



# General Certificate of Secondary Education

## Classical Civilisation 3021

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

# Mark Scheme

*2006 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.

## Paper 1 Greek and Latin Literature in Translation

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

- 1 (a) *What happened shortly after this passage which proved that Odysseus was correct in wanting to leave?*

**Two from:-** (Cicones) gathered help – attacked Odysseus – killed some of his men  
(2 marks)

- (b)(i) *Other than at Ismarus, give an example of where Odysseus' men refused to obey him and say what happened as a result.*

**Either** – opened Bag of Winds – and were blown back to Aeolia / away from Ithaca / off course

**Or** – killed Hyperion's cattle (not sheep / animals) – and were killed by Zeus / in a storm

(2 marks)

- (ii) *State one occasion where they were wiser than Odysseus and give a reason for your answer.*

**Either** – they wanted to leave the Cyclops' cave – they suspected danger but Odysseus got them trapped.

**Or** – they told Odysseus to leave Circe – without them he might have stayed and not returned home.

**Or** – they told Odysseus not to taunt the Cyclops – he cursed Odysseus / threw another rock.

(2 marks)

- (c) *State three occasions on which you think the female characters in the *Odyssey* behave in an intelligent way.*

**Three from:-** Calypso obeyed gods / Zeus and released Odysseus – she gave him directions – Athene told Odysseus to hold onto the rock – Nausicaa realised gods had sent Odysseus to her for help – Nausicaa protected her reputation by not being seen with Odysseus – she told Odysseus to approach her mother as the best way to get help – Circe used her charm to lure men into her house – she realised she could not control Odysseus – she sent Odysseus to visit Tiresias – she told him how to avoid the Sirens – and Charybdis – and not to fight Scylla – or eat the Sun-god's cattle

(3 marks)

- 2 (a) *Explain why Odysseus was putting wax into the ears of his men.*

**Three from:-** Sirens lured men – to their deaths – with their singing – wax would prevent the men hearing them

(3 marks)

- (b) *Why did the men tie Odysseus to the mast?*

So he could hear the singing in safety / but not go to them

(1 mark)

- (c) ***The rays of the Sun-god helped Odysseus here. How did the Sun-god cause trouble for Odysseus later in this book?***

Three from:- he prayed to Zeus – to punish Odysseus' crew – after they ate his cattle – Zeus sent a storm – which killed the men

(3 marks)

- (d) ***Give two words which describe Odysseus' behaviour in the story which begins with this passage. Say why you have chosen each of them.***

Accept any reasonable word. Two examples needed. Most likely are:-

Obedient – follows Circe's instructions

Intelligent – to knead wax and warm it in the sun

(Do not allow – Intelligent – to think up the idea of using the wax)

Caring – makes sure crew are safe

Curious / foolish – wants to hear song of Sirens

Selfish – only he can hear song and not men

(2 marks)

- 3F (a)(i) ***Describe how two gods or goddesses help Odysseus and say why each of them does so. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 1(c).***

**Two from:-**

Athene asks Zeus to release Odysseus from Ogygia – she admired him

Athene helps Odysseus in storm – admires him / wants him to reach Ithaca

Zeus / Hermes tells Calypso to release Odysseus – persuaded by Athene

Calypso helps Odysseus to build a raft and gives him directions – commanded by Zeus / she loves him

Ino gives veil to Odysseus – she felt sorry for him / to prevent him drowning

River God checks the current to allow Odysseus to land – Odysseus had prayed for his help

Athene sends Nausicaa to the shore / gives her courage not to run away – wants her to help Odysseus

Athene makes Odysseus appear handsome – to make him attractive to Nausicaa

Aeolus gave Odysseus the Bag of Winds – to help him on his journey

Hermes gave moly to Odysseus – to protect him from Circe's drug

Circe sends Odysseus to the Underworld – to see Tiresias / to find out how to get home

Circe tells him how to avoid Sirens / and deal with Scylla and Charybdis – so that he reaches Ithaca

(4 marks)

- (ii) ***State two occasions when the gods cause trouble for Odysseus and say why they behave in this way. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 2(c).***

**Two from:-** Poseidon destroys Odysseus' raft – he had blinded his son, the Cyclops

Zeus sent storm to kill Odysseus' crew – for eating the Sun-god's cattle

Calypso kept Odysseus a prisoner – she loved him / she was lonely

(4 marks)

- (iii) **Give two reasons why you think Homer included the gods and goddesses in the *Odyssey*.**

**Two from:-** very important to development of plot – they add excitement to the story – and Athene’s support makes Odysseus more of a hero – and Poseidon makes an excellent villain – they add an extra dimension to the book – he believed in them, etc.

**(2 marks)**

- (b)(i) **State four occasions in the *Odyssey* where you think the characters behave as a person would today.**

Other examples may be given by candidates which should be given credit.

**Four from:-** Athene speaks in favour of an imprisoned person – Odysseus cries when imprisoned on Ogygia – Ino rescues a drowning man – and Athene also helps Odysseus – Odysseus returns Ino’s veil after being helped by her – Odysseus uses branch to cover his genitals – doesn’t approach young girls – Nausicaa offers to help a homeless person – while protecting her own reputation – Odysseus willing to rescue men captured by Circe – Circe provided hospitality – and helped Odysseus reach Ithaca – Odysseus showed great determination in water – Odysseus boasts to Cyclops – Elpenor got drunk – Eurylochus refuses to put himself in danger again – the crew open the Bag of Winds because they are curious and greedy – Eurylochus willing to risk danger to avoid starvation

**(4 marks)**

- (ii) **Give three examples from the *Odyssey* where the characters behave in a way which would not be acceptable today. Explain why their behaviour would be unacceptable now. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 3(b)(i).**

Other examples may be given by candidates which should be given credit.

**Three from:-**

Calypso holds a man against his will – counts as unlawful imprisonment  
Odysseus commits adultery – most wives would not find this acceptable behaviour  
Poseidon tries to kill Odysseus – we do not let people murder men  
Nausicaa expected to show qualities of good wife by doing washing – a very sexist point of view  
Odysseus and his men sacked Ismarus – illegal to steal  
Odysseus entered the Cyclops’ cave uninvited – not allowed to break into houses  
Blinded Cyclops – would count as assault  
Cyclops / Laestrygonians ate men – cannibalism illegal

**(6 marks)**

- 3H (a) *How important to the Odyssey is the part played by the gods and goddesses? Give examples to support your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 1(c) or 2(c).***

Max 12 marks for pure narrative

– Very important to development of plot / decide what happens to Odysseus – Athene asks Zeus to release Odysseus from Ogygia – Zeus / Hermes tells Calypso to release Odysseus – Calypso helps Odysseus to build a raft – and gives him directions – Poseidon destroys Odysseus’ raft – Ino saves him – Athene calms the waves – and tells Odysseus to cling to rock – the River God checks the current to allow Odysseus to land – Athene sends Nausicaa to the shore – and gives her courage not to run away – she makes Odysseus appear handsome – Aeolus gave Odysseus the Bag of Winds – Hermes gave moly to Odysseus – Circe sends Odysseus to the Underworld – and tells him how to avoid Sirens – and deal with Scylla and Charybdis – Zeus kills Odysseus’ crew / shipwrecks Odysseus – they add excitement to the story – and Athene’s support makes Odysseus more of a hero – and Poseidon makes an excellent villain – other gods try to help Odysseus – they add an extra dimension to the book etc.

Max 3 for Odysseus relying on other qualities

**(15 marks)**

- (b) *How far do you think the way the characters behave in the Odyssey would be acceptable today? You may refer to gods and goddesses and human characters. Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer. Do not use material from the stories in Questions 1 and 2 in your answer.***

Some of the points may be viewed by candidates in the opposite category.

**Yes** – Athene speaks in favour of an imprisoned person – Odysseus shows initiative when building boat – Ino rescues a drowning man – and Athene also helps Odysseus – Odysseus returns Ino’s veil – Odysseus uses branch to cover his genitals – doesn’t approach young girls – Nausicaa offers him food – and clothing – and takes him home / gives him advice – while protecting her own reputation – Odysseus willing to rescue men captured by Circe – Circe provided hospitality – and helped Odysseus reach Ithaca – Odysseus showed great determination in water

**No** – Calypso holds a man against his will – Odysseus commits adultery with her – and Circe – Poseidon tries to kill Odysseus – Nausicaa expected to show qualities of good wife by doing washing – Odysseus and his men sacked Ismarus – and entered the Cyclops’ cave uninvited – and blinded him – but the Cyclops kept them prisoner – and ate men – Odysseus was boastful about his escape – the Cyclops asked for revenge – Odysseus did not trust his men with information about the Bag of Winds – they disobeyed him – Antiphates ate a man – and the Laestrygonians killed many more – Circe changed men into animals – Eurylochus was cowardly and wouldn’t help rest of crew – Elpenor got drunk – Odysseus doesn’t tell his crew about the danger of Scylla – Eurylochus persuaded men to disobey Odysseus and eat cattle – Zeus kills Odysseus’ men

**(15 marks)**

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

**4 (a)(i) What was Cithaeron?**

A mountain

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) Describe what happened to Oedipus there.**

Intended to be exposed there – the shepherd didn't kill / leave the baby Oedipus – to prevent him from killing his father – but instead gave him to another shepherd – to take to Corinth

**(2 marks)**

**(b) What had Polybus not done which had helped to cause Oedipus' sad fate?**

Hadn't told him he was adopted / didn't tell him the truth about his parents

**(1 mark)**

**(c) What had happened at the crossroads which caused Oedipus to kill his father?**

**Three from:-** Herald told Oedipus to let them pass – Laius also shouted – carriage driver pushed Oedipus – who lost his temper – but then was walking away – Laius whipped Oedipus – who hit him with his staff

**(3 marks)**

**(d) Apart from the murder of his father, do you think Oedipus was good towards his relatives? Give two reasons for your answer.**

**Two from:-**

**No** – he married his mother – accused Creon of plotting against him – thought Jocasta was only worried about being married to an inferior man – brought shame on his children because of their parentage

**Yes** – he tried to avoid the fate meant for him and his parents – he was concerned for his daughters

**(2 marks)**

**5 (a) What had Tiresias originally come to tell Creon?**

**Two from:-** had seen an omen – that Creon had brought a curse on Thebes – the gods will not accept offerings / are angry – until Polynices is buried / because unburied

**(2 marks)**

**(b)(i) Name Creon's son.**

Haemon

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) How did he die?**

Stabbed / killed himself

**(1 mark)**

- (c) *Explain what Tiresias means by ‘the life you’ve sent to a living grave’ (lines 3-4).*

Antigone – had been sealed in a cave

(2 marks)

- (d) *Give three words which you think describe Tiresias’ personality in Antigone and say why you have chosen each of them.*

Allow any reasonable suggestions. The words below are intended as a guide.

Intelligent – can read omens

Patriotic – wants the best for Thebes

Brave – to tell Creon that he is wrong

Patient – listens for a long time to Creon’s accusations without responding

Vindictive – seems to enjoy telling Creon he will lose his son

Dutiful – obeys the laws of the gods

Truthful – finally reveals everything to Creon

(3 marks)

- 6F (a) *Choose five people in Oedipus the King who have to make a difficult decision and say what decision each has to make.*

One mark for person and one mark for explaining difficult decision they faced.

Candidates must offer some sort of explanation to score the mark for the name.

**Five from:-**

Oedipus – has to decide how to deal with Laius’ murderer / he has to make Tiresias talk / has to decide whether to follow up what Tiresias said about his wife / parents / Oedipus has to decide what to do about Creon / decide what to do when he finds out the truth

Tiresias – has to decide whether to tell Oedipus he is the murderer

Jocasta – has to decide whether to support her husband or brother / had to expose her child / decide what to do on finding she had married her son

Servant – knew what had happened at crossroads and had to decide whether to tell the truth

Polybus and Merope / King and Queen of Corinth – had to decide what to say about adoption

Shepherd – had to decide whether to admit he hadn’t killed the baby

Creon has to decide Oedipus’ fate / and that of his daughters

(10 marks)

- (b)(i) *Give five examples of Creon’s behaviour for which you admire him. You may refer to both Oedipus the King and Antigone.*

**Five from:-** went to consult the Oracle of Delphi – keeps quiet about things he doesn’t understand – keeps his temper when accused by Oedipus – loyal to Oedipus – doesn’t bear a grudge against Oedipus – agrees to look after Oedipus’ daughters – takes over Thebes – honours Eteocles – carries out threatened death sentence even when he finds it is a member of his family – changes his mind about Antigone – and Polynices

(5 marks)



- (ii) *State five things Creon does in Oedipus the King and Antigone for which you would criticise him.*

**Five from:** - refuses burial for Polynices – ignores divine law – threatens the guard – seals Antigone in cave – won't listen to Haemon's advice – loses his temper with Haemon – accuses Tiresias of having been bribed – ridicules Tiresias – changes his mind about Antigone's fate

(5 marks)

- 6H (a) *'In Oedipus the King many people have to make very difficult decisions and choices.'*

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

Oedipus has to decide how to deal with Laius' murderer – but Apollo had told him how to deal with plague – he has to make Tiresias talk – Tiresias has to decide whether to tell Oedipus he is the murderer – Oedipus has to decide whether to follow up what Tiresias said about his wife – and parents – Jocasta has to decide whether to support her husband or brother – Oedipus has to decide what to do about Creon – Jocasta and Laius had to expose their child – shepherd had to decide whether to carry out orders – servant knew what had happened at crossroads – but Oedipus was King and so he left – Polybus and Merope had to decide what to say about adoption – Oedipus had to decide about leaving Corinth – or face prophecy coming true – shepherd had to admit he didn't kill baby – and reveal it was Jocasta's baby – Jocasta chooses to commit suicide – Oedipus to blind himself – Creon has to decide Oedipus' fate – and that of his daughters – but Fate has actually decided all outcomes, etc.

(15 marks)

- (b) *'Creon can be both admired and criticised in Oedipus the King and Antigone.'*

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

**Admiration in Oedipus the King** – went to consult the Oracle of Delphi – keeps quiet about things he doesn't understand – keeps his temper when accused by Oedipus – loyal to Oedipus – doesn't bear a grudge against Oedipus – agrees to look after Oedipus' daughters – takes over Thebes – even though earlier he had said what an onerous position it was

**Admiration in Antigone** – won't honour a traitor – honours Eteocles – carries out threatened death sentence / sticks to law even when he finds it is a member of his family – changes his mind about Antigone – and Polynices

**Criticism in Antigone** – refuses burial for Polynices – against divine law – threatens the guard – seals Antigone in cave – won't listen to Haemon's advice – loses his temper with Haemon – his people are scared to tell him how they feel – accuses Tiresias of having been bribed – ridicules Tiresias – changes his mind about Antigone's fate

(15 marks)

**Topic 3 Aristophanes, Acharnians and Peace**

7 (a) **What had the pig-merchant really come to sell at the market?**

His daughters

**(1 mark)**

(b) **How had Dikaiopolis helped the pig-merchant?**

Given him flour (also allow reference to garlic and salt)

**(1 mark)**

(c) **Who was Nikarchos?**

A government spy / informer

**(1 mark)**

(d) **Explain what had happened which made Megarians unpopular in Athens at this time.**

**Three from:-** Megarians had helped to cause the war – by requesting help – from Sparta – when one of the leading citizens was captured – by some drunken Athenians – and the Athenians then confiscated everything they owned

**(3 marks)**

(e) **State three ways in which you think Aristophanes makes the scene in the International Market amusing.**

**Three from:-** Megarian's daughters pretending to be piglets – Dikaiopolis feeling them in the sack – the girls' eager response to roast pork – the whips attacking Nikarchos – Nikarchos swapped for Boeotian's stock – who was later rolled up in a carpet – Nikarchos' pun "a valetudinarian Megarian" – the awful music from the Boeotian's band – his accent – his sales patter and goods

**(3 marks)**

8 (a) **Where does this conversation take place?**

Heaven

**(1 mark)**

(b) **Name two of the Goddesses mentioned in line 5.**

**Two from:-** Peace – Holiday – Harvest

**(2 marks)**

(c) **Why were the people of Athens eager to meet the Goddesses?**

**Three from:-** Peloponnesian War – had caused hardship – with food shortages – land destroyed – enemy nearby – informers were rife – Goddesses would bring peace – and good crops – and a rest

**(3 marks)**

- (d) *Give three examples of the behaviour of the gods and goddesses in Peace and say what each example shows about their characters.*

**Three from:-** Hermes is rude when he first meets Trygaios – is easily bribed when he accepts cup / sandwich – but is helpful in the rescue of Peace – and intelligent to come up with the solution for Trygaios to marry Harvest and take Peace to the Assembly – Zeus has gone on holiday and isn't interested in the War – he also selfishly takes Pegasus without asking – War is cruel and has buried Peace in a hole – he is also wanting to make a "Greek-city stew" – aggressive towards Quarrel – Peace is very annoyed and won't speak, she is sulking / upset because she can't bring peace to people

(3 marks)

- 9F (a) *State five qualities which make Dikaiopolis a likeable person and give an example of each of them. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 7(b) and 7(e).*

One mark for quality and one for example. Candidates may choose other examples or match examples to different qualities.

**Five from:-**

- peace loving – early at Assembly – objects to treatment of Amphitheos
- intolerant of corruption – comments on officials – Persian Ambassador – Theoros
- intolerant of profit from war – mockery of Lamachos (two occasions) – Nikarchos
- independent – makes personal peace – opens own market
- irreverent – Pseudartabas – Euripides – Lamachos
- witty – various examples: conversations with Euripides, Lamachos, etc.
- brave – faces Acharnians – risks death to speak for peace
- reasonable – wins his case from the scaffold – admits Athens shares the blame
- persuasive – wins over Dikastes
- quick thinking – taking Lakratides hostage – disposing of Nikarchos
- enjoyment of life – pleasure at winning drinking contest – and girls

(10 marks)

- (b)(i) *Give six examples of things you find funny in the farmyard scenes, which include the start of Trygaios' journey, the sacrifice and the visits of Hierokles, the Merchants and the Musician.*

**Six from:-** eating habits of beetle – slave's reference to smell – and to Trygaios' attempt to reach Heaven on the steps – Trygaios rides on beetle – Paidion and Trygaios' mock tragic speeches – he shouts at the operator of the crane – Trygaios' reference to young ladies being popular in Heaven – Oiketes and Trygaios unwilling to kill sheep – Trygaios ignores priest – priest keeps asking for food – Trygaios mocks priest – who steals some meat – Trygaios upsets Second Merchant by offering to use his weapons as farm implements – Lamachos' dreadful singing – and his warlike lyrics – Trygaios chases him off

(6 marks)

- (ii) *State four serious messages Aristophanes give the audience in these scenes.*

**Four from:** - beetle could represent Creon who needs to be kept well-fed – there is suffering in wartime – and food shortages – priest made money in war by selling prophecies – peace is better than war – there is pleasure in growing crops – First Merchant's farm tool business is booming – Second Merchant is ruined because he is an armourer – General Lamachos is also out of work – Trygaios wanted Peace and is rewarded with marriage to Harvest – those who like war are now suffering

*(4 marks)*

- 9H (a) *What makes Dikaiopolis such a likeable character in Acharnians? Give examples to support your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 7(b) and 7(e).*

Give marks for qualities / and for examples, which may be representative of other qualities also.

- peace loving – early at Assembly – objects to treatment of Amphytheos
- intolerant of corruption – comments on officials – Persian Ambassador – Theoros
- intolerant of profit from war – mockery of Lamachos (two occasions) – Nikarchos
- independent – makes personal peace – opens own market
- irreverent – Pseudartabas – Euripides – Lamachos
- witty – various examples: conversations with Euripides, Lamachos, etc.
- brave – faces Acharnians – risks death to speak for peace
- reasonable – wins his case from the scaffold – admits Athens shares the blame
- persuasive – wins over Dikastes
- quick thinking – taking Lakratides hostage – disposing of Nikarchos
- enjoyment of life – pleasure at winning drinking contest – and girls
- intelligent – to borrow costume of Euripides, hold international market, can understand Persian ambassador
- honest – tells truth about start of war / admits he is scared of Acharnians
- concerned for family – buys peace for them
- etc.

*(15 marks)*

- (b) *The scenes set at Trygaios' farmyard (including the start of Trygaios' journey, the sacrifice, and the visits of Hierokles, the Merchants and the Musician) are funny but also have a serious message. Give examples to show how Aristophanes achieves both of these aims.*

Humour – eating habits of beetle – slave's reference to smell – and to Trygaios' attempt to reach Heaven on the steps – Trygaios rides on beetle – Paidion and Trygaios' mock tragic speeches – he shouts at the operator of the crane – Trygaios' reference to young ladies being popular in Heaven – Oiketes and Trygaios unwilling to kill sheep – Trygaios ignores priest – priest keeps asking for food – Trygaios mocks priest – who steals some meat – Trygaios upsets Second Merchant by offering to use his weapons as farm implements – Lamachos' dreadful singing – and his warlike lyrics – Trygaios chases him off

Serious message – beetle could represent Creon who needs to be kept well-fed – prayer to Peace refers to terrible war – and food shortages – priest made money in war by selling prophecies – Trygaios quotes Homer to show peace is better than war – Chorus sing of pleasure in growing crops – First Merchant's business is booming – because he sells farming tools – Second Merchant is ruined – because he is an armourer and made profit out of war – General Lamachos is also out of work – Trygaios wanted Peace and is rewarded with marriage to Harvest

Max 12 for humour only

**(15 marks)**

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

10 (a) *By what other name was Iulus known?*

Ascanius

(1 mark)

(b) *Name 'my wife' (line 2).*

Creusa

(1 mark)

(c) *What was the 'burden' (line 5) which Aeneas was carrying?*

Anchises / his father

(1 mark)

(d) *Explain how Aeneas' fear led to disaster immediately after this passage.*

**Three from:-** Greeks came closer – Anchises shouted a warning – Aeneas panicked – and ran through back streets – forgot about Creusa – whom he lost

(3 marks)

(e) *How heroic do you find Aeneas in Book 2 of the Aeneid, which describes the Fall of Troy? You should make three points in your answer. Do not use material from the passage or material you have used in your answer to Question 10(d).*

**Three from:-** willing to tell Dido story of Troy – fights for Troy – makes speech to men – willing to die with father – rescued family – returned to look for Creusa – many people gathered to follow Aeneas into exile

**But –** doesn't try to help Priam – wants to kill Helen – panicked as Greeks neared (if not in 10(d))

(3 marks)

11 (a) *What had happened immediately before this passage which caused Aeneas to think up a plan?*

Aeneas was told to leave Carthage / Dido – by Mercury

(2 marks)

(b) *Explain why the plan Aeneas thinks up goes wrong.*

**Three from:-** Dido's instinct sensed deception – Rumour – told Dido – that fleet was being prepared – she thought Aeneas was planning to leave secretly

(3 marks)

(c) *Why are the Trojans cheerful when Aeneas gives the orders described in the passage?*

They want to reach Italy / leave Carthage / fulfil their mission / destiny

(1 mark)

- (d) **How well do you think Aeneas treated Dido in the books of the Aeneid which you have read? You should make three points in your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 11(b).**

**Three from:-** gave her treasures from Troy – agreed to tell story of Troy at banquet – helped to build Carthage – but he had an affair – knowing he had to leave – his speech was cold-hearted – he left – suddenly at night – his speech in the Underworld is full of self-justification / he pities her in Book VI

(3 marks)

- 12F (a)(i) **State six unpleasant things which happen to any of the female characters in the Aeneid.**

**Six from:-** Dido’s husband was murdered – she sees Sychaeus’ ghost – she had to leave Tyre – made to fall in love by Venus / Cupid – and Juno caused ‘marriage’ in cave scene – and Aeneas left Dido – who committed suicide – and failed to die without Iris’ help

Anna – builds funeral pyre for sister’s death – abandoned by sister

Creusa – fails to leave Troy

Hecuba – loses husband – son Polites

Helen – forced to hide in fear

Cassandra – failed to stop Trojans taking Wooden Horse into Troy

(6 marks)

- (ii) **Give four examples where any of the female characters in the Aeneid are successful in what they try to do.**

No mark for name or identifying character.

**Four from:-** Dido – gained land to build a city – and built Carthage – and had kept oath to Sychaeus

Venus – kept Aeneas safe in Troy – and his family – stopped him killing Helen – made Dido fall in love – keeps Aeneas safe in Carthage

Juno – successfully causes storm – causes cave scene – helped with destruction of Troy

Rumour – succeeds in spreading gossip about Dido and Aeneas – tells Iarbas – tells Dido about Aeneas’ departure

Athena – helps build Wooden Horse – helps with destruction of Troy

Sibyl – successfully takes Aeneas through Underworld

(4 marks)

- (b)(i) **State six things Aeneas does in Book 1 of the Aeneid which you admire.**

**Six from:-** chooses a safe anchorage – looks for lost men – provides food for men – and makes morale boosting speech – grieved for missing comrades – explores unknown land himself – hides ships – respectful to “hunting maiden” – stays in mist to watch Dido’s reaction to Trojans – grateful to Dido – gives her treasures from Troy – sends for Iulus

(6 marks)

- (ii) **Give two words to describe Aeneas when he behaves badly in Book 1. For each word give an example of his bad behaviour.**

One mark for word (or similar word) and one mark for example.

**Two from:**- cowardly / in storm – self-pitying / speech to Venus – angry / shouts at Venus – jealous / when he sees building of Carthage

**(4 marks)**

- 12H (a) **'The female characters, both human and divine, in the Aeneid are all victims and failures.'**

**How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons to support your answer.**

Dido – her husband was murdered – by her brother – she had to leave Tyre – but she gained land to build a city – and built Carthage – and had kept oath to Sychaeus – although she later broke it – made to fall in love by Venus / Cupid – and Juno caused 'marriage' in cave scene – but Dido suffered self-delusion about the marriage – stopped building Carthage – and Aeneas left her – she abandoned her city – committed suicide – failed to die without Iris' help

Venus – kept Aeneas safe in Troy – and his family – stopped him killing Helen – made Dido fall in love – her son leaves Carthage – and would found the Roman race  
Juno – successfully causes storm – but doesn't kill Aeneas – causes cave scene – but doesn't keep Aeneas in Carthage – or stop future destruction of Carthage – helped with destruction of Troy – had earlier lost judgement of Paris

Anna – gives Dido bad advice about Aeneas – fails to persuade Aeneas to stay – builds funeral pyre for sister's death – abandoned by sister

Creusa – fails to leave Troy – but had fine son – loved by husband

Rumour – succeeds in spreading gossip about Dido and Aeneas – tells Iarbas – tells Dido about Aeneas' departure

Hecuba – loses husband – son Polites

Helen – hides in fear

Trojan women – taken prisoner

Athena – helps build Wooden Horse – helps with destruction of Troy

Cassandra – failed to stop Trojans taking Wooden Horse into Troy – no-one believed what she said

Sibyl – successfully takes Aeneas through Underworld

**(15 marks)**

- (b) **Do you admire Aeneas in Book 1 of the Aeneid? Give reasons to support your answer.**

– Laments in storm – but only because he wants a heroic death – but chooses a safe anchorage – he is a good leader – looks for lost men – provides food for men – and makes morale boosting speech – while hiding his own fears – grieved for missing comrades – brave – explores unknown land himself – with only Achates – clever – hides ships – respectful to "hunting maiden" – but is self-pitying – rebukes Venus when he realises who she is – jealous – when he sees Carthaginians – cautious stays in mist to watch Dido's reaction to Trojans – well respected by men – Ilioneus' speech – flatters / polite to Dido – grateful to Dido – gives her treasures from Troy – sends for Iulus – a good father

**(15 marks)**



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

**13 (a) Name the old woman mentioned in line 1.**

Staphyla

*(1 mark)*

**(b)(i) Who does Megadorus first suggest should marry Euclio's daughter?**

Megadorus / himself

*(1 mark)*

**(ii) Whom does she eventually marry?**

Lyconides / Megadorus' nephew

*(1 mark)*

**(c) Write down three words to describe Euclio's behaviour in this passage and explain why you have chosen each of them.**

Candidates may give slightly different words from those below. In all cases they must explain why they have chosen the word to gain the mark.

**Three from:-**

Paranoid / suspicious – automatically thinks Staphyla has told Megadorus about the gold

Cruel – threatens to harm Staphyla

Untruthful – claims to be poverty stricken when he really has a lot of gold.

Unkind / miserly – doesn't want to spend money on getting his daughter married

*(3 marks)*

**(d) How likeable do you find the character Megadorus? You should make three points in your answer.**

**Three from:-** willing to marry to please sister – generous to pay for a wedding – and not want dowry – patient with Euclio's paranoid behaviour – allows Lyconides to marry Phaedria – thinks up idea to offer slave freedom in return for gold – but sarcastic comments about women

*(3 marks)*

**14 (a) Name:**

**(i) the lad chasing the monkey mentioned in line 2;**

Sceledrus

*(1 mark)*

**(ii) the strange man next door (line 5).**

Pleusicles

*(1 mark)*

**(b) Why was the master's girl kissing the man next door?**

He is her lover / boyfriend

*(1 mark)*

- (c) *Explain why it was important for Palaestrio to discover the identity of the lad who had seen this kiss.*

**Three from:-** girl / Philocomasium is the concubine – of Palaestrio’s master – the slaves are supposed to guard her – if Sceledrus tells master of her misbehaviour – they will all be punished – the plan to reunite the lovers will fail

*(3 marks)*

- (d) *How well do you think Palaestrio dealt with this problem? You should make three points in your answer.*

**Three from:-** pretended Philocomasium had a twin sister – who had just arrived from Athens – and it was she who was kissing the man next door – gets Periplectomenus to back up the story – explains plot to Philocomasium – convinces Sceledrus there are two girls – but he is being deceitful – and makes Sceledrus think he will be in trouble

*(3 marks)*

- 15F (a)(i) *Give four examples from *The Pot of Gold* where you think slaves behave badly.*

**Four from:-** Staphyla talks about Euclio – cooks tell jokes about Euclio – slave is cheeky when searched by Euclio – and when he won’t tell Lyconides the truth about the gold – slave spies on Euclio – and steals gold – later claims he found it

*(4 marks)*

- (ii) *State three occasions in *The Pot of Gold* when slaves are badly treated.*

**Three from:-** verbal abuse of Staphyla – she is turned out of house – Euclio attacks Congrio – Euclio searches the slave

*(3 marks)*

- (iii) *Write down three occasions when slaves are rewarded in *The Pot of Gold*.*

**Three from:-** Megadorus pays Congrio for meal – slave is given coin by Euclio – and his freedom by Lyconides

*(3 marks)*

- (b) *Choose five of the following characters from The Swaggering Soldier and state one lie each tells and why they tell that lie:*

*Pyrgopolynices, Artotrogus, Philocomasium, Palaestrio, Acroteleutium, Milphidippa, Periplectomenus, Pleusicles.*

One mark for the lie told and one mark for the reason per character.

**Five from:-**

Pyrgopolynices – lies about his exploits in battle / with women – he is naturally conceited

Artotrogus – tells lies about Pyrgopolynices' prowess – to gain free meals

Philocomasium – pretends to be Honoria – to fool Sceledrus and not be in trouble for meeting her lover

Palaestrio – says Philocomasium has a twin sister – to trick Sceledrus or tells captain he has a ring from a woman who is in love with him – so that the captain will release Philocomasium

Acroteleutium – pretends to be love in with the captain / so that he will let

Philocomasium go **or** pretends to be wife of Periplectomenus – so that he can get his just reward and be beaten

Milphidippa – pretends to be go-between to arrange affair for Acroteleutium – to help rescue Philocomasium

Periplectomenus – pretends to be married and cross about the seduction of his wife – so that he can beat Pyrgopolynices

Pleusicles – pretends to be sailor – to take Philocomasium home

*(10 marks)*

- 15H (a) *What have you discovered about slaves and their lives from your reading of The Pot of Gold? Give examples to support your answer.*

- Abuse of slaves – verbal abuse of Staphyla – she is turned out of house – Euclio attacks Congrio – Euclio searches the slave

- good relationship with **owner** – Staphyla looks after Phaedria – slave spies on Phaedria for Lyconides – Lyconides doesn't punish slave

- slaves are cheeky – Staphyla talks about Euclio – cooks tell jokes about Euclio –

Congrio stands up to Euclio – slave is cheeky when searched by Euclio – and when he won't tell Lyconides the truth about the gold

- slaves are dishonest – slave spies on Euclio – and steals gold – later claims he found it

- slaves could earn money – Megadorus pays Congrio for meal

- slaves desperate for freedom – slave gives gold to Lyconides in return for freedom

*(15 marks)*

- (b) *‘The characters in **The Swaggering Soldier** tell lies but are not wicked people.’*

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

- Pyrgopolynices tells lies about his achievements in battle – and about his attractiveness to women – he is conceited – and vain – Artotrogus agrees with him and so lies – to gain free meals – Palaestrio doesn’t admit to Pyrgopolynices that he already knows Philocomasium – but he is trying to rescue her – Philocomasium pretends to be Honoria – and Palaestrio also lies to Sceledrus and says he has seen Philocomasium at home – but this leaves Sceledrus frightened – Periplectomenus pretends that Philocomasium is his guest – but the captain had kidnapped Philocomasium – and they were helping her meet her real lover – Acroteleutium pretends to be married to Periplectomenus – and pretends to be in love with Pyrgopolynices – Palaestrio pretends the ring is a love token – and Milphidippa pretends her mistress is in love with the captain – but they are helping Philocomasium to escape – Acroteleutium pretends she has divorced her husband – Pleusicles pretends to be a sailor – Philocomasium pretends to be sad to be leaving – and pretends to faint – Palaestrio also makes a pretence of sadness at leaving – the slave lures Pyrgopolynices into the house – the plot makes sure he is punished for his vanity – Sceledrus tells the truth about Philocomasium – kissing a man next door – and that she and Pleusicles were lovers at the end of the play

*(15 marks)*

**Topic 6 Livy**

**16 (a)(i) How had the speaker's daughter died?**

Stabbed / killed – by her brother / his son

**(2 marks)**

**(ii) Do you agree with the speaker that his daughter had deserved to die? Give two reasons for your answer.**

Accept any reasonable answer.

**Two from:-**

**Yes** – she was crying for the enemy – she was not pleased with Rome's victory – she wasn't glad that her brother was alive – she wasn't crying for her dead brothers

**No** – it is natural to cry over the death of a fiancé / lover / boyfriend – it wasn't Horatius' decision to make

**(2 marks)**

**(b) How had the speaker's other two sons died?**

Fighting – in triple combat / against Curiatii / for Rome

**(2 marks)**

**(c) Give three examples where you think Livy shows women behaving in a bad way. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 16(a).**

**Three from:-** Tarpeia let Sabines in – Tanaquil kept news of Tarquin's death a secret – Tullia conspired to murder her husband – sister – and father – and drove over her father's dead body

Name not necessary provided identification is made

**(3 marks)**

**17 (a) State two reasons why the Gauls were terrified that the Romans had set a trap.**

**Two from:-** size of Roman army (at Allia) – the fact the Roman army fled – gates of Rome were open – no people were about – everything was so quiet

**(2 marks)**

**(b)(i) Who were the old nobles sitting in the courtyards?**

Senators

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) Explain why they had not left Rome.**

**Three from:-** they hadn't long to live – not enough room – or food – on Capitoline Hill – agreed to sacrifice their lives – and set a good example to the people

**(3 marks)**

- (c) ***How important a part did religion, or lack of it, play in the story of the Gallic invasion? You should make three points in your answer.***

**Three from:-** trouble when Romans ignored Caedicius' warning – made no sacrifices before Allia – nor did they observe the bird signs – but Vestals and priests removed sacred objects – Albinus gave them a lift – Dorsuo performed family ceremony – and was respected by Gauls – Romans did not eat geese sacred to Juno – and the geese saved Rome

Names not necessary

**(3 marks)**

- 18F (a)(i) ***Write down five words which you think describe the personality of a Roman king and give an example of where he behaves in this way. You may write about one or more kings.***

Candidates may choose different qualities. Give mark if appropriate example is given. One mark for quality and one for example.

**Five from:-**

**Romulus**

loyal – organises rescue attempt for Remus – restores Numitor to throne

ambitious – wants to name city after himself

god-fearing – willing to leave decision to gods

hot tempered / lacking family loyalty – kills Remus

patriotic – willing to defend city even against own family

intelligent / cunning – to think up plan to abduct Sabine women

caring – speech he makes to Sabine women

brave / inspirational leader – rallies Romans against Sabines

**Tullus Hostilius**

sensible / caring – arranged triple combat to save lives

merciful – didn't want to execute Horatius

law abiding – knew something had to be done about murder of Horatia

astute – realised punishment of Horatius would be unpopular with mob

**Tarquin the Old**

easily influenced by wife – moved to Rome / adopted Servius Tullius

cunning – used money to win friends

hardworking – became trusted advisor to king

untrustworthy – sent Ancus' sons away and took throne

clever – added 100 men to senate to create power base

**Servius Tullius**

easily influenced – took Tanaquil's advice to obtain throne

astute – realised Lucius and Arruns may resent him – bribed common people with land

brave – fighting against Etruscans – stood up to Tarquin's coup

fair – held census to redistribute tax

**Tarquin the Proud**

ruthless – killed wife / and brother / and king / and senators

easily influenced – by Tullia

vindictive – wouldn't allow Servius to be buried

astute – realised need for bodyguard / message with flower heads

cunning – capture of Gabii

religious – built temple to Jupiter – consulted Delphi about snake

practical – built Cloaca Maxima

determined – attacked Rome to regain throne

**(10 marks)**

- (b)(i) *State five occasions on which you think the Romans, or an individual Roman in the Republic, behaved well in Livy's Stories of Rome. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 16 and 17.*

**Five from:-** Horatius held off Etruscans – prayed to God of Tiber – rewarded by people – Gaius Mucius attempted to kill Porsenna – showed bravery by burning hand off – Cloelia led escape – and returned – and chose release of the hostages wisely – Menenius Agrippa told belly and limbs story – Coriolanus took Corioli – Coriolanus' mother persuaded him to abandon attack on Rome – Cincinnatus rescued trapped army – and resigned dictatorship – Camillus refused to accept school children as hostages – priests and Vestals rescued sacred objects – Albinus helped them – Romans pushed Gauls back down hill – Camillus attacked Gallic camp – Dorsuo performed family rite – Cominus delivered message – Manlius saved Rome from Gauls – Camillus defeated Gauls

(5 marks)

- (ii) *Give five examples of where the Romans, or an individual Roman in the Republic, acted badly. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 16 and 17.*

**Five from:-** Senate had to bribe people not to take Tarquin back – Senate treated people very harshly – people went on strike – Coriolanus treated people harshly – attacked Rome – ignored divine warning about Gauls – Camillus cursed Rome – Fabii acted badly as ambassadors – Romans didn't take omens before Allia – or build camp – fled at battle – guard asleep when Gauls climbed hill – Romans agreed to pay gold to Gauls

(5 marks)

- 18H (a) *Describe the personalities of the Kings of Rome. Give examples of their behaviour from the sections of Livy which you have read to support your answer.*

Candidates may choose different qualities. Give mark if appropriate example is given.

**Romulus** – family loyalty – organises rescue attempt for Remus – restores Numitor to throne – ambitious – wants to name city after himself – god-fearing – willing to leave decision to gods – hot tempered – lacking family loyalty – kills Remus – or patriotic – willing to defend city even against own family – intelligent / cunning – to think up plan to abduct Sabine women – caring – speech he makes to Sabine women – brave – inspirational leader – rallies Romans against Sabines

**Tullus Hostilius** – sensible / caring – arranged triple combat to save lives – merciful – didn't want to execute Horatius – law abiding – knew something had to be done about murder of Horatia – astute – realised punishment of Horatius would be unpopular with mob

**Tarquin the Old** – easily influenced by wife – moved to Rome – adopted Servius Tullius – cunning – used money to win friends – hardworking – became trusted advisor to king – untrustworthy / ambitious – sent Ancus' sons away and took throne – clever – added 100 men to senate to create power base

**Servius Tullius** – easily influenced – took Tanaquil’s advice to obtain throne – astute – realised Lucius and Arruns may resent him – bribed common people with land – brave – fighting against Etruscans – stood up to Tarquin’s coup – fair – held census to redistribute tax

**Tarquin the Proud** – ruthless – killed wife – and brother – and king – and senators – easily influenced – by Tullia – vindictive – wouldn’t allow Servius to be buried – astute – realised need for bodyguard – message with flower heads – cunning – capture of Gabii – religious – built temple to Jupiter – consulted Delphi about snake – practical – built Cloaca Maxima – determined – attacked Rome to regain throne  
Max 5 for examples of actions without link to personality

(15 marks)

- (b) *‘Livy is very biased. He only shows the Romans in the Republic behaving well and omits stories of their bad behaviour.’*

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

Names not necessary.

**Good behaviour** – Horatius held off Etruscans – prayed to God of Tiber – rewarded by people – Gaius Mucius attempted to kill Porsenna – showed bravery by burning hand off – Cloelia led escape – and returned – and chose release of the hostages wisely – Menenius Agrippa told belly and limbs story – Coriolanus took Corioli – Coriolanus’ mother persuaded him to abandon attack on Rome – Cincinnatus rescued trapped army – and resigned dictatorship – Camillus refused to accept school children as hostages – priests and Vestals rescued sacred objects – Albinus helped them – Romans pushed Gauls back down hill – Camillus attacked Gallic camp – Dorsuo performed family rite – Cominus delivered message – Manlius saved Rome from Gauls – Camillus defeated Gauls

**Bad behaviour** – Senate had to bribe people not to take Tarquin back – Senate treated people very harshly – people went on strike – Coriolanus treated people harshly – attacked Rome – Minucius allowed Roman army to be trapped – ignored divine warning about Gauls – Camillus cursed Rome – Fabii acted badly as ambassadors – Romans didn’t take omens before Allia – or build camp – fled at battle – guard asleep when Gauls climbed hill – Romans agreed to pay gold to Gauls

(15 marks)