



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme

June 2003

GCSE

Classical Civilisation

3021

Paper 1

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Quality of Written Communication

An overall judgement of quality written communication should be made out of a total of 3 marks against the following criteria:

- (0-1 mark) Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with little accuracy; they use a very limited range of specialist terms appropriately.
- (2 marks) Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy; they use a good range of specialist terms with facility; they generally present information in a form suited to its purpose.
- (3 marks) Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with an excellent level of accuracy, displaying a range of grammatical constructions; they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision; they consistently present information in a form suited to its purpose.

The marks out of 3 for quality of written communication should be added to the mark out of 56 (Tier F) / 66 (Tier H) to give a final total mark out of 59 (Tier F) / 69 (Tier H) for each candidate.

Greek and Latin Literature in Translation**Topic 1: The Odyssey**

- 1 (a) *From whom had Odysseus obtained the wine mentioned in line 1?*
Maron/Priest of Cicones/Apollo. (1 mark)
- (b) *Why did he later offer his wine to the Cyclops?*
two from: to make him drunk – so that he would fall asleep – and they could blind him – as a guest gift. (2 marks)
- (c) *When Odysseus and his men found the Cyclops was not at home, what did they do?*
three from:– they went inside – and looked with amazement at everything – men wanted to leave/steal cheese – but Odysseus wanted gifts – persuaded them to stay – lit fire – ate cheese. (3 marks)
- (d) *“A being of colossal strength and ferocity, uncivilized and unprincipled.” Do you agree with this description of the Cyclops Polyphemus? You should make three points in your answer and give a reason for each point.*
three from: moving stone – ease with which he seized men – imprisons men – eating men – size of staff – throwing rocks – no guest friendship – no respect for gods – vomiting – but gentle with his flock – had been provoked by Odysseus. (3 marks)
- 2 (a) *How had Odysseus’ men obtained the meat they were roasting?*
killed cattle – of Sun God. (2 marks)
- (b) *Explain how Odysseus falling asleep had been disastrous earlier in his adventures.*
two from: men opened Bag of Winds – thinking it contained treasure – blew them away from Ithaca. (2 marks)
- (c) *How did the crime mentioned in the passage bring ruin on Odysseus and his men later?*
two from: Helios prayed to Zeus – who sent a storm – men were killed – Odysseus shipwrecked. (2 marks)

- (d) *Do you think Odysseus was a good leader of his men? You should make three points and give a reason for each point.*

Accept any judgement provided backed up by reason from the text.

three from: rescued men from Circe – Lotus-eaters – Cyclops – good judgement at Ismarus – wish to avoid Island of the Sun – listened to men and left Circe – gave encouragement before Scylla – buried Elpenor – but concealed information at Scylla – Bag of Winds – endangered them with Cyclops – let them enter harbour at Telepulus – lack of supervision on Thrinacie, etc.

(3 marks)

EITHER

3F (a)

Apart from Odysseus, choose five characters from the Odyssey whom you consider to be a good or bad character. For each one say briefly what they did which makes you consider them good or bad, or a mixture of the two.

2 marks for each character depending on identification (names not needed) and reason for being good or bad.

Cyclops – eating people – but good shepherd

Calypso – keeping Odysseus prisoner – but helped him on his journey

Poseidon – sent storm

Athene – spoke for Odysseus's release – calmed storm – told Odysseus to grab rock

Ino – gave Odysseus protective veil

Nausicaa – gave Odysseus clothes, oil, directions

Aeolus – gave Odysseus bag of winds to help him get home

Antiphates – killed one of the crew to eat him

Circe – turned men into swine – but offered hospitality – gave advice

Eurylochus – cautious – but cowardly at Circe's house – persuaded men to land at Thrinacia – and eat cattle

Hermes – gave moly

Scylla – ate men

(10 marks)

OR

- (b)(i) *Name two gods or goddesses who helped Odysseus and for each one say briefly what they did to help him.*

One mark for name and one mark for action.

Calypso – helped Odysseus build raft – gave provisions – and advice

Athene – spoke for Odysseus's release – calmed storm – told Odysseus to grab rock

Ino – gave Odysseus protective veil

Aeolus – gave Odysseus bag of winds to help him get home

Hermes – gave moly

Zeus – sent Hermes to Calypso

River god – checked current to allow Odysseus to land

(4 marks)

- (b)(ii) *Choose three words which you think describe Odysseus' character and for each one describe a situation in the Odyssey where he shows that quality. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answer to Question 2(d).*

Candidates may choose different words and examples. This list is intended as a guideline.

Do not award marks for material used in Question 2d.

brave – rescues men from Circe – attempts to fight Scylla – blinding Cyclops

cunning – Nobody name – blinding Cyclops – escape from cave

daring – listening to Sirens

enduring – surviving storm

diplomatic – with Circe – Calypso – Nausicaa

skilful – building raft

eloquent – Nausicaa

determined – to reach home

unfaithful – with Circe – and Calypso

devoted – prefers Penelope to Calypso

boastful – to Cyclops

greedy – waiting in Cyclops' cave

pessimistic – in storm

etc.

(6 marks)

EITHER
3H (a)

*“Apart from Odysseus, all of the other characters in the Odyssey are either good or evil.”
How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answer to question 1(d).
Remember that you cannot write about Odysseus himself.*

Do not award marks for material used in Question 1d.

Cyclops – eating people – but good shepherd

Calypso – keeping Odysseus prisoner – but helped Odysseus build raft – gave provisions – and advice – and breeze

Poseidon – sent storm

Athene – spoke for Odysseus’s release – calmed storm – told Odysseus to grab rock – organised meeting with Nausicaa

Ino – gave Odysseus protective veil

Nausicaa – dutiful to father – gave Odysseus clothes – oil – directions to palace – advised him to approach the Queen

Aeolus – gave Odysseus bag of winds to help him get home

Antiphates – killed one of the crew to eat him

Circe – turned men into swine – but offered hospitality – gave advice

Eurylochus – cautious – but cowardly at Circe’s house – persuaded men to land at Thrinacia – and eat cattle

Hermes – gave moly

Scylla – ate men

Cicones – attacked Odysseus’ crew – but had land plundered

Also allow marks for summative comments.

(15 marks)

OR

- (b) *How much of Odysseus' success was due to the help he received from gods, goddesses and mortals, and how much was due to his own personal qualities? Give examples to support your answer.*

Calypso – helped Odysseus build raft – gave provisions – and advice – and breeze
Athene – spoke for Odysseus's release – calmed storm – told Odysseus to grab rock – organised meeting with Nausicaa – enhanced Odysseus' appearance
Ino – gave Odysseus protective veil
Aeolus – gave Odysseus bag of winds to help him get home
Hermes – gave moly
Zeus – sent Hermes to Calypso
River god – checked current to allow Odysseus to land

Phaeacians – provided ship for return home
Circe – gave instructions to avoid perils
Nausicaa – food/ clothes – takes him to palace

brave – rescues men from Circe – attempts to fight Scylla – blinding Cyclops
cunning – Nobody name – blinding Cyclops – escape from cave – does not tell men about Scylla
daring – listening to Sirens
enduring – surviving storm
diplomatic – with Circe – Calypso – Nausicaa
skilful – building raft
eloquent – Nausicaa
determined – to reach home
devoted – prefers Penelope to Calypso etc.
strong – shoots deer – hangs above Charybdis
attractive to women – Circe – Calypso - Nausicaa

Also allow marks for negative qualities of Odysseus which cause a lack of success.

(15 marks)

Topic 2: Sophocles

- 4 (a) *What job does Tiresias have?*
a prophet/priest/seer. (1 mark)
- (b) *What had he just told Oedipus that had made him so angry?*
he was the killer – of Laius/the former king. (2 marks)
- (c) *Name the woman mentioned in line 3.*
Jocasta. (1 mark)
- (d) *Explain what Tiresias means by “the woman you married is nearer related to you than you think!” (line 3).*
Oedipus thinks she is wife – but she is also his mother. (2 marks)
- (e) *What does Oedipus’ treatment of Tiresias show us about Oedipus’ character? You should make three points and give a reason for each point.*
Candidates may offer different opinions from those below. Three from:
hot tempered – becomes very angry with Tiresias
suspicious – accuses Tiresias of being involved in the murder
arrogant – thinks the King should be above censure
violent – threatens to punish Tiresias
mocking – against Tiresias’ blindness and his powers
loyal to city – his insistence on Tiresias revealing what he knows. (3 marks)

- 5 (a)(i) *What law of Creon's had Antigone broken?*
not to bury – Polynices/her brother. (2 marks)
- (a)(ii) *Explain why she had broken this law.*
three from: thought law of the gods – to give honourable burial – to family – more important than secular law. (3 marks)
- (b) *Name one of the sorrows suffered by Creon later in the play.*
one from: his son dies – his wife dies. (1 mark)
- (c) *Do you think Creon deserved to suffer such misfortunes? You should make three points and give a reason for each point.*
Mixed answers allowed. Any three from:
yes – thought his law above that of gods – shameful treatment of Polynices – threatens the guard who was innocent – walls up Antigone – stubborn with Haemon – rude to Tiresias
no – Polynices was a traitor – Antigone broke the law – he tried to reverse his decisions – believed he was acting correctly/in interests of city. (3 marks)

EITHER

- 6F (a)(i) *What do you admire and what would you criticise in Oedipus' behaviour in this play? Make five points in your answer. Do not repeat any information you have used in answer to Question 4(e).*
Do not award marks for material used in Question 4e.
solving riddle of Sphinx – wanted to end plague – determined to find out the truth – had left Corinth to protect Polybus – threatening and rude behaviour towards Tiresias – accuses Creon of plotting against him – killed Laius – mocks Apollo and his prophecies – accuses Jocasta of being afraid he's the son of a slave. (5 marks)
- (a)(ii) *Give five reasons why we might feel sorry for Oedipus by the end of the play.*
realises he has married his mother – who kills herself – and killed his father – blind – has to leave children – and home – no longer king – will never be happy again – ends life alone – gods had decided his fate. (5 marks)

OR

- (b) *Choose five words which you think describe Antigone's character and explain why you have chosen each of them.*

One mark for suitable word and one mark for explanation (which may vary from examples below).

loyal – risks death to bury brother
 confident – always believes she is in the right
 cruel – taunts Ismene for her disloyalty
 disobedient – won't obey Creon
 vengeful – hopes for sorrow for Creon
 brave – to disobey the king – to take her own life
 loving – burying brother
 rebellious – asking Ismene to help her break the law
 stubborn – defiantly standing up to Creon's accusations
 selfish – refusal to let Ismene share the blame
 cowardly – takes her own life etc.

(10 marks)

EITHER

6H (a)

“Oedipus was a wicked man who deserved to suffer.” How far do you agree with this statement? Give examples to support the points you make. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answer to Question 4(e).

Do not award marks for material used in Question 4e.

- solving riddle of Sphinx – wanting to end plague – had sent to Delphi – made proclamation – determined to find out the truth – had left Corinth to protect Polybus – but was trying to change will of gods – threatening and rude behaviour towards Tiresias – accuses Creon of plotting against him – killed Laius – in hot temper – mocks Apollo and his prophecies – accuses Jocasta of being afraid he's the son of a slave – married his mother – but didn't know this – loss of wife/mother – blind – has to leave children – and home – no longer king – realises he is cause of own downfall – will never be happy again.

Also allow marks for judgements as to whether his various sufferings were merited or not.

(15 marks)

OR

- (b) *How would you describe Antigone's character and how far do you agree with her actions in the play? Give examples to support the points you make.*

- loyal to family – and to gods – risks death to bury brother – confident – always believes she is in the right – disobedient – won't obey Creon – unpatriotic – Polynices had attacked Thebes – brave – to disobey the king – to defiantly stand up to Creon's accusations – to take her own life – cruel – asking Ismene to help her break the law – taunts Ismene for her disloyalty – refusal to let Ismene share the blame – vengeful – hope for sorrow for Creon – impetuous – kills herself instantly – self pitying – lament before being put in cave – selfish – did not care how her death would effect Ismene – or Haemon – courted attention – openly defying Creon – stubborn – refuses to listen to Ismene.

Award marks for value judgements about Antigone's actions (up to 5 marks).

(15 marks)

Topic 3: Aristophanes

- 7 (a) *State one thing you know about Polyragmon.*
one from: Acharnian/member of chorus/old man
(1 mark)
- (b) *Why had Polyragmon summoned Lamachos.*
two from: to defend him – against Dikastes – who was fighting a duel with him
(2 marks)
- (c)(i) *Who had made the speech mentioned by Dikastes?*
Dikaiopolis
(1 mark)
- (c)(ii) *Why did he make that speech?*
two from: to explain to the Acharnians – why he had made a treaty – with Sparta – to save his life
(2 marks)
- (d) *State three ways in which Lamachos is a humorous character.*
three from: mock tragic style – mocked by Dikaiopolis – appearance - bathos
(3 marks)
- 8 (a) *Why did War want some matches?*
two from: to make fire – to cook stew – of Greek cities
(2 marks)
- (b)(i) *Who was Cleon?*
politician/demagogue
(1 mark)
- (b)(ii) *Why would he have been a friend of War?*
Cleon was in favour of war with Sparta/Cleon did not want peace.
(1 mark)
- (b)(iii) *Why does Trygaios think Cleon's death is a sensible thing?*
there can be peace
(1 mark)
- (c) *From whom does War try to obtain the matches next?*
Brasidas
(1 mark)
- (d) *State three ways in which Aristophanes makes the scene with War and Quarrel, from which this passage comes, amusing.*
three from: Quarrel's cheekiness – War's violent nature – Quarrel's fear – visual appearance of War – Quarrel carrying kitchen equipment – Trygaios' asides
(3 marks)

EITHER

- 9F (a)(i) *From the plays of Aristophanes you have studied mention three things which suggest the plays are set in the ancient and not the modern world and explain why you have chosen them.*

three from: slavery (Euripides'/Oiketes) – Euripides as a playwright – Dikaiopolis making peace with Sparta – Megarian selling daughters – informers – gods e.g. Hermes, War – Athenian assembly – sacrifices – manufacture of ancient weapons.

(6 marks)

- (a)(ii) *Choose four things from the plays of Aristophanes which you have found funny and say why they amused you. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answers to Questions 7 and 8.*

Do not allow marks for material used in Questions 7 and 8.

Allow marks for references to – characters – word play – absurd situations – mock violence – parody – wit – ridicule of authority figures – slapstick – use of props – speaking to audience etc.

(4 marks)

OR

- (b)(i) *Choose three characters from the plays of Aristophanes you have studied who are happy at the end of the play, and explain why each of these characters is happy.*

One mark for each person and one for reason.

Megarian – doesn't have to sell daughters/is given flour
 Boeotian – has Nikarchos/informer to sell
 Dikaiopolis – has private peace treaty – wins wine – accompanied by dancing girls
 Peace/Holiday/Harvest – rescued from hole
 Hermes – has meat sandwich and jug
 Trygaios – living in peace – marries Harvest
 1st merchant – farm implement business now booming
 Oiketes – master safely home – plenty to eat

(6 marks)

- (b)(ii) *Which two characters in the plays of Aristophanes did you like the best? Explain why they appealed to you. Do not repeat any information you have used in Question 9(b)(i).*

2 marks per character – one mark if candidate only describes what character does and two marks if an explanation is given.

Do not award marks for material used in Question 9(b)(i)

(4 marks)

EITHER

- 9H (a)** *To what extent do we need a knowledge of fifth century Athens to find the Acharnians and Peace amusing? Give examples to support your answer.*

useful knowledge – Peloponnesian War – desire for peace – Spartans had destroyed fields – references to Cleon – Megarians – Brasidas – Lamachos – attempt to win support of Persian King – and hire Thracian mercenaries – Athenian assembly – Greek tragedy – to understand parody – Euripides – payment of 2 drachmas – informers – gods e.g. Hermes, War – sacrifices – slavery (Euripides’/Oiketes)
– but other humour is universal – wit – slapstick – asides by characters – word play – absurd situations – mock violence – ridicule of authority figures – use of props – speaking to audience etc.

(15 marks)

OR

- (b)** *Which of the two plays you have studied did you enjoy more? Give examples to support your answer.*

Give marks for references to the following and for up to 2 examples of each.
– realistic characters – amusing characters – serious message – reference to contemporary events – contemporary people – absurd situations – different types of humour – slapstick – mock violence – parody – wordplay – visual humour – use of props – and speaking to audience etc.

(15 marks)

Topic 4: Virgil – the Aeneid

- 10 (a) *Why was Iarbas annoyed?*
Dido had refused to marry him – but was having an affair with Aeneas
(2 marks)
- (b) *Give two reasons why Jupiter should have helped him.*
two from: he was his son – he had offered gifts at Jupiter's temples – Fate said Aeneas had to leave
(2 marks)
- (c) *Name the “lovers” mentioned in line 2.*
Dido/Aeneas
(1 mark)
- (d)(i) *State two of the arguments Mercury used later when delivering his message.*
two from: Venus had promised Aeneas would be a true leader – he was to keep alive Troy’s bloodline – he was to introduce the rule of law – he was cheating Iulus out of his destiny.
(2 marks)
- (d)(ii) *What did Jupiter hope to achieve by sending this message?*
Aeneas would leave Carthage – and reach Italy/fulfil his destiny.
(2 marks)
- 11 (a)(i) *Name Aeneas’ father.*
Anchises
(1 mark)
- (a)(ii) *Where exactly was the place in which Aeneas’ father was living?*
two from: Underworld – Elysian Fields – in green valley
(2 marks)
- (b) *Do you think Aeneas was a dutiful son to his father in Troy? Give a reason to support your answer.*
two from:
yes – willing to stay and die in Troy – when Anchises refused to leave – had carried him – out of burning Troy
or
no – had to be told to rescue family – by Venus – left Anchises in valley outside Troy – when he returned to look for Creusa
(2 marks)

- (c) *On what other occasion had Virgil used very similar words to “three times the phantom slipped through his clutching hands, like a breath of wind or a fleeting dream”?*

when ghost of Creusa appeared – after Aeneas’ return to look for her in Troy

(2 marks)

- (d) *How suitable is the comparison of the phantom slipping away to a breath of wind or a fleeting dream? You should make two points in your answer.*

intangible – their speed

(2 marks)

EITHER

- 12F (a)(i) *Name two female characters who helped Aeneas and for each of them explain how and why she did so.*

One mark for the name, one mark for the action and one mark for the reason.

Venus – sends Aeneas to Carthage/keeps him safe in cloud/saves Aeneas in Troy/sends

Cupid to make Dido fall in love – he is her son and she is protecting him

Dido – offers hospitality/share of her kingdom – Jupiter made her welcome the Trojans/she

too had lost her home/she was in love with Aeneas/the Trojans would help to protect

Carthage

Sibyl – enables Aeneas to visit Underworld – he had offered sacrifices to her.

(6 marks)

- (a)(ii) *Choose two words to describe Juno’s behaviour and explain why you have chosen them.*

One mark for the word and one mark for the reason.

Jealous – of Athena’s power to punish Ajax – cunning – bribes Aeolus with a nymph –

vindictive – wants Aeneas to die in the storm – warlike – attacking Troy – scheming – her

cave plot – deceitful – conceals her reasons for suggesting the marriage – confident – that

she can deal with Jupiter

These words and reasons are intended as a guide – candidates may choose other words.

(4 marks)

OR

- (b)(i) *Give three examples of where Aeneas behaves like a hero and for each of them explain why his conduct is heroic. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answer to Question 11(b).*

One mark for description of incident and one mark for explanation. Do not award marks for material used in Question 11b.

good leader – finds food/speech to men/leads Trojan refugees

courage – explores strange land (Book 1) – fights in Troy

patriotic – willing to fight for Troy

good husband – returns to look for Creusa

good son – carries Anchises out of Troy (if not in Q.11b)

good father – rescues Iulus from Troy/sends for him in Bk.1/leaves Dido to guarantee his future

god fearing – won't touch statues with blood on hands/obeys Mercury

diplomacy – when speaking to "huntress"/when speaking to Dido

sensitive – distress at telling story of fall of Troy

(6 marks)

- (b)(ii) *Briefly describe two occasions when you think Aeneas acted badly and explain why you have chosen them. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answer to Question 11(b).*

One mark for incident and one mark for reason. Do not award marks for material used in Question 11b.

Staying in Carthage and forgetting mission/having affair with foreign queen/wanting to kill Helen/shouting at Venus/ignoring Hector's advice/crying in storm

(4 marks)

EITHER

12H (a)

How important a part do you think mortal women and goddesses play in the Aeneid? Give reasons supported by examples for your answer.

Venus protects her son – speaks to Jupiter – sends Aeneas to Carthage – keeps him safe in cloud – saves Aeneas in Troy – sends Cupid to make Dido fall in love – reveals gods destroying Troy

Juno tries to stop Aeneas fulfilling destiny – to kill Aeneas – asks Aeolus to cause storm –

Juno joins in destruction of Troy – arranges cave scene to keep Aeneas in Carthage

Dido at first helps – offers hospitality – has affair with Aeneas – tries to keep him in Carthage – curses Roman race

Creusa – gives prophecy of later trials and journey

Helen – sight of her rouses Aeneas' fury and leads to appearance of Venus – who tells him to look after his family

Anna – persuades Dido to see Aeneas – tries to persuade him to stay longer – builds funeral pyre

Cassandra – Coroebus' attempted rescue of her brings disaster on Aeneas' band – had warned Trojans about the Horse

Sibyl – enables Aeneas to visit Underworld

Athena – believed to have sent snakes to kill Laocoon – helped build Wooden Horse

Rumour – tells Iarbas about Aeneas and Dido – tells Dido about Aeneas' imminent departure

(15 marks)

OR

- (b) *Which features of Aeneas' character and conduct do you admire and of which ones do you disapprove? Give reasons supported by examples for your answer. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answer to Question 11(b)*

Do not award marks for material used in question 11(b). At least 2 marks must be gained in each category to achieve maximum 15.

well respected e.g. Ilioneus' speech – good leader – looks for survivors – finds food – speech to men – conceals ships – leads Trojan refugees – courage – explores strange land (Book 1) – fights in Troy – patriotic – willing to fight for Troy – good husband – returns to look for Creusa – good son – carries

Anchises out of Troy (if not in Qu.11) – visits him in underworld – good father – rescues Iulus from Troy – sends for him in Book 1 – leaves Dido to guarantee his future – god fearing – won't touch statues with blood on hands – obeys Mercury – diplomacy – when speaking to "huntress" – when speaking to Dido – sensitive – distress at telling story of fall of Troy

staying in Carthage and forgetting mission – having an affair with foreign queen – wanting to kill Helen – shouting at Venus – ignoring Hector's advice – crying in storm – at first forgets family in Troy

(15 marks)

Topic 5: Plautus

- 13 (a) *Why was Megadorus going to send a cask of wine to Euclio's house?*
to celebrate his wedding – to Phaedria/Euclio's daughter
(2 marks)
- (b) *Name one other item he has sent there earlier in the play.*
one from: sheep/cook/flute girl/food
(1 mark)
- (c)(i) *Explain what Euclio means by "and then take my property for a walk" (lines 5-6).*
steal – Pot of Gold
(2 marks)
- (c)(ii) *Where does Euclio first decide to put his "property" after he removes it from his house?*
Shrine (of Good Faith)
(1 mark)
- (d) *How would you describe Megadorus' behaviour in this play? You should make three points and give examples to support each point.*
three from: easy going/does what Eunomia wants – chauvinistic/his views on women – generous/doesn't want a dowry/provides wedding feast – patient/doesn't take offence at Euclio's rude behaviour – kind/allows Lyconides to marry Phaedria – shrewd/comes up with idea to get slave to return gold and Euclio to let Lyconides marry Phaedria.
(3 marks)
- 14 (a) *Name Palaestrio's master.*
Pyrgopolynices
(1 mark)
- (b) *Who is Philocomasium?*
Pyrgopolynices' concubine/Pleusicles' girlfriend
(1 mark)
- (c) *Explain why Palaestrio needed to pretend that Philocomasium had a twin sister.*
three from: Sceledrus had seen – Philocomasium kissing – a man next door – they were supposed to be guarding her – if he told Pyrgopolynices. – they would be punished
(3 marks)
- (d) *How does Periplectomenus teach Palaestrio's master a lesson at the end of a play?*
two from: pretends to be married – to Acroteleutium – has Pyrgopolynices beaten – for seducing her
(2 marks)

- (e) *Choose two words to describe Palaestrio's master and say why you have chosen them.*

two from: vain/thinks all women like him – gullible/falls for Palaestrio's trick –
evil/kidnapped Philocomasium – unprincipled/willing to sleep with married women etc.

(2 marks)

EITHER

- 15F (a)(i) *Name three characters in The Pot of Gold who you think are true to life and say why you have chosen each of them, giving an example of their behaviour.*

One mark for character and one mark for reason for realism.

Euclio – very mean (hides Pot of Gold, won't give dowry, buys little for wedding feast etc)

Megadorus – doesn't want to get married/willing to help nephew/generous

Eunomia – bossy and interfering sister (tells Megadorus to get married)

Phaedria – unmarried girl who conceals pregnancy

Staphyla – kind housekeeper who tries to help young mistress

Slave – willing to do anything to get freedom, (steals Pot of Gold, lies to master)

Lyconides – young man who seduced girl when drunk/didn't own up at first/willing to do right thing

Congrio – gets abusive when chased out by a cross Euclio
etc.

(6 marks)

- (a)(ii) *Briefly describe two scenes in The Pot of Gold which you think are not really believable and explain why they are unbelievable.*

Allow almost any scene provided a plausible reason is given. One mark for identification of scene and one for reason.

Common ones are likely to be:

Examples of Euclio's totally paranoid behaviour e.g. towards Staphyla, when talking to Megadorus, his contribution to the wedding, his beating the cooks, searching the slave, his change of heart at the end.

(4 marks)

OR

- (b)(i) *State three things of which you think a modern day reader would disapprove in **The Swaggering Soldier**. Give an example for each of your points.*

One mark for identification of concept and one for example.

slavery – numerous examples
 concubines – Philocomasium
 courtesans – Acroteleutium
 vanity – Pyrgopolynices' boastful nature
 sycophancy – Artotrogus
 mockery – of the dim Sceledrus
 physical violence – Pyrgopolynices being beaten
 deception – of Sceledrus, Pyrgopolynices etc.

(6 marks)

- (b)(ii) *What two things did you most enjoy about the **Swaggering Soldier**? Give an example of each thing.*

Allow any reasonable point e.g. happy ending, Pyrgopolynices gets his just reward, interesting characters, slapstick, deception, comic situations etc.

One mark for feature and one for example.

(4 marks)

EITHER

15H (a)

- How true to life do you consider the plot and characters of **The Pot of Gold**? Give reasons supported by examples for your answer.*

– Many characters are very realistically portrayed – Euclio's meanness – Megadorus doesn't want to get married – willing to help nephew – generous – Eunomia, bossy and interfering sister – Phaedria, unmarried girl who conceals pregnancy – Staphyla, kind housekeeper who tries to help young mistress – slaves badly treated – Slave willing to do anything to get freedom – but excessively cheeky – Lyconides, young man who seduced girl when drunk – didn't own up at first – willing to do right thing eventually – slaves talk about Euclio – Congrio, gets abusive when chased out by a cross Euclio – but some of Euclio's behaviour is too paranoid – towards Staphyla – when talking to Megadorus – his contribution to the wedding – his beating the cooks – searching the slave – his change of heart at the end – also unbelievable Euclio hadn't seen Phaedria was 9 months pregnant – the wedding was arranged the same day – The Lar would conceal/reveal the Pot of Gold etc.

(15 marks)

OR

- (b) *What would a modern person like about the play **The Swaggering Soldier** and of what would he/she disapprove? Give examples to support your answer.*

2 marks must be gained in each category to achieve maximum 15.

– Would like romantic idea – Pleusicles comes to rescue Philocomasium – happy ending – the lovers are reunited – Palaestrio gets freedom – Pyrgopolynices gets his just reward – interesting characters – varied characters – slapstick – Sceledrus in doorway – beating of Pyrgopolynices – deception – of Sceledrus – of Pyrgopolynices – comic situations – role reversal – but wouldn't like slavery – numerous examples – concubines – Philocomasium – courtesans – Acroteleutium – vanity – Pyrgopolynices' boastful nature – sycophancy – Artotrogus – mockery – of the dim Sceledrus – physical violence – Pyrgopolynices being beaten – deception – of Sceledrus – Pyrgopolynices etc.

(15 marks)

Topic 6: Livy

- 16 (a) *Who is plotting against Tarquinius (Tarquin the Old) in this passage?*
sons of Ancus/former king
(1 mark)
- (b) *Briefly describe how the plot was carried out.*
two from: two shepherds – would quarrel – to distract him – one hit his head – with an axe
(2 marks)
- (c) *In what way could their plot be considered successful and in what way did it fail?*
Tarquin died – Servius became king/they didn't gain the throne
(2 marks)
- (d) *Explain why Tarquinius had decided to make Servius his son-in-law.*
two from: hair caught fire – thought to be divine sign – wife skilled at augury
(2 marks)
- (e) *Apart from the reasons mentioned in the passage above, do you think there was any justification for violence being used against Tarquinius? You should make two points in your answer.*
two from: boys felt cheated out of throne – had been sent on hunting trip – he was a foreigner – he was making a slave his heir – had rigged composition of Senate – but he had been elected king
(2 marks)
- 17 (a) *Who had insisted that a peace mission be sent to Coriolanus?*
the mob/people
(1 mark)
- (b) *Explain why Coriolanus thought he had been insulted by the Romans.*
two from: he had captured Corioli – but been summoned to court – by tribunes – had been exiled
(2 marks)
- (c) *State two other people or groups of people who were later sent to Coriolanus to seek peace.*
two from: priests – his mother (Veturia) – his wife (Volumnia) – his sons - women
(2 marks)
- (d) *According to one version of the story, by whom was Coriolanus eventually killed?*
Volsci
(1 mark)

- (e) *For what would you admire Coriolanus and for what would you criticise him? You should make three points in your answer.*

three from: speed of reactions (Corioli) – bravery (Corioli) – harsh attitude (over corn price) – willing to speak mind (about tribunes and corn shortage) – arrogance (not attending trial) – vindictive (going over to Volsci) – cunning (plan to have Volsci expelled from Games) – unpatriotic (attacking Rome) – stubborn (wouldn't accept embassies) – loyal to family (did as mother wanted) etc.

(3 marks)

EITHER

- 18F (a)(i)** *Choose three of Livy's stories and from each given an example of a lesson we could learn. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answers to Questions 16 and 17.*

One mark for story and one for moral (too many to list). Most will probably refer to patriotism, bravery, piety, of the Romans. Do not award marks for material used in Questions 16 and 17.

(6 marks)

- (a)(ii) *Briefly describe two events from Livy's stories which you have found enjoyable and say why you enjoyed them. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answers to Questions 16, 17 or 18(a)(i).*

Again, one mark for story and one for reason (too many to list). Allow marks for moral of story, characters involved, danger, suspense, Livy's qualities as a storyteller etc. Do not award marks for material used in Questions 16, 17 and 18 (a)(i).

(4 marks)

OR

- (b)(i) *Choose three Republican heroes and say what each of them did and why you admire them. Do not repeat any information you have used in your answer to Question 17.*

One mark for identification of deed (name not necessary) and one mark for reason. Do not award marks for material used in Question 17. Three from:

Brutus – drove out Tarquin
 Horatius Cocles – defended bridge – bravery/patriotism/piety
 Scaevola – attempted to kill Porsenna – bravery/patriotism
 Cloelia – escaped from Etruscan camp (but later returned) – bravery/patriotism/wisdom
 Menenius Agrippa – persuaded people to return – diplomacy
 Coriolanus – capture of Corioli – quick thinking/bravery – leaving Rome – respect for family
 Cincinnatus – rescue of army and Minucius – decisive – resigned dictatorship – not greedy for power
 Camillus – treatment of schoolteacher – honourable – defeat of Gauls – patriotic
 Albinus – taking Vestals to safety – piety
 Dorsuo – family sacrifice – piety
 Cominus – taking message to senate – bravery
 Manlius – saving Capitol from Gauls – speed of reactions etc.

(b)(ii) State two good things and two bad things done by Roman kings.

two from: founding Rome – obtaining Sabine women – fortifying Rome – extension of territory – established Senate – founding religious calendar – success in war – allowing triple combat – building temples – Cloaca Maxima etc.

two from: Romulus killed Remus – abducted Sabine women – Tarquin the Old obtained throne by demagogy – sent Ancus' sons away – Servius obtained throne by deception – bribed citizens with land to win referendum – Tarquin the Proud ignored Senate – killed innocent people – murdered Servius – gained Gabii by treachery – Tarquin attacked Rome with the Etruscans

(4 marks)**EITHER****18H (a)**

What lessons did Livy intend us to learn from his stories of ancient Rome? Give examples from the stories to support each point.

Give marks for qualities/lessons to be learned and for examples. Normally allow mark for example once only, even if used to illustrate different qualities, unless a specific aspect of the example is referred to. Names not essential if incident is clear. Maximum 4 marks for undiscussed examples.

To be successful and admired a person needed some of these qualities:

courage – Horatius – Scaevola – Cloelia – Manlius

endurance – Scaevola – Pontius Cominus

sense of honour – Camillus at Falerii

respect for parents – Coriolanus

military ability – Coriolanus – Cincinnatus – Camillus – Manlius

simplicity of life – Cincinnatus

piety – Horatius – Albinus – Dorsuo – not eating sacred geese

justice/morality – Brutus on suicide of Lucretia

patriotism – up to 3 examples. Passim

Negative qualities caused people's downfalls – greed – lust – treachery – Tarpeia –

disloyalty – Horatia – arrogance – expulsion of Tarquin – exile of Coriolanus – defeat at

Allia – cowardice – lack of forward planning – Allia etc.

(15 marks)

OR

- (b) *Do you agree that the heroes of the Republic are more praiseworthy than the Kings of Rome? Give reasons for your answer. Do not repeat any of the information you have used in your answer to Question 17.*

Do not award marks for material used in Question 17. Give marks for value judgements about merits of the kings and the Republican heroes and for references to:

Horatius Cocles – defended bridge – bravery/patriotism/piety

Scaevola – attempted to kill Porsenna – bravery/patriotism

Cloelia – escaped from Etruscan camp (but later returned) – bravery/patriotism/wisdom

Menenius Agrippa – persuaded people to return/diplomacy

Coriolanus – capture of Corioli – quick thinking/bravery – leaving Rome – respect for family

Cincinnatus – rescue of army and Minucius – decisive – resigned dictatorship - not greedy for power

Camillus – treatment of schoolteacher – honourable, defeat of Gauls – patriotic

Albinus – taking Vestals to safety – piety

Dorsuo – family sacrifice – piety

Cominus – taking message to senate – bravery

Manlius – saving Capitol from Gauls – speed of reactions etc.

Kings – founding Rome – obtaining Sabine women – fortifying Rome – extensions of territory – established Senate – founding religious calendar – success in war – allowing triple combat – building temples – Cloaca Maxima etc

Romulus – killed Remus – abducted Sabine women

Tarquin the Old – obtained throne by demagogy – sent Ancus' sons away Servius – obtained throne by deception – bribed citizens with land to win referendum

Tarquin the Proud – ignored Senate – killed innocent people – murdered Servius – gained Gabii by treachery

Tarquin – attacked Rome with the Etruscans.

(15 marks)