

GCSE 2004

June Series



Mark Scheme

Classical Civilisation: Paper 1F/H

Greek and Latin Literature in Translation

(Subject Code 3021)

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.

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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.

Paper 1 Greek and Latin Literature in Translation

Topic 1 Homer, *The Odyssey*

1 (a)(i) *Name the god speaking here.*

Poseidon

(1 mark)

(ii) *Explain why this god disliked Odysseus.*

Odysseus had blinded – his son.

(2 marks)

(iii) *What was the “bellyful of trouble” referred to in line 3?*

Storm **or** destruction of raft / boat

(1 mark)

(b) *How did the Phaeacians help to bring Odysseus’ long ordeal to an end?*

They gave him a ship – to take him home.

(2 marks)

(c) *Suggest three aspects of Odysseus’ character which helped him to survive his ordeals and give an example of each aspect.*

Give one mark for quality + example. Candidates may use different examples and qualities from those listed below.

Insist on an action relevant to his survival.

Three from:- foresight (taking wine of Maron to cave – claiming to be shipwrecked – using Nobody name) – intelligence (blinding Cyclops – using sheep to escape) – godfearing (didn’t harm Helios’ cattle – prayed to Athene – obeyed Hermes’ instructions – and Circe’s) – brave (stands up to Cyclops – visited Hades – faced Scylla) – cautious (insisted on Circe’s oath – sent out men to explore – mistrust of Ino – and Calypso) – resourceful (use of olive-wood staff) – diplomacy (with Nausicaa – and Calypso) – endurance (survived two days in sea) – determination (to get home) etc.

(3 marks)

2 (a) *What change did Circe expect the drug to produce?*

Turn Odysseus into a pig

(1 mark)

(b) *To whom had she given the drug earlier in this book?*

Odysseus’ crew / crew led by Eurylochus

(1 mark)

(c) How had Hermes helped Odysseus to counteract the drug?

Had given him a plant / herb / moly – which stopped drug working / made him immune to Circe's spells

(2 marks)**(d) Briefly describe one other occasion when Hermes had helped Odysseus.**

Two from:- delivered Zeus' / gods' message – to Calypso – telling her to free Odysseus

(2 marks)**(e) What do you admire and what would you criticise about Circe's behaviour in Book 10? You should make three points and give reasons for your answers.**

Three from:-

Admire – skill at weaving – quality of voice – hospitality – not cowed by men – kept oath not to harm Odysseus – gave Odysseus advice – and directions – turned men back into humans

Criticise – turned people into animals – slept with Odysseus – kept him a prisoner on her island – didn't reveal time distortion.

(3 marks)**3F (a) (i) Briefly describe three things which happen in the Odyssey which you think are not true to real life.**

Up to two marks for each incident correctly described.

Three from:- Cyclops – witch turning men into pigs – being imprisoned on island by nymph – saved from drowning by magic veil – help of gods – winds being put into a bag – being eaten by cannibals – visiting Underworld – Sirens – Scylla – Sun god owning sacred cattle etc.

(6 marks)**(ii) Describe two occasions in the Odyssey when you think characters behave in a realistic way and say why you have chosen them.**

One mark for identifying occasion and one for reason.

Two from:- Calypso reluctant to let Odysseus leave (lonely) – Odysseus reluctant to believe in Calypso's change of heart – and Ino's offer of help (wary after so many problems) – Poseidon hates Odysseus (had blinded his son) – Nausicaa's maids are scared of Odysseus (dirty naked man appears from bushes!) – Nausicaa impressed by Odysseus (girl of marriageable age meets hero!) – Cicones attacked Odysseus (defending territory from pirates) – Odysseus taunts Cyclops and boasts (relief at escaping and confidence) – men undid Bag of Winds (curious / greedy) – Eurylochus refuses to return to Circe's house (fear for life) – Odysseus sleeps with Circe / Calypso (sex-starved man and beautiful women!) – Elpenor falls off roof (consequences of drinking!) – Eurylochus insists on landing on Island of Sun (tired and scared of sea at night) – men eat Helios' cattle (starving) etc.

(4 marks)

- (b)(i) **Briefly mention two occasions when Odysseus' men caused problems for themselves and say why you have chosen them.**

One mark for the incident and one for reason.

Two from:- untied Bag of Winds – blew them away from Ithaca / back to Aeolia
ate Hyperion's cattle – led to storm which killed them
refused to leave Ismarus – attacked by Cicones
ate lotus fruit – made them want to stay with the Lotus-eaters

(4 marks)

- (b)(ii) **State three mistakes that Odysseus made which led his men into danger.**

Three from:- waited in cave for Cyclops – boasted to Cyclops when escaping – sent men to explore Aeaëa – sent three men to explore Telegony – allowed other ships to anchor in harbour of Telegony – sailed past Scylla knowing at least six / some men would die – didn't tell them what was in Bag of Winds – fell asleep (either on ship or Sun God's island) etc.

(3 marks)

- (iii) **Give three examples of where Odysseus protected his men.**

Three from:- rescued them from Circe – and Lotus-eaters – Cyclops – kept them clear of Charybdis – concealed information about Scylla – put wax in ears to prevent Siren song – shot stag to ward off starvation etc.

(3 marks)

- 3H (a) **“The Odyssey is too unbelievable to be enjoyable.”**

How far do you agree with this view? Give examples to support your answer.

Max 10 for any section.

Unbelievable – Cyclops (up to 3 different points) – witch turning men into pigs – being imprisoned on island by nymph – saved from drowning by magic veil – help of gods – up to three examples – winds being put into bag – being eaten by cannibals – visiting Underworld – Sirens – Scylla – Sun god owning sacred cattle – Odysseus hanging above Charybdis etc.

Reality – Odysseus wants to return home – Calypso reluctant to let Odysseus leave (lonely) – Odysseus reluctant to believe in Calypso's change of heart – and Ino's offer to help (wary after so many problems) – Poseidon hates Odysseus (had blinded his son) – Nausicaa's maids are scared of Odysseus (dirty naked man appears from bushes!) – Nausicaa impressed by Odysseus (girl of marriageable age meets hero!) – Cicones attacked Odysseus (defending territory from pirates) – Odysseus taunts Cyclops and boasts (relief at escaping and confidence) – men untie Bag of Winds (curious / greedy) – Eurylochus refuses to return to Circe's house (fear for life) – Odysseus sleeps with Circe / Calypso (sex-starved man and beautiful women!) – Elpenor falls off roof (consequences of drinking!) – Eurylochus insists on landing on Island of Sun (tired and scared of sea at night) – men eat Helios' cattle (starving) –

Enjoyment – tension – use of stock epithets – heroic portrayal of main character – element of pure fantasy – natural phenomena etc.

(15 marks)

- (b) *Odysseus' men failed to return to Ithaca. How far was this their own fault, and to what extent can Odysseus be blamed?*

At least 3 marks to be about men and 3 about Odysseus for maximum marks.

Men caused problems for themselves – untied Bag of Winds – blew them away from Ithaca/back to Aeolia – ate Hyperion's cattle – led to storm which killed them – refused to leave Ismarus – attacked by Cicones – ate lotus fruit – made them want to stay with Lotus-eaters

Odysseus caused problems – waited in cave for Cyclops – boasted to Cyclops when escaping – sent men to explore Aeaea – sent three men to explore Telepylus – allowed other ships to anchor in harbour of Telepylus – sailed past Scylla knowing at least six men would die – didn't tell them what was in Bag of Winds – allowed them to land on Island of Sun – didn't supervise men

But he did help them – rescued them from Circe – and Lotus-eaters – Cyclops – kept them clear of Charybdis – concealed information about Scylla – killed stags for food – followed Circe's instructions about the Sirens etc.

(15 marks)

Topic 2 Sophocles, Oedipus the King and Antigone

4 (a) **What news had the messenger originally brought to Thebes?**

Polybus / Oedipus' father / King of Corinth – was dead.

(2 marks)

(b)(i) **How had the shepherd and the messenger known each other in the past?**

As shepherds (on Mt. Cithaeron)

(1 mark)

(ii) **What dealings had they had with one another?**

Shepherd gave a baby to the messenger.

(1 mark)

(c) **Explain why the shepherd is so desperate for the messenger to keep quiet.**

Two from:- baby had been given to him – by the queen – this will reveal Oedipus' parentage – and the fact he has married his mother – afraid for own safety.

(2 marks)

(d) **What does this passage show us about Oedipus' character? You should make three points and give a reason for each point.**

Three from:-

polite – calls shepherd "sir"

calm / controlled – "control yourself"

determined to find out truth – "you'd better tell the truth"

willing to use violence / cruel – "there are ways of making you talk"

quick to anger – threatens the shepherd

quick to judge – "you seem to be the one that's lying" etc.

(3 marks)

5 (a) **Who is Haemon?**

Son of Creon / King **or** fiancé of Antigone

(1 mark)

(b)(i) **How does Creon expect Antigone to die?**

Starvation

(1 mark)

(ii) **How does she actually die?**

Hangs herself

(1 mark)

- (c) **State three reasons which Haemon gives in support of Antigone's actions.**

Three from:- people support her – worthy of a golden crown – burying brother not a crime – crime to leave Polynices for dogs to eat

(3 marks)

- (d) **How would you describe the relationship between Haemon and Creon? You should make three points in your answer and give a reason for each point.**

One mark per point provided reason given.

Three from:-

close relationship / Creon tries to explain his actions to his son / Haemon not

afraid to tell Creon what people are saying / discuss feelings with father

Haemon is dutiful / looks to father for advice and would never willingly disobey him

Haemon not bullied by Creon / stands up for what he believes

Creon unkind to son / threatens him / will execute his fiancée

Haemon eventually hates Creon / spits at him and strikes him

Creon loves his son / distraught at news of his death etc.

Creon doesn't respect son's views / refers to him as a boy

Role reversal / Creon hot headed and illogical, Haemon logical and calming

(3 marks)

- 6F (a)(i) **State three occasions when violent behaviour occurs in Oedipus the King.**

Three from:- murder of Laius – death of Jocasta – blinding of Oedipus – shepherd told to kill baby Oedipus – Oedipus' behaviour towards Tiresias – Creon – the shepherd

(3 marks)

- (ii) **Give three examples of deception in Oedipus the King.**

Three from:- Laius' servant said his master was killed by a band of robbers – Tiresias hasn't told Oedipus what he knows – Jocasta tried to cheat fate by killing baby – Polybus and Merope didn't tell Oedipus he was adopted – Oedipus tried to deceive Apollo

(3 marks)

- (iii) **Other than Oedipus, choose two characters or groups of people who suffer in Oedipus the King. Say how the people you have chosen suffer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 6(a)(i).**

Do **not** allow material repeated from (a)(i).

Two from:-

Citizens of Thebes – plague

Laius – murdered

Jocasta – has to give up baby / learns she has married her own son / commits suicide

Oedipus' children – lose their parents / probably will never marry

Creon – becomes king (after saying what an onerous task it was)

(4 marks)

(b)(i) Who were Tiresias and Ismene? State one thing they do in Antigone.

Tiresias – prophet / seer – tells Creon he has brought a curse on Thebes / that his son will die

Ismene – Antigone’s sister – refuses to help bury Polynices / claims she helped Antigone with burial / tries to persuade Creon to spare Antigone

(4 marks)**(b)(ii) For each of the characters Antigone, Creon and Haemon, give two words which you think describe their personality and give a reason for each word you choose. Do not repeat material you have used in your answer to Question 5(d).**

Give one mark for each word provided suitable example given.

e.g. Antigone – loyal to family, god fearing

Creon – stubborn, arrogant

Haemon – dutiful to his father, quick tempered etc.

(6 marks)**6H (a) “The plot of Oedipus the King is mainly concerned with deception, suffering and violence.”**

How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.

At least one point in each category for maximum 15 marks

Deception – Laius’ servant said his master was killed by a band of robbers – Tiresias hasn’t told Oedipus what he knows – Jocasta tried to cheat fate by killing baby – Polybus and Merope didn’t tell Oedipus he was adopted – Oedipus tried to deceive Apollo

Suffering – plague in Thebes – Jocasta gives up baby – Jocasta learns she has married her own son – commits suicide – Oedipus learns he has married his mother – Oedipus blinds himself – has to leave Thebes – his children lose their parents – probably will never marry

Violence – murder of Laius – death of Jocasta – blinding of Oedipus – shepherd told to kill baby Oedipus – Oedipus’ behaviour towards Tiresias – Creon – the shepherd

Allow up to three marks for reference to other themes.

(15 marks)

(b) *“The characters in Antigone are very different from each other.”*

How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 5(d).

Do **not** award marks for material used in 5(d).

Antigone – loyal to family – god fearing – principled – scornful of sister – defiant – not afraid of death – cruel to Ismene – vindictive towards Creon

Ismene – submissive – scared to disobey – loving – loyal to sister

Creon – realistic about nature of power – full of own importance – prepared to take difficult decisions – patriotic – intimidating – hot tempered – short-sighted – stubborn – can’t take criticism – cruel – paranoid (with Tiresias) – finally sees error of his ways

Guard – fearful – diplomatic

Haemon – dutiful son – interested in justice – brave to take own life – devoted to fiancée – hot tempered – compassionate

Eurydice – loving mother – can’t cope with grief

Tiresias – god fearing – wise – calm when accused by Creon

Also award marks for comments referring to age, gender, status, similarities etc.

(15 marks)

Topic 3 Aristophanes, Acharnians and Peace

7 (a)(i) *Who are the “pack of foreigners” referred to in line 4?*

Odomantian army

(1 mark)

(ii) *Is Theoros correct when he says they are savage? Give a reason for your answer.*

No – there are only four of them / tatty clothes and equipment / exhausted

(1 mark)

(iii) *What have they just stolen from Dikaiopolis?*

His lunch

(1 mark)

(b) *What does Dikaiopolis do immediately after this extract to close the assembly?*

Sprays water

(1 mark)

(c) *Give one reason why we can admire Dikaiopolis in the scene in the assembly and one reason why we can criticise him in this scene.*

Admire: one from:- only person on time – has own opinions about the war – not taken in by ambassadors – hates corruption – irreverent – witty etc.

Criticise: one from:- doesn't want to listen to other people's views – only wants peace for himself and family – sarcastic – gets Amphitheos into trouble – irreverent etc.

(2 marks)

(d) *What serious points do you think Aristophanes was making in the scene set in the assembly? You should make three points in your answer and give a reason for each point.*

Three from:- lack of interest in attending assembly – laziness of officials – leaders dishonest / corrupt – ambassadors ineffective – easily deceived – wasteful of public money – peace is important etc.

(3 marks)

8 (a) *Who was Hermes?*

A god

(1 mark)

(b) *What has Trygaios just given to Hermes?*

(Meat) sandwich

(1 mark)

(c) ***Explain why Trygaios wants to see Zeus.***

Wants to talk – about politics / the war / peace

(2 marks)

(d) ***Briefly say what happens when Trygaios meets Hermes later in this play.***

Two from:- Trygaios trying to rescue Peace – Hermes tries to stop him – Trygaios bribes him with goblet – Hermes calls time / helps – later Hermes tells him to marry Harvest

(2 marks)

(e) ***Do you admire the actions of Trygaios in this play? You should make three points in your answer and give a reason for each point.***

Three from:- brave to ride dung beetle to Heaven / defy gods – good father to children – clever to bribe Hermes – organises rescue of Peace – can't kill sheep – helped 1st Merchant – witty with Hierokles etc.

(3 marks)

9F (a)(i) ***Mention six occasions in *The Acharnians* when the play would be visually funny.***

(Names not necessary.)

Six from:- appearance of Amphiheos – of Pseudartabas – Odomantian army – police struggle with Amphiheos – capture of Lakrateides – Euripides in bath – Dikaiopolis's gallows costume – gallows – Lamachos – Megarian's sack of pigs – Boeotian's baggage – Dikaiopolis chases musicians – Nikarchos being beaten – and in carpet – Lamachos on stretcher

(6 marks)

(ii) ***State two non-visual types of humour used by Aristophanes and give an example of each of them in *The Acharnians*.***

One mark for type of humour and one for example.

Two from:-

verbal humour – too many to list

reference to contemporary figures – Euripides / Lamachos

pastiche of tragedy – Euripides and slave / Lamachos

foreign accents – Megarian / Boeotian

rude element – Dikaiopolis putting hand in sack

mockery of authority – Dikaiopolis and ambassador / Theorus / Lamachos / Nikarchos

speaking to audience – Dikaiopolis about gallows speech / final speech

(4 marks)

(b)(i) ***State three characters in *Peace* who are rewarded and say what each reward is.***

One for character and one for reward.
 Three from:-
 Trygaios – restores peace / marries Harvest
 Peace – rescued from hole
 Harvest – rescued / gets married
 1st Merchant – business is booming
 Hermes – sandwich / libation jug

(6 marks)

- (ii) *Mention two people in Peace who like war and briefly describe what happens to each of them.*

One for character and one for their fate.
 Two from:-
 Hierokles – no longer makes money selling prophecies / has to beg for / steal food
 2nd Merchant – weapons business is ruined
 Lamachos – has to be a musician
 War – tries to make Greek city stew but plan fails (when he can't find any matches)

(4 marks)

- 9H (a) *To what extent does Aristophanes rely on visual humour to make The Acharnians funny? What other types of humour does he use? Give examples to support your answer.*

At least 3 marks in each section for maximum 15.

Appearance of Amphitheos – of Pseudartabas – Odomantian army – police struggle with Amphitheos – capture of Lakrateides – Euripides in bath – Dikaiopolis's gallows costume – gallows – Lamachos – Megarian's sack of pigs – Boeotian's baggage – Dikaiopolis chases musicians – Nikarchos being beaten – and in carpet – Lamachos on stretcher

but also – verbal humour – three marks for examples – reference to contemporary figures – Euripides – Lamachos – pastiche of tragedy – Euripides and slave – Lamachos – foreign accents – Megarian – Boeotian – rude element – Dikaiopolis putting hand in sack – mockery of authority – speaking to audience etc.

(15 marks)

- (b) *“The characters who want peace are likeable and rewarded but those who like war are unpleasant and suffer.”*

How far do you agree with this view of Peace? Give examples to support your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 8(e).

Trygaios (do **not** allow points used in 8(e)) – brave to go to Heaven/defy gods – good father to children – clever to use dung beetle – bribes Hermes – organises rescue of Peace – can't kill sheep – helped 1st Merchant – witty with Hierokles – and 2nd Merchant – obtains peace – marries Harvest – War is very bloodthirsty – bullies Quarrel – Quarrel is cheeky – Cleon is dead – so is Brasidas – Peace is rescued – so is Harvest – who gets married – Hierokles is greedy – and a thief – will no longer make money selling prophecies – 1st Merchant sells farming implements – business now booming – 2nd Merchant sells weapons – now out of business – Lamachos forced to become a musician – and a bad one.

(15 marks)

Topic 4 Virgil, Aeneid

10 (a) *Where were Aeneas and Achates going?*

Carthage / Dido's palace

(1 mark)

- (b) *Name the goddess mentioned in line 1.*

Venus

(1 mark)

- (c) *Give two other examples from Book 1 where a god or goddess helps Aeneas and in each case explain why he/she does so.*

One mark for incident and one for explanation.

Two from:

Neptune calms the sea – Aeolus had challenged his authority

Jupiter ensures Dido welcomes Trojans – to keep fate on track / to please

Venus

Venus reassures Aeneas and tells him of Carthage – she is his mother

Venus makes Aeneas more handsome – to make sure Dido is impressed

Venus / Cupid make Dido fall in love – to stop possible harm of Aeneas

Venus intercedes with Jupiter – to counter Juno / make sure mission succeeds

Venus cloaks him in mist – so that no-one can harm him

(4 marks)

- (d) *If you had been a member of Aeneas' crew, what would you have thought of his behaviour in the storm and when you landed in Africa? You should make three points in your answer and give a reason for each point.*

Three from:-

crying in storm – admire Homeric values / dislike cowardice

looks for lost men – admire his concern / leadership

provides food and drink – admire his concern / grateful

morale boosting speech – admire his leadership

goes to explore – admire his bravery

hides ships – admire his thoughtfulness

(3 marks)

- 11 (a) *Explain why some of the dead souls are kept well back from the river.*

Two from:- unburied – couldn't cross Styx / enter Underworld – for 100 years

(2 marks)

- (b)(i) *Name the ferryman.*

Charon

(1 mark)

- (ii) *Why should the ferryman refuse to take Aeneas in his boat?*

He is alive / only the dead can cross **or** other people have caused trouble in the past

(1 mark)

- (iii) *Why does he eventually agree to let Aeneas cross the river?*

Sees golden bough

(1 mark)

- (c) *Why does Aeneas want to visit the Underworld?*

To visit his father

(1 mark)

- (d) *In lines 1-3 Virgil compares the dead souls to leaves and birds. Do you think that this comparison is a good one? You should make three points in your answer.*

Three from:- great number of them – leaves finished with life – fluttery movement – little substance – birds migrating – flocking together like birds – leaves fall to ground as souls go to Underworld – cold climate equals coldness of death – birds migrate to sunnier climes equals Elysium – but not rest of Underworld

(3 marks)

- 12F (a)(i) *State three mistakes made by the Trojans, including Aeneas, in the fall of Troy and say what happened as a result of each mistake.*

One mark for mistake and one for result.

Three from:-

didn't look carefully at Wooden Horse – didn't find Greeks hidden inside

didn't listen to Laocoon – took horse inside Troy

believed Sinon – put Horse in citadel

all went to sleep with no guard on Horse – Greeks could get out in the middle of Troy / open gates – or Sinon – he could open the Wooden Horse

Priam threw spear at Pyrrhus – he was brutally murdered by him

Aeneas panicked – lost Creusa

(6 marks)

- (a)(ii) *Name two gods or goddesses who helped to cause the destruction of Troy and say what each of them did.*

One mark for each god / goddess and one for each action.

Two from:-

Athena – helped Greeks to build Horse / Athena sent snakes to kill Laocoon

Apollo – stopped Trojans believing Cassandra

Juno – Athena – Neptune were destroying Troy

Jupiter – gave the Greeks courage

(4 marks)

- (b)(i) *Give four reasons why Aeneas could be blamed for causing the death of Queen Dido.*

Four from:- had an affair with Dido – and led her on – knowing his destiny was to leave – didn't tell her immediately that he was leaving – let her find out from

Rumour – showed little compassion in his speech – left suddenly

(4 marks)

- (ii) *Apart from Aeneas, name three others, either mortal or immortal, who could be blamed for Dido's death and explain why you have chosen each of them.*

One mark for name and one for reason.

Three from:-

Dido – self-delusion about marriage / broke oath to Sychaeus / alienated people / and Iarbas / stabbed herself

Venus – sent Cupid to make Dido fall in love

or Cupid – made Dido fall in love

Juno – caused shipwreck / plotted with Venus / caused storm / arranged “marriage” in cave

Anna – encouraged Dido to give in to her feelings / organised funeral pyre

Rumour – told Iarbas of affair / told Dido Aeneas was leaving

Iarbas – told Jupiter about affair

Jupiter / Mercury – told Aeneas to leave

(6 marks)

- 12H (a) *How far do you think the Trojans, including Aeneas, were responsible for the misfortunes which happened to them in Book 2 of the Aeneid, which relates the fall of Troy? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.*

Trojans made mistakes – believed Greeks had gone home – didn't look carefully at Wooden Horse – didn't listen to Laocoon – believed Sinon – didn't hear clang of weapons from Horse – all went to sleep – with no guard on Horse – or Sinon – some jumped to their deaths – Priam threw spear at Pyrrhus – Aeneas panicked – and lost Creusa

But – Athena helped Greeks to build Horse – gods stopped Trojans hearing hollow echo when Laocoon threw spear – Sinon's story was a clever blend of lies and truth – Athena sent snakes to kill Laocoon – Apollo stopped Trojans believing Cassandra – Juno – Athena – and Neptune were destroying Troy – Jupiter gave the Greeks courage – Creusa's ghost says the gods have taken her – Fate had decreed Troy's fall etc.

(15 marks)

- (b) *To what extent do you think that Aeneas was responsible for the death of Queen Dido? Give reasons for your answer.*

Aeneas to blame – had affair with Dido – and led her on – knowing his destiny was to leave – didn't tell her immediately that he was leaving – so she found out from Rumour – showed little compassion in his speech – merely self-justification – left suddenly

Dido to blame – self-delusion about marriage – she knew of Aeneas' destiny – broke oath to Sychaeus – alienated people – and Iarbas – she stabbed herself

But – Venus sent Aeneas to Carthage – Venus sent Cupid – to make Dido fall in love – Juno caused shipwreck – plotted with Venus – caused storm – arranged “marriage” in cave – Anna encouraged Dido to give in to her feelings – organised funeral pyre – Rumour told Iarbas of affair – told Dido Aeneas was leaving – Iarbas told Jupiter of affair – Jupiter / Mercury told Aeneas to leave etc.

(15 marks)

Topic 5 Plautus, *The Pot of Gold and the Swaggering Soldier*

13 (a) What has the slave just said he wanted to do with the gold?

Buy his freedom

(1 mark)

- (b) *Explain how the slave had gained possession of the gold.*

Three from:- overheard Euclio – saying he would put gold in Grove of Silvanus – got there first – hid in tree – dug up gold

(3 marks)

- (c) *Name the “old man” (line 9).*

Euclio

(1 mark)

- (d) *Why did Lyconides want to return the gold to the old man?*

So that he could marry Phaedria / his daughter

(1 mark)

- (e) *Do you like the character Lyconides? Give three reasons for your answer.*

Mixed answers allowed.

Three from:-

Yes – in love with Phaedria – sends slave to watch over her – ready to face his responsibilities – sympathises when she is in labour – treats slave generously – polite to Euclio – owns up to mother / Euclio – on good terms with uncle – returns money to Euclio.

No – seduced Phaedria – too lenient with slave

(3 marks)

- 14 (a) *What message had Milphidippa earlier delivered to the Captain?*

Her mistress – is in love with him

(2 marks)

- (b) *What was Acroteleutium?*

Courtesan / prostitute

(1 mark)

- (c) *Explain why Acroteleutium was pretending to be in love with Pyrgopolynices.*

Three from:- loved others – part of Palaestrio’s plot – so that Pyrgopolynices will release Philocomasium – and she can return to Pleusicles / lover / Athens – Palaestrio will be freed – Pyrgopolynices will be beaten – by Acroteleutium’s “husband”

(3 marks)

- (d) *Choose three words which you think describe Acroteleutium’s character and give a reason for each of your choices.*

Three from:- kind (to help in freeing Philocomasium) – sarcastic (when discussing her part in the plot) – skilful (plays part well) – deceitful (not in love with Pyrgopolynices) – fun loving (enjoys deception) etc.

(3 marks)

- 15F (a) **Briefly describe five occasions when people behave badly in *The Pot of Gold* and for each one say what aspect of their behaviour you dislike. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 13(b) and 13(e).**

One mark for incident and one for reason.
E.g. Euclio mean – won't give dowry

(10 marks)

- (b)(i) **Give five reasons why you like and admire Palaestrio in *The Swaggering Soldier*.**

Five from:- loyal to former master – kind to rescue Philocomasium – clever to think up plots – and gain freedom – gets revenge on Pyrgopolynices – flirtatious with Milphidippa – witty etc.

(5 marks)

- (ii) **State five things which you dislike about Pyrgopolynices in *The Swaggering Soldier*.**

Five from:- mercenary soldier – kidnapped Philocomasium – gullible (Artotrogus / Milphidippa / Palaestrio) – conceited (believes all women like him) – boastful (with Artotrogus) – willing to have affair with married woman – and abandon Philocomasium – cowardly when beaten etc.

(5 marks)

- 15H (a) **“The characters in *The Pot of Gold* show the more unpleasant side of human nature.”**

How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer. Do not repeat material you have used in your answers to Questions 13(b) and 13(e).

Euclio – deceitful when finds gold – paranoia – fraudulent – mean – won't give dowry – contribution to wedding – abusive to Staphyla – violent towards Congrio – and slave – suspicious of Megadorus – but finally generous

Eunomia – bossy – interfering – but concerned for brother – and son

Slave – a thief – self-interested – cheeky

Lyconides – seduced Phaedria – but finally takes responsibility for his actions

Staphyla – moans about master – but hardworking – loyal to Phaedria

Strobilius and Anthrax – gossipy – rude about Euclio

Congrio – rude and aggressive to Euclio – wants to do job

Megadorus – cynical about marriage, but – generous – easy-going – kind to nephew etc.

(15 marks)

- (b) **A good plot needs a hero and a villain. How well do you think Palaestrio and Pyrgopolynices fill these roles in *The Swaggering Soldier*? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.**

Palaestrio – clever to think up story about Honoria – and trick Sceledrus – to devise plan to rescue Philocomasium – with gifts – and gain own freedom – loyal to former master – flirtatious with Milphidippa – but flatters Pyrgopolynices – and laughs at him behind his back – arranged for him to be beaten etc.

Pyrgopolynices – unscrupulous – kidnapped Philocomasium – a mercenary soldier – conceited – taken in by Artotrogus’ flattery – and Palaestrio – and Milphidippa – and Acroteleutium – womaniser – ready to start affair with Acroteleutium – even though she is married – cowardly when beaten etc.

Also give marks for general comments e.g. Pyrgopolynices not villainous, merely stupid, a slave doesn’t make a good hero, hero outwits villain etc.

(15 marks)

Topic 6 Livy, Stories of Rome

16 (a) *Explain why the Etruscans were attacking Rome.*

To make Tarquin – king again

(2 marks)

- (b) *What brave deed had Horatius just performed?*

Two from:- stopped Etruscans getting into Rome – by standing on a bridge – alone

(2 marks)

- (c) *State one reward which Horatius later received.*

One from:- statue / land / food

(1 mark)

- (d) *Apart from bravery, what other quality admired by the Romans does Horatius show in this passage?*

piety

(1 mark)

- (e) *Do you think the Romans behaved well at the time of the Etruscan invasion and siege? You should make three points in your answer and give an example to illustrate each of your points. Do not write about Horatius Cocles.*

Mixed answers allowed.

Three from:-

No – Senate panicked – mob had to be bribed

Yes – Senate made sure mob stayed loyal – citizens gave own supplies to thank Horatius – gave hostages to Porsenna – Cloelia escaped across river – led other hostages – returned to Etruscans – and chose to release boys – Gaius Mucius attempted to kill Porsenna – showed bravery by burning hand

(3 marks)

- 17 (a) *Name the city being besieged in this passage.*

Falerii

(1 mark)

- (b) *Explain why the schoolmaster brought the boys to Camillus.*

Two from:- so that Camillus could use them as hostages – to force town to surrender – and give schoolmaster a reward

(2 marks)

- (c)(i) *What did Camillus order to happen to the schoolmaster?*

Two from:- stripped – hands tied behind back – taken back to Falerii by boys – beating him with sticks

(2 marks)

- (ii) *Do you approve of Camillus' decision? Give a reason for your answer.*

Any reasonable judgement.

E.g. Yes – he condemned the schoolmaster’s treachery.

(1 mark)

- (d) *In the rest of his career, do you think Camillus served Rome well? You should make three points in your answer.***

Mixed answers allowed.

Three from:-

Yes – captured Veii – persuaded Ardeans to fight – led successful night attack on Gauls – rescued Rome from Gauls

No – possibly corrupt with loot from Veii – prayed for trouble for city when exiled

(3 marks)

- 18F (a)(i) *State three occasions why Livy shows women behaving well and for each one say what he admires about their behaviour. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 16(e).***

One mark for behaviour and one mark for quality.

Three from:-

Sabine women stopped fighting – brave / loyal to husbands and fathers / peace loving

Tanaquil persuaded husband to move to Rome / adopt Servius – loyal

interpreted eagle and cap omen – skilful

coolheaded when Tarquin murdered – quickthinking

made Servius king – clever

Lucretia stayed at home spinning – fidelity / domestic virtues

welcomed husband and friends – hospitality

suicide when raped – fidelity / bravery

Cloelia escaped from Etruscans – brave (if not in 16(e))

chose to rescue boys – good judgement (if not in 16(e))

Veturia / Volumnia approached Coriolanus – patriotic

Vestals saved sacred objects – piety

(6 marks)

- (ii) *Name two women whom Livy did not admire and for each one give an example of her bad behaviour.***

One mark for name and one mark for example of bad behaviour.

Two from:-

Tarpeia – traitor when letting in Sabines – greedy

Horatia – disloyal to brother

Tullia – willing to murder family – goaded husband to take throne – jealous of

Tanaquil – no respect for father’s body

(4 marks)

- (b)(i) *State six things the Kings of Rome did which helped their city.***

Six from:- founded city – obtained population – rallied Romans against Sabines – allowed triple combat in which Rome defeated the Albans – built first prison – enlarged senate – defeated Veii – but captured Suessa Pometia – built temple of Jupiter – and Cloaca Maxima – took Gabii

(6 marks)

- (b)(ii)** *Name two kings of Rome and for each one give an example of when you think they behaved badly.*

One for name and one for example of behaviour.

Two from:-

Romulus – killed brother / abducted women

Tarquinius Priscus – cheated Ancus' sons of throne

Servius – bribed common people to win referendum

Tarquinius Superbus – killed wife / brother / Servius /took Gabii by treachery / attacked Rome

(4 marks)

- 18H (a)** *How does Livy portray women in his history of Rome? Give examples to support your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 16(e).*

Give marks for reference to individuals below and their qualities and for evaluative comments about the general portrayal of women as being important to events, influential, stereotyped etc.

Sabine women – treated as objects – brave to stand in front of armies – loyal to husbands and fathers

Tarpeia – traitor when letting in Sabines – greedy

Horatia – disloyal to brother – her murder went relatively unpunished

Tanaquil – loyal to husband – skilled at interpreting omens – influenced husband to adopt Servius – coolheaded when Tarquin murdered – made Servius king

Tullia – willing to murder family – goaded husband to take throne – jealous of

Tanaquil – no respect for father's body

Lucretia – fidelity – domestic virtues – hospitality – courage – catalyst for overthrow of monarchy

Cloelia – brave to escape – good judgements about boys (but not if in 16(e))

Veturia / Volumnia – respected by Coriolanus who ended war

Vestals – saved sacred objects – respected more than own family by Albinus.

(15 marks)

- (b)(i)** *What contribution did the kings of Rome make to the greatness of their city and the expansion of its rule?*

Romulus – founded city – obtained population – rallied Romans against Sabines

Tullus – allowed triple combat – in which Rome defeated the Albans

Ancus Marcius – built first prison – a great wartime leader – and administrator

Tarquinius Priscus – added 100 men to Senate – to give it broader base

Servius Tullius – defeated Veii

Tarquinius Superbus – captured Suessa Pometia – built temple of Jupiter – and Cloaca Maxima – took Gabii

(8 marks)

(ii) Do you think the kings of Rome also acted badly? Give examples to support your answer.

– Romulus killed Remus – abducted women – Tarquinius Priscus sent Ancus' sons away so that he could take the throne – Servius bribed the common people – to win referendum – Tarquin the Proud killed his brother – and wife – and Servius – took Gabii by treachery – attacked Rome with Etruscans

(7 marks)