



**General Certificate of Education
January 2013**

Classical Civilisation 1021

Women in Athens and Rome

AS Unit 1D

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 students' 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 students' 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 students' 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 student 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 students after one year of study on the Advanced Subsidiary course and in the time available in the examination.

Students 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 student'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	<p>Demonstrates</p> <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	<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 use specialist vocabulary when appropriate. 	6-8
Level 2	<p>Demonstrates either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of accurate and relevant knowledge <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some relevant opinions with inadequate accurate knowledge to support them. 	3-5
Level 1	<p>Demonstrates either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some patchy accurate and relevant knowledge <p>or</p> <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<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 structurereaches a reasoned conclusionis clear and coherent, using appropriate, accurate language andmakes 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	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 <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	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 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	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. 	13-19
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 writes with sufficient clarity, although there may be more widespread faults of spelling, punctuation and grammar. 	7-12
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. 	1-6

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Mark Scheme
Unit 1D Women in Athens and Rome

Section 1

Option A

- 01 Mnesilochus later says there are many things women do that Euripides has not revealed. Give one of these.**

Mnesilochus' assignation with lover when newly married / women having sex with slaves / mule-drivers / chewing garlic after illicit sex (while husband on guard duty) / concealing lover under skirt / getting baby in jar / midwife fooling husband by comparing penises / tapping wine jar / giving meat (from Apaturia) to pimps / woman who killed husband with axe / drugged husband / buried father under water tank in kitchen / Mica switched baby with maid [1]

(1 mark)

- 02 Later in the play, what does Mica's 'baby' turn out to be and what happens to it?**

wine skin [1] stabbed / drunk (by Mnesilochus) [1]

(2 marks)

- 03 At the end of the play, what deal does Euripides do with the women? Make two points.**

TWO of e.g. Euripides promises not to slander women [1] in return for release of Mnesilochus (from plank) [1] or else will reveal everything (when husbands return from war) [1] but he himself must deal with Scythian [1]

(2 marks)

- 04 'We're not even allowed a free hand on our own side of the house' (lines 13-14). To what extent did Ischomachus and Euphiletus give their wives freedom in the house? Give the reasons for your views.**

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

- Ischomachus: trained wife, in partnership with him and in accordance with his wishes and gods' ordinances, to take control of all aspects of internal domestic matters in role of queen / leader bee (organising work, managing food, supervising weaving, rearing children, disciplining, training etc.), so that Ischomachus free to be away from house, but forbade wearing of make-up / high boots etc.
- Euphiletus: initially kept close eye on wife, but after birth of child gave her full control of his possessions, allowed her to sleep downstairs, left her alone with slaves in house while went off to country, was not suspicious when she locked him in his room, went out at night allegedly to get light and wore cosmetics despite recent death of brother, and became suspicious only when alerted by crone etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

05 In *Women at the Thesmophoria*, to what extent are women portrayed as villains and to what extent are they portrayed as victims? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the play.

You might include discussion of:

- ***their plan for Euripides***
- ***their behaviour at the Thesmophoria in the play***
- ***the debate from which this passage comes***
- ***their treatment of Mnesilochus***
- ***what the Chorus and Chorus-Leader sing about women in the middle of the play***
- ***the parodies of Euripides' plays***
- ***the ending of the play.***

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

- starting point of play: women debating Euripides' death at Thesmophoria for denigrating them in his plays, a charge which Mnesilochus claims is true
- behaviour at Thesmophoria:
 - initial hymn parody of ritual at start of male assembly but includes curses on those who betray women (e.g. seducer who does not hand over promised gifts, barman who serves short measure), implying male anxieties of female obsession with sex / alcohol true
 - Mica's speech does not demonstrate Euripides' supposed allegations false, but that they have increased husbands' suspicions and so curtailed wives' activities; her attack on Mnesilochus more because of what he is revealing than its falsehood
 - Second Woman's complaint refers to another stereotypical joke, about Euripides' atheism, but also mock-pathos in her account of her financial / family situation
 - women's stupidity in not noticing sacrilegious intrusion by man until tipped off by Cleisthenes
 - women cannot deny Mnesilochus' guesses that women drank at previous Thesmophoria
 - incident with Mica's baby both allusion to women's alleged alcoholism and parody of *Telephus*
- *parabasis*: defence of women, criticism of male inconsistency and prurience, abuse of prominent Athenians (standard in comedy) by comparison with mainly fictitious women (though Salabaccho, apparently well-known whore, model of virtue compared to Cleophon), plea that women be honoured in accordance with son's service to Athens
- parodies of Euripides' plays: *Helen* and *Andromeda* plays of rescue and romance in which eponymous heroines not villains but victims; Critylla's (and Scythian's) inability to understand what is going on
- ending of play: women quickly and inconsistently accept Euripides' deal, implying there is much he could reveal, and participate in bamboozling Scythian (? allusion to *Iphigeneia in Tauris* / *Cyclops*) etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Option B**06 Which goddess was worshipped at the Thesmophoria and the Mysteries?**

Demeter / Persephone / Kore / goddess of crops / fertility [1]

(1 mark)

07 What differences in who was allowed to attend the Thesmophoria and the Mysteries do Passage A and Passage B (lines 3-7) show? Make four points.

FOUR of e.g. Thesmophoria restricted to Athenian [1] wives [1] of unblemished reputation [1]; Mysteries open to all Greeks [1] men and women [1] slaves and free [1] provided fee paid [1]

(4 marks)

08 'Apollodorus' speech attacking Neaera in Athens was far more vicious than Cicero's speech attacking Clodia in Rome.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

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

- Neaera: Apollodorus merely using Neaera as pawn to get revenge on Stephanus as part of on-going feud (Stephanus had prosecuted Apollodorus successfully for making illegal proposal in assembly, unsuccessfully for murdering a woman); prosecution on grounds that Neaera is foreigner pretending to be married to Stephanus as if freeborn Athenian woman strikes at heart of Athenian social values; success would result in Neaera's enslavement; Neaera high-profile courtesan in her late 50s and nothing illegal about living as *hetaira* with Stephanus as *kurios*; therefore, part of speech about Neaera's life before moving in with Stephanus irrelevant (no dispute Neaera not Athenian) and simply mud-raking to denigrate and humiliate Neaera; case hinges on plot Apollodorus vividly imagines being concocted in Megarian brothel between Stephanus and Neaera but for which obviously no evidence, and on identity of Phano, who Stephanus claims was daughter by earlier marriage, Apollodorus claims was rebranding of Neaera's daughter Strybele; Apollodorus claims marriage of Neaera's daughter to King Archon Theogenes has endangered entire Athenian state; Neaera has no right of reply etc.
- Clodia: Cicero, defending protégé and friend Caelius on charge of violence with political motivation, attacked Clodia on grounds that had instigated prosecution out of desire for personal revenge as jilted lover, but also to get own revenge on her as sister of his personal enemy Clodius, with whom alleges committed incest; to entertain jury empanelled on holiday, Cicero adopts comic *personae* of ancestor Appius Caecus and brother Clodius to give contrasting but equally devastating critiques of Clodia's allegedly whorish behaviour and character; she is portrayed by Appius as having brought disgrace to the Claudian family, but her actions, unlike Neaera's, are not shown to have undermined the whole fabric and well-being of society – indeed, Cicero deliberately distracts from wider implications of case by presenting it as merely vicious retaliation of a woman scorned; details from extract e.g. 'uncommon intimacy', 'deep hatred', 'this woman's husband – excuse me, brother, I always make that mistake', 'everybody's friend', 'daily treaties with your filthy lovers', 'post-incest ablutions', 'orgies, love affairs, adultery, Baiae', 'a garden ... where the young people go to bathe', 'she gives complete freedom to the pleasures of all', 'slave to her appetites and lives like a whore' etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(10 marks)

09 To what extent did Athenians treat courtesans, concubines and prostitutes better, or worse, than their wives? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- **the laws**
- **Passage B and the rest of Against Neaera**
- **Euphiletus**
- **the poisoning trial**
- **Ischomachus**
- **Women at the Thesmophoria.**

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

- both wives and concubines under guardianship of *kurios*, but Apollodorus seeks to draw up distinct categories of women (wives for procreation of legitimate children for benefit of *oikos* and *polis*, and for *polis* management); emphasises distinctions between freeborn wives and others must be maintained to keep purity of state; attempts to persuade jury to vote for Neaera's condemnation on grounds that otherwise will have to face wives' indignation for allowing foreign *hetairai* equal status to them; Lysias' treats for Metaneira; Phrynion's alleged exhibitionist treatment of Neaera as prized possession at *symposia*; Phrastor's main concern about heir – divorced Phano when pregnant because of doubts over legitimacy, attempted to adopt Phano's son when critically ill to prevent inheritance going to family, married another unnamed so respectable woman as soon as recovered to produce uncontroversial heir; Theogenes allegedly married Phano as part of deal with Stephanus to support archonship financially and divorced her to avoid punishment as soon as her background investigated etc.
- Pericles' Citizenship Law reinforced unique position of citizen women as only bearers of legitimate children; corollary was greater status and protection but also greater restrictions; seriousness of distinction reflected in law that anyone who gave foreign woman in marriage to Athenian citizen to be deprived of citizen rights / property (*atimia*); importance of legitimacy reflected in law that wife caught in adultery had to be divorced or else *atimia* for husband, debarred from religious festivals (even those attended by foreign women / slaves), and if attempted to attend liable to any punishment short of death; higher status of wives reflected in witnessed handing over of dowry as evidence of marriage and 18% interest rate imposed if not paid back if divorce; but if man killed another *in flagrante* with wife or concubine, not liable to charge of murder in either case etc.
- Euphiletus: initially guarded wife as proper and trusted her only after birth of son, when handed property over to her as sign of affection and allowed her to sleep downstairs in relatively unprotected part of house to facilitate (so he says) bathing baby; not initially suspicious even when goes out at night, but maid does shopping and necessary as go-between with Eratosthenes; no concern with wife's feelings when fells Eratosthenes upright on bed beside her, and apparently had sex with maid in upstairs room etc.
- poisoning trial: lack of protection given to concubines – Philoneus' concubine about to be sold to brothel and after alleged murder tortured and executed, whereas stepmother has protection of due process in court, though under guardianship of *kurios*; concubine had greater freedom of movement (accompanied men to Piraeus and participated in banquet / religious rites) etc.
- Ischomachus has great respect for wife as manager he has trained to supervise *oikos*; strong objection to her wearing high boots / make-up reflects anxiety about attractiveness to other men; emphasises what makes her sexually attractive and distinct from other women is her commanding supervisory role and physical fitness she gains from managing *oikos* etc.

- *Women at the Thesmophoria*: in reality only respectable married women (and probably only those who had also given birth) allowed to attend Thesmophoria so stock jokes about their deviousness and obsession with sex and alcohol probably ludicrously absurd; in 2nd half, game switches to parody of Euripides' plays in which, in contradiction to starting point of comedy, women are victims rather than villains, and abruptly finishes with further absurd contradiction of women cooperating with Euripides in tricking foreigner etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(20 marks)

Section 2

Option C

- 10 **'The reputation of Roman women depended as much on how they died as on how they had lived.'**

Judging from the evidence you have studied, to what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- ***Lucretia***
- ***Arria***
- ***Fannia***
- ***Minicia Marcella***
- ***the Helvidiae sisters***
- ***Turia***
- ***Murdia***
- ***Cornelia.***

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

- Lucretia: became *exemplum* by nobly committing suicide, contrary to wishes of father and husband and despite having given in to Tarquinius only to avoid even greater dishonour which she could not rectify, to ensure no woman has excuse to live unchastely, preserve family honour and guarantee expulsion of kings and founding of Republic; had originally won contest for her independent nocturnal domestic industry without male supervision etc.
- Arria: notorious for her final consolatory and exemplary 'Paetus, it doesn't hurt' as encouraged husband to commit suicide after condemnation for participation in Scribonianus' plot, but theme of Pliny's letter is that 'most celebrated words and deeds ... not always the greatest' and believes had immortality before eyes when said these words and more praiseworthy were her behaviour after son's death, her following of husband in fishing boat, condemnation of Scribonianus' wife and declarations and demonstrations of determination to die etc.
- Fannia: Pliny in anguish at her imminent death from illness contracted from Vestal Virgin she was looking after with characteristic devotion and endured with characteristic vigorous spirit worthy of husband and father, qualities shown alongside others in following husband into exile twice and being exiled a third time herself for commissioning his biography etc.

- Minicia Marcella: Pliny writes eulogy as if to a friend of the family in which he lists her qualities despite her young age, but particularly notes she suffered illness with 'sobriety, patience and constancy', obeyed doctors, cheered up family, retained unbroken spirit, and that especially tragic that money earmarked for wedding to be spent on funeral etc.
- Helvidiae: Pliny uses their death in childbirth as opportunity to express his devotion to family etc.
- Turia: death apparently of natural causes (manner of death not mentioned), leaving husband speaking eulogy grief-stricken after 40 years of devoted marriage; emphasises not her domestic virtues but how she cared for him and her family in exceptionally dangerous times with courage, independence, intelligence, self-sacrifice and was prepared to divorce when infertile etc.
- Murdia: cause of death again unknown / not mentioned in extant part of eulogy, but 'wisdom in time of danger' mentioned by son in eulogy, along with her duty and fairness in bequests etc.
- Cornelia: reputation depended on achievements in life – education of sons (statue 'Mother of the Gracchi'), fortitude at deaths of husbands and sons, rejection of Ptolemy's proposal of marriage, cultured associates etc. – and not at all on her death in old age, by which time some believed she had lost her mind (though this refuted by Plutarch) etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Option D

- 11 **'Roman men thought that women who acted on their own initiative outside the house were always troublemakers.'**

Judging from the evidence you have studied, to what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views.

You might include discussion of:

- ***the debate about the repeal of the Oppian Law***
- ***Cornelia***
- ***Sempronia***
- ***Clodia***
- ***Turia***
- ***Arria***
- ***Fannia***
- ***the views Juvenal expresses.***

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

- debate about repeal of Oppian Law: Livy gives two representative and (in his eyes) polarised speeches to show conflicting views about proper behaviour of Roman women: Cato, outraged by women's invasion of forum and intervention in politics even in matter which concerns them and fearful of female take-over, advocates return to total female subservience; Valerius positively cites occasions when women have acted publicly for good of Rome, but these all times of extreme crisis, and patronisingly views adornment as proper sphere for female prestige in normal circumstances rather than participation in public affairs etc.
- Cornelia: statue records her maternal role 'Mother of Gracchi'; also remembered for fortitude in grief, upholding family values, rejection of marriage to Ptolemy, her cultured

- gatherings; letter survives purporting to be appeal to son not to stand for tribunate and so bring about disaster etc.
- Sempronia: viewed by Sallust as illustration of Rome's moral decline, woman of great domestic advantage who, debauched, extravagant and out of control, catastrophically meddled in public affairs by supporting Catiline's revolution etc.
 - Clodia: though Cicero's attack partly motivated by feud with brother Clodius, suppresses all political implications of case and focuses on her alleged sexual extramural activities – orgies, parading with other men's husbands on Via Appia, trips to Baiae, spying on young men bathing etc.
 - Turia: eulogy makes only passing reference to domestic virtues and instead emphasises her proposal when infertile and her actions outside house prosecuting parents' murderers, settling dispute over will, defending husband to Octavian and asserting his rights in front of Lepidus, all of which caused trouble but legitimately in defence of family members etc.
 - Arria: troublesome for insistence on following husband in fishing boat and condemnation of Scribonianus' wife, but out of devotion to husband, as was her final consolatory and exemplary 'Paetus, it doesn't hurt' encouraging husband to commit suicide after condemnation for participation in Scribonianus' plot (for which famous) and behaviour after son's death (which Pliny believes is equally praiseworthy – 'most celebrated words and deeds ... not always the greatest') etc.
 - Fannia: caused trouble to imperial regime when followed husband into exile twice and then exiled for commissioning husband's biography and robustly defending it, but praised for her devotion to family, her caring of Vestal, her example to men and women, and lamented in her imminent death etc.
 - Juvenal: dramatic setting consists in giving advice to man about to marry; absurdly exaggerated negative satire (appropriate to a 'stag-night' context) with manic list of criticisms based on traditional male fears and stock jokes e.g. women's deceit, sexual depravity and deviousness as well as meddling in men's affairs and attempting to humiliate them through litigiousness, athleticism, misuse of education etc.

Apply Levels of Response at beginning of Mark Scheme.

(30 marks)

Assessment Objectives Grid
Unit 1D Women in Athens and Rome

Section 1

Either
Option A

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

Or
Option B

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
06	1	-	1
07	4	-	4
08	5	5	10
09	8	12	20
TOTAL	18	17	35

Section 2

Either
Option C

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
10	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

Or
Option D

	AO1	AO2	TOTAL
11	12	18	30
TOTAL	12	18	30

OVERALL

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