



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Classical Civilisation 3021

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

Mark Scheme

2008 examination – June series

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Quality of Written Communication

An overall judgement of quality of 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)(i) **Who had persuaded Zeus to send this message?**

Athene

(1 mark)

(ii) **What did the message given by Hermes to Calypso say?**

Let Odysseus leave – or risk angering / being punished by Zeus

(2 marks)

(b) **Explain how Odysseus had arrived on Calypso's island.**

Three from:- men killed/ate cattle of Sun god – and so (Zeus) destroyed ship – Odysseus clung to tree to avoid Charybdis – and when whirlpool spat out mast/keel – he drifted (on them) to the island

(3 marks)

(c) **Apart from Calypso, give three examples from the *Odyssey* of the behaviour of female characters which you dislike.**

Three from:-

Circe – lured men into her home – turned men into pigs – slept with Odysseus who was married

Sirens – lured sailors to their deaths with their singing

Antiphates' wife – summoned husband who killed a man

Scylla – ate six men

Nausicaa – proud / bossy in speech to Odysseus

Charybdis – sucked in ships etc.

(3 marks)

2 (a) **What had the Cyclops eaten for his supper?**

(Two) men

(1 mark)

(b) **Why had Odysseus given wine to the Cyclops? Make three points in your answer.**

To make him drunk – and sleepy – so that they could blind him – to get out of cave.

(3 marks)

(c)(i) **What did Odysseus tell the Cyclops his name was?**

Nobody

(1 mark)

(ii) **What gift did the Cyclops offer in return for the wine?**

Eat him last

(1 mark)

(d) **What does Odysseus' behaviour after leaving the cave show us about his personality? Make three points in your answer.**

Candidates may use different words.

Three from:- arrogant / tells the Cyclops his name – foolish / antagonises the Cyclops who throws rocks at the boat – stubborn / won't take advice from men – vengeful / hopes the Cyclops dies – fair / divided sheep – godfearing / offered ram as sacrifice to Zeus

(3 marks)

3F (a) **State five different things which you think would make a film of the Odyssey successful and give one example for each from the book.**

Allow any reasonable qualities provided valid example from Odyssey is given. One mark for quality and one for example. Most likely are:

- Hero to admire – but with weaknesses to make him believable – romance – a villain – gods are involved – monsters – witchcraft – suspense – violence – fear – sadness – action

(10 marks)

(b)(i) **State three ways in which Odysseus was helped by the people, gods or goddesses he visited.**

Three from:- Calypso – saved Odysseus' life – shared her home and bed with him – she provided tools / wood for raft – and provisions – and following breeze – and advice

Nausicaa – she offered food – oil – clothes – directions to palace

Aeolus – offered hospitality – and gave them Bag of Winds – and favourable breeze

Circe – gave food and wine – provided hospitality for a year – gave advice

River god – allowed him to land

(3 marks)

(ii) **Give three examples of the behaviour of any characters who caused problems for Odysseus.**

Three from:- Cicones attacked him – Cyclops trapped them in cave – and ate some men – Antiphates seized one man for supper – Laestrygonians threw rocks at ships – speared men for food – Circe turned men to pigs – Helios asked Zeus to punish men – Lotus-eaters drugged crew – Poseidon caused storm

(3 marks)

- (iii) ***Do you think Odysseus behaved well when he visited different lands? Make four points in your answer.***

Four from:- Odysseus polite to Calypso about her and Penelope – Odysseus addressed Nausicaa courteously – and kept his distance – Odysseus told story to Alcinous – Odysseus plundered land of Cicones – Odysseus took wine as a gift for Cyclops – but went into cave uninvited – Odysseus blinded Cyclops – and stole his sheep – Odysseus attacked Circe – but on instructions from Hermes

(4 marks)

- 3H (a) ***Why would the Odyssey be an ideal book to make into a highly successful film?***

- Hero to admire + up to three examples – but with weaknesses to make him believable + up to 3 examples – romance – Circe – and Calypso – and Nausicaa is attracted to him – but he wants to return to his wife – Poseidon is the villain – shipwrecks Odysseus – other villains – gods are involved + up to 3 examples – monsters – Scylla – Cyclops – Laestrygonians – witchcraft – Circe turns men to pigs – moly protects Odysseus – Ino's magic veil – movement of dead cattle – lotus fruit – suspense – will Odysseus escape from Cyclops' cave – will men open Bag of Winds – violence – Cicones attack – and Laestrygonians – Cyclops eats men – Odysseus blinds him – fear – visit to Underworld – Charybdis – sadness – death of Elpenor – cries of men caught by Scylla – Calypso loses man she loves – action/ adventure movie – possibility for prequels/sequels – many locations etc.

(15 marks)

- (b) ***It was the custom in the Homeric world to welcome guests into your home and for guests to behave respectfully. How far do the characters in the Odyssey follow this custom?***

Calypso – saved Odysseus' life – shared her home – bed with him – but kept him prisoner – offered him immortality – Odysseus polite to her about her and Penelope – she provided tools/ wood for raft – and provisions – and following breeze – and advice – hospitable to Hermes

Nausicaa – Odysseus addressed her courteously – and kept his distance – she offered food – oil – clothes – directions to palace – Odysseus tells story to Alcinous – who provided ship

Cicones – Odysseus plundered land of Cicones – who attacked him

Cyclops – Odysseus took wine as a gift – went into cave uninvited – Cyclops trapped them in cave – and ate some men – but Odysseus blinded him – and stole his sheep

Aeolus – offered hospitality – and gave them Bag of Winds – and favourable breeze – but on second occasion sent Odysseus away

Antiphates – seized one man for supper – Laestrygonians threw rocks at ships – speared men for food

Circe – gave food and wine – but turned men to pigs – Odysseus attacked her – she changed men back – provided hospitality for a year – gave advice

Helios – men ate his cattle – he asked Zeus to punish them

Lotus-eaters – drugged crew

(15 marks)

Topic 2 Sophocles Oedipus the King and Antigone

4 (a) Name the city mentioned in line 2.

Thebes

(1 mark)

(b) Explain why Oedipus had left Corinth and how he had become king.

Three from:- – to avoid prophecy – he would kill his father and marry his mother – solved riddle of Sphinx – made king because last king had been killed

(3 marks)

(c) What was the misery suffered by the people at this time?

Plague

(1 mark)

(d) What did Apollo say had to happen in order to save the city?

Punish murderer – of Laius / former king

(2 marks)

(e) Choose two words to describe Creon in this play and give a reason for each of your choices.

Accept any two words provided they are backed by a good reason from the play.

(2 marks)

5 (a)(i) Name the corpse mentioned in line 1.

Polynices

(1 mark)

(ii) Who had killed him?

Eteocles / brother.

(1 mark)

(iii) Explain why the war between these two people had started.

Three from : - after Oedipus died – Eteocles and Polynices shared power – for one year each – Eteocles had refused to hand over – and Polynices went to Argos – to raise an army – also fated to die at each other's hand – because of Oedipus' curse

(3 marks)

- (b) **Do you agree with Creon's decision to refuse burial of the corpse? Give three reasons for your answer.**

Give marks for well argued points. Most likely are:

No:- everyone deserves burial/couldn't enter Underworld unburied – especially a member of your own family – the gods approve of burial – it wouldn't cause any problems for Creon or Thebes – he had promised Oedipus to take care of his family

Yes:- Polynices had attacked his own city – out of desire for personal power – he didn't deserve the same honours as Eteocles – who was loyal to Thebes – couldn't be seen to favour relatives – couldn't be seen to show weakness

(3 marks)

- (c) **Just after this passage a guard arrives to see Creon. What important message does he deliver?**

The body has been buried.

(1 mark)

- 6F (a)(i) **State four ways in which Oedipus' actions and words caused other people to suffer.**

Four from:- killed father – and married mother – accused her of being worried he was low born – he abandoned his children – girls had no hope of a good marriage – threatened Tiresias – and shepherd – accused Creon of plotting against him

(4 marks)

- (ii) **Give three reasons why Oedipus can be admired in Oedipus the King.**

Three from:- had rid Thebes of Sphinx – had left Corinth to try to stop prophecy coming true – tried to help with plague – sent Creon to Delphi – set up an investigation into Laius' murder – asked Creon to care for his children

(3 marks)

- (iii) **Write down three reasons why we can feel sorry for Oedipus.**

Three from:- abandoned as baby – not told truth about adoption – blinded himself – had to leave Thebes – guilt of knowing he had killed father – and married mother – couldn't stop his fate

(3 marks)

- (b)(i) **Give four reasons why we can feel sorry for any of the female characters in Antigone.**

Four from:-

Antigone – not allowed to bury brother – buried alive – hanged herself

Ismene – scared of Creon – rejected by sister – has lost brothers – and then loses sister

Eurydice – loses son – commits suicide

(4 marks)

- (ii) **State three things done by the female characters in *Antigone* of which you disapprove.**

Three from:- Antigone broke the law – was cruel to Ismene – who wouldn't help Antigone – showed no family loyalty – Eurydice committed suicide

(3 marks)

- (iii) **Give three reasons why you pity any of the male characters in *Antigone*.**

Three from:-

Creon – lost son – and wife

Haemon – lost fiancée – committed suicide

Tiresias – scorned by Creon – he was blind

Guard – threatened by Creon – he had bad news to tell

Messenger – had to tell Eurydice about her son's death – and Creon about Eurydice's suicide

(3 marks)

- 6H (a) **'Oedipus always does what he thinks is right, but it usually ends in disaster for himself and other people.'**

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

- Consulted Apollo when uncertain about drunk's revelation – found out about prophecy – and so left Corinth to avoid killing father – and marrying mother – but on journey killed Laius (father) – caused plague – and later married mother – which caused her to commit suicide – and he had to live with guilt of his actions – blinded himself – tried to help rid Thebes of plague – sent Creon to Delphi – and Apollo said murderer of Laius had to be punished – set up an investigation – led him to accuse Creon of plotting against him – threatened Tiresias – and shepherd – and forced them to reveal truth – found out he was the man responsible – made proclamation of punishment for murderer – meant he had to leave Thebes – had to abandon his children – with no hope of a good marriage – but asked Creon to care for his children – had earlier rid Thebes of Sphinx – had only happy outcome

(15 marks)

- (b) ***‘The reader sympathises more with the female characters than with the male ones in Antigone.’***

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

Antigone – buried alive – for showing loyalty to brother – and gods – and hanged herself – lost brothers – but she broke the law – knowing consequences – cruel to Ismene – wanted personal glory

Ismene – scared of Creon – rejected by sister – has lost brothers – and then loses sister – but wouldn’t help Antigone – showed no family loyalty

Eurydice – loses son – commits suicide

Creon – upheld law – patriotic – but lost son – and wife – but ordered death of niece – in defiance of divine law – ignored Haemon’s advice – and mocked Tiresias

Haemon – lost fiancée – because of father’s decision – committed suicide

Tiresias – tried to help Creon – but scorned – but finally has revenge

Guard – threatened by Creon

Messenger – had to tell Eurydice about her son’s death – and Creon about Eurydice’s suicide

(15 marks)

Topic 3 Aristophanes. Acharnians and Peace

7 (a)(i) **To whom is Dikaiopolis making this speech?**

Acharnians / chorus / audience

(1 mark)

(ii) **How is he dressed?**

Two from:- as King Telephos – in rags / tragic costume – and a hat – borrowed from Euripides

(2 marks)

(b) **Explain why he is making this speech.**

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

(3 marks)

(c) **How successful was his speech? Make three points in your answer.**

Three from:- One of Acharnians/Dikastes agreed with him – but another/Polypragmon still thought he was a traitor – and tried to attack him – but Dikastes protected him – he saved his life – but didn't persuade Athenians to end war

(3 marks)

8 (a) **What does War want Quarrel to buy?**

Matches

(1 mark)

(b) **Who was Cleon?**

Politician/son of a tanner/Athenian leader etc.

(1 mark)

(ii) **Why does War think Cleon would help him?**

Supported war – with Sparta – so would like to see stew made – of other Greek cities – especially Sparta's allies

(3 marks)

(iii) **Why was he unable to help on this occasion?**

He was dead

(1 mark)

- (c) **Why is this passage such an entertaining part of the play? Make three points in your answer.**

Three from:- idea of shops in Heaven – and gods going on holiday – mock violence – reference to contemporary character – Quarrel a little cheeky

(3 marks)

- 9F (a) **Apart from Dikaiopolis, choose any five characters in Acharnians whom you find amusing. For each character give two reasons why you find them funny.**

Two marks per character.

Amphitheos – recites family tree – unfit – chased by Acharnians

Pseudartabas – appearance – way he speaks

Odomantian army – bedraggled appearance – steal Dikaiopolis' lunch box

Lakrateides – insistence upon killing Dikaiopolis – stutter

Euripides – writing in bath – tragic language – gets angry

Lamachos – appearance – way he speaks – rage at being mocked – way he gets ready for war – comes back injured – and can't stand pain

Megarian's daughters – disguised as pigs – forget and say they like pork

Nikarchos – officious – pun about valetudinarian Megarian – is rolled up in carpet

Boeotian – accent – has dreadful musicians – choice of stock

(10 marks)

- (b)(i) **Give six examples of things which would be funny to see in Peace. Do not refer to the passage used in Question 8.**

Six from:- slave carrying pies – Trygaios riding on beetle – appearance of War – War making stew – Hermes eating sandwich – rescue of Peace – Lamachos cuts rope – Trygaios chases him off – Trygaios afraid to sacrifice sheep – Hierokles pointedly ignored by Trygaios – but later runs off with meat – Lamachos disguised as musician – Trygaios chases him off

(6 marks)

- (ii) **State two other ways Aristophanes makes Peace funny and give an example of each way. Do not refer to the passage used in Question 8.**

One mark for each method and one mark for each example (too many to list)
- verbal humour – references to contemporary figures – pastiche of tragedy – and prophecy – asides to audience – and mechane operator – mockery of Hermes –mockery of 2nd merchant etc.

(4 marks)

- 9H (a) ***Apart from Dikaiopolis, how amusing do you find the characters in Acharnians? Give examples to support your answer.***

Amphitheos – recites family tree – unfit – chased by Acharnians
 Pseudartabas – appearance – way he speaks
 Ambassador – interpretation of Pseudartabas' words
 Odomantian army – bedraggled appearance – steal Dikaiopolis' lunch box
 Lakrateides – insistence upon killing Dikaiopolis – stutter
 Euripides – writing in bath – tragic language – gets angry
 Lamachos – appearance – way he speaks – rage at being mocked – way he gets ready for war – comes back injured – and can't stand pain
 Megarian's daughters – disguised as pigs – forget and say they like pork – forget to grunt
 Nikarchos – officious – pun about valetudinarian Megarian – is rolled up in carpet
 Boeotian – accent – has dreadful musicians – choice of stock
 Acharnians – quarrel with each other etc.

(15 marks)

- (b) ***To what extent does Aristophanes rely upon visual humour in Peace? What other types of humour does he use? Give examples to support your answer. Do not refer to the passage used in Question 8.***

Visual humour – slave carrying pies – Trygaios riding on beetle – appearance of War – War making stew – Hermes eating sandwich – rescue of Peace – Lamachos cuts rope – Trygaios chases him off – Trygaios afraid to sacrifice sheep – Hierokles pointedly ignored by Trygaios – but later runs off with meat – Lamachos disguised as musician – Trygaios chases him off
verbal humour + 3 examples – references to contemporary figures – Brasidas – Creon – Hyperbolus – Lamachos – pastiche of tragedy – Paidon – and prophecy – Hierokles – asides to audience + 3 examples – and mechane operator – mockery of Hermes – greed for sandwich – and gold jug – mockery of 2nd merchant – name Pegasus – beetle taken into chariot team etc.

(15 marks)

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

10 (a) Where exactly in Troy is Aeneas when he makes this speech?

On the palace roof / at the palace / by temple (Vesta's) where Helen is hiding
(1 mark)

(b) To whom does 'that evil' (line 1) refer?

Helen
(1 mark)

(ii) Why did Aeneas feel this person richly deserved to be punished?

She had caused (Trojan) War – by running off with Paris / leaving Menelaus / her husband
(2 marks)

(c) State one other occasion when Venus appeared to Aeneas and say why he failed to recognise her.

After he was shipwrecked / landed in Carthage / while he was exploring Africa – she was a disguised as a huntress.
(2 marks)

(d) Aeneas here is angry. State three other occasions in the Aeneid where you think characters are angry.

Three from:- Juno when she saw the Trojans leaving Sicily / sends the storm – Neptune when he saw the sea churned up by Aeolus – Venus when she saw Aeneas shipwrecked – Aeneas when he saw through Venus' disguise – Laocoon when the Trojans were talking about the Horse – Priam after Polites' death – Pyrrhus when rebuked by Priam – Iarbas when he found Dido was sleeping with Aeneas – Mercury when telling Aeneas to leave Carthage – Dido when she heard about the fleet being prepared / accosted Aeneas – Dido when she saw Aeneas' fleet at sea – Charon when Aeneas approached the Styx – Anna when she finds she has been deceived / curses the Roman race.

(3 marks)

**11 (a) Name: i) your boy (line 1)
ii) one woman (line 2).**

i) Cupid
(1 mark)

ii) Dido
(1 mark)

(b) What was the ‘trick’ (line 3)?

Cupid was disguised – as Iulus / Aeneas’ son – to make Dido fall in love with Aeneas

(3 marks)

(c) Where does Juno later arrange for the ‘marriage’ (line 5) to take place?

In a cave

(1 mark)

(d) Do you think it was right for Juno to suggest arranging a marriage? Make three points in your answer.

Mixed answers allowed. Candidates may view things differently from list below.

Yes – if Aeneas stayed there would be no Punic Wars – Carthage would not be destroyed – and Juno was patron goddess of Carthage – Trojans would help protect Carthage

No – Fate cannot be altered – Dido will be hurt – as will Aeneas – she isn’t being truthful about her motives – she is going behind Jupiter’s back – is encouraging Dido to break vows to Sychaeus.

(3 marks)

12F (a)(i) Give four reasons why the reader can feel sorry for Dido.

Four from:- husband murdered – had to leave Tyre – surrounded by dangerous tribes – and danger of attack by Pygmalion – made to fall in love by Cupid – badly advised by Anna – cave scene set up by Juno – went mad – left by Aeneas – who spoke to her very coldly – but first found out from Rumour – driven to suicide – didn’t die immediately – still unhappy in Underworld

(4 marks)

(ii) State two of Dido’s actions which you would criticise.

Two from:- deluded herself about marriage – stopped building of Carthage – deceived Anna – cursed Roman race – took own life – left city leaderless

(2 marks)

(iii) Write down four sad things which happen to Aeneas.

Four from:- shipwrecked – had to leave Troy – saw friends die – watched murder of Priam – lost Creusa – Anchises died – forced to leave Dido – Dido refused to speak in Underworld – saw ghosts of Hector – and Creusa – and Anchises

(4 marks)

(b)(i) State six ways in which the gods help mortal people in the Aeneid.

Six from:- Neptune saved Trojan fleet – Venus tells Aeneas story of Dido – and directs him to Carthage – keeps him safe in mist – made him appear handsome – keeps Aeneas' family safe in Troy – sees him safely home - Jupiter sends signs to Anchises – Mercury appears to Aeneas at night to warn him of the danger – Iris ends Dido's suffering – Charon takes Aeneas over Styx

(6 marks)

(ii) Name two gods or goddesses who cause trouble for mortals and say how each of them causes trouble.

One mark for name and one for action.

Two from:-

Aeolus / Juno – causes storm and shipwrecks Aeneas

Athena – sends snakes to kill Laocoon

Neptune / Juno / Athena – destroy Troy

Juno – causes storm to bring about 'marriage'.

Cupid – makes Dido fall in love

Jupiter / Mercury – makes Aeneas leave Carthage

(4 marks)

12H (a) 'The reader feels more sympathy for Dido than for Aeneas.'

How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer and refer to both characters. You may refer to all of the books of the Aeneid which you have studied.

Dido – husband murdered – by brother – had to leave Tyre – surrounded by dangerous tribes – and danger of attack by Pygmalion – made to fall in love by Cupid – badly advised by Anna – cave scene set up by Juno – went mad – left by Aeneas – who spoke to her very coldly – but first found out from Rumour – driven to suicide – didn't die immediately – still unhappy in Underworld – but deluded herself about marriage – knew of Aeneas' destiny – stopped building of Carthage – deceived Anna – cursed Roman race – took own life – left city leaderless

Aeneas – shipwrecked – had to leave Troy – saw friends die – watched murder of Priam – lost Creusa – responsible for Trojan refugees – Anchises died – forced to leave Dido – felt guilty in Book VI – upset at seeing ghosts of Hector – and Creusa – and Anchises
- but had son – helped by Venus – Fate said he would succeed

(15 marks)

- (b) ***'In the Aeneid the gods and goddesses both help and cause problems for mortal people.'***

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

Candidates may put points below in different categories

Some actions are harmful – Aeolus / Juno causes storm and shipwrecks Aeneas – Athena sent snakes to kill Laocoon – gods destroy Troy – and take Creusa – Juno causes storm to bring about 'marriage' – Charon refuses to ferry some souls to Underworld – Rumour tells Iarbas about the affair – tells Dido of preparation of fleet

Others are purely helpful – Neptune saved Trojan fleet – Venus tells Aeneas story of Dido – and directs him to Carthage – keeps him safe in mist – made him appear handsome – keeps Aeneas' family safe in Troy – stops Aeneas killing Helen – sees him safely home – Jupiter sends signs to Anchises – Mercury appears to Aeneas at night to warn him of the danger – Iris ends Dido's suffering – Charon takes Aeneas over Styx

Some can be viewed two ways – Cupid makes Dido fall in love – which keeps Aeneas safe – but causes problems for Dido – Athena helps to build Wooden Horse – gods make Horse sound hollow – Apollo stopped Trojans listening to Cassandra – which helps Greeks win – but causes suffering for Trojans – Jupiter makes Aeneas leave Carthage – which is good for the founding of the Roman race – but breaks Dido's heart – saves him from being attacked in Carthage

(15 marks)

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

- 13 (a) **What had Lyconides done to make Euclio angry with him?**
Made Phaedria / daughter – pregnant
(2 marks)
- (b) **Why had Megadorus agreed to get married?**
To keep sister happy / Eunomia wanted him to
(1 mark)
- (c)(i) **Who arranged for Euclio to find the gold?**
Lar / Household God
(1 mark)
- (ii) **Why had he let Euclio find it?**
- to use as dowry for Phaedria – because she had made offerings to Lar
(2 marks)
- (d) **To what extent do you think Lyconides sets a good example for a young person today? Make three points in your answer.**
Mixed answers allowed. Candidates may hold different views.
No – drank too much – sex outside marriage – gets Phaedria pregnant – no birth control – condoned slavery
Yes – owned up – willing to marry Phaedria – kind to slave – returned money to Euclio
(3 marks)
- 14 (a) **Name the lady mentioned in line 1.**
Philocomasium
(1 mark)
- (b)(i) **Explain what part Pleusicles plays in helping this lady to escape.**
Three from:- dresses as a sailor – pretends to come with a message – from her mother – that she must leave for Athens – immediately as the ship is ready to leave
(3 marks)
- (ii) **Why is he willing to help her?**
He is her lover / boyfriend
(1 mark)

- (c) ***Pleusicles is lying in the last line. What is he really doing?***

Kissing her

(1 mark)

- (d) ***Do you admire Palaestrio in this play? Make three points in your answer.***

Mixed answers allowed. Give marks for any reasonable answers provided valid reason given. Most likely answers are:

Yes – loyal to former master – thinks up plan to trick Sceledrus – and to rescue Philocomasium / reunites lovers – and free himself – quick to say he is engaged to Milphidippa

No – tells lies to Sceledrus – and frightens him – flatters Pyrgopolynices – and laughs at him behind his back – arranges for him to be beaten – flirts with women etc.

(3 marks)

- 15F (a)(i) ***Both Euclio and Pyrgopolynices are unpleasant characters. State four things you dislike about each of them.***

Four marks per character.

Euclio – doesn't notice daughter is pregnant – deceitful when finds gold – claims dole – won't give daughter a dowry – only buys flowers and incense – abusive to Staphyla – violent towards Congrio – and slave – suspicious of Megadorus

Pyrgopolynices – a mercenary soldier – abducts Philocomasium – tells lies about prowess – taken in by Artotrogus' flattery – and Palaestrio – and Milphidippa – and Acroteleutium – willing to drop Philocomasium for another woman – and see a married woman

(8 marks)

- (ii) ***State one thing each of these men does which makes them seem a little nicer.***

One mark for each character.

Euclio – finally gives gold to Lyconides – and gives slave a coin

Pyrgopolynices – frees Philocomasium – and gives her gifts – allows Palaestrio to go with her – recognises the error of his ways

(2 marks)

- (b)(i) ***State three characters who say amusing things in the Pot of Gold and give an example for each character.***

One mark for character and one mark for example of verbal humour. Too many to list. e.g. Euclio calls Staphyla a 'snooping swivel-eyed old busy body.' Strobilus says Euclio collects his toenail clippings and takes them home from the barber's (or barber).

(6 marks)

- (ii) **Briefly describe two scenes which you think would be funny to see in the Pot of Gold, and say why you find each scene funny.**

Two marks for each scene. One for saying what happens and one for saying why it is funny.

(4 marks)

- 15H (a) **Whom do you dislike more, Euclio or Pyrgopolynices? Give reasons, supported by examples, for your answer.**

Euclio – doesn't notice daughter is pregnant – deceitful when finds gold – claims dole – mean – won't give daughter a dowry – only buys flowers and incense – abusive to Staphyla – violent towards Congrio – and slave – suspicious of Megadorus – but finally allows Lyconides to marry Phaedria – and gives him gold – and gives slave a coin

Pyrgopolynices – a mercenary soldier – abducts Philcomasium – vain – tells lies about prowess – gullible – taken in by Artotrogus' flattery – and Palaestrio – and Milphidippa – and Acroteleutium – willing to drop Philcomasium for another woman – even though she is married – but gives her jewellery – allows Palaestrio to go with her – recognises the error of his ways etc.

(15 marks)

- (b) **'The Pot of Gold relies more upon verbal than visual humour.'**

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

Give marks for the following + up to 3 examples of each point.

Verbal – Euclio's verbal abuse of Staphyla – Megadorus' flattery of Eunomia – and his horror at suggestion of marriage – cooks' jokes about Euclio – Euclio hears Congrio talking about a pot – Euclio's suspicions about Megadorus – slave when searched by Euclio – Euclio and Lyconides speak at cross purposes – slave's cheekiness with Lyconides

Visual – Euclio dashes off from Megadorus – Euclio attacks Congrio – Euclio searches slave etc.

(15 marks)

Topic 6 Livy Stories of Rome

16 (a) Who was Porsenna?

Etruscan king

(1 mark)

(b) How had Cloelia escaped from him?

Swam across river

(1 mark)

(c) What had either Horatius or Mucius done which gained admiration?

Horatius – held bridge – on own – while other Romans chopped it down – sent back friends to safety – prayed to god of the Tiber **or**

Mucius – disguised as an Etruscan – tried to kill king – admitted he was a Roman – burned off hand – to show Romans not afraid of pain.

(3 marks)

(d) When Cloelia returned, what reward did Porsenna give her in addition to her freedom?

Choice of hostages to take back

(1 mark)

(e) Choose three other women whom you admire in Livy's stories and give a reason for each of your choices.

Accept any reasonable choice provided backed by valid reason. Most likely are:- Sabine women / ran between armies and stopped war – Tanaquil / loyalty to husband / skill at reading omens / cool headed when Tarquin murdered / made two men king – Lucretia / loyalty to husband / domestic virtues / courage to kill herself – Veturia / persuaded Coriolanus not to attack Rome – Vestals / saved sacred objects.

(3 marks)

17 (a) Who were the enemy mentioned in line 4?

Gauls

(1 mark)

(b)(i) How had the Fabii earlier annoyed the enemy?

One from:- delivered message in rude way – joined in fighting – killed Gallic leader

(1 mark)

- (ii) **Explain why Dorsuo and the Romans were on the Capitol. Make two points in your answer.**

Two from:- Roman army defeated/fled at Allia – soldiers fled and didn't return to Rome – couldn't defend city – able bodied young Romans – defended Capitol – home of gods – and to save Rome's reputation

(2 marks)

- (c) **What did Dorsuo do after completing his sacrifice?**

Returned way he had come / went back to Capitol

(1 mark)

- (d) **State one other act of courage shown by a Roman at this time.**

Names not necessary.

One from:- Papirius stayed in the city to die – hit Gaul with staff – Cominus floated down Tiber to consult senate – Camillus led right attack on Gauls – attacked Gauls in Rome – Manlius pushed Gauls off Capitol

(1 mark)

- (e) **Apart from Dorsuo, to what extent do you think the Romans showed respect for the gods at the time of this invasion? Make three points in your answer.**

Names not necessary.

Mixed answers allowed. Three from:

No – ignored Caedicius' warning – Camillus asked gods to make Rome pay for exiling him – no augury before Allia – nor sacrifice.

Yes – Priests / Vestals tried to save sacred objects – Albinus took them to safety – Romans didn't eat sacred geese – defended Capitol where temples/gods were

(3 marks)

- 18F (a)(i) **Briefly describe how each of the following men became king of Rome:**

Romulus Servius Tullius Tarquin the Proud

Romulus – teased by brother – killed Remus **or** – fight broke out over bird signs – Remus killed in fighting

Servius Tullius Two from:- marked for greatness by hair catching fire – pretended Tarquin still alive – performed his duties – revealed king's death when people had accepted him

Tarquin the Proud Two from:- spoke against Servius – led armed coup – threw Servius down steps – sent assassins to kill him

(6 marks)

- (ii) **Give four examples of a Roman king behaving in a cruel way. Do not repeat any material you have used to answer part a(i). You may write about any of the kings of Rome and about more than one king.**

Four from (provided not in ai):-

Romulus – killed Remus – abducted Sabine Women

Tarquin the Old – cheated Ancus' sons out of throne

Tarquin the Proud – killed Arruns – and wife – spoke against Servius – led armed coup – threw Servius down steps – sent assassins to kill him – had bodyguard – took Gabii by treachery – made Romans work hard as labourers – led attack on Rome

(4 marks)

- (b)(i) **Choose four of the following qualities and give two examples of each quality shown by people in the Republic:**

courage, determination, quick thinking, military ability, respect for the gods, loyalty to Rome.

Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 16(c) or 17.

The example should include the action which merits the quality.

Two marks per quality for four of the following:

courage – Horatius – Scaevola – Manlius – Cloelia – Cominus

determination – Horatius – Scaevola – Cominus

quick thinking – Coriolanus – Manlius

military ability – Coriolanus – Cincinnatus – Camillus – Manlius

respect for the gods – Horatius – Albinus – Dorsuo

loyalty to Rome – any two good examples

(8 marks)

- (ii) **State one other quality shown by a Republican person and give an example of that person behaving in this way.**

Allow any reasonable suggestion, provided illustrated by good example.

Most likely are:

- sense of honour – Camillus at Falerii

- respect for parents – Coriolanus

- simplicity of life – Cincinnatus

- law abiding – Cincinnatus

- diplomacy – Menenius Agrippa

- justice / morality – Brutus on suicide of Lucretia

(2 marks)

18H (a) ‘The kings of Rome were ruthless, ambitious men.’

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

Romulus – attacked robbers – killed Amulius – wanted to be king – and killed Remus – abducted Sabine Women – but did try to calm their fears

Tullus Hostilius – agreed to triple combat to save lives – but unwilling to execute Horatius – because didn’t want to be unpopular with mob

Tarquin the Old – moved to Rome to get on – used money to win friends – threw parties – sent Ancus’ sons on hunting trip – made speech to people to win throne

Servius Tullius – pretended Tarquin still alive – acted as king – gave land to people as bribe – held a referendum to keep throne

Tarquin the Proud – killed Arruns – and wife – spoke against Servius – led armed coup – threw Servius down steps – sent assassins to kill him – had bodyguard – eliminated potential rivals– took Gabii by treachery – made Romans work hard as labourers – led attack on Rome – with Etruscans – but built temple of Jupiter and Cloaca Maxima etc.

(15 marks)

(b) ‘All Livy’s Republican heroes have very similar qualities and there is little variety.’

How far do you agree with this statement? Give examples to support your answer. Do not repeat any material you have used in your answers to Questions 16(c) or 17.

- courage – Horatius – Scaevola – Manlius – Cloelia – Cominus
- endurance – Scaevola – Cominus
- quick thinking – Coriolanus – Manlius
- sense of honour – Camillus at Falerii
- respect for parents – Coriolanus
- military ability – Coriolanus – Cincinnatus – Camillus – Manlius
- simplicity of life – Cincinnatus
- law abiding – Cincinnatus
- piety – Horatius – Albinus – Dorsuo
- justice/morality – Brutus on suicide of Lucretia
- patriotism – up to 3 examples. Passim.
- diplomacy – Menenius Agrippa

Also award marks for evaluative comments which point out contrasts or how some

heroes also had negative points.

(15 marks)