

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS GCE**

F383/01/I

CLASSICS: CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

Roman Society and Thought

INSERT – QUESTION BOOKLET

WEDNESDAY 22 MAY 2013: Morning

**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 100.

Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

SECTION A – COMMENTARY QUESTIONS

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

MARKS ARE AWARDED IN PARTS (b) AND (c) OF QUESTIONS 1 AND 2 FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

... Giton led us through the portico till we reached the door, where the hound chained there greeted us with such a noise that Ascyltus actually fell into the fishpond. Not only that, as I was drunk too, when I tried to help the struggling Ascyltus I was dragged into the same watery trap. However, the hall-porter saved us and by his intervention pacified the dog and dragged us trembling to dry land. Giton had already bought off the beast in a most ingenious way. He had scattered whatever he had got from us at dinner in front of the barking hound, and distracted by the food, it had choked down its fury. 5

Nevertheless, when, shivering and wet, we asked the hall-porter to let us out through the front door, he said: 'You're wrong if you think you can leave through the door you came in. No guest has ever been let out through the same door. They come in one way and go out another.' 10

What could we do after this piece of bad luck, shut up in this modern labyrinth and now beginning to regret that bath? We asked him to please show us the way to the bath-hall, and, 15

throwing off our clothes, which Giton began
drying at the door, we went in. There stood 25
Trimalchio, and not even there could we get away
from his filthy ostentation. He told us there was
nothing better than a private bath, and that there
had once been a bakery on that very spot. Then he
sat down as though tired, and being tempted by 30
the acoustics of the bath, with his drunken mouth
gaping at the ceiling, he began murdering some
songs by Menecrates – or so we were told by
those who understood his words.

The rest of the guests ran round the edge 35
hand in hand, roaring away with a tremendous
noise. Some were trying to pick up rings from
the floor with their hands tied behind their backs,
or were kneeling and trying to bend their necks
backwards and touch the tips of their big toes. 40

Petronius, Dinner with Trimalchio 72–73

- (a) Briefly describe the people who were guests at Trimalchio's dinner. [10]
- (b) How does Petronius make this passage humorous? In your answer you should refer to what the characters do and say and Petronius' use of language. [20]
- (c) How far do you agree that the narrator Encolpius is essential to the success of *Dinner with Trimalchio*? In your answer you should include reference to this passage and the rest of *Dinner with Trimalchio*. [25]

Do NOT answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.

MARKS ARE AWARDED IN PARTS (b) AND (c) OF QUESTIONS 1 AND 2 FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

Here's Crispinus again, and I shall have frequent
occasion
to bring him on stage – a monster without one
single redeeming
virtue, a sick voluptuary strong only in his lusts, 5
which draw the line at nothing except unmarried
girls ...
... So what are they worth in the end – those mile-
long colonnades
and shady parks through which he drives with his 10
carriage
and pair, his countless mansions, his property
near the Forum?
No bad man is happy, least of all the
seducer – and he 15
sacrilegious as well – with whom a virgin
priestess, lately,
lay, to be buried alive, the blood still hot in her
veins.
But now to a lighter topic – though if any other 20
man
had acted that way, he'd have had the authorities
on his tail:
for what would be reprehensible in Citizen A or B
was fine for Crispinus. But what's to be done, 25
when the man himself
eclipses all charges in foulness? He purchased a

red mullet
 for sixty gold pieces – or ten to each pound
 weight 30
 (as they'd say who always try to make things more
 impressive).
 A shrewd investment, perhaps, if he'd used it to
 persuade
 some childless dotard to name him a principal 35
 legatee;
 or, better still, offered it to his expensive mistress,
 who rides in her cave-like sedan, blinds drawn
 over big windows.
 But no: for himself he bought it. We see things 40
 done nowadays
 undreamed-of by that poor cheapskate Apicius.
 Did *you*
 pay *that* much for fish-scales, Crispinus, you who
 once 45
 wore your native papyrus as loin-cloth? The
 fisherman would have cost
 less than the fish.

Juvenal, *Satire* 4 lines 1–25

- (a) Explain who Crispinus was. [10]
- (b) How does Juvenal show his dislike for Crispinus in the passage? In your answer you should include discussion of what Juvenal says and how he says it. [20]
- (c) 'Juvenal is at his best when he writes with anger.' How far do you agree with this statement? In your answer you should refer to the rest of *Satire* 4 and other satires of Juvenal which you have read. [25]

SECTION B – ESSAYS

Answer ONE question.

Start your answer on a new page.

MARKS ARE AWARDED FOR THE QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION IN YOUR ANSWER.

- 3 Who would have enjoyed being a guest at Trimalchio's dinner more – Horace or Pliny?**

In your answer you should:

include specific references to events in Petronius' 'Dinner with Trimalchio';

analyse what Horace and Pliny might have thought about the dinner party;

use evidence from your study of Horace AND Pliny. [45]

- 4 In your opinion, did Roman satirists aim to entertain more than to educate?**

In your answer you should:

include discussion of the purposes of Roman satire;

compare different styles of Roman satire;

use evidence from your knowledge of Roman satire and your study of Horace, Petronius AND Juvenal. [45]

- 5 'The Romans were more interested in money than philosophy.'**
To what extent have you found this statement to be true?

In your answer you should:

include discussion of BOTH money AND Stoicism and Epicureanism;

compare Roman attitudes towards money and philosophy;

support your answer with evidence from your knowledge of Roman society and the works of AT LEAST TWO of Horace, Petronius, Juvenal and Pliny. [45]

[SECTION B TOTAL: 45]

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