



ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

## General Certificate of Secondary Education

# Classical Civilisation 3021

*3021/1F/1H Greek and Latin Literature in Translation*

## Mark Scheme

*2005 examination – June series*

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

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

### **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:

- (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.

If no accuracy can be found 0 marks can be awarded for quality of written communication.

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.

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**Topic 1 Homer, *Odyssey*, Books 5, 6, 9, 10 and 12**

- 1 (a) ***What suggestion of Odysseus has upset Eurylochus?***

**Two from:**- pull ship onto dry land – join rest of crew – at Circe’s house

**(2 marks)**

- (b) ***State three mistakes Odysseus made during his visit to the island of the Cyclops, which cost the lives of some of his men.***

**Three from:**- wanted to explore – went into cave – stayed (hoping for more gifts) – told Cyclops his name – which led to him cursing them

**(3 marks)**

- (c) ***Why did Odysseus not kill Eurylochus?***

stopped by men

**(1 mark)**

- (d) ***What sort of a person do you think Eurylochus was? You may refer to any of the books of the *Odyssey* you have studied. You should make three points in your answer and give an example of each point.***

**Three from:**- astute (hid behind tree at Circe’s house) / backs down in the face of Odysseus’ anger – cowardly (wouldn’t return with Odysseus) – mutinous (here and at Thrinacia) – rude / willing to speak mind (calls Odysseus reckless) – disobedient (eats cattle) – persuasive (rest of crew kill cattle) – respected (chosen to lead group to explore)

**(3 marks)**

- 2 (a) ***Who is speaking in the passage?***

Circe

**(1 mark)**

- (b) ***What was Scylla? You should make two points in your answer.***

**Two from:**- six-headed monster – who ate people – who lived in a cave / rock – with howling dogs – had triple row of fangs – 12 feet – yelp of puppy – was immortal – eats people

**(2 marks)**

- (c) ***Explain the choice which Odysseus has between losing six men or the whole crew.***

**Three from:**- Scylla will eat six men – but if they go near Charybdis – whirlpool will suck down – entire ship

**(3 marks)**

- (d) **Do you think Odysseus dealt well with the danger of Scylla? You should make three points in your answer.**

Mixed answers allowed

**Three from:-** gave inspiring speech – didn't tell crew of danger (so they wouldn't stop rowing) – but didn't give them a choice – disobeyed Circe and put on armour – only / still lost six men – kept going even when dying men called for help

**(3 marks)**

- 3F (a)(i) **State three qualities which you think make Odysseus a hero and give an example of where he shows each quality.**

One mark for quality and one for example (other qualities may be given and examples may be swapped around)

**Three from:-**

bravery – rescues men from Circe / Lotus-eaters / Cyclops

resourceful – Cyclops / Sirens / Scylla and Charybdis / builds boat / finds shelter on Phaeacia

shows endurance – in storm

strong – hangs above Charybdis

gives encouragement to men – on arrival at Aeaia / before Scylla and Charybdis

good judgement – Ismarus / wish to avoid Island of Sun / Telepylus

grief over / respect for dead comrades – men killed at Ismarus / Island of Sun / Elpenor

helped by gods – Ino / Athena in storm / with Nausicaa / release from Calypso

diplomatic – with Nausicaa

handsome – attractive to Circe / Calypso / Nausicaa

careful / suspicious – Ino

determined to reach home – turns down offer of immortality

**(6 marks)**

- (ii) **Give any two mistakes Odysseus made and say what happened as a result of each mistake. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 1(b).**

One mark for the mistake and one for its result. Do **not** award marks for material used in answer to Question 1(b).

**Two from:-** waited for Cyclops / trapped in cave / 6 men eaten – told Cyclops his name / cursed by Poseidon / his father – let crew stay at Ismarus / Cicones killed some of crew – allowing them to enter Telepylus / lost 11 ships – landed or went to sleep on Island of Sun / men ate cattle and had curse put on them – didn't tell men what was in Bag of Winds or went to sleep with Bag / men opened Bag and were blown back to Aeolia

**(4 marks)**

- (b)(i) Name three female characters who helped Odysseus and give one example to show how each of them helped him.**

**Circe** – gives hospitality for a year / tells Odysseus to go to Underworld / gives advice about journey home

**Calypso** – nursed Odysseus back to health / shared her home / later helped with tools / directions / breeze etc.

**Nausicaa** – gives food / and clothing / oil / advice about mother / directions to palace

**Ino** – gives magic veil

**Athene** – persuades Zeus to command Odysseus' release from Calypso / guides Odysseus to shore of Phaeacia / makes Odysseus appear attractive / sends dream to Nausicaa

**(6 marks)**

- (ii) State four occasions when female characters acted in an unfriendly way.**

**Four from:-** Circe turning men into pigs – Calypso keeping Odysseus a prisoner – Sirens luring sailors to their deaths – Scylla eating men – Antiphates' wife cooking a man

**(4 marks)**

- 3H (a) Do you think Odysseus is an admirable hero? Give examples to support your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 1(b) and 2(d).**

Do **not** award marks for material used in answer to Questions 1(b) and 2(d).

– brave – rescues men from Circe – Lotus-eaters – Cyclops – intelligent – plan to blind Cyclops – use of name No-one – escape under sheep – resourceful – Cyclops – Sirens – Scylla and Charybdis – builds boat – finds shelter on Phaeacia – shows endurance in storm – strong – hangs above Charybdis – gives encouragement to men – on arrival at Aeaia – before Scylla and Charybdis – good judgement – Ismarus – wish to avoid Island of Sun – grief over / respect for dead comrades – men killed at Ismarus – Island of Sun – Elpenor – helped by gods – Ino – Athena – in storm – with Nausicaa – suspicious – when Ino appeared – determination to reach home – turns down offer of immortality – release from Calypso – Mercury – diplomatic – with Nausicaa – handsome – attractive to Circe – Calypso – Nausicaa – but greedy – waited for Cyclops – boastful – telling Cyclops his name – let men down by staying with Circe – allowing them to enter Telepylus – couldn't command obedience of crew – Cicones – Island of Sun – Eurylochus – didn't trust crew – led to disaster with Bag of winds – showed despair in storm – cried on beach with Calypso

**(15 marks)**

- (b) *“The female characters in the Odyssey are kind and generous.” How far do you agree with this statement? Give examples to support your answer.*

**Circe** – turns men to swine – later friendly, gives hospitality for a year – tells Odysseus to go to Underworld – gives advice about journey home (+1 for example)

**Calypso** – nursed Odysseus back to health – shared her home – but kept him prisoner – later helped with tools – and provisions – and directions – breeze – hospitality to Hermes

**Nausicaa** – gives food – and clothing – oil – advice about mother – directions to palace

**Nausicaa’s maids** – lay out clothes

**Ino** – gives magic veil

**Athene** – persuades Zeus to command Odysseus’ release from Calypso – guides Odysseus to shore of Phaeacia – makes Odysseus appear attractive – sends dream to Nausicaa

**Scylla** – eats men

**Antiphates’ wife** – cooks man for supper

**Sirens** – sang to attract sailors to their deaths

*(15 marks)*

**Topic 2 Sophocles, Oedipus the King and Antigone**

- 4 (a) *Name the king who had died.*

Laius

*(1 mark)*

- (b) *Why was it so important for Oedipus to make enquiries at this time about the king’s death?*

plague – Apollo had said – murderers had to be punished

*(3 marks)*

- (c) *What trouble had the Sphinx caused in Thebes?*

**Two from:-** set riddle – each day not solved – devoured girl / people

*(2 marks)*

- (d) *Give three reasons why you think Oedipus should be admired in this play.*

**Three from:-** solved riddle of Sphinx – sympathised with suffering of citizens – set up thorough investigation into Laius’ death – left Corinth to avoid killing father – contrite at end of play about accusing Creon – accepts banishment – wants fitting burial for Jocasta – asks Creon to take care of his children

*(3 marks)*

- 5 (a) *Name “my dear dead brother” (lines 4-5).*

Polynices

*(1 mark)*

(b) *How had he died?*

killed in (single) combat – by brother

(2 marks)

(c) *Explain why Ismene wants her brother's forgiveness (line 5).*

**Three from:**- brother's body not buried – left out for birds – on Creon's order – she won't bury body – burial considered vital in ancient world – burial a family duty

(3 marks)

(d) *What does this passage show you about Ismene's character? You should make three points in your answer.*

**Three from:**- holds traditional view about inferiority of women – proud of heritage – god-fearing – love for family – cowardly – realistic – obedient

(3 marks)

6F (a) *State five characters or things which can be blamed for the suffering at the end of Oedipus the King and say what each of them did to cause this suffering.*

One for character or thing and one for reason

**Five from:-**

**Oedipus** – left Corinth to avoid prophecy / killed Laius/ prayed for torment for Laius' murderer / forced Tiresias to reveal truth / and shepherd / blinded himself

**Jocasta** – gave baby away alive – committed suicide

**Fate** – said Oedipus would kill father and marry mother

**Apollo** – said Laius' murderer had to be found

**Tiresias** – revealed truth to Oedipus

**Messenger** – told Oedipus he was adopted

**Shepherd** – didn't kill baby / didn't tell truth about murder of Laius

**Polybus** – didn't tell Oedipus he was adopted

**Sphinx** – prevented proper investigation into Laius' death

**Drunk at banquet** – puts doubt about parentage into Oedipus' mind

(10 marks)

(b)(i) *How does the play Antigone have an unhappy ending for each of the following characters: Creon, Haemon, Eurydice, Antigone and Ismene?*

**Creon** – wife / son are dead / is cursed

**Haemon** – his fiancée is dead / he kills himself / dies

**Eurydice** – her son kills himself / she kills herself / dies

**Antigone** – is shut up alive in a cave / kills herself / dies

**Ismene** – her sister kills herself / all her family are dead

(5 marks)

(b)(ii) *Do you think each of these characters deserved to have had an unhappy ending? Give a reason for each person.*

No right or wrong answer; give mark if valid reason is given.

(5 marks)

- 6H (a) *Who do you think can be blamed for the sufferings of Oedipus and Jocasta in Oedipus the King? Give examples to support the points you make.*

**Oedipus** – left Corinth to avoid prophecy – killed Laius – but provoked by carriage driver – prayed for torment for Laius’ murderer – forced Tiresias to reveal truth – chose to investigate Tiresias’ claims – forced shepherd to tell truth – blinded himself

**Jocasta** – gave baby to shepherd – killed herself

**Shepherd** – didn’t kill baby – didn’t tell truth about Laius’ murder

**Messenger** – took baby to Corinth – told Oedipus he was adopted

**Polybus** – didn’t tell Oedipus he was adopted

**Sphinx** – prevented proper investigation into murder

**Tiresias** – revealed the truth

**Fate** – decreed Oedipus’ destiny

**Apollo** – said murderer of Laius had to be found etc.

**Drunk at banquet** – puts doubt about parentage into Oedipus’ mind

(15 marks)

- (b) *“By the end of Antigone all the characters have suffered misfortune and deserve to have done so.” How far do you agree with this statement? Give examples to support the points you make.*

**Antigone** – has lost brothers – is dead – she had broken Creon’s law – knowing the penalty – had openly buried the body – told Creon she wanted to die – was cruel to Ismene – was vengeful towards Creon – but was doing duty to gods – and family

**Ismene** – has lost brothers – and sister – had tried to stop Antigone breaking the law – but hadn’t done anything wrong

**Creon** – has lost son – and wife – had refused nephew burial – had ordered death of own niece – didn’t listen to Haemon’s advice – or his threat to commit suicide – accused Tiresias of taking bribes – caused death of Eurydice – but had best interests of Thebes at heart – couldn’t allow law to be flouted – Polynices was a traitor – had a change of heart

**Haemon** – loss of fiancée – driven to suicide – tried to change Creon’s mind – stuck by own belief in Antigone’s innocence – and obedience to gods – but hasty in taking own life

**Eurydice** – lost her son – blameless – but did take own life

**Guard – Messengers – Tiresias** – do not suffer

(15 marks)

*Topic 3 Aristophanes, Acharnians and Peace*

- 7 (a) *Name the speaker in the passage.*

Dikaiopolis

(1 mark)

- (b) *Explain why he has to make a speech.*

**Three from:-** to explain why he made peace – with the Spartans – to the Acharnians – to save his life

(3 marks)



- (c) *Why does he think Euripides will be able to lend him a tragic costume?*

Euripides wrote tragedies.

(1 mark)

- (d) *What was Euripides doing when the speaker went to see him?*

bathing / writing a play

(1 mark)

- (e) *State three important points Aristophanes was making to the audience in *The Acharnians*.*

**Three from:** - Athens had some blame for cause of war – suffering caused by war – lack of interest in peace – corruption of leaders – waste of public money – lack of independence / apathy of assembly – war profiteering – informers – benefits of peace etc.

(3 marks)

- 8 (a) *What was Hierokles' profession?*

priest

(1 mark)

- (b) *Why does Hierokles think Trygaios should give him a bit of the tongue?*

in return for his oracles / its his right as a priest

(1 mark)

- (c) *Explain why it is funny when Trygaios says “when the wolf takes and marries the lamb”.*

Hierokles had used the same words earlier – about making peace – and Trygaios is mocking him

(3 marks)

- (d) *How does Hierokles later get some meat?*

steals it

(1 mark)

- (e) **What three qualities do you admire in Trygaios' character? Give an example of each one.**

**Three from:-**

- easy-going (relationship with Oiketes)
- concerned for family (speech to Paidion)
- daring (riding beetle / going to see gods / rescue of Peace)
- worldly-wise (bribery of Hermes)
- public-spirited (concern for Greek states)
- pleasure-loving (Hymn to Peace / marriage to Harvest)
- peace-loving (comments on Cleon / Lamachos / treatment of Hierokles / 2<sup>nd</sup> Merchant)
- friendly (treatment of 1<sup>st</sup> Merchant / hospitality to wedding guests)
- good leader (organising rescue of Peace)
- witty (many examples)
- determined (carried on when Lamachos cut the rope) etc.

**(3 marks)**

- 9F (a)(i) **The Acharnians shows that life was not very pleasant in fifth century Athens. Give any six examples from the play of things which were wrong with the way the city was run and the everyday lives of the people.**

**Six from:-** Assembly, magistrates not interested in peace – late arrival – no respect for Amphiheos – abuse of state support by officials – misrepresentation of Pseudartabas' words – incompetent allies enlisted – theft of Dikaiopolis' lunch – typical citizens blindly opposed to peace – attack on Dikaiopolis – people deceived about causes of war – countryside abandoned – Spartans had ruined fields – war produced informers – unpleasant behaviour of Nikarchos – war produced profiteers (Boeotian) – Megarian selling daughters – war gave power to unpleasant / inefficient people like Lamachos

**(6 marks)**

- (ii) **Give four examples of where you think a character in The Acharnians behaved in a nice way.**

Dikaiopolis organises peace – tries to tell citizens the truth – organises international market – gives flour to Megarian etc.

**(4 marks)**

- (b)(i) **Give four examples from Peace of amusing things said by the characters.**

Too many to list.

**(4 marks)**

- (ii) **Briefly describe six things in *Peace* which you think would be funny to see performed on stage.**

One mark for incident. Most likely incidents are:-

– slave with huge pie feeding beetle – (use of mechane) for flying scene with beetle  
 – War making stew – War’s threatening behaviour towards Quarrel – Hermes being bribed and eating sandwich – rescue of Peace – Trygaios afraid to sacrifice sheep – Hierokles pointedly ignored by Trygaios – but later runs off with meat etc.

(6 marks)

- 9H (a) **“*The Acharnians* paints a very gloomy picture of life in fifth century Athens.” How far do you agree with this statement? Give examples to support your answer.**

– Assembly, magistrates not interested in peace – late arrival – ejection of Amphitheos – deception by ambassador – ambassadors – and Theorus – abused state support – account of “hardships” – misrepresented Pseudartabas’ words – enlisted incompetent allies – mockery of Odomantian army – theft of Dikaiopolis’ lunch – typical citizens blindly opposed to peace – Acharnians’ pursuit of Amphitheos – attack on Dikaiopolis – people deceived about causes of war – Dikaiopolis’ speech – countryside abandoned – Spartans had ruined fields – but elsewhere Dikaiopolis favourably compares countryside life to Athens – war produced informers – unpleasant behaviour of Nikarchos – war produced profiteers – luxuries offered by Boeotian – war produced hardship – Megarian selling daughters – war gave power to unpleasant / inefficient people – Lamachos’ arrogance – but Dikaiopolis organises peace – tries to tell citizens the truth – organises international market – gives flour to Megarian

Max 3 for references to humour of play.

(15 marks)

- (b) **In what ways is *Peace* an enjoyable play to read and in what ways would it be more enjoyable to see it performed? Give examples to support your answer.**

**enjoyable to read because:-** verbal humour from word-play (many examples) – references to contemporary figures – Cleon – Brasidas – Lamachos – wit (many examples) – pastiche of tragedy – Paidon – and prophecy – Hierokles – asides to audience (many examples) – and mechane operator – portrayal of gods – bribery of Hermes

**visually good because:-** use of props – slave with huge pie – beetle – use of mechane for flying scene – War making stew – War’s threatening behaviour towards Quarrel – costumes – and singing of chorus – Hermes eating sandwich – rescue of Peace – Trygaios afraid to sacrifice sheep – Hierokles pointedly ignored by Trygaios – but later runs off with meat – involvement of audience (if related to play)

At least 3 from each section for full marks.

(15 marks)

**Topic 4 Virgil, Aeneid, Books 1, 2, 4 and 6**

**10 (a)(i) What was Laocoon's profession?**

Priest

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) Why had he thrown his spear at the Horse?**

**Two from:-** to show Trojans – not to trust Horse – and that it was a Greek trick

**(2 marks)**

**(iii) How had Laocoon been punished?**

**Two from:-** killed – by (two) snakes – and sons / children eaten

**(2 marks)**

**(b) Why did the Trojans think they should pray to Athena?**

**One from:** - because the snakes went to her temple – horse was supposedly a present to her – thought she had sent the snakes / snakes went to her temple – for forgiveness for damage to horse

**(1 mark)**

**(c) Do you admire Aeneas' behaviour during the fall of Troy? You should make three points in your answer.**

Mixed answers allowed

**Three from:-** fights for city – obeys Venus and goes home – won't leave father – carries him out of Troy – and rescue Iulus – won't touch statues of gods with blood on his hands – returns to look for Creusa – but ignores Hector – doesn't try to help Priam – panics and loses Creusa – wants to kill Helen etc.

**(3 marks)**

**11 (a) Name the person speaking in this passage.**

Anna

**(1 mark)**

**(b) Why was Dido in danger from her brother?**

**Two from:-** had taken treasure – of Sychaeus / dead husband – after brother had killed him – to take treasure himself

**(2 marks)**

**(c) State one other danger the speaker had mentioned earlier.**

**One from:-** Gaetulian cities – Numidians – sandbanks – desert – city of Barce – local / African tribes / cities

**(1 mark)**

- (d) *The speaker is very wrong about two things in this passage. Choose one of them and explain the mistake.*

**One from:-** Trojans arrived through blessing of Juno / she was trying to kill them – Carthage will rise to be a fine city / Trojan descendants will destroy it

(2 marks)

- (e) *Do you think we should pity or criticise Dido in Book 4? You should make three points in your answer.*

Mixed answers allowed

**Three from:-** criticised for breaking vow to Sychaeus – stopping building of Carthage – sleeping with Aeneas knowing his destiny – annoying Iarbas – believed herself married – deceiving Anna – cursing Aeneas and Romans – abandoning city by death – pitied because used by Juno – Aeneas left her – found out from Rumour – Aeneas appeared cold hearted – reduced to pleading – driven to suicide

(3 marks)

- 12F (a) *State five different ways in which Virgil's style of writing makes the Aeneid an exciting book to read and give an example of each way you mention.*

One mark for dramatic technique and one for example (not listed here)

**Five from:-** portrayal of hero to admire – but with faults to make him believable – portrayal of a tragic heroine – begins *in medias res* – flashback – first person narrative – speeches – sub-plots – changes of scene – portrayal of different emotions – similes – description – involvement of gods – and supernatural – action – fighting – romance

(10 marks)

- (b)(i) *Name two gods or goddesses who help Aeneas and for each one say how and why they help him.*

**Two from:-**

**Venus** – saves his family / reveals gods in Troy / helps him through Troy / gives directions to Carthage / cloaks him in mist / makes Dido fall in love with him / helps him find golden bough / went to Jupiter on his behalf – she is his mother

**Neptune** – calms storm – annoyed at Aeolus' interference in his domain

**Jupiter** – ensures Dido welcomes him / sends sign to persuade Anchises to leave Troy – he has to see that Aeneas fulfils his destiny

(6 marks)

- (ii) *State two reasons why Juno hated Aeneas.*

**Two from:-** judgement of Paris – Romans would destroy Carthage – Ganymede – she had helped the Greeks in the Trojan War

(2 marks)

- (iii) *Give two examples of how Juno tried to stop Aeneas from reaching Italy.*

storm – “marriage in cave”

(2 marks)

- 12H (a) *How does Virgil's style of writing make the Aeneid an exciting book to read? Give examples to support your answer.***

Give marks for reference to qualities of writing and marks for examples (up to 3).  
Maximum of 5 for qualities without examples and for examples not related to qualities.

– portrayal of hero to admire – but with faults to make him believable – portrayal of a tragic heroine – begins *in medias res* – flashback – first person narrative – speeches – sub-plots – changes of scene – portrayal of different emotions – similes – description – involvement of gods – and supernatural – action – depiction of fighting – and romance – personification – Rumour – foreshadowing of events etc.

**(15 marks)**

- (b) *How important a part is played by the gods and goddesses in the Aeneid? Give examples to support your answer.***

Give marks for evaluative statements and for examples attached to them.

– concern of gods reflects status of Aeneas as hero (– Juno his foe – Venus his protector) – importance of his mission (– reflected in Jupiter's speech in Book 1 – Mercury makes him leave Carthage) – they change the story line (– Juno causes storm – Neptune stops it – Juno causes storm during hunt – Jupiter sends signs to make Anchises leave Troy – gods take Creusa – Juno sends Iris to allow Dido to die) – gods create difficulties for Aeneas to overcome (– storm – love for Dido) – or help him (– Venus guides him to Carthage – gives him information – reassures him – makes him invisible – enhances appearance – makes Dido fall in love – enables him to enter Underworld) – create sub-plot – create moods (– Aeolus and the winds – spiriting away of Ascanius – signs attending Dido's suicide) – drama (– sent snakes to kill Laocoon – gods destroying Troy) – humour (Cupid as Ascanius) etc.

**(15 marks)**

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

- 13 (a) *What has Lyconides told his mother about Euclio's daughter?***

she is pregnant – by him

**(2 marks)**

- (b) *Name the "uncle" mentioned in line 3.***

Megadorus

**(1 mark)**

- (c) *What does Lyconides want his mother to ask his uncle?***

Megadorus to give up – his marriage to Phaedria – in favour of Lyconides

**(3 marks)**

- (d) *Do you think The Pot of Gold has a happy ending? You should make three points in your answer.*

**Three from:-** Euclio is free from worry / becomes a better character – Lyconides and Phaedria marry – and are given Pot of Gold – slave is freed – Megadorus can remain a bachelor

(3 marks)

- 14 (a)(i) *Who is Pleusicles?*

Philocomasium's lover / Palaestrio's real master

(1 mark)

- (ii) *Why has he come to Ephesus?*

**Two from:-** to free / take back – Philocomasium – from the captain

(2 marks)

- (b) *Explain why Pleusicles must not call Philocomasium by her real name.*

**Three from:-** Palaestrio had devised a plan – to make Sceledrus think – there are two girls – and Philocomasium is pretending – to have a twin sister (called Honoria)

(3 marks)

- (c) *Write down three words or phrases which you think describe the character of Palaestrio and give a reason for each of your choices.*

**Three from:-**

loyal (schemes to help real master) – deceitful (deceives Sceledrus – Pyrgopolynices) clever (thinks up cunning plans) – smooth-tongued (convinces Sceledrus –

Pyrgopolynices)

selfish (acts to gain own freedom) – fond of women (chats up Acroteleutium and Milphidippa)

witty (always wins verbal exchanges) etc.

(3 marks)

- 15F (a)(i) *State four things which Euclio does in The Pot of Gold which you found amusing.*

**Four from:-** abuses Staphyla – checks on gold when talking to Megadorus – only buys incense and flowers for wedding – attacks Congrio – decides to hide gold in shrine – searches slave – misunderstanding with Lyconides – distraught when gold stolen – gives coin to slave – has change of heart and gives away gold etc.

(4 marks)

- (ii) **Give three reasons, other than Euclio's character, why you found *The Pot of Gold* amusing and give an example of each of them.**

One mark for reason and one mark for example

**Three from:-**

absurd situation (Megadorus is marrying his nephew's lover / Euclio doesn't know daughter is 9 months pregnant / wedding arranged for same day) – varied / interesting characters (numerous examples) – violence (Staphyla / Congrio / slave) – rude jokes (cooks) – cheekiness of slave (to Euclio / and Lyconides) – Megadorus' views (on marriage) – deception (of slave) – verbal wit (numerous examples)

**(6 marks)**

- (b)(i) **State two things you know about each of the following women: *Staphyla, Eunomia and Milphidippa.***

Two facts per character

**Staphyla** – housekeeper – abused by Euclio – comments on his paranoia – knows Phaedria is pregnant

**Eunomia** – Megadorus' sister – very bossy – persuades him to get married – Lyconides' mother – she asks Megadorus to let him marry Phaedria

**Milphidippa** – Acroteleutium's maid – tells Pyrgopolynices her mistress is in love with him – brings ring as token of mistress' love – flatters Pyrgopolynices – plays up to him while eavesdropping

**(6 marks)**

- (ii) **Why is the character of *Phaedria* so important to the plot of *The Pot of Gold* and the character *Philocomasium* so important to the plot of *The Swaggering Soldier*? You should make two points about each character.**

**Phaedria** – Lar let Euclio find the gold because of her – her marriage is mainspring of plot

**Philocomasium** – the first plot is needed to conceal her meeting with her lover – the second plot revolves around her release

**(4 marks)**

- 15H (a) **What do you think makes *The Pot of Gold* an amusing play? Give examples to support your answer.**

– Euclio's paranoia – conversation with Megadorus – search of the Slave – ejection of Congrio – and exaggerated meanness – won't give dowry – only buys incense and flowers – distraught when gold stolen – absurd situation – Megadorus is marrying his nephew's lover – Euclio doesn't know daughter is 9 months pregnant – wedding arranged for same day – unexpected ending – Euclio gives away the Gold – violence – Euclio's treatment of Staphyla – and Congrio – rude conversation – cooks talking about Euclio – misunderstanding – Lyconides' confession to Euclio – deceit of slave – and his cheekiness – verbal wit (up to 3 examples) – interesting / varied characters (up to 3 examples) – Megadorus' views on marriage etc.

**(15 marks)**



- (b) **How does Plautus portray women in *The Pot of Gold* and *The Swaggering Soldier*? How important are they to the plots of the two plays? Give examples to support your answer.**

At least two points to be made on each part of the question for maximum 15

**Philocomasium** – victim of kidnapping – to be a concubine – first plot revolves around her escaping detection when meeting her lover – deceives Sceledrus – second plot revolves around her release by Pyrgopolynices – obeys Palaestrio’s orders – materialistic in getting gifts – relishes trickery – pretends to faint etc.

**Acroteleutium** – a courtesan – willing to take part in plot – and to pretend to be Periplectomenus’ wife – and in love with Pyrgopolynices – and so ensure his punishment – and release of Philocomasium – a skilled deceiver etc.

**Milphidippa** – dutiful maid – acts as go-between – flirty – relishes pretence – flatters Pyrgopolynices etc.

**Phaedria** – dutiful to Lar – allowed herself to be seduced – concealed pregnancy from father – had arranged marriage – she was reason Lar let Euclio find gold – her marriage is mainspring of the plot

**Staphyla** – kind to Phaedria – but kept truth from master – badly treated – makes dry comments about Euclio etc.

**Eunomia** – bossy sister – she pushes Megadorus into getting married – she helps Lyconides to marry Phaedria etc.

Allow marks for evaluative comments.

(15 marks)

#### Topic 6 Livy

- 16 (a) **To whom is Romulus speaking in this passage?**

Sabine women

(1 mark)

- (b) **State one reason why the fathers mentioned in line 2 had refused the Romans’ marriage proposals.**

**One from:-** contempt – fear

(1 mark)

- (c)(i) **To what is Romulus referring when he says “Accept what’s happened with a good grace” (line 5)?**

**Two from:-** abduction of women – from festival – by Romans – to increase population

(2 marks)

- (ii) **What happened later in this story to suggest that his words “Rage can often turn to love” (line 5) were effective?**

**Two from:-** women ran between armies – to demand peace – because related to both sides

(2 marks)

- (d) ***What sort of person do you think Romulus was? You should make three points in your answer and give an example for each point.***

Candidates may see qualities differently; list is intended only as a guide

**Three from:**- moral standards (only stole from robbers / shared stolen goods) – loyal to brother (went to rescue him from Numitor) – godfearing (asked gods for sign) – ambitious (desperate to name city after himself) – hot-tempered (killed Remus) – cunning / deceitful (plan to abduct women) – persuasive / diplomatic (trying to make alliances peacefully – persuading girls to accept husbands) – good leader (rallied Romans against Sabines) etc.

(3 marks)

- 17 (a) ***Name the king speaking in this passage.***

(Lars) Porsenna

(1 mark)

- (b) ***What had he just seen that he could hardly believe?***

**Two from:**- Mucius had put arm / hand – in flames – and held it there – until flesh burned off

(2 marks)

- (c) ***Explain the situation which led to Mucius meeting this king.***

**Three from:**- Rome blockaded – Romans starving – Mucius swam Tiber – to assassinate king – but killed secretary – by mistake – arrested by royal guards

(3 marks)

- (d) ***Mucius was not the only brave Roman. Choose three other Romans whom you think were brave in the Roman republic and give an example of each one's bravery.***

Name not necessary for mark.

**Three from:**- Horatius Cocles (opposed Etruscan army alone) – Cloelia (escaped from enemy camp / returned to enemy camp) – Coriolanus (took town of Corioli) – Cincinnatus (rescued trapped Roman army) – Camillus (led night raid on Gauls / drove Gauls from Rome) – Papirius (hit Gaul with staff) – Dorsuo (walked through Gauls to perform religious ceremony) – Cominus (risked life to consult senate) – Manlius (pushed Gauls off Capitoline Hill)

(3 marks)

- 18F (a)(i) ***When the Gauls attacked Rome, the Romans made many mistakes. State four of these mistakes.***

**Four from:**- disregard of Caedicius' warning – expulsion of Camillus – sending Fabii as ambassadors – their rude behaviour – and participation in battle – failure to punish Fabii – their election as tribunes – lack of preparation – no camp / defences at Allia – no auspices taken – no battle plan – soldiers fled – failed to appoint dictator

(4 marks)

- (ii) ***The Romans also acted bravely at the time of the Gallic invasion. Describe three events in which you admire their behaviour and each time say why you admire them. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 17.***

One mark for incident and one mark for reason for admiration of behaviour. Do **not** award marks for material used in answer to Question 17.

**Three from:-**

old senators stayed in city – self sacrifice / patriotism / dignity  
 Albinus gave up his transport to the Vestals – respect for gods  
 Dorsuo made traditional sacrifice – loyalty to tradition / family / courage  
 Camillus' victory near Ardea – good military tactics  
 Camillus becoming dictator – wisdom of Romans / his willingness to forgive them for his exile  
 Camillus drove Gauls from Rome – patriotism / courage  
 Cominus takes message about Camillus – respect for authority of senate / courage / endurance  
 Manlius repulsed night attack – courage / military skill  
 rewarding of Manlius – gratitude / appreciation of courage  
 throwing bread at Gauls during siege – pride / fortitude

**(6 marks)**

- (b)(i) ***Briefly describe three occasions when the gods sent signs to the Romans and say what each sign was taken to mean.***

**Three from:-**

gods sent vultures to Romulus and Remus – supposed to say who would name city (but only caused trouble)  
 eagle removed Tarquin's cap and then returned it – Jupiter wanted him to be king  
 Servius' hair caught fire – he would help the city and Tarquin's house in a time of trouble  
 Caedicius heard a voice – warning from the gods about the Gauls

**(6 marks)**

- (ii) ***State four other events when the gods are involved in people's lives in the set chapters of Livy's Stories of Rome.***

**Four from:-** Rhea Silvia became pregnant by Mars – the gods saved the twins from drowning – Tarquin wanted an explanation for the snake coming out of the pillar – he built the temple of Jupiter – Apollo said whoever first kissed his mother would be powerful in Rome – the god of the Tiber saved Horatius' life – Camillus asked the gods to avenge his exile – Dorsuo risked life for family sacrifice – Juno's sacred geese saved Rome

**(4 marks)**

- 18H (a)** *“The Romans should be both ashamed and proud of their actions at the time of the Gallic invasion.” Do you agree with this statement? Give examples to support your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 17.*

Do **not** award marks for material used in answer to Question 17.

– disregard of Caedicius’ warning – expulsion of Camillus – sending Fabii as ambassadors – their rude behaviour – and participation in battle – failure to punish Fabii – their election as tribunes – lack of preparation – no camp / defences at Allia – no auspices taken – no battle plan – soldiers fled – failed to appoint dictator – failed to close gates of Rome – guard asleep when Gauls climbed hill – agreed to pay gold to Gauls – but old senators sacrificed their lives – Vestals took sacred objects to safety – Albinus gave up transport to Vestals – attacks on Capitol repulsed – Dorsuo made traditional sacrifice – Camillus’ victory near Ardea – Camillus appointed dictator – Cominus took message about Camillus – Manlius repulsed night attack – rewarding of Manlius – throwing bread at enemy during siege – victory under Camillus etc.

*(15 marks)*

- (b)** *Do you think the gods and religious beliefs played a big part in the set chapters of Livy’s Stories of Rome? Give examples to support your answer.*

Give marks for evaluative comments and for reference to:-

Rhea Silvia became pregnant by Mars – the gods saved the twins from drowning / sent wolf to suckle babies – gods sent vultures to Romulus and Remus – supposed to say who would name city – but only caused trouble – eagle removed Tarquin’s cap and then returned it – Jupiter wanted him to be king – Servius’ hair caught fire – he would help the city and Tarquin’s house in a time of trouble – Tarquin wanted an explanation for the snake coming out of the pillar – he built the temple of Jupiter – Apollo said whoever first kissed his mother would be powerful in Rome – Horatius entrusted his life to the god of the Tiber – Camillus asked the gods to avenge his exile – Caedicius heard a voice – warning from the gods about the Gauls – failure to offer sacrifices at Allia – Juno’s sacred geese saved Rome – Dorsuo risked life for family sacrifice etc.

*(15 marks)*