



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Classical Civilisation 3021

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

Mark Scheme

2007 examination – June series

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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:

- (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) **Why did Poseidon dislike Odysseus and try to harm him?**

He had blinded / injured / wounded – his son

(2 marks)

- (b)(i) **Name the person speaking in this passage.**

Leucothoe / Ino

(1 mark)

- (ii) **How did the veil she gave to Odysseus help him?**

Kept him from harm / drowning / death

(1 mark)

- (c) **What help did Odysseus later receive in Phaeacia? You should make two points in your answer.**

Two from:- bathed – food – clothes – made handsome by Athene – given advice by Nausicaa (also accept – hospitality – a ship)

(2 marks)

- (d) **Do you admire Odysseus' behaviour in this storm? You should make three points in your answer.**

Mixed answers allowed.

Three from:-

Yes – managed to get back on raft – longed for noble death in battle – didn't automatically trust Leucothoe – but eventually obeyed her – swam for 2 days and nights – clung to rock – prayed to God of Stream – returned Leucothoe's veil – thought to find warm shelter

No – scared / wishes he was dead – groans – nearly gave up when he saw the rocky shoreline – needed Athene's help

(3 marks)

- 2 (a)(i) **Why did Circe's poison have no effect on Odysseus?**

because of (moly) plant / herb / grass / flower / antidote given by Hermes

(1 mark)

(ii) Why did Circe give a solemn oath to Odysseus?

Two from:- Odysseus followed Hermes' instructions – and threatened Circe with his sword – said he wouldn't go to bed with her unless she swore the oath – to save her life

(2 marks)

(b) Where has Circe imprisoned Odysseus' men?

Pig sty

(1 mark)

(c)(i) Odysseus did not lead all his followers away from Circe's island. Name the person he lost.

Elpenor

(1 mark)

(ii) Say what had happened to this person.

Fell off roof and died

(1 mark)

(d) State three ways in which you think Circe helped Odysseus.

Three from:- hospitality – advice on visiting Teiresias / Underworld – warned him about Sirens – told him to use wax earplugs – warned him of Scylla – and Charybdis – and cattle of Sun – provided favourable wind

(3 marks)

3F (a) Write down any five characters or creatures who caused problems for Odysseus and for each one say what they did to cause him trouble.

One mark for identifying character and one mark for specifying danger.

Five from:-

Poseidon – caused storm and wrecked raft

Circe – turned men into pigs

Calypso – kept Odysseus prisoner on her island.

Scylla – ate (six) members of crew

Cyclops – ate some of crew / cursed Odysseus

Antiphates – killed man to eat for supper

Laestrygonians – hurled boulders at ships and speared men in harbour

Sirens – lured sailors to their deaths with their singing

Charybdis – sucked down Odysseus' raft

Zeus – sent storm which killed all men as punishment for eating cattle

Eurylochus – encouraged crew to eat Sun God's cattle

Lotus Eaters – gave fruit which encouraged men to stay

Hyperion – prayed to Zeus to punish men for eating cattle

Charybdis – may suck ship down

(10 marks)

- (b)(i) State four occasions when you think Odysseus showed he was a good leader.**

Four from:- rescued men from Circe – and Lotus-eaters – pretended to Cyclops he was shipwrecked to protect crew – plan to blind Cyclops – and escape under sheep –divided sheep among crew fairly – buried Elpenor – kept crew clear of Charybdis –concealed information about Scylla – encouraging speech to crew – killed stags for food – protected men from Sirens with wax

(4 marks)

- (ii) Give three examples where Odysseus let his men down and say what happened to his men on each of these occasions.**

One mark for Odysseus' action and one for result.

Three from:-

did not make men leave Ismarus – and so were attacked by Cicones

waited in cave for Cyclops – some of crew eaten

boasted to Cyclops when escaping – led to curse which led to death of all crew

shouted to Cyclops – he threw rocks at the boat

sent men to explore Aeaea – they were turned into pigs

sent 3 men to explore Telepylus – one of them was killed (by Antiphates)

allowed other ships to anchor in harbour of Telepylus – all crew killed

sailed past Scylla – six men were eaten

didn't tell them what was in Bag of Winds – men opened Bag and were blown back to Aeolia / off course

allowed them to land on Island of Sun / didn't supervise them – they ate cattle and were killed in storm.

(6 marks)

3H (a) 'Homer presents a great variety of villains and dangers for Odysseus to overcome.'

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

- Poseidon god of sea – wanted revenge for blinding of his son – caused storm
- Circe was a witch – who turned men into animals – but she eventually became helpful
- Calypso was a nymph – who kept Odysseus prisoner – but only because she loved him
- Scylla was a six-headed monster – who ate people
- Cyclops was a giant – who ate men – but was kind to his sheep – no respect for *xenia* – but Odysseus had trespassed into his cave – tricked by No-one name – and men hiding under sheep – cursed Odysseus
- Laestrygonians were cannibals – who hurled boulders at ships – and speared men in harbour
- Sirens lured sailors to their deaths – with their singing
- Odysseus and crew behaved badly towards Cicones – who attacked and killed 6 men from each ship
- had to face danger of Underworld – and whirlpool Charybdis – which sucked down ships – and avoid Wandering Rocks – and not eat Helios' cattle
- Zeus sent storm – which killed all men – as punishment for eating cattle
- Lotus eaters offered fruit – which made men not want to leave
- Hyperion prayed to Zeus – to punish men for eating cattle
- dangers caused by crew – would not leave Ismarus – opened Bag of Winds – ate Sun God's cattle
- Eurylochus – encouraged men to kill cattle

Also award marks for evaluative comments such as references to gender, immortals, bad behaviour sometimes justified, some villains also had good points etc.

(15 marks)

- (b) ***How a good a leader do you think Odysseus was in the books of the Odyssey which you have studied? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.***

Poor leadership - did not make men leave Ismarus – and so were attacked by Cicones – waited in cave for Cyclops – boasted to Cyclops when escaping – which led to him throwing rocks at them – and cursing them – which led to death of all crew – sent men to explore Aeaëa – sent 3 men to explore Telepylus – Eurylochus refused to take him to Circe's house – he wanted to kill Eurylochus – allowed other ships to anchor in harbour of Telepylus – risked life and ship to hear Sirens / selfish to only listen himself – sailed past Scylla knowing at least 6 men would die – didn't tell them what was in Bag of Winds – men did not obey him and opened Bag – allowed them to land on Island of Sun – didn't supervise men – again they disobeyed him and ate cattle

Good leadership - tried to make men leave Ismarus – rescued them from Circe – and Lotus-eaters – spokesperson to Cyclops – pretended to Cyclops he was shipwrecked to protect crew – plan to blind Cyclops – and escape under sheep – divided sheep among crew fairly – buried Elpenor – kept crew clear of Charybdis – concealed information about Scylla – encouraging speech to crew – killed stags for food – protected men from Sirens with wax – grief at loss of men – shared booty from Ismarus fairly – put on armour to protect men from Scylla

(15 marks)

Topic 2 Sophocles, Oedipus the King and Antigone

4 (a)(i) Name the person found dangling from the noose.

Jocasta

(1 mark)

(ii) Explain why she had killed herself.

Two from:- she had married – her son – and had his children

(2 marks)

(b) What did the King do immediately after he laid her on the floor?

Two from:- Oedipus blinded himself – with the pins – he took from her dress

(2 marks)

(c) State one word which you think describes Oedipus' behaviour in this passage and give a reason for your choice.

One mark for word and one mark for reason.

Allow any reasonable words provided they are backed up by text. Most likely ones are :

Violent / impetuous / desperate – breaks into bedroom

Upset – gives terrible cry

Loving – lays body gently on floor

(2 marks)

(d) Give two examples which you think show Oedipus had a suspicious nature.

Two from:- suspects Tiresias had a part in Laius' murder – and that Creon wanted to take the throne / was a traitor / committed treason – suspected Polybus was not telling the truth after the drunk had spoken – suspects Jocasta afraid of discovering Oedipus was of low birth

(2 marks)

5 (a) What relation was Creon to Antigone and Ismene?

Uncle (also allow great uncle and kyrios)

(1 mark)

(b) To what is Antigone referring when she says, "You chose to live: it was I who chose death!" (line 2)?

Three from:- Antigone buried brother – against Creon's order – which carried death penalty – but Ismene obeyed him

(3 marks)

(c) **Name Creon's son.**

Haemon

(1 mark)

(d) **Choose two words to describe Ismene's personality and give a reason for each of your choices. You may take your examples from anywhere in the play.**

Allow any reasonable words provided they are backed by reference to text (list below is a guide). One mark for word + explanation.

Two from:- cowardly – won't bury brother / loving – wants to save sister / law-abiding – obeys Creon / traditional – believes women are inferior to men / realistic – realises they will suffer for disobedience / brave – claims to have helped Antigone

(2 marks)

(e)(i) **What does Creon mean when he says, "She is dead already" (line 5)?**

He had made up his mind to kill Antigone / her death is inevitable

(1 mark)

(ii) **State what this shows about his beliefs.**

One from:- he thought the law must be obeyed – he thought the state more important than family / personal feelings – he thought he was always right – he never changes his mind

(1 mark)

6F (a)(i) **What prophecy was given to Oedipus' parents, and what did they do as a result of this after Oedipus was born?**

- that their son would kill his father – and marry his mother

Two from:- they fastened his feet together – and gave him to shepherd / slave – to expose

(4 marks)

- (ii) **Briefly describe two occasions when Oedipus himself received information from an oracle or prophet. In each case, state how this information affected what Oedipus did.**

Candidates must score at least one of the bold marks in each case for full marks.

Two from:- Oedipus received prophecy that he would kill his father – and marry his mother – **left Corinth to avoid this – led to meeting with and death of Laius – and arrival in Thebes – where he married Jocasta**
- Creon brought answer to end plague – that Laius' murderer must be found – Oedipus set up inquiry / sent for surviving slave – **and discovered truth – which led to him blinding himself**
- Oedipus sent for Tiresias – to help find murderer – he revealed it was Oedipus – and hinted at his birth – **led to Oedipus' accusations against Creon – and his mocking of Tiresias**

(6 marks)

- (b) **Write down five occasions when characters in Antigone behave badly and in each case say what you dislike about their actions. Refer to at least two characters in your answer.**

One mark for behaviour and one for reason. Reasons may differ from those below.

Five from : -

Antigone – buries brother / breaks law - nasty to Ismene / wants to hurt sister / no respect for other people's opinions – knew penalty for burial of brother / openly defiant – welcomes death / no thought for sister or fiancé – wants to be centre of attention / selfish – curses Creon / vindictive – commits suicide / hasty

Creon – refuses Polynices burial / no family loyalty / no respect for gods – threatens guard / a bully – suspects people are plotting against him / suspicious – sentences own niece to death / no respect for family – by starvation / cruel – condescending to Haemon / treats son badly – refuses to change his mind / stubborn – accuses Tiresias of taking bribes / no respect for religion / doesn't like to be crossed

Ismene – refuses to help Antigone / is cowardly / weak – and not prepared to risk death for her brother's sake / no family loyalty

Haemon – attacked father / undutiful

Eurydice – commits suicide / couldn't cope with loss of son

(10 marks)

6H (a) ***How important are gods, oracles and prophecies to the plot of Oedipus the King? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.***

- Apollo was asked how to end plague – said Laius' murderer must be punished – said he was in Thebes – Oedipus started investigation – which led to him discovering the truth
- Oedipus sent for Tiresias – to help track down murderer – Tiresias named Oedipus – said he committed a crime by marrying Jocasta – warned Oedipus that his parents' curse would drive him out of Thebes – but he was not believed – and Creon was accused of plotting
- prophet said Laius' son would kill him – and so the baby was exposed – Oedipus consulted Apollo about his parentage – he was told he would kill his father – and marry his mother – and have children by her – so he left Corinth – and came to Thebes – Laius was going to Delphi when he was killed
- Jocasta is eager to prove prophecies don't come true – her story made Oedipus suspect he may be Laius' killer – and so he sent for the shepherd who revealed the truth – Oedipus was relieved by news of Polybus' death – but still concerned for Merope – messenger revealed he was not their child
- Oedipus claimed it was Apollo who caused him to blind himself through suffering – Apollo was asked about Oedipus staying in Thebes

(15 marks)

(b) ***'None of the characters in Antigone are very likeable.'***

How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer. You should refer to at least three people in your answer. You may refer to Ismene and Creon but must not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 5(d) and 5 (e).

Antigone – breaks law – nasty to Ismene – openly defiant – welcomes death – wants to be centre of attention – curses Creon – commits suicide (could be considered brave and a good point) – no thought for Haemon

But – loyal to brother – godfearing

Creon – refuses Polynices burial – defies laws of gods – threatens guard – suspects people are plotting against him – sentences own niece to death – in cruel way – condescending to Haemon – refuses to change his mind – accuses Tiresias of taking bribes – people are scared of him

But – upholds royal authority – does change his mind eventually – does not favour relatives

Ismene – refuses to help Antigone – is cowardly / weak – and not prepared to risk death for her brother's sake

But – offers to share the blame – wants to obey the law – concern for sister

Haemon – attacked father

But – tries to reason with Creon – stood up for Antigone – joins her in death

Tiresias – seems to enjoy giving bad news

But willing to stand up to Creon

Eurydice – commits suicide (could be good or bad point)

Guard – reports Antigone

(15 marks)

Topic 3 Aristophanes, Acharnians and Peace

7 (a) What is Dikaiopolis smelling?

Two from:- large bottle – containing peace treaty – for 30 years

(2 marks)

(b)(i) Who is Amphitheos?

A god / he provided treaty bottles

(1 mark)

(ii) How does Amphitheos contribute to the humour of the play? You should make three points in your answer.

Three from:- his dress – out of breath – gives divine family tree – is thrown out of assembly – scared of Acharnians

(3 marks)

(c) Choose three words to describe the character of Dikaiopolis and give a reason for each of your choices. You may refer to the whole play.

One mark per word + example. Words and examples may differ from those below.

peace-loving / early at Assembly – selfish / independent / makes own peace – intelligent / recognises corruption – brave / faces Acharnians / risks life on scaffold – persuasive / wins over Dikastes – irreverent / behaviour to Lamachos / Euripides / in Assembly – generous / to Megarian – witty / many examples – quick-thinking / takes Lakratides hostage / dealings with Acharnians / Nikarchos – fun loving / enjoys drinking / girls

(3 marks)

8 (a)(i) Where has the beetle gone?

To Zeus / gods / Heaven

(1 mark)

(ii) State three ways in which the beetle contributes to the humour of the play.

Three from:- appetite – smell – name – size – Trygaios riding him / beetle flies to heaven – reference to using him as a boat – Zeus takes him into chariot team

(3 marks)

(b) Whom is Harvest going to marry, and why?

Trygaios – he had rescued her

(2 marks)

- (c) ***Do you think Trygaios is an admirable character in this play? You should make three points in your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 8 (a) and 8 (b).***

Candidates can answer yes or no or have mixed answers. They will probably refer to the following incidents.

Three from:- concern for family – brave to go to heaven – wanted peace for everyone – defies gods – rapport with Oiketes – bribery of Hermes – concern for Athens – witty – organises rescue of Peace – can't sacrifice sheep – treatment of Hierokles – 1st Merchant – 2nd Merchant – Musician (Lamachos)
(3 marks)

- 9F (a)(i) ***State four things which Aristophanes criticised about life in Athens in Acharnians.***

Four from:- Assembly not interested in peace – late arrival – no respect for Amphitheos – 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) – and hardship (Megarian selling daughters) – war gave power to unpleasant / inefficient people like Lamachos

(4 marks)

- (ii) ***Choose three actions performed by people in Acharnians and say whether people still behave in this way today. Give a reason for each of your answers.***

One mark for action and one for reason. Accept any reasonable argument. Most likely actions will be :

Dikaiopolis makes private treaty – sprays Assembly with hosepipe – Odomantians steal lunchbox – Acharnians chase Dikaiopolis – Euripides dictates to slave while sitting in bath – Dikaiopolis borrows clothes – Dikaiopolis makes speech – captures Polypragmon – teases Lamachos – sets up International market – Megarian tries to sell daughters – Dikaiopolis gives flour to Megarian – Nikarchos spies on market – Boeotian sells blackmarket goods – Nikarchos is rolled up in carpet and traded – Lamachos injures leg – Dikaiopolis wins drinking competition

(6 marks)

- (b)(i) ***Briefly describe a scene in Peace which you found amusing. Give two reasons why you found the scene amusing. Do not describe incidents you have mentioned in your answers to Question 8.***

Up to 2 marks for detail of scene + 2 for reasons. Reasons might include – portrayal of character – visual humour – slapstick – violence – witty remarks – pastiche of tragedy – and prophecy – deflation of authority – absurdity – asides – word – play – references to contemporary figures

(4 marks)

- (ii) ***Other than Trygaios, which three characters, add most humour to Peace? For each one, give an example of their humour.***

One mark for character (name not needed) and one mark for humour in character (examples below are not exhaustive).

Three from:- Oiketes (jokes about feeding dung-beetle) – Paidion (pastiche of tragedy) – Hermes (human venality) – War (bloodthirstiness / bullying) – Quarrel (subservience) – Lamachos (cuts ropes to foil rescue) – Peace (sulks and won't speak) – Hierokles (greed / obscure language) – 2nd Merchant (annoyed) – Musician (incompetence) etc

(6 marks)

- 9H (a) ***In Acharnians Aristophanes criticises the politics and people of Fifth Century Athens. How far do you think these criticisms still apply to modern day life?***

- People late for assembly – people still apathetic about politics – Amphitheos removed because interested in peace – peace given more consideration today / peaceful option often ignored – ambassadors boast about hardships – people still tell lies to make themselves look better – condition of Odomantian army – governments still make false claims – Odomantian army steal lunch – thieving still common – no respect for god Amphitheos – religion not important today / some people very religious today – Acharnians chase Amphitheos to punish him – gangs still persecute people for what they do / believe – they want to kill Dikaiopolis for his peace treaty – people still fear for their lives – but Acharnians do change their minds – public opinion does change – Lamachos full of false self-importance – still applies to people today – Megarian's family is starving – still happens in third world – Nikarchos spies on people – people still report wrong doers – Boeotian makes profit from shortage – true today e.g. petrol – ambassadors / politicians benefit from war – Iraq and oil – people other than politicians cause wars – modern examples – reasons for Peloponnesian War trivial – applies today (e.g. First World War) – reasons for war often forgotten – Israel and Palestine – etc.

(15 marks)

- (b) **How do the characters of the gods and humans taking part, and their actions, make *Peace* an enjoyable play to read? Give examples to support your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Question 8.**

Must have two comments on characters and two on actions for maximum 15 marks.

Characters:- Oiketes and Slave feeding dung beetle – Paidion’s mock-tragic language – Trygaios’ courage – self-confidence / defiance of gods – ingenuity – ability to enlist help – dedication to peace – mockery of Hierocles – Hermes’ ‘human’ qualities – War’s bloodthirstiness – Quarrel a victim of bullying – but cheeky / rude – Goddess’s timidity – Hierokles’ greed – obscure language – Musician’s / Lamachos’ incompetence etc.

Action:- flight to Heaven – Hermes eats / bribed with sandwich – War’s Greek city stew – War threatens Quarrel – rescue of Peace – intervention of Lamachos – Trygaios and Oiketes sacrificing – Heirokles steals meat – seeing off Hierokles – the two Merchants – Musician’s warlike marriage song
(15 marks)

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

- 10 (a) ***In what country was Aeneas when he made this speech?***
Africa / Libya / Carthage
(1 mark)
- (b) ***Other than Scylla and the Cyclops, state any two of the troubles referred to in line 1.***
Two from:- storm – shipwreck – fall of Troy – loss of Anchises – 7 years wandering Mediterranean
(2 marks)
- (c) ***How was Aeneas really feeling when he made this speech?***
Worried / frightened / depressed / sick with crushing anxiety
(1 mark)
- (d) ***Briefly describe (i) Scylla (ii) the Cyclops.***
(i) many (six) headed monster / monster who ate people / monster which lived between Italy and Sicily
(ii) One eyed giant
(1+ 1 mark)
- (e) ***Apart from this speech, give three examples where you think Aeneas behaved as a good leader. You may refer to any of the books of the Aeneid you have studied.***
Three from:- looked for lost men – shot stags for food – explored – hid ships – fought with men in Troy – rallied men to fight in Troy – organised escape of household – led refugees from Troy
(3 marks)
- 11 (a) ***In what part of the Underworld did Aeneas meet Dido?***
Plains of Mourning / place where people who died for love live
(1 mark)
- (b) ***How had Sychaeus died?***
Murdered – by Pygmalion / Dido's brother
(2 marks)

- (c) **Give three reasons why Dido could be said to have suffered an ‘unfair plight’.**

Three from:- loss of husband – had to leave Tyre – made to fall in love by Cupid / Venus–
– Juno set up cave scene – lost respect of people – found out about Aeneas’ departure from Rumour – Aeneas left her – at night without saying goodbye – felt suicide was her only option

(3 marks)

- (d) **State three other occasions when Aeneas shows emotion in the books of the Aeneid you have read and in each case say what emotion he shows. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 10(c).**

1 mark for incident + emotion. List below is intended as a guide, candidates may choose other words.

Three from:- despair / in storm – self pity / when talking to Venus – anger / when he recognises Venus – jealousy / as watches Carthage being built – gratitude / when he speaks to Dido – sorrow / as he tells story of Troy – sorrow or confusion / when he sees ghost of Hector – anger / when he wanted to kill Helen – panic / when carrying Anchises out of Troy – despair or love / when searching for Creusa – fear / on seeing Mercury – sorrow / when trying to hug ghosts of Creusa / Anchises – self-justification / speech to Dido – pity / on seeing ghosts on banks of Styx etc.

(3 marks)

- 12F (a) **A reader may feel the following emotions when reading the story of the fall of Troy: admiration, disgust, horror, pity, dislike, amazement, relief, suspense. Choose any five of these and give two examples from the story which make you feel each emotion.**

One mark per example:-

admiration – Aeneas is willing to tell such a sad tale – Laocoon realises Horse is a trick – Sinon convinces Trojans to take in the Horse – Aeneas fights for Troy – Priam confronts Pyrrhus – makes brave speech – Aeneas organises escape of household – carries Anchises – looks after Iulus – won’t touch statues with bloody hands – returns to look for Creusa

disgust – Greeks willing to use trickery of Wooden Horse – Sinon tells lies

horror – appearance of snakes – they eat Laocoon – and his little sons

pity – Trojans sing hymns around Horse – rejoice to touch it – decorate city – appearance of Hector – Hecuba and daughters huddle around altar – Creusa is lost – Aeneas’ distress on seeing her ghost – destruction of Troy

dislike – Pyrrhus’ murder of Polites – and Priam – Aeneas wants to kill Helen

amazement – Venus allows Aeneas to see gods – Iulus’ hair catches fire – Jupiter sends signs to Anchises

relief – Anchises agrees to leave Troy

suspense – will Laocoon persuade the Trojans to destroy the Horse? – will Sinon’s lies be believed? – will Aeneas escape with all of his family? – will he find Creusa?

(10 marks)

- (b)(i) **State two people or groups of people whom Virgil compares to animals. State the animal to which each is compared and say why you think Virgil chose each animal.**

Two from:-

- Dido – deer – harmless / defenceless / beautiful
- Pyrrhus – snake – dangerous – has bronze armour like snake's new skin
- Hecuba / princesses – doves – harmless / flocking together
- the Trojans – ants – busy / carrying heavy loads / appeared small to Dido
- the Carthaginians – bees – working hard / appeared small / well organised / the noise they made / led by a Queen
- Laocoon – a bull – the bull was being sacrificed and Laocoon was being killed / the noise he made

(6 marks)

- (ii) **Choose one other simile and say what two things or people Virgil is comparing.**

Give marks for any other simile. One mark for each part of the comparison.

(2 marks)

- (iii) **Give two reasons why Virgil describes Dido's love for Aeneas as a wound and a fire.**

Two from:- it is painful – dangerous – unstoppable – eventually kills her

(2 marks)

- 12H (a) **What different emotions did you feel when you read the story of the fall of Troy in Aeneid Book 2? Give reasons with examples to support your answer.**

Candidates may apply different emotions to the events. List is a guide.

- **admiration** – Aeneas is willing to tell such a sad tale – Laocoon realises Horse is a trick – Sinon convinces Trojans to take in the Horse – Aeneas fights for Troy – Priam confronts Pyrrhus – makes brave speech – Aeneas organises escape of household – carries Anchises – looks after Iulus – won't touch statues with bloody hands – returns to look for Creusa
- **contempt/disgust** – Greeks willing to use trickery of Wooden Horse – Sinon tells lies
- **horror** – appearance of snakes – they eat Laocoon – and his little sons
- **pity** – Trojans sing hymns around Horse – rejoice to touch it – decorate city – appearance of Hector – Hecuba and daughters huddle around altar – Creusa is lost – Aeneas' distress on seeing her ghost – destruction of Troy
- **dislike** – Pyrrhus' murder of Polites – and Priam – Aeneas wants to kill Helen
- **amazement** – Venus allows Aeneas to see gods – Iulus' hair catches fire – Jupiter sends signs to Anchises
- **relief** – Anchises agrees to leave Troy
- **suspense** – will Laocoon persuade the Trojans to destroy the Horse? – will Sinon's lies be believed? – will Aeneas escape with all of his family? – will he find Creusa? – where will Aeneas and family go at end of book?

(15 marks)

(b) What use does Virgil make of similes and imagery in the books of the Aeneid you have studied? Give examples to support your answer.

- similes help to shape the readers' perception of a character – Dido is compared to a deer – she is harmless – and defenceless – Pyrrhus is compared to a snake – he is dangerous – the snake has a new skin and he has bronze weapons – the snake has been underground – he has been in the Horse – the snake has fed on poisonous herbs and he is full of a desire to kill – Hecuba and her daughters are compared to doves – as they are helpless in the face of a storm – which is the Greek army – Aeneas is compared to a shepherd – as he looks after his men – both he and the shepherd are stupefied by the destruction – both on high point – in the deer simile he does not know that Dido is in love with him – he is also compared to a tree – which withstands a storm – as he does not bend to Anna's pleas – Dido is compared to Diana – because she is beautiful – and tall – Aeneas is compared to Apollo – as he is very attractive – and going hunting – Diana and Apollo are brother and sister – Dido and Aeneas' relationship is also forbidden
 - some similes help the reader to picture the scene – Neptune calming the waves is compared to a man of authority – who calms a rioting mob – this may also be a tribute to Augustus stopping the civil wars – Venus is compared to an Amazon girl – or a Spartan maid – Troy on fire – is like a fire in a cornfield – or crops destroyed by a flood – the Carthaginians are compared to bees – because they would appear small to Aeneas from the hill top – they are very busy – the noise would sound like a hum / buzz – they are ruled by a queen – the Trojans are compared to ants because they are carrying heavy loads – and appeared small to Dido
 - they create sympathy – Laocoon is compared to a wounded bull
 - Dido's love is like a wound – because it is painful – and will kill her – it is like a fire – because it is unstoppable – and dangerous to her – souls compared to leaves – dead – lots of them – insubstantial
 - the inside of the Horse is like a womb – because it is dark – and cramped – and warm – there is irony here – it will give birth to death
 - similes help to rival Homer.
 - similes help to foreshadow events – deer will die – love will kill Dido
 - personification – Rumour – creatures at Underworld entrance – make Underworld frightening
- Also allow reference to any other similes.

(15 marks)

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

13 (a)(i) **Where does this conversation take place?**

(outside) Shrine (of Good Faith).

(1 mark)

(ii) **What had caused Euclio to return here?**

Two from:- raven croaked – on left side – scratched ground with its claws

(2 marks)

(b) **How does the slave eventually get hold of the pot of gold?**

Three from:- overhears Euclio – gets to Grove of Silvanus first – hides in tree – watches where he buries it – steals it when he leaves

(3 marks)

(c) **Give three words which you think describe the slave's character and behaviour in this play and give a reason for each of your choices.**

Three from:- loyal / obedient / watches Euclio's house – selfish / after his own freedom – cheeky / to Lyconides / Euclio – dishonest / steals gold – cunning / dealing with Lyconides – witty / talking to Lyconides / Euclio – good-humoured / reaction to beating – honest / tells Lyconides he stole the gold from Euclio

(3 marks)

14 (a) **Who is the man described by Periplectomenus as having 'less brains than a dead pig'?**

Sceledrus

(1 mark)

(b) **What had he actually seen which caused so much trouble?**

Two from:- Philocomasium / master's girl – kissing – man next door

(2 marks)

(c)(i) **Name the girl referred to in line 4.**

Philocomasium

(1 mark)

(ii) **Explain what part she has just played 'in fine style'.**

Two from:- pretending to have twin sister – and going from house to house – to fool Sceledrus – into thinking there are two girls

(2 marks)

- (d) **Do you think Periplectomenus is a likeable character? You should make three points in your answer.**

Mixed answers allowed. Three from:-

yes – lets Pleusicles stay in his house – helps lovers to meet – goes along with Palaestrio’s plan to fool Sceledrus – and pretends to be married to Acroteleutium – to humiliate Pyrgopolynices – and free Philocomasium

No – threatens to whip slaves – tells them to treat intruders harshly – fools Sceledrus – views on women – beats Pyrgopolynices etc.

(3 marks)

- 15F (a)(i) **Name two characters from *The Pot of Gold* who behave in a deceitful or dishonest way. How and why does each behave in this way?**

Two from :

Euclio – pretends to be poor – doesn’t want to spend gold

Slave – steals gold – pretends he hasn’t stolen gold – wants to keep it

Staphyla – doesn’t reveal Phaedria’s pregnancy – doesn’t want to get the girl into trouble

Lyconides – doesn’t admit he has made Phaedria pregnant – ashamed / wants to avoid trouble

(6 marks)

- (ii) **Give four examples of the way in which Plautus produces humour from violence or insults between characters in *The Pot of Gold*.**

Allow any reasonable incident. Most likely are:- Euclio abuses Staphyla / accuses her of spying on him – he throws her out of the house – Staphyla is rude about him – Strobilus and Anthrax joke about Euclio’s meanness – Euclio attacks Congrio – Euclio assaults slave at shrine

(4 marks)

- (b)(i) **State briefly the part played by Pyrgopolynices in *The Swaggering Soldier*.**

Four from:- he had kidnapped Philocomasium – and keeps her as his concubine – the first plot is to prevent Sceledrus telling him about her meeting with Pleusicles – and the second plot is to get him to release her – and Palaestrio – by pretending Acroteleutium is in love with him – and that she is the wife of his neighbour – so that he can be beaten

(4 marks)

- (ii) **Give three examples of scenes where Pyrgopolynices contributes to the humour of the play.**

Two marks per scene dependent on detail. Candidates must say what Pyrgopolynices does or what he misunderstands etc. and give some indication why it is funny for both marks.

(6 marks)

15H (a) ***'Most of the humour comes from deceit, violence and insults.'***

How far is this a true description of *The Pot of Gold*?

Give marks for examples illustrating 'deceit, violence and insults' but marks may also be gained for pointing out other sources of humour (and examples) such as suspicion, misunderstanding etc. (maximum 7)

Deceit – Euclio pretends to be poor – leads to humorous scenes with Megadorus – constantly checking on safety of gold+ specific instances – Slave steals the gold – later pretends to Lyconides he knows nothing about it – Lyconides conceals his seduction of Phaedria – leading to misunderstanding with Euclio – Staphyla / Phaedria conceals pregnancy – leads Megadorus to agree to marry her

Violence and insults – Euclio drives Staphyla out of the house – abuses Staphyla / accuses her of spying on him – Staphyla is rude about him – Strobilus and Anthrax joke about Euclio's meanness – Euclio attacks Congrio – Euclio assaults Slave at shrine + marks for specific examples of insults

(15 marks)

(b) ***How does *Pyrgopolynices* contribute to both the plot and the humour of *The Swaggering Soldier*?***

At least three points from each section for max. 15.

Plot – he had kidnapped Philocomasium – and keeps her as his concubine – the first plot is to prevent Sceledrus telling him about her meeting with Pleusicles – and the second plot is to get him to release her – and Palaestrio – by pretending Acroteleutium is in love with him – and that she is the wife of his neighbour – so that he can be beaten

Humour – extravagantly boastful – vain – susceptible to flattery – easily charmed by women – a coward – easily fooled + marks for examples of any of these.

(15 marks)

Topic 6 Livy

16 (a)(i) Whose blood is Brutus describing in line 1?

Lucretia

(1 mark)

(ii) How had Sextus Tarquinius polluted this blood?

He had raped her

(1 mark)

(b) State two things which the wife of Tarquinius Superbus (Tarquin the Proud) had done to make Brutus call her 'foul' (line 3).

Two from:- she had murdered her husband – and sister – and had encouraged her husband to overthrow her father – and had driven over his dead body

(2 marks)

(c) Explain why the other men were 'struck dumb' (line 5) by Brutus acting in this way.

Two from:- he had pretended to be stupid – and was known as the Blockhead – but now he was decisive – and a leader of the movement to overthrow Tarquin

(2 marks)

(d) Do you think Tarquin the Proud deserved to be driven out of Rome? You should make three points in your answer.

Mixed answers allowed. Three from:-

Yes – he had seized the throne by force – he killed those he suspected – he made the Roman people do building work – he ruled through fear – he took Gabii using cunning

No – he was a good general – had captured Suessa Pometia – and Gabii – built temple of Jupiter – and Cloaca Maxima

Do not allow reference to murders of Arruns and Tullia.

(3 marks)

17 (a)(i) What was the job of the man who was stripped and had his hands tied up?

Teacher

(1 mark)

- (ii) **Briefly describe the crime he had committed which led to this punishment.**

Two from:- he had led the boys to the Roman camp – and handed them over to the Romans – to be used as hostages

(2 marks)

- (iii) **Why do you think he had done this?**

To gain a reward (or any other credible reason)

(1 mark)

- (b) **Explain what Camillus wanted to show by punishing the man in this way.**

Two from:- to show that the Romans were honourable – and would fight fairly – against men – and not use children to win

(2 marks)

- (c) **What did the assembly decide to do?**

Surrender to Rome

(1 mark)

- (d) **Apart from in this story do you admire Camillus? Give two reasons for your answer.**

Mixed answers allowed. Two from:-

Yes – captured Veii – night attack on Ardea – returned from exile to help Rome – defeated Gauls – made treaty void because made without his authority

No – suspected of taking money from Veii – cursed Rome

(2 marks)

- 18F (a)(i) Choose five of the following and say what each of them did and how their actions played an important part in the history of Rome. Sabine Women, Tarpeia, Tanaquil, Tullia, Lucretia, Cloelia, Veturia Do not repeat any material you have used in your answer to Question 16(b).**

Sabine women – ran between armies – brought about peace (also allow married Romans and produced next generation)

Tarpeia – opened gates of Rome – the first traitor to Rome / allowed Sabines to almost capture the city

Tanaquil – encouraged Tarquin to move to Rome / interpreted eagle and cap sign for him – supported husband who became king
– interpreted omen of flames around Servius' head – influenced husband to adopt Servius

– coolheaded when Tarquin murdered – made Servius king

Tullia – encouraged husband to be king – helped bring about murder of Servius – ran over body of Servius – brought family further into disrepute

Lucretia – took own life after being raped – catalyst for overthrow of monarchy

Cloelia – escaped from Etruscan camp but later returned – allowed to release some hostages

Veturia – rebuked Coriolanus – persuaded him to stop attack on Rome

(10 marks)

- (b)(i) State four mistakes the Romans made when the Gauls invaded Italy and attacked Rome.**

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 – lack of sacrifice – no battle plan – soldiers fled – failed to appoint dictator – left gates of Rome open

(4 marks)

- (ii) Give three occasions when an individual Roman or a group of Romans behaved well at this time. For each of your answers say why you admire their behaviour.**

One mark for incident and one mark for reason. Reasons most likely to be that people were brave, patriotic, religious, intelligent etc.

Three from:- 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 – Romans appointed Camillus dictator – Cominus took message about Camillus – Manlius repulsed night attack – rewarding of Manlius – throwing bread at enemy during siege – victory under Camillus etc.

(6 marks)

- 18H (a) ***'All the women portrayed by Livy have strong personalities and play an important part in the history of Rome.'***

How far 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 16 (b).

Rhea Silvia – mother of Romulus

Sabine women – ran between armies – brought about peace – but treated as objects

Tarpeia – greedy for gold – opened gates for Sabines – the first traitor to Rome

Horatia – cried over death of fiancé – disloyal to brother – her murder went relatively unpunished

Tanaquil – encouraged Tarquin to move to Rome – interpreted eagle and cap sign for him – and Servius' head on fire sign – 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 – helped to bring Tarquin family into disrepute

Lucretia – faithful – had domestic virtues – hospitable – brave to take own life – asked for revenge – catalyst for overthrow of monarchy

Cloelia – brave to escape – and return to Etruscan camp – allowed to release some hostages

Veturia – rebuked Coriolanus – persuaded him to stop attack on Rome

Vestals – saved sacred objects from Gauls

(15 marks)

- (b) ***When the Gauls invaded Italy, why were the Romans at first unsuccessful but later victorious?***

- 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 sacrifice made – no battle plan – soldiers fled – left gates of Rome open – failed to appoint dictator – agreed to pay gold to Gauls

- but old senators sacrificed their lives – to set an example to people – showed respect for gods – Vestals took sacred objects to safety – Albinus gave up transport to Vestals – didn't eat sacred geese – who sounded the alarm – Dorsuo made traditional sacrifice – attacks on Capitol repulsed – Camillus' victory near Ardea – rousing speech to Romans – Camillus appointed dictator – Cominus took message about Camillus – Manlius repulsed night attack – throwing bread at enemy during siege – victory under Camillus

Gauls made mistake of burning own food supplies – Gauls unused to hot weather – disease hit Gauls

Allow marks for general observations, e.g. later success owed to individuals

(15 marks)