



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2012

## Classical Civilisation

## CIV1C

### Unit 1C Aristophanes and Athens

Friday 13 January 2012 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 12-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** is CIV1C.
- Answer questions from **two** options.  
Choose **one** option from Section 1 and **one** option from Section 2.  
Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- 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 1**

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

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

---

**EITHER****Option A**

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

- THEPEOPLE: You unutterable villain! So you've been hoodwinking me all the time! And 'twas I that did croon ye and gift ye sae mickle!
- PAPHLAGONIAN: Whatever I stole was for the good of the City.
- THEPEOPLE: Come on, off with your crown. This man deserves it better.
- SAUSAGE-SELLER: You 'eard 'im, no-good. Off with it. 5
- PAPHLAGONIAN: No, I won't! There is a Delphic oracle about me that declares there is but one man in the world that can oust me.
- SAUSAGE-SELLER: It'll be me, you'll see.
- PAPHLAGONIAN: Evidence. I'll cross-examine you and see if you match up with the oracle's requirements. First of all, then, answer me this. When you were a boy, where did you go to school? 10
- SAUSAGE-SELLER: The singeing-'ouse, 'cept they only taught with their fists.
- PAPHLAGONIAN: What did you say? The oracle's very words! Well, then: your gymnastic lessons, what did they consist in?
- SAUSAGE-SELLER: 'Ow to look someone straight in the eye and say I 'adn't never stolen a thing. 15
- PAPHLAGONIAN: Phoebus Apollo, what dost thou to me? When you grew up, what was your profession?
- SAUSAGE-SELLER: Selling sausages – oh yes, and a little male prostitution on the side. 20
- PAPHLAGONIAN: Oh, woe is me, I'm finished, I'm no more! Ah, but there's still one ray of hope that's left. Tell me just this: where did you sell your sausages? In the Market Square, or at the City gates?
- SAUSAGE-SELLER: At the gates, next to the salt-fish stalls.
- PAPHLAGONIAN: Aaah! It's all fulfilled! 'Take me within, most wretched as I am!' Farewell, my crown. I don't want to part from you, but I must. Now another must possess you – never a greater thief, but just more lucky. Aaah! 25
- SAUSAGE-SELLER: Zeus, Lord of Greece, thou 'ast conquered!
- DEMOSTHENES: Congratulations, my friend and saviour! Don't forget, will you, that it was me that made you great. I don't ask for a great reward: only to be allowed to sign your writs, like Phanus did your rival's. 30

Aristophanes, *The Knights*, pages 82-83

- 0 1** What has **finally** convinced Thepeople that the Paphlagonian is a 'villain' (line 1)?  
(1 mark)
- 0 2** What does Demosthenes mean when he says 'It was me that made you great' (line 30)?  
Make **two** points.  
(2 marks)
- 0 3** What does the Sausage-seller do to Thepeople after the scene from which the passage comes?  
(1 mark)
- 0 4** What punishment does the Sausage-seller give to the Paphlagonian at the end of the play?  
(1 mark)
- 0 5** How successfully do you think Aristophanes entertains his audience in the passage?  
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.  
(10 marks)
- 0 6** 'Aristophanes' audience would neither have expected nor have wanted the Sausage-seller to beat the Paphlagonian.'

How far do you agree? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the play.

You might include discussion of

- the politician the Paphlagonian represents and his popularity in real life before and after the play
- how likeable the Paphlagonian and Sausage-seller are in the play
- the issues raised in the contest and how serious they are
- the behaviour of the Knights and Thepeople
- the nature of Aristophanes' comedy and its relationship to politics. (20 marks)

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**

OR

Option B

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

CHORUS: ...

Our poet's booted all that rubbish out  
And given us works of art, great towering structures  
Of words and thoughts, and jokes that are not vulgar.

Nor does he aim his shafts at private men  
Or women; no, our Heracles took on 5  
The greatest monster in the land, despite  
The loathsome smell of leather it exuded  
And all its awful Paphlagonian threats.  
Jag-toothed it was, and from its staring eyes  
Shot rays more terrible than Cynna's smile; 10  
And in a grisly circle round its head  
Flickered the tongues of servile flatterers,  
Foredoomed to groan; its voice was like the roar  
Of mighty floods descending from the hills,  
Bearing destruction; noisome was the scent 15  
That issued from the brute as it slid forth,  
With camel's rump and monstrous unwashed balls.  
Undaunted by the sight, he stood his ground  
And fought for you, and for your subject isles.

Remember then his deeds, requite his kindness; 20  
Remember how, when he came first before,  
He didn't hang around the wrestling schools  
Hoping to catch a pretty boy or two;  
He packed his bags and went, leaving behind  
A little pain, much pleasure, and a feeling 25  
That he had given all what they deserved.

Aristophanes, *Peace*, pages 123-124

- 0 7** From what part of the play does this passage come? (1 mark)
- 0 8** Earlier in the play, who had the chorus represented **and** what had they done to rescue Peace from the cave? (2 marks)
- 0 9** Apart from the return of peace, what do the chorus celebrate at the end of the play? Give **two** details. (2 marks)
- 1 0** How serious, or light-hearted, do you think Aristophanes is in the passage? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. (10 marks)

1	1
---	---

In the rest of *Peace*, to what extent does Aristophanes mock real-life individuals **and** to what extent does he make fun of types of people? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from *Peace*.

You might include discussion of

- individual politicians and playwrights such as Cleon, Cleonymus, Lamachus and Euripides
- farmers
- priests
- tradesmen
- foreigners.

(20 marks)

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ▶**

---

**Section 2**

Choose **either** Option C **or** Option D and answer the question below.

---

**EITHER****Option C**

1	2
---	---

'The major weakness in both *The Acharnians* and *Peace* is that the main action is finished by halfway through and the rest of the play is just a series of disappointing sketches.'

How far do you agree? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from **both** *The Acharnians* **and** *Peace*.

You might include discussion of

- the main issue that drives the plot in each play
- the drama and comedy that Aristophanes creates in resolving the issue
- the relationship between the later scenes and the main theme, and how comic they are
- the ending of each play
- other strengths and weaknesses. (30 marks)

**OR****Option D**

1	3
---	---

'Aristophanes is funniest when he is making fun of tragic playwrights and parodying tragic plays.'

How far do you agree? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from *The Acharnians*, *Peace* and *The Knights*.

You might include discussion of

- Dikaiopolis' visit to Euripides in *The Acharnians*
- his dealings with the Acharnians and his defence speech to them
- the speech of the Third Messenger, and Lamachus' situation and words at the end of *The Acharnians*
- Trygaeus' journey to heaven at the beginning of *Peace*
- other sources of humour in *The Acharnians* and *Peace*
- the comic techniques Aristophanes uses in *The Knights*. (30 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Extracts from *The Knights* and *Peace*, from *The Knights; Peace; The Birds; The Assemblywomen; Wealth* by Aristophanes, translated by David Barrett and Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin Books, 1978). Copyright © David Barrett and Alan H. Sommerstein, 1977, 2003. Reproduced by permission of Penguin Books Ltd

Copyright © 2012 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.