aspects of the question</li><li>• some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question</li><li>• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul>	<b>6-8</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	Demonstrates <b>either</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li></ul> <b>or</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them.</li></ul>	<b>3-5</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	Demonstrates <b>either</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge</li></ul> <b>or</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it.</li></ul>	<b>1-2</b>

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**LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 20 MARKS**

<b>Level 5</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question</li><li>coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question</li><li>ability to sustain an argument which has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus, responds to the precise terms of the question, effectively links comment to detail, has a clear structure, reaches a reasoned conclusion, is clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language and makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul>	<b>19-20</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question</li><li>understanding of many of the central aspects of the question</li><li>ability to develop an argument which has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus, is broadly appropriate to the question, mainly supports comment with detail and has a discernible structure, is generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language and generally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul>	<b>14-18</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li><li>some understanding of some aspects of the question</li><li>some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question</li><li>some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar</li><li>some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul>	<b>9-13</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>either</b> a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li><li><b>or</b> some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them</li><li><b>and</b> sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li></ul>	<b>5-8</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>either</b> some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge</li><li><b>or</b> an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it</li><li><b>and</b> little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li></ul>	<b>1-4</b>

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**LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 30 MARKS**

<b>Level 5</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• well chosen accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question</li><li>• coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question</li><li>• ability to sustain an argument which has an almost wholly analytical and/or evaluative focus, responds to the precise terms of the question, effectively links comment to detail, has a clear structure, reaches a reasoned conclusion, is clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language and makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul>	<b>27-30</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• generally adequate accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question</li><li>• understanding of many of the central aspects of the question</li><li>• ability to develop an argument which has a generally analytical and/or evaluative focus, is broadly appropriate to the question, mainly supports comment with detail, has a discernible structure, is generally clear and coherent, using appropriate, generally accurate language and generally makes use of specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul>	<b>20-26</b>
<b>Level 3</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li><li>• some understanding of some aspects of the question</li><li>• some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question</li><li>• some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar</li><li>• some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate.</li></ul>	<b>13-19</b>
<b>Level 2</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>either</b> a range of accurate and relevant knowledge</li><li>• <b>or</b> some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them</li><li>• <b>and</b> sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li></ul>	<b>7-12</b>
<b>Level 1</b>	Demonstrates <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>either</b> some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge</li><li>• <b>or</b> an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it</li><li>• <b>and</b> little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar.</li></ul>	<b>1-6</b>

**Mark Scheme****Unit 1****Option F The Life and Times of Cicero****SECTION A****Question 1**

- (a) (i)
- In which province had Verres been the governor?***

Sicily [1]

(1 mark)

- (ii)
- For how many years had he served as a governor there?***

3 [1]

(1 mark)

- (iii)
- Give three examples of Verres' misbehaviour in his province, according to Cicero in Against Verres I.***

**THREE** of e.g. controlled all lawsuits [1] cancelled inheritances [1] robbed farmers [1] treated allies as enemies [1] Roman citizens tortured / executed / treated as slaves [1] criminals acquitted through bribery [1] innocent men prosecuted in absence / convicted / banished [1] pirates / robbers allowed to attack cities / harbours [1] Sicilians starved to death [1] ancient monuments / sanctuaries plundered [1] adultery / lechery [1] etc.

(3 marks)

- (b)
- In the whole of this speech, how effectively does Cicero highlight the behaviour of Verres and his supporters in the build-up to the trial? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the speech.***

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- Cicero emphasises personal danger to himself which he has barely escaped through vigilance of himself and friends; hyperbolic extension of dangers to praetor, senate, whole Roman people, whole world
- Verres' alleged frequent public boasting that would secure acquittal through bribery
- public fears that Verres' behaviour so disgraceful, senate would inevitably be disgraced and lose control of courts
- Verres' attempts to use Sicilian money to block Cicero's election to aedileship disclosed by an informant
- Cicero's building up a picture through presenting public and secret evidence and a mix of detail and innuendo of a vast conspiracy against the integrity of the Roman state, including claim that all elections of year under Verres' control through bribery; claim that Verres said 1<sup>st</sup> year's profits from Sicily for him, 2<sup>nd</sup> year's for defence, 3<sup>rd</sup> year's for judges
- reporting of alleged threat of Quintus Metellus to Sicilians: 'I am consul, one brother is governor of Sicily, the other will be president of the court... Verres will come to no harm'
- lengthy discussion of Verres' attempts to postpone / manipulate trial: proposal of 2-day shorter inquiry into governor of Achaia with no intention that investigator would even leave Brundisium; Curio's alleged singling out of

Verres to congratulate when his advocate Hortensius elected to consulship; Verres again congratulated when presidency of extortion court allotted to Marcus Caecilius Metellus; advantage of postponing trial to following year also that Quintus Caecilius Metellus would be Hortensius' colleague as consul; Cicero's detailed description of how Verres will use delaying tactics to postpone trial from 5 August to following year taking advantage of the various games and other subterfuges etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

(c) **How important for Cicero's career was the trial of Verres? Give the reasons for your views.**

**You might include discussion of**

- **problems Cicero faced in advancing his career before the trial of Verres and how successful it had been so far**
- **Cicero's relationship with the senate and the equites**
- **the political significance of Verres' trial**
- **Cicero's reputation after the trial.**

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero's problems: not from senatorial family but equestrian from Arpinum, so lacked natural support in senate and regarded as outsider by exclusive inner circle of senatorial families; could build up support of *equites* through careful support for their interests but this would not necessarily make him any friends where it mattered in the senate; skill in oratory rather than military leadership, so needed to build up *clientela* through advocacy (up to this point defence perhaps to minimise risk of creating enemies) and to align himself with those who did have military prestige and large *clientela* based on this e.g. Pompey etc.
- election as quaestor 76 BC at youngest possible age enabled Cicero to enter senate; performed quaestorship in Sicily competently and fairly, enabling him to build up his *clientela* there, but realisation on return to Rome that if his career were to progress he would need to keep himself in the spotlight in Rome; his choice as prosecutor of Verres by Sicilians and the opportunities / dangers the task offered were a consequence of his quaestorship etc.
- political significance: Sulla's strengthening of senate in general under threat especially with Pompey and Crassus consuls 70 BC (restoration of tribunes' powers) and in particular his awarding courts to senatorial control increasingly discredited because of corruption; according to Cicero Pompey's intention in election speech to reform courts had been loudly cheered and Catulus had argued that restoration of tribunes' powers would not have generated such heated debate if senatorial courts were not so corrupt; later in 70 BC by *lex Aurelia* senate to share courts with *equites* etc.
- Cicero's defeat of Hortensius made him the supreme orator in Rome; Cicero had been able to position himself as a politician of principle, an opponent of dishonest administration, a defender of senatorial government provided it was fair, efficient and not corrupt, someone who was aligning himself with the general direction of Pompey's consulship, a senator who would support the interests of the *equites* and seek to increase their influence in the state; overall a significant step forward in increasing the support he would need for election to praetorship and consulship etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

**Question 2**

- (a) (i)
- From where has Pompey sent Cicero the letter referred to in the passage?***

Asia (Minor) / Turkey / East [1]

(1 mark)

- (ii)
- What had Pompey achieved there in recent years? Make two points.***

**TWO** of e.g. defeated pirates [1] Mithridates [1] increased territory [1] allies [1] treasure (480 million sesterces) [1] revenue / taxation (by 70%) [1] secured peace [1] reorganised eastern provinces / client kingdoms [1] created Bithynia-Pontus [1] formed Syria from territory of Seleucids and Judaea [1] enlarged Cilicia [1] etc.

(2 marks)

- (iii)
- Cicero probably means Metellus Nepos when he writes 'someone' in line 5. In what way had Metellus Nepos behaved towards Cicero and why?***

vetoed Cicero's farewell speech as consul / introduced bill critical of Cicero (in Assembly) [1] sent by / representative of Pompey / Cicero has executed citizens without trial [1]

(2 marks)

- (b)
- Judging from the whole of the letter from which the passage comes and from your other knowledge, how close do you think Cicero's relationship with Pompey was down to 62 BC? Give the reasons for your views.***

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- this letter: flattery of Pompey, expressions of Cicero's dependence on him, disappointment at Pompey's reticence over Cicero's consulship tactfully expressed, claims that had shown 'unremitting effort' in Pompey's interests, appeal to the national interest as a reason for moving closer etc.
- reasons for Pompey's apparent coolness: perhaps Pompey felt Cicero's boasting about Catilinarian conspiracy eclipsed his own far greater achievement and Cicero had been diverted away from keeping Pompey's name on everyone's lips
- earlier relationship: thrust of Cicero's prosecution of Verres in harmony with Pompey's undoing Sullan settlement but not directly related to Pompey's initiatives; Cicero had not openly supported Pompey's command against pirates (*lex Gabinia*, 67 BC), though supported deposition of tribune opposing Gabinius; openly spoke in favour of Pompey's command against Mithridates (*lex Manilia*, 66 BC) which secured Pompey unprecedented powers contrary to wishes of senate (but Caesar's support also effective and senatorial opposition considerably weakened because of Pompey's rapid success against pirates); *in Rullum* (63 BC) argued against allocating land and establishing colonies in Italy and provinces by means of normal commission of 10 on grounds that it was against interests of Pompey, possibly to counter a manoeuvre by Crassus against Pompey, though others have seen this as a mistake on Cicero's part with the proposal originating from Pompey; *de rege Alexandrino* (63 BC) argued Crassus' attempt to annexe Egypt under terms of probably spurious will of Ptolemy X also ruse to weaken Pompey etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)



- (c) **To what extent do you think Cicero deserved congratulation for his consulship from Pompey and other Romans? Give the reasons for your views.**

**You might include discussion of**

- **the circumstances in which Cicero was elected to the consulship**
- **the reasons for Catiline's conspiracy and how serious a threat it posed**
- **the way Cicero dealt with Catiline's conspiracy**
- **other actions Cicero took during his consulship.**

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- election to consulship: *suo anno* despite *novus homo*; backed by *optimates* despite support for *lex Manilia* because Cicero fanned their opposition to Catiline in *oratio in toga candida* and had courted them by defending Piso; careful building up of support from *equites*, Italians, Pompey and his clients helped secure victory etc.
- difficult to assess seriousness of threat from Catiline because our knowledge mainly comes from Cicero's hostile speeches (and Sallust) but proposed cancellation of all debt appealing to interests of poor / discontented against interests of senate / *equites*; Cicero presumably had a role in precipitating the crisis by preventing Catiline's election to consulship in 63 BC polls by appearing at election with bodyguard / wearing breastplate
- acting on intelligence that Catiline planning uprisings throughout Italy, Cicero got SCU passed despite difficulty in persuading senate of danger and posted troops throughout Italy; after further intelligence, Cicero avoided assassination and denounced Catiline to face in senate; forced Catiline to flee Rome; persuaded senate to vote Catiline and Manlius public enemies; because of lack of written incriminating evidence, Cicero persuaded Allobroges to trick conspirators into signing treasonable documents; arrested 5 ringleaders in Rome; consulted senate what to do with them; senate favoured death penalty after Cato's speech despite opposition of Caesar; Cicero immediately had ringleaders executed despite illegality; Catiline's forces soon defeated in battle by Antonius Hybrida, though rest of opposition to Catiline a one-man show by Cicero etc.
- unclear how far in *Rullum* and *de rege Alexandrino* courting or antagonising Pompey; relevant use of points given in (b)
- in short term Cicero hailed as *Parens Patriae* with widespread support (though not quite universal as claimed in this letter), but in seeking immediate advantage in sealing fate of conspirators before end of consulship had stored up long term trouble for himself in providing pretext for exile in 58 etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

**SECTION B****Question 3**

**What do you find to praise and what do you find to criticise in Cicero's career between 61 and 50 BC? Give the reasons for your views.**

**You might include discussion of**

- **how consistently Cicero held to his political principles and how far he was able to achieve them**
- **the difficulties Cicero faced**
- **Cicero's attitude towards the first triumvirate**
- **the reasons for his exile**
- **the reasons for the conference at Luca and its consequences for Cicero and the republic**
- **Cicero's activities between 55 and 51 BC**
- **his governorship of Cilicia.**

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- policy of *concordia ordinum* / cooperation between senate and *equites* based on assessment of factor in defeat of Catiline and of his own political position proved irrelevant in emergence of 1<sup>st</sup> triumvirate and led to misjudgements etc.
- Pompey angered by Cicero's failure to persuade senate to satisfy his reasonable demands for ratification of eastern *acta* and land for veterans; Cicero attempting to stay in with *optimates* in senate etc.
- Cicero regarded Crassus' proposal for adjustment to tax collection contract on behalf of *equites* as wrong, but supported it to prevent further breach between senate and *equites* etc.
- because of Cicero's oratory, prestige as ex-consul who had defeated Catiline and support in Italian towns, Caesar wanted either to secure Cicero's support or remove him; Cicero rejected his offers to join staff or go on mission at state expense to fulfil vow, because regarded alliance as dictatorship of 3 men attempting to secure their own interests in defiance of senatorial government; Clodius also urged Cicero against going on mission and Cicero disinclined to do so anyway because would mean he was away from Rome when brother returned; therefore Caesar as *Pontifex Maximus* supported Clodius' plebeian adoption to enable him to become tribune.
- despite Clodius' support during Catilinarian crisis, Cicero destroyed his alibi at Bona Dea trial in attempt to ingratiate himself with *optimates*, but Clodius acquitted through bribery and wanted personal revenge; as tribune passed law re-enacting punishment of exile / execution for anyone who had condemned Roman citizen to death without trial; subsequent bill sentenced Cicero to exile; Caesar and Pompey refused to respond to Cicero's appeals etc.
- on return from exile, Cicero attempted to thank Pompey for his part and exploit rift between Pompey and Crassus (e.g. Pompey's accusations in senate that Crassus plotting against him and competition over commission to restore Ptolemy Auletes to Egypt) by successfully proposing Pompey take charge of corn supply; then attacked Caesar by proposing Campanian land law should be discussed / superseded (*pro Sestio*); Caesar summoned conference at Luca after which Cicero forced to recant in letter to Pompey and ? Caesar, to praise Caesar in senate in *de provinciis consularibus* and support claim to continue Gallic command and to defend enemies Vatinius and Gabinius etc.
- between 55 and 51 BC Cicero largely out of politics devoting time to philosophy; defence of Milo failed; inactive as Pompey and Caesar became increasingly estranged and during Pompey's sole consulship which was totally against Cicero's republican principles etc.

- Cicero reluctant to go to Cilicia, hated time there and returned early in attempt to mediate between Caesar and Pompey in build-up to Civil War; but worked strenuously in contrast to previous governor, campaigned successfully against mountain tribesmen (Pindenissitae) and acclaimed *imperator*, extracted no improper gains from province; his only profit, regarded as legitimate, was proceeds at famine prices from large amount of corn governor allowed to requisition; reluctant to send Caelius even panthers and rebuked him for suggesting Cilicia should be made to support his candidature for aedileship with financial contribution, although this kind of practice frequent; paid to treasury tax owed from previous 5 years etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

#### Question 4

**How effective a part did Cicero play in Roman politics from the outbreak of the Civil War in 49 BC to his death in 43 BC? Give the reasons for your views.**

**You might include discussion of**

- **Cicero's aims and the problems he faced in achieving them**
- **his relationship with Pompey and Caesar at the start of the Civil War**
- **Cicero's record during the Civil War**
- **his attitudes towards Caesar's powers and policies after the Civil War**
- **Cicero's opinions about Caesar's death and the conspirators**
- **his attitude towards Antony and Octavian and his actions after September 44 BC, including his letter to Plancus in March 43 BC.**

Answers may include discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero's aim to maintain republican / senatorial government to prevent domination of individual / clique / faction with ideal of increasing cooperation between senate and *equites* (*concordia ordinum*); difficulties included Cicero's social origins, lack of military muscle, intransigence of senate especially *optimates* towards ambitions of competing military leaders which unable to control etc.
- attempted to mediate at start of Civil War; letter to Caesar 19 March 49 BC; claims he agrees war caused by an infringement of Caesar's rights but points out Pompey's rights must also be respected and he has personal obligations to Pompey; Caesar replied with more threatening letter written on way to Spain etc.
- critical of Pompey because evacuated Rome, retreated to Brundisium, sailed for Greece and so enabled Caesar to take control of Rome and treasury contrary to command of senate, but sound strategic sense etc.
- delayed joining Pompey in Greece until after Tullia's childbirth; in Republican camp grumbled about bloodthirstiness of Pompeians and abstained from Pharsalus; refused to fight after Pharsalus, abandoned Republican cause; 11-month stay at Brundisium out of fighting / politics; after Thapsus spoke in praise of Cato etc.
- outwardly acquiesced to Caesar's dictatorship; spoke on behalf of men Caesar had pardoned (Marcellus, Ligarius) and praised his generosity and clemency; advocated Caesar undertake social reform; in general devoted more energy to literary activities than politics etc.
- no part in conspiracy, though had joked in letter to Atticus about desirability of Caesar's death; delighted at first with murder, though critical of sparing Antony, conspirators' lack of a follow-up plan and Brutus' speech to people 17 March 44 BC; left Rome through fear of Antony's supporters and so lost immediate opportunity to exert influence on politics; enrolled on Dolabella's staff in Syria for 5 years to have legitimate reason for staying out of Rome, but driven back by contrary winds etc.

- believed Antony aiming at dictatorship; 2 Sept delivered moderate attack on Antony in senate (*1<sup>st</sup> Philippic*); October, Cicero circulated vitriolic defamatory pamphlet (*2<sup>nd</sup> Philippic*); 20 Dec. speech in senate (*3<sup>rd</sup> Philippic*) rallied senate
- although Octavian illegally raised large army using Caesar's name, Cicero proposed he should be made senator despite his youth and propraetor to support consuls Hirtius and Pansa against Antony; in letter urged Plancus governor Gallia Comata to support senate, but failed; believed Octavian could be subsequently dropped, but this too backfired; after both consuls died at Mutina, Octavian took control of both consular armies and demanded consulship and marched on Rome when snubbed by senate; Nov. 43 formed 2<sup>nd</sup> Triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus for 5 years with powers to make laws and nominate officials – effectively 3 dictators; division of provinces, proscriptions, Cicero's murder etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

**Assessment Objectives Grid****Unit 1****Option F The Life and Times of Cicero****SECTION A****Either**

		<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>1</b>	(a)(i)	1	-	1
	(a)(ii)	1	-	1
	(a)(iii)	3	-	3
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>

**Or**

		<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2</b>	(a)(i)	1	-	1
	(a)(ii)	2	-	2
	(a)(iii)	2	-	2
	(b)	5	5	10
	(c)	8	12	20
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>

**SECTION B****Either**

		<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>3</b>		12	18	30
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>

**Or**

		<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>4</b>		12	18	30
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>

**OVERALL**

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>100%</b>