

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2010

Classical Civilisation

CIV1C

Unit 1C Aristophanes and Athens

Wednesday 19 May 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

• an AQA 16-page answer book.

Time allowed

• 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
- The Paper Reference for this paper is C I V 1 C
 Answer questions from two options. Choose one option from Section One and one option from Section Two.
- Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Use both sides of the paper.
- Write the question number in the boxes provided in the left-hand margin at the start of each question, e.g. 0 1.
- Leave a space between each answer.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked. Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.
- If you use more than one book, check that you have written the information required on each book.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 65.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section One

Choose **either** Option A **or** Option B.

Answer **all** questions from the option you have chosen.

EITHER

Option A

Read the passage from *The Acharnians* below and answer Questions 01 to 06 which follow.

	DIKAIOPOLIS: Welcome, my bap-eating Boeotian friend! What have you got with you?	
	 THEBAN: Every one of the good things Boeotia produces. Marjoram, pennyroyal, doormats, lamp-wicks, ducks, jackdaws, francolins, coots, wrens, dabchicks - DIKAIOPOLIS: Gale warning: this man has brought fowl weather to our market! THEBAN: And also geese, hares, foxes, moles, hedgehogs, cats, badgers, martens, otters, eels from Lake Copais. 	
	DIKAIOPOLIS: The most delicious thing man ever sliced! You've brought eels? Let me greet them!	
	THEBAN: 'O eldest of Copais' fifty daughters', come out here and pay your respects to the gentleman.	10
	DIKAIOPOLIS:	
	My love, long lost, long yearned for, thou hast come! What joy among the comic choruses,	
	What joy for gastronomes, at thy return!	
	Ho, varlets, bring my brazier and its fan!	15
	Look, children, on this noblest of all eels, After six years of absence hither come,	
	Long pined for. Greet her kindly, little ones;	
	I'll give you coal in honour of her visit.	
	Go, take her in: for nor alive nor dead	20
	May I be parted from my beet-wrapped love! THEBAN: Ahem – may oi expect to be paid for this, sir?	
	DIKAIOPOLIS: No, I'm taking that in lieu of market tax. Is there anything else	
	you're interested in selling, though?	
	THEBAN: The lot, sir, the lot.	25
	Aristophanes, The Acharnians	, pp.47-48
0 1	For what reason had the Theban's arrival at first angered Dikaiopolis?	(1 mark)
02	After the passage, who tries to prevent the Theban trading?	(1 mark)
0 3	What reasons does he give for stopping the Theban trading? Make two points.	(2 marks)
0 4	How does Dikaiopolis finish off his dealings with the Theban?	(1 mark)

0 5 To what extent is Aristophanes' characterisation of the Theban different from that of the Megarian **and** to what extent is it similar? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the play. (10 marks)

0 6

How important to the comic effect of *The Acharnians* is Aristophanes' use of tragedy and tragic playwrights? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- the scene with Euripides
- Dikaiopolis' speech in which he defends himself to the chorus
- the passage above
- the Third Messenger and Lamachus at the end of the play
- other sources of humour.

(20 marks)

Turn over for Option B

OR

Option B

Read the passage from *Peace* below and answer Questions 07 to 11 which follow.

HERMES: And good old Cratinus, is he still alive? TRYGAEUS: No, he died of apoplexy last time we had a Spartan invasion. HERMES: How come? TRYGAEUS: He couldn't endure seeing all that lovely wine wasted when they broke the jars. Oh, and so many other horrible things have happened here 5 since you've gone! I promise you, Peace, we'll never let you go again. HERMES: Well then - on that condition I give you Harvest here to be your wife. Live with her in the country, and may you be the father of innumerable pretty little bunches of grapes! TRYGAEUS: Come here, darling, and give us a kiss. Er - Hermes, do you think 10 it would do me any harm if I indulged myself in her again after such a long lay-off? HERMES: Take one cup of pennyroyal mixture directly afterwards. Don't forget Festival here. She used to belong to the Council. Take her too, and give 15 her back to them. TRYGAEUS: Lucky Council! No more 'three days' rations' - now it'll be three days' luscious soup, boiled beef and tripe! Goodbye, my dear Hermes, and many, many thanks. HERMES: Goodbye to you. Remember me. TRYGAEUS: O beetle, homeward, homeward we must fly. Here, what's 20 happened to it? HERMES: Zeus has taken it to draw his lightning-cart. TRYGAEUS: But poor thing! It won't have anything to eat. HERMES: It'll have its own ambrosia, specially produced by our resident human being, Ganymede. 25 TRYGAEUS: And me, how am I supposed to get home? HERMES: Just go past the goddess, keep straight on and that'll take you there. TRYGAEUS: Come on, girls, hurry up, come with me. There are a great many eager pricks waiting down there! Aristophanes, *Peace*, pp.121-122 7 Where had Peace been hidden and who had hidden her there? (2 marks) What penalty had Zeus decreed for rescuing Peace? (1 mark) 8 How had Trygaeus rescued Peace? Make two points. (2 marks) 9 How typical of Aristophanes' comic techniques is the dialogue in the passage? Explain 0 (10 marks) your answer and support it with details from the passage.

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1 1 'Live with her in the country' (line 8). How important to *Peace* is the theme of the countryside? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Trygaeus' occupation
- the way the countryside is portrayed by Trygaeus, the chorus and others
- the beetle
- the scenes involving different salesmen
- the link between the countryside and other themes in the play
- the context in which *Peace* was performed.

(20 marks)

Turn over for Section Two

Section Two

Choose either Option C or Option D and answer the question which follows.

EITHER

Option C



How viciously does Aristophanes make fun of contemporary political and military leaders in *The Acharnians* **and** *The Knights*? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- Theorus in The Acharnians
- Lamachus in The Acharnians
- Demosthenes in *The Knights*
- Nicias in *The Knights*
- Cleon in The Knights.

OR

1

Option D

3 'Dikaiopolis is a more complex character than Trygaeus.'

To what extent do you agree with this judgement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- what Dikaiopolis and Trygaeus are trying to achieve
- the methods they use
- how they deal with other characters
- the kinds of jokes they make
- what happens to each at the end
- how the portrayal of Dikaiopolis and Trygaeus links to the themes of each play.

(30 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

(30 marks)

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