



**General Certificate of Education
January 2011**

Classical Civilisation 1021

The Life and Times of Cicero

AS Unit CIV1F

Final

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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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

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

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 20 MARKS

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

LEVELS OF RESPONSE FOR QUESTIONS WORTH 30 MARKS

Level 5	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well chosen, accurate and relevant knowledge covering most of the central aspects of the question • coherent understanding of the central aspects of the question • ability to sustain an argument which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	27-30
Level 4	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally adequate, accurate and relevant knowledge covering many of the central aspects of the question • understanding of many of the central aspects of the question • ability to develop an argument which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	20-26
Level 3	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of accurate and relevant knowledge • some understanding of some aspects of the question • some evidence of analysis and/or evaluation appropriate to the question • some ability to structure a response using appropriate language, although with some faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar • some ability to use specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	13-19
Level 2	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • either a range of accurate and relevant knowledge • or some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them • and writes with sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 	7-12
Level 1	<p>Demonstrates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • either some patchy, accurate and relevant knowledge • or an occasional attempt to make a relevant comment with no accurate knowledge to support it • and little clarity; there may be widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 	1-6

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Mark Scheme
Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero

Section One

Option A

01 What official post did Caesar hold in 59 BC?

consul [1]

(1 mark)

02 For whose benefit had Caesar brought in the Campanian Law (line 5)?

Pompey('s veterans) [1]

(1 mark)

03 Give one reason why Cicero believes 'there can be no hope of ... being free for much longer' (lines 1-2).

formation of triumvirate / alliance between Caesar, Pompey and Crassus / for mutual benefit / to override senate / sidelining of other consul (Bibulus) etc. [1]

(1 mark)

04 Why did Caesar want Cicero's support and what other offer did he make to him apart from the offer in line 15?

(wanted support of / feared) Cicero's oratory [1] go on mission [1]

(2 marks)

05 How important were tribunes in Roman politics during the period of Cicero's career? Give the reasons for your views and refer to specific examples.

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- officials, elected by people in People's assembly, with power to prevent any action by state that was perceived to be against plebeian interests and so had ability to obstruct legislation and thwart wishes of senate; tribunes presided over People's assembly, which had power to pass laws; *populares* senators used tribunes to pass measures through People's assembly without securing support of senate
- tribunes' growing importance reflected in Sulla's attempt to emasculate tribunate (could propose to people only legislation sanctioned by senate, restricted in right of veto, barred from future political office) and subsequent removal of these restrictions – ban on holding future political office removed by consul 75 BC, restrictions on legislative powers and on right of veto imposed by Sulla removed by consuls Pompey and Crassus 70 BC - importance of these measures referred to by Cicero in *Against Verres 1*
- 67 BC tribune Gabinius secured Pompey's command against pirates contrary to wishes of senate; 66 BC tribune Manilius proposed Pompey's command against Mithridates, supported by Caesar and Cicero
- 59 BC Vatinius proposed bills granting Caesar Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum and ratifying Pompey's eastern *acta*, etc.
- 58 BC Cicero exiled as a result of Clodius' machinations as tribune etc.; in letter to Terentia expressed hope for tribunes' support in securing his recall etc.

- 55 BC Trebonius proposed Pompey's and Crassus' 5 year commands in Spain and Syria.
- 50 BC bill of 10 tribunes legitimising Caesar's demand to stand for consulship *in absentia*; Caesar's use of Antony as tribune etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

06 In the period 59 to 50 BC, to what extent did Cicero show courage and to what extent did he avoid humiliation? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- **Cicero's political aims and the difficulties he had in achieving them**
- **his reaction to Caesar's offers**
- **his exile**
- **the reasons for the conference at Luca and its consequences**
- **Cicero's activities between 55 and 51 BC**
- **his governorship in Cilicia.**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- *concordia ordinum* through which senate and *equites* would cooperate for benefit of republic etc.
- opposition to aims and methods of triumvirs, consistent with aims of preventing individuals from dominating collective authority of senate but ineffectual etc.
- rejected Caesar's offers – told Atticus in letter after passage that mission would not be secure and would prevent him meeting his brother on his return from Asia and reluctant to take job on Caesar's staff as would be sign of giving in etc.
- exile a consequence of his opposition to triumvirate, alienation of Clodius in *Bona Dea* trial, execution of Catilinarians without trial; Cicero left for Greece before law specifically naming him
- triumphant return from exile; saw opportunity to split triumvirs and successfully proposed Pompey take control of corn supply; proposed reconsideration of Campanian Law; humiliated as consequence of Luca and expressed his feelings in letter to Atticus (had failed to gain support of *optimates* and to moderate their extreme intractable views – had to recant in letter to Pompey, support Caesar's continued governorship of Gaul (*de Provinciis Consularibus*) acquiesce in what he considered Pompey's unrepugnant governorship *in absentia* in Spain etc.
- 55-51 BC effectively sidelined from politics; had to defend Caesar's supporters / Cicero's enemies (Vatinius, Gabinius, Balbus); devoted time to philosophy / literature; unable to oppose Pompey's sole consulship or to deliver *pro Milone*; powerless as triumvirate collapsed with deaths of Julia and Crassus etc.
- 52 BC as unintended consequence of Pompey's legislation appointed governor of Cilicia – resented appointment (letter to Caelius), unwilling, bored, eager to return to Rome, which did early; 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 amounts 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; paid to treasury tax owed from previous 5 years etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Option B

- 07** *What had Caesar done on the night of 10 January 49 BC which started the ‘civil disturbance’ (lines 16)?*

led troops across Rubicon / invaded Italy [1]

(1 mark)

- 08** *With whom was Caesar’s ‘quarrel’ (line 19).*

Pompey / senate / *optimates* / those who wanted to prevent him standing for consul etc. [1]

(1 mark)

- 09** *Give two reasons for the quarrel.*

TWO of e.g. breakdown of triumvirate because of deaths of Julia [1] and Crassus [1] Caesar wanted to avoid prosecution for illegal acts of previous consulship [1] by extending Gallic command to end 49 BC [1] and standing for consulship *in absentia* [1] contrary to *mos maiorum* [1] but request rejected by senate [1] because of fears of Pompey / *optimates* [1] although Caesar’s demand legitimised by bill of 10 tribunes [1] legality of which questioned by Marcellus [1] who proposed Caesar be replaced because Gallic war over [1] Pompey angered Caesar because had secured continuation of own command in Spain [1] contrary to Luca agreement that should work in each other’s interests [1] and proposed to send to Parthia legion he had lent Caesar [1] Pompey given command of all forces in Italy by Metellus to save republic [1] consuls / *optimates* / Pompey prevented vote on Caesar’s offer to negotiate / disarm [1] Metellus Scipio proposed Caesar should be declared public enemy [1] etc.

(2 marks)

- 10** *‘Things have gone my way’ (line 6). Give one way in which Caesar had gained an advantage by 16 April 49 BC.*

Pompey left Rome undefended / allowed Caesar to gain control of treasury / had not had anticipated success in mobilising troops in Italy / lost Picenum / moved to S Italy (Apulia) / set sail for Greece / Caesar able to go to Spain to cut off Pompey’s supporters there [1] etc.

(1 mark)

- 11** *In this letter, how reasonable and how threatening are the points Caesar makes and the tone he uses? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage and your other knowledge.*

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of e.g.

- flattery (‘you would take no rash or ill-judged action’, /man of peace and integrity’)
- repeated appeal to friendship and good relations – not supported by Cicero’s previous attitude towards Caesar’s ambitions for military glory and power, though in letter of March 49 flattered Caesar by saying he believed Caesar was aiming at peace and that war caused by infringement of Caesar’s rights, nor by Cicero’s account of their later dinner, at which they avoided discussion of politics and focused on their joint interest, literature etc.
- emphasises flow of events in Caesar’s favour
- manipulates Cicero’s previous indecision to argue that, were Cicero to go over to Pompey now, it would be a personal insult to Caesar rather than a matter of principle, and emphasises consequences of this personal affront (‘that would be the severest blow you

- could inflict on me')
- appeals to Cicero's self-image as a man of principle and tries to argue that quietism / neutrality in accordance with those principles
- final threat linking Caesar's power, their friendship, Cicero's safety and his desire for honour etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

12 To what extent was Cicero's behaviour between 49 and 45 BC 'rash or ill-judged' (line 3)? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- ***Cicero's political aims and the problems he had in achieving them***
- ***the questions of principle he sets out in a letter to Atticus***
- ***his letter to Caesar in March 49, before Caesar's letter printed opposite***
- ***his behaviour before, during and after the battle of Pharsalus***
- ***his attitude towards Caesar.***

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero wanted peace; attempted to negotiate between Pompey and Caesar but ineffective; met Caesar at Formiae, but refused to go to Rome despite conciliatory letter from Caesar via Furnius referring to his 'influence'
- 12 March 49 sets out questions of principle, though no answers – how to respond to totalitarian rule, whether force justified, whether safety of family should come first etc.
- 19 March 49 Cicero wrote letter to Caesar urging reconciliation and protection for himself as mediator, flattering Caesar by claiming (presumably contrary to his true opinion) he thought Caesar aiming at peace and that war caused by infringement of Caesar's rights etc.
- Cicero eventually sailed to Greece 7 June, partly delayed by bad weather, after Tullia's labour to join Pompeians out of his obligations and belief that Pompey lesser of the two evils etc.
- constantly grumbled about Pompeians' bloodthirstiness; did not participate at Pharsalus – unwell, unfit, unwarlike, depressed?; afterwards refused offer of command; returned to Brundisium for 11 months out of fighting and politics etc
- Caesar sent forgiving letter from Egypt; Cicero went to meet him as soon as he landed at Tarentum where (according to Plutarch) Caesar treated him warmly; Cicero outwardly accepted Caesar's supremacy; after Thapsus praised Cato; also spoke on behalf of Marcellus and Ligarius, praising Caesar's clemency; urged Caesar to undertake reform but in general chose quietism and devoted himself to literature etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Section Two

Option C

13 In the period 80 to 62 BC, how successfully did Cicero manipulate events for his own advantage? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of

- ***the problems Cicero faced***
- ***his defence of Roscius***
- ***his quaestorship***
- ***his prosecution of Verres***

- **Pompey's eastern commands**
- **Cicero's consulship**
- **his letter to Pompey in Asia Minor in 62 BC.**

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero not from senatorial family but equestrian from Arpinum; lacked natural support in senate; regarded as outsider by exclusive inner circle of senatorial families; skill in oratory rather than military leadership; needed to build up support through advocacy and to align himself with those who did have military prestige and large *clientela* etc.
- defence of Roscius highly skilful in successfully avoiding political dangers and brought him to public notice etc.
- quaestorship at youngest possible age; performed role competently and fairly, enabling him to build up *clientela* in Sicily, but realisation on return to Rome that had not kept himself in spotlight in Rome etc.
- in prosecution of Verres, Cicero positioned himself alongside reforming trends of Pompey and Crassus; put himself forward as politician of principle, opponent of dishonest administration, defender of senatorial government provided it was fair, efficient and not corrupt, a senator who would support interests of *equites* and seek to increase their influence in the state; defeat of Hortensius made him supreme orator in Rome etc.
- did not openly support *lex Gabinia* giving extraordinary powers to Pompey against wishes of senate, though supported deposition of tribune opposing it; having secured election to praetorship, openly and persuasively spoke in favour of *lex Manilia* at People's assembly to gain support of *equites* and of Pompey, although it gave him unprecedented powers again against some senators' wishes, but Caesar's support also effective and senatorial opposition considerably weakened because of Pompey's rapid success against pirates etc.
- election to consulship *suo anno* despite *novus homo*; backed by *optimates* because Cicero fanned their opposition to Catiline in *oratio in toga candida* and had courted them by defending Piso; lack of suitable candidates; 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); Cicero apparently had role in precipitating 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 had SCU passed but difficulty of persuading senate of danger, and posted troops throughout Italy; after further intelligence, Cicero avoided assassination and denounced Catiline to face in senate and forced him to flee Rome; persuaded senate to vote Catiline and Manlius public enemies; because of lack of incriminating evidence, persuaded Allobroges to trick conspirators into signing treasonable documents; arrested 5 ringleaders and after consultation with senate had them executed without trial before end of consulship; Cicero hailed as *Parens Patriae* etc.
- motivation behind *in Rullum* and *de rege Alexandrino* unclear; *in Rullum* ? attempt to defend Pompey's interests against Crassus but ? miscalculation; *de rege Alexandrino* also ? in Pompey's interests; however, Pompey apparently not impressed by Cicero's efforts either in Catiline affair or in defence of Pompey's interests as commented on by Cicero in first prescribed letter etc.
- in same letter Cicero expresses his wish to develop *concordia ordinum* evident in response to Catiline affair under Pompey's leadership with Pompey playing Scipio Aemilianus to Cicero's Laelius, but Pompey had other concerns (ratification of eastern *acta*, settlement of veterans) and Cicero unable both to gain support of *optimates* and to satisfy Pompey etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Option D

- 14 ***Judging from Against Verres 1 and other speeches you know about, to what extent do you think Cicero deserves his reputation as an outstanding public speaker? Give the reasons for your views.***

You might include discussion of

- ***the procedure Cicero adopted in Against Verres 1***
- ***the methods he used to win over the jury***
- ***the way he described his opponents' and Verres' behaviour***
- ***the outcomes of Against Verres 1***
- ***other speeches such as his defence of Roscius, support for Pompey's command against Mithridates, speeches against Catiline, and Philippics.***

Judgements may be supported by discussion of a range (but **not** necessarily all) of **e.g.**

- Cicero's determination to present case immediately without 40-day recess for Pompey's Votive Games and Roman Games, while Rome crowded for elections, games and census, to gain maximum publicity and avoid loss of momentum; unusual though not unprecedented procedure of calling witnesses at once to avoid prolongation of trial with lengthy speeches etc.
- Cicero merely summarises Verres' alleged crimes, supposedly out of respect for the victims of his lust, but comprehensive catalogue of types of outrageous offence from whole of Verres' career; lurid list of headlines etc.
- Cicero's graphic account of opposition's machinations to prevent justice being done – attempt to put up a supporter as false prosecutor (Quintus Caecilius Niger), attempt to occupy court with trial of governor of Achaëa so that Verres' trial postponed till following year when Verres' advocate Hortensius would be consul, his supporter Quintus Caecilius Metellus would be his colleague and Quintus' brother Marcus would be president of court – all of which Cicero claims he heroically thwarted etc.
- Cicero's highly rhetorical performance emphasising danger to senate and state and personal danger to himself; hyperbolic extension of dangers to praetor, senate, whole Roman people, whole world; sensationalist statements about Verres' alleged boasting that bribery would secure acquittal; mix of public and secret evidence, detail and innuendo, implies vast conspiracy against republic etc.
- Cicero's defeat of Hortensius made Cicero Rome's leading orator; successfully positioned himself as politician of principle with progressive policies to ensure fairness and efficiency of republican government who would support interests of *equites* working alongside senate etc.
- defence of Roscius highly skilful in successfully avoiding political dangers and brought him to public notice early in career etc.
- persuasive speech in favour of *lex Manilia* at People's assembly to gain support of *equites* and of Pompey, although it gave him unprecedented powers again against some senators' wishes, but Caesar's support also effective and senatorial opposition considerably weakened because of Pompey's rapid success against pirates etc.
- *oratio in toga candida* secured support of *optimates* in election to consulship but ? precipitated Catilinarian crisis; difficult to assess seriousness of threat from Catiline because our knowledge mainly comes from Cicero's hostile speeches (and Sallust); but Cicero's speeches forced Catiline to leave Rome and provided Cicero with the opportunity to win (short-term) glory (though defeat of troops left to colleague Antonius Hybrida); Cicero's conclusion of episode led to his exile etc.
- *pro Milone* failed because of intimidation of Pompey's troops
- *Philippics* stirred up opposition to Antony, especially *Philippic 3* which rallied senate on

20 December 45 as Cicero states in letter to Trebonius, but Cicero's policy of temporarily using Octavian to remove Antony and then ditching Octavian was a huge miscalculation resulting in Cicero's death etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Assessment Objectives Grid
Unit 1F The Life and Times of Cicero

Section 1

Either
Option A

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
01	1	-	1
02	1	-	1
03	1	-	1
04	2	-	2
05	5	5	10
06	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Or
Option B

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
07	1	-	1
08	1	-	1
09	2	-	2
10	1	-	1
11	5	5	10
12	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Section Two

Either
Option C

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
13	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

Or
Option D

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
14	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
TOTAL	30	35	65
%	46%	54%	100%