

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

1940/13/14

Paper 2 Greek and Roman Literature
Topics 11–20

FRIDAY 13 JUNE 2008

Afternoon

Component 13: Time: 1 hour 30 minutes
Component 14: Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** two topics (Component 13); **or** three topics (Component 14).
- Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2 of each topic.
- Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for each topic is **40**.
- You will be awarded marks in Section 2 for the quality of written communication.

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This document consists of **42** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Topic 11: Homer: *Odyssey* Books 9, 10, 21–23

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Book 9* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Odysseus tells the tale of his encounter with the Cicones.

‘The same wind that wafted me from Ilium brought me to Ismarus, the city of the Cicones. I sacked this place and destroyed its menfolk. The women and the vast plunder that we took from the town we divided so that no one, as far as I could help it, should go short of his proper share. And then I said we must escape with all possible speed. But my fools of men refused. There was plenty of wine, plenty of livestock; and they kept on drinking and butchering sheep and shambling crooked-horned cattle by the shore. Meanwhile the Cicones went and raised a cry for help among other Cicones, their inland neighbours, who are both more numerous and better men, trained in fighting from the chariot and on foot as well, when the occasion requires.’

Trans. E.V. Rieu, rev. D.C.H. Rieu (Penguin)

- (a) (i) What is the city of Ilium (line 1) more commonly known as? [1]
 (ii) Why had Odysseus left there? [1]
- (b) ‘The Cicones went and raised a cry for help’ (line 7). Give **three** details of what happened the following day because of this. [3]
- (c) Odysseus’ next stop was the land of the Lotus-eaters.
 (i) What effect did the lotus fruit have on Odysseus’ men? [1]
 (ii) Give **two** things that Odysseus had to do to get his men safely away from the land of the Lotus-eaters. [2]
- (d) What impression do you get of Odysseus from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

2 Read the following passage from *Book 21* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Penelope addresses the suitors.

When she drew near to the Suitors the great lady drew a fold of her shining veil across her cheeks and took her stand by a pillar of the massive roof, with a faithful maid on either side. Then she issued her challenge to the Suitors:

'Listen, proud Suitors. You have exploited this house, in the long absence of its master, as the scene of your endless eating and drinking, and you could offer no better pretext for your conduct than your wish to win my hand in marriage. Come forward now, my gallant lords: the prize stands before you. I shall now place the great bow of godlike Odysseus in front of you. Whoever strings the bow most easily and shoots an arrow through every one of these twelve axes, with that man I will go, bidding goodbye to this house which welcomed me as a bride, this lovely house so full of all good things, this home that even in my dreams I never shall forget.'

Trans. E.V. Rieu, rev. D.C.H. Rieu (Penguin)

- (a) 'The ... bow of godlike Odysseus' (lines 7–8).
- (i) How did Odysseus get this bow? [1]
 - (ii) Why is Penelope's challenge to the suitors a clever one? [1]
 - (iii) What happens when Telemachus tries to string the bow? [1]
- (b) (i) Give **one** person who helps Odysseus in the battle against the suitors. [1]
- (ii) Give **two** details of how that person helps him. [2]
- (c) (i) Why did Odysseus want to punish some of his maids? [1]
- (ii) How did he know which ones to punish? [1]
- (d) What impression do you get of Penelope from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Book 23* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Penelope finally accepts that Odysseus has returned to her.

'But now you have faithfully described the secret of our bed, which no one ever saw but you and I and one maid, Actoris, who was my father's gift when first I came to you, and was the keeper of our bedroom door. You have convinced my unbelieving heart.'

Her words stirred a great longing for tears in Odysseus' heart, and he wept as he held his dear and loyal wife in his arms. It was like the moment when the blissful land is seen by struggling sailors, whose fine ship Poseidon has battered with wind and wave and smashed on the high seas. A few swim safely to the mainland out of the foaming surf, their bodies caked with brine; and blissfully they tread on solid land, saved from disaster. It was bliss like that for Penelope to see her husband once again. Her white arms round his neck never quite let go.

Trans. E.V. Rieu, rev. D.C.H. Rieu (Penguin)

- (a) 'You have convinced my unbelieving heart' (lines 3–4).
Why did Penelope not recognise Odysseus when he first came back? [1]
- (b) (i) Give **one** person who did recognise Odysseus. [1]
(ii) Give **one** detail of how that person recognised him when Penelope didn't. [1]
- (c) Give **three** details of the 'secret of our bed' (line 1) that has caused Penelope to believe Odysseus now. [3]
- (d) Give **two** details of the bad news that Odysseus gives to Penelope just after this. [2]
- (e) This passage shows how lovely it is that Penelope and Odysseus are back together again. Explain **two** ways in which it does this, using details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 Do you admire the way Homer portrays the less important characters?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the books of *The Odyssey* that you have read.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what the different suitors are like
- what you feel about the swineherd and the cowherd
- how Eurycleia behaves over the suitors and with Odysseus
- the way Homer describes the people Odysseus meets on his travels.

[16]

Or

2 How does Homer make the story of the Cyclops exciting and interesting?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from Book 9 of *The Odyssey*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what Odysseus sees when he first arrives and when he enters the Cyclops' cave
- what the Cyclops is like and what he does
- how Odysseus tricks the Cyclops
- how Odysseus escapes
- what happens when he is leaving the island.

[16]

Topic 12: Homer: *Iliad* Books 1, 9, 22 and 24

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Book 9* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Phoinix tries to persuade Achilles to return to the fighting.

'But when I had seen the tenth night's darkness come, then I burst the close-fitting doors of my room and came out, and jumped over the yard-wall with ease, unseen by the men on watch or the servant-women. And then I went running away through the broad spaces of Hellas, and came to fertile Phthia, the mother of flocks, to king Peleus' house. He welcomed me gladly, and loved me as a father loves his son who is an only child, late-born, the heir to many possessions. And he made me a rich man, and made over a numerous people to me: and I lived on the edge of Phthia, ruling over the Dolopes. And I brought you up to your manhood, godlike Achilles, with heartfelt love. You would never want to go with anyone else to a feast, or eat in your own house, until I sat you on my knees and fed you, cutting up the first of the meat for you and holding wine to your lips. And many times you soaked the shirt on my chest with the wine you dribbled out in your baby helplessness. So I went through much trouble and much hard work over you, thinking how the gods were not going to bring about any child of my own – but I was making you my son, godlike Achilles, so that in time you can protect me from shameful destruction.'

Trans. M. Hammond (Penguin)

- (a) Give **two** details of why Achilles has withdrawn from the fighting. [2]
- (b) Give **two** things that Agamemnon has offered Achilles to get him back into the fighting. [2]
- (c) Give **one** reason why Achilles rejects what Agamemnon offers. [1]
- (d) Phoinix tells Achilles a long story about Meleagros. What was Achilles supposed to learn from this story? [1]
- (e) Name **one** of the other men who came on the embassy to persuade Achilles to return to the battlefield. [1]
- (f) Why didn't Phoinix go back to the camp with the other ambassadors? [1]
- (g) What impression do you get of Phoinix from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Book 22* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Hektor realises that he finally faces Achilles all alone.

Then Hektor realised in his heart, and cried out: 'Oh, for sure now the gods have called me to my death! I thought the hero Deiphobos was with me: but he is inside the wall, and Athene has tricked me. So now vile death is close on me, not far now any longer, and there is no escape. This must long have been the true pleasure of Zeus and Zeus' son the far-shooter, and yet before now they readily defended me: but now this time my fate has caught me. Even so, let me not die ingloriously, without a fight, without some great deed done that future men will hear of.' 2 3 5

So speaking he drew the sharp sword that hung long and heavy at his side, gathered himself, and swooped like a high-flying eagle which darts down to the plain through the dark clouds to snatch up a baby lamb or a cowering hare. So Hektor swooped to attack, flourishing his sharp sword. And Achilles charged against him, his heart filled with savage fury. In front of his chest he held the covering of his lovely decorated shield, and the bright four-bossed helmet nodded on his head, with the beautiful golden hairs that Hephaistos had set thick along the crest shimmering round it. Like the Evening Star on its path among the stars in the darkness of the night, the loveliest star set in the sky, such was the light gleaming from the point of the sharp spear Achilles held quivering in his right hand, as he purposed death for godlike Hektor, looking over his fine body to find the most vulnerable place. 10 12 15

Trans. M. Hammond (Penguin)

- (a) What relation to Hektor was Deiphobos (line 2)? [1]
- (b) How had Athene tricked Hektor (line 3)? [1]
- (c) 'His heart filled with savage fury' (line 12). Give **two** details of what Hektor had done to make Achilles feel this way. [2]
- (d) Just before he dies, Hektor asks Achilles to treat his body with respect.
- (i) What **two** things does Hektor want Achilles to do? [2]
- (ii) Give **two** details of what Achilles actually does with Hektor's body. [2]
- (e) How well do you think this passage entertains the reader? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Book 24* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The Trojans bury Hektor.

When early-born Dawn appeared with her rosy fingers, then the people collected around the pyre of famous Hektor. When they were all gathered together in one place, first they extinguished the pyre with gleaming wine, all of it that the fire's fury had reached. And then his brothers and companions gathered the white bones, mourning, and heavy tears fell from their cheeks. And they took the bones and put them in a golden box, wrapping them in soft purple cloths: and they quickly placed it in the hollow of a grave, and covered it over with great stones laid close together. Then they piled a grave-mound over it in haste, with look-outs set on all sides, in case the well-greaved Achaians made an early attack. When they had piled the mound they went back. And then they gathered again in due order and held a glorious feast in the house of Priam, the god-ordained king. Such was the burial they gave to Hektor, tamer of horses.

Trans. M. Hammond (Penguin)

- (a) (i) Who brought Hektor's body back from the Greek camp? [1]
 (ii) What did he have to do to get the body back? [1]
 (iii) Who gave him the idea to go? [1]
- (b) (i) Give **two** people who spoke to Hektor's body when it was brought back to Troy. [2]
 (ii) Give **two** points that they made about their grief at losing him. [2]
- (c) Why were the Trojans able to spend many days on the funeral, even though there was still a war on? [1]
- (d) These are the final words of *The Iliad*. Do you think this is a good ending or is it a bit of a let-down? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 'Sing, goddess, of the anger of Achilles.'

These are the opening words of *The Iliad*. Is this what Homer's story is all about?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the books of *The Iliad* that you have read.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- how the anger begins with the quarrel in Book 1
- what Achilles does because of it
- what the Greeks do to try to soften his anger and how he reacts
- how Patroklos' death affects him
- how he changes in Book 22
- what else you think *The Iliad* is about.

[16]

Or

2 Do you feel sorry for Agamemnon or do you think he is thoroughly unlikeable?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the books of *The Iliad* that you have read.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- how he deals with Chryses
- how he handles Achilles' anger at him
- his reasons for not wanting to lose his prize
- what he does in Book 9 after the Trojans have got close to the Greek ships
- what other people say about him and his decisions.

[16]

Topic 13: Sophocles: *Oedipus the King* and *Antigone*

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Oedipus the King* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Oedipus addresses the citizens of Thebes.

OEDIPUS Children, new blood of old Cadmus,
 Why are you all sitting here before me,
 Carrying branches of supplication?
 The city is full of the smell of incense,
 Of hymns to the Healer and cries of suffering. 5
 I thought it wrong to rely on the reports
 Of others, so have come here myself,
 ‘Famous Oedipus’, as everyone calls me.
 Old man, tell me – it is right that you
 Should speak for these people – what has brought you all here? 10
 Fear, or some request? I am ready
 To give any help I can. I would be a hard man
 Not to feel sympathy for a gathering like this.

Trans. I. McAuslan (CUP)

- (a) Why are the citizens suffering (line 5)? [1]
- (b) Give **two** details of what Oedipus did to help Thebes when he first came to the city. [2]
- (c) (i) What has Oedipus already done to try and help on this occasion? [1]
 (ii) Why does he think this will help? [1]
- (d) (i) Who is Tiresias? [1]
 (ii) Why does Oedipus later send for him? [1]
 (iii) What does Oedipus accuse Tiresias of? [1]
- (e) What impression of Oedipus do you get from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Oedipus the King* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The messenger from Corinth has given Oedipus news of Polybus' death and of Oedipus' origins.

OEDIPUS Wife, you know the man whom recently We desired to come here: is this the man he means?	1 2
JOCASTA Why worry whom he meant? Think nothing of it. It's idle talk; forget you ever heard it.	
OEDIPUS Impossible – when I have found Such clues as these, not to reveal my birth.	5
JOCASTA In the name of the gods, if you've any concern for your own life, Stop this enquiry. Enough that I am sick.	
OEDIPUS Don't worry. Even if I am revealed a slave To the third generation, <i>your</i> lineage is sound.	10
JOCASTA Yet hear what I say, I beg you. Don't do this.	
OEDIPUS I cannot do as you say, if it means not learning the truth.	
JOCASTA I know what I'm saying; I'm speaking for the best.	
OEDIPUS This 'best' has long been irritating me.	
JOCASTA Doomed man, may you never find out who you are.	15
OEDIPUS Will someone go and fetch that ... man here? Leave this woman to enjoy her wealthy family.	
JOCASTA Oh, oh, you unhappy man! This is all That I can call you – nothing else, ever again.	

Trans. I. McAuslan (CUP)

- (a) 'The man whom recently we desired to come here' (lines 1–2). Give **two** details about this man. [2]
- (b) (i) Why had Oedipus left Corinth? [1]
(ii) Why did he still not want to return to Corinth to take up the throne? [1]
- (c) (i) Give **two** details of what Jocasta has now realised. [2]
(ii) How have the messenger's words made her realise these things? [1]
- (d) What does Jocasta do after she leaves Oedipus here? [1]
- (e) Do you think this passage is dramatic? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 Which of Sophocles' plays *Oedipus the King* or *Antigone* do you like best?

Give reasons for your choice and support it with details from **both** plays.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- whether there is an exciting pace in each play
- how the characters suffer in each play
- how likeable you find the characters
- which play has a better ending in your opinion
- what you think of the choruses.

[16]

Or

2 Do you feel sorry for Oedipus or Creon or are they both just unpleasant?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from **both** *Oedipus the King* and *Antigone*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- how Oedipus behaves with the chorus at the beginning of the play
- what he thinks a good king should be like
- how he behaves with the other characters in the play
- why Creon feels so strongly about his edict
- how he handles Antigone and her arguments
- how he behaves with Tiresias and Haemon.

[16]

Topic 14: Euripides: *Bacchae* and *Medea*

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Bacchae* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Tiresias and Cadmus have met in front of the palace.

CADMUS	My good friend – I heard you from inside the palace, and I recognised the wise voice of a wise man – I have come ready, wearing these clothes of the god. Dionysus, who has appeared to mankind as a god, is the son of my daughter, and we must honour him as much as we are able. Where must we go to dance, to dance his steps and shake our grey heads? You tell me, Tiresias, as one old man to another; for you are wise. I will not grow weary, night or day, striking the ground with my thyrsus; it is so sweet to forget that we are old!	2 3 5
TIRESIAS	You feel the same as I do; I too feel young, and will take part in the dance.	10
CADMUS	Should we travel to the mountain in a wagon?	11
TIRESIAS	No, that would show the god less honour.	
CADMUS	I will guide and protect you, though we are both old.	
TIRESIAS	The god will lead us there, and it will not be hard.	
CADMUS	Are we the only men from the city who will dance for Bacchus?	15
TIRESIAS	Yes, for we alone have sense; the others are wrong.	
CADMUS	We are hesitating too long; take my hand.	
TIRESIAS	Here, clasp my hand in yours.	
CADMUS	I do not scorn the gods, since I am mortal myself.	
TIRESIAS	We do not hold intellectual debates on the gods.	20

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) Who is:
- (i) Tiresias? [1]
- (ii) Cadmus? [1]
- (b) 'Wearing these clothes of the god' (lines 2–3). Give **two** details of what the audience would have seen Cadmus and Tiresias wearing or carrying. [2]
- (c) Why do they need to 'travel to the mountain' (line 11) to do their dancing? [1]
- (d) 'Are we the only men from the city...?' (line 15). Why aren't other men going with them? [1]
- (e) Give **two** details about the birth of Dionysus. [2]
- (f) What impression do you get of the two men in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Bacchae* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The messenger brings news of Pentheus' final moments.

They put countless hands on the pine, and tore it out of the ground. Perched high as he was, from a great height was Pentheus hurled down, and he fell to the ground with scream after scream, for he realised he was close to his doom. 1
2

His mother was the first to start the killing, as priestess, and she fell upon him. He hurled the headband away from his hair, so that poor Agave would recognise him and not kill him, and he touched her cheek as he spoke to her: 'Mother, I am your son, Pentheus, the son you gave birth to in the house of Echion! Take pity on me, mother, and do not kill me, your son, for my mistakes!' 5

But she was foaming at the mouth and rolling her eyes in all directions, not in her right mind, possessed by the Bacchic god; and so Pentheus did not move her. Grabbing his left arm below the elbow, she put her foot against the wretched man's ribs and tore his shoulder out of its socket; she did not do it by her own strength, but the god gave power to her hands. Ino was destroying the other side of his body, tearing his flesh, and Autoñoë and the whole crowd of bacchants took hold of him. They all shouted out together, Pentheus screaming as long as he still had breath, and the bacchants howling in triumph. 10
15

Trans. D. Franklin (CUP)

- (a) What was the family connection between Dionysus and Pentheus? [1]
- (b) In what **two** ways did Pentheus try to stop the worship of Dionysus in Thebes? [2]
- (c) Pentheus is killed on Mount Cithaeron.
- (i) What was his purpose in going there? [1]
- (ii) Who went with him? [1]
- (iii) Why was Pentheus 'perched high' in the pine tree (lines 1–2)? [1]
- (d) When Agave returns to the city she is carrying something.
- (i) What does she think it is? [1]
- (ii) What is it actually? [1]
- (e) What do you think makes this a gripping account of the death of Pentheus? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Medea* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Medea is alone on stage with her children.

MEDEA: Parted from you
I shall lead a grim and painful life.
You will no longer see your mother with your dear eyes.
You will have moved to a different sphere of life.
Oh, oh! Children, why do you keep your eyes on me? 5
Why do you smile at me, your last smile?
Aiai. What am I to do? Women,
My courage leaves me, when I see their bright expressions.
I can't do it. I give up my former plan.
I'll take my children away from Corinth. 10
Why should I try to hurt their father by making them suffer,
And suffer twice as much myself?
No, I'll give up my plan.
Oh, what's the matter with me? Do I want
My enemies to laugh at me? Shall I let them off 15
Unpunished? No, I must go through with it.
What a coward I am, even to allow such weak thoughts.
Go, boys, indoors.
Those for whom it is not right
To be present at my sacrifice, consider your position: 20
My hand will not fail.
Oh, my heart, don't do it! Leave them,
You wretch, spare the children!
They will live in Athens with me
And make you happy. 25

Trans. J. Harrison (CUP)

- (a) Medea's children have taken some gifts to the King of Corinth's daughter.
- (i) Mention **one** of these gifts. [1]
- (ii) Why did Medea get her children to take the gift rather than take it personally? [1]
- (iii) Give **two** details of what happened to the King of Corinth's daughter because of this gift. [2]
- (b) Give **one** reason why Jason should have felt grateful to Medea. [1]
- (c) Give **one** reason that Jason gives Medea for wanting to marry again. [1]
- (d) What is Medea planning to do to her children? [1]
- (e) How does Medea escape from Corinth? [1]
- (f) How well does this passage grab your attention? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 What impression do you get of the character of Pentheus?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *Bacchae*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- why he dislikes Dionysus and his worship
- how he behaves with Dionysus at first
- how he treats Cadmus and Tiresias
- what other people say about him
- why he wants to go onto Mount Cithaeron.

[16]

Or

2 Do you think you would enjoy watching a performance of *Medea*?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *Medea*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what Medea says to Jason at different points of the play
- how the chorus behave to Medea and Jason
- what happens in the scene with Aegeus
- how the messenger delivers his news
- what happens at the end of the play
- how you think seeing the play could make it better than just reading it.

[16]

Topic 15: Aristophanes: *Acharnians* and *Lysistrata*

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Acharnians* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Dikaiopolis addresses the audience at the start of the play.

But never in all the years I've ... washed have I been so stung by soap in the eyes
as I'm feeling now. Regular meeting of the Assembly, due to start at sunrise, and
not a soul here on the Pnyx! Everybody's down in the Market Square gossiping, 3
that is when they're not dodging the red rope. Even the Executive aren't here.
They'll come in the end – hours late – all streaming in together, and push and 5
shove and heaven knows what to get the front seats. That's all they care about.
How to get peace – they don't give a damn about that. Oh, Athens, Athens, what
are you coming to? Now me, I'm always the first to get here. So I sit down, and
after a bit, when I find no one else is coming, I sigh and yawn and stretch and 10
fart and then don't know what to do, and then doodle on the ground or pluck my
hairs or count to myself – and all the time I'm gazing at the countryside over yonder
and pining for peace, cursing the city and yearning to get back to my village.

Trans. Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin)

- (a) What was the Pnyx (line 3)? [1]
- (b) What has Dikaiopolis come to the Pnyx to do? [1]
- (c) (i) Who is Amphitheus? [1]
(ii) What has he come to the Assembly to do? [1]
(iii) What happens to him because of this? [1]
- (d) Who was Pseudartabas? [1]
- (e) (i) Why is Dikaiopolis suspicious of Pseudartabas' eunuchs? [1]
(ii) How does Dikaiopolis discover the truth about who the eunuchs are? [1]
- (f) Do you think this passage is a good way to grab the audience's attention at the beginning of the play? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Acharnians* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Dikaiopolis and the Theban discuss the possibility of some trade.

THEBAN [*setting down his load*]: Ar, boi Heracles, this shoulder o' moine be sore. Here, Ismenias, be gentle when you put down that pennyroyal plant. And you, my Theban poipers, take your bone-poipes and let's hear 'The Dog's Arse'.

[*They play raucous music, which quickly brings an angry DIKAIOPOLIS out of the house.*]

5

DIKAIOPOLIS: Stop that din, damn you! Must I have these wasps buzzing all round my house? Where did all these blasted bumble-bees come from? Who are they, the Chaeris clan?

[*Drives the PIPERS away.*]

THEBAN: Boi lolaus, sir, that be a great favour you just done me. They've been blowing moi ears off all the way from Thebes, and they've blown the blooms off moi pennyroyal plant too. Would you care to buy any of my wares, with two wings or four?

10

DIKAIOPOLIS: Welcome, my bap-eating Boeotian friend! What have you got with you?

15

THEBAN: Every one of the good things Boeotia produces. Marjoram, pennyroyal, doormats, lamp-wicks, ducks, jackdaws, francolins, coots, wrens, dabchicks –

DIKAIOPOLIS: Gale warning: this man has brought fowl weather to our market!

Trans. Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin)

- (a) (i) Why is it unusual to see a Theban in Athens at this time? [1]
 (ii) Why is Dikaiopolis able to trade with him when no-one else can? [1]
- (b) Give **one** item (other than those listed in the passage) that the Theban offers to trade with Dikaiopolis. [1]
- (c) (i) What does Dikaiopolis want from the Theban? [1]
 (ii) What does the Theban want in exchange? [1]
 (iii) Why does he want this? [1]
- (d) Give **two other** characters who want something from Dikaiopolis in this scene. [2]
- (e) Do you think this passage is funny? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Lysistrata* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The chorus complain about the women's outrageous plan.

MEN'S LEADER: Let's not be wrapped in fig-leaves – let's be men
Who *smell* like men! Come on now, strip again!
[*The MEN remove their tunics.*]
MEN: Come on, you Whitefeet, who of yore
Against the tyrants went to war, 5
In days when we were men!
It's time to shake off age, arouse
The dormant strength our limbs still house,
And be like youths again.
MEN'S LEADER: If once we let these women get the semblance of a start, 10
Before we know, they'll be adept at every manly art.
They'll turn their hands to building ships, and then they'll
make a bid
To fight our fleet and ram us, just like Artemisia did.
And if to form a cavalry contingent they decide, 15
They'd soon be teaching *our* equestrian gentry how to ride!
For riding (of a certain kind) suits women to a T:
At the gallop they stay mounted and don't slip off easily.
If you look at Micon's painting, you will see the sort of
scene – 20
The Amazons on horseback, fighting Athens' men, I mean.
I think that we should take them by the scruff o' the neck, I
do,
And clap them in the stocks – and I will start by seizing *you!*
[*He makes as if to seize Stratyllis, but she easily evades him.*] 25

Trans. Alan H. Sommerstein (Penguin)

- (a) (i) What **two** things are the women preventing the men from doing? [2]
(ii) Why are the women doing this? [1]
- (b) Give **one** reason why Lysistrata thinks that she and her women could run the state. [1]
- (c) Give **two** details of how Lysistrata uses Reconciliation to persuade the men to do what she wants. [2]
- (d) (i) How does the play end? [1]
(ii) Do you think this is a good or a bad ending? Give **one** reason for your opinion. [1]
- (e) What do you think would be funny to watch and hear at a performance of this section of the play? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 Which character do you like best, Dikaiopolis or Lysistrata?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from **both** *Acharnians* **and** *Lysistrata*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- why Dikaiopolis wants peace
- how he behaves when he has got peace
- how he behaves with Lamachus
- what Lysistrata thinks she can do better than men
- how she deals with the other women
- whether you think either of them (Dikaiopolis or Lysistrata) would make a good friend. [16]

Or

2 Do you think that Aristophanes was merely out to win the prize for the funniest play or do you think he wanted to teach his audience something worthwhile?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from **either** *Acharnians* **or** *Lysistrata* **or both** plays.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what reasons the characters give for wanting peace
- whether you think these reasons are convincing
- what you learn about how politicians behave
- how much of the plays are just funny
- in what different ways the plays make you laugh. [16]

Topic 16: Herodotus: *The Persian War*

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Chapter 3* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Xerxes addresses some of the Persian nobles.

Each and every one of us must do his utmost for the best advantage of all. I urge you to give everything in this war, for I hear the men we will be fighting are brave. If we defeat them, no other human army will ever stand against us.

‘Now let us pray to the gods who watch over Persia – then let us cross.’

All that day the Persians prepared for the crossing. Then they waited to see the next day’s sun rise and burned all kinds of incense and spread branches of myrtle on the road. At sunrise Xerxes poured an offering into the sea from a golden flask and prayed to the sun that no misfortune would prevent him conquering Europe or turn him back before he reached its furthest boundaries. After praying he threw the flask into the Hellespont with a golden bowl and a Persian short sword. I cannot be certain myself if he threw these things into the sea as an offering to the sun.

5

8

10

Trans. W. Shepherd (CUP)

- (a)** Xerxes wanted to conquer Europe (line 8) because of the Athenians.
- (i)** What had the Athenians done to help the Ionians? [1]
- (ii)** Why had Darius been annoyed at this? [1]
- (iii)** What did this have to do with Xerxes? [1]
- (b)** ‘The Persians prepared for the crossing’ (line 5). Give **two** details about how Xerxes was intending to get across the Hellespont. [2]
- (c)** **(i)** Why had Xerxes punished the sea by whipping it? [1]
- (ii)** Who else had been punished at that time? [1]
- (d)** Who were the Immortals? [1]
- (e)** What impression do you get of Xerxes in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Chapter 4* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The Athenians seek a second answer from the oracle at Delphi.

The disaster which had been prophesied almost made them abandon hope. But someone advised them to take olive branches and go again to the oracle, begging for a second prophecy. This they did and said, 'Lord Apollo, look kindly on these olive branches and give us a better answer about our country's fate. If you do not, we shall not leave your temple; we shall stay here till we die.' 5

Then the priestess prophesied a second time:

'Pallas Athene cannot sway the will of Zeus
With words of prayer or clever argument. 9

But a second answer I will give you. 10

Cecrops' land and the valleys of holy Cithaeron will be taken.

But far-seeing Zeus grants Athens this: 12

Only a wooden wall will keep you safe,

A safe keep for you and your children.

Stay not for the mighty army coming from the north, 15

The mighty army covering the land with horse and foot.

Retreat, turn your back! Yet you will meet in battle.

Blessed island, Salamis, you will be the death of mothers' sons

At seedtime or at harvest time.'

This seemed a better answer than the first – and indeed it was – so the ambassadors wrote it down and returned to Athens. On arrival they read it out before the people. Many different interpretations were offered and two in particular stood out. 20

Trans. W. Shepherd (CUP)

- (a) 'A second answer I will give you' (line 9). What was the first answer? [1]
- (b) 'Only a wooden wall will keep you safe' (line 12).
- (i) What did some of the older men think this meant they should do to keep safe? [1]
- (ii) What did others think the 'wooden wall' meant? [1]
- (c) While this was going on, Leonidas went to defend Thermopylae.
- (i) What nationality was Leonidas? [1]
- (ii) How many of his own men did he have with him? [1]
- (iii) Why was Thermopylae a good place to try to keep the Persians back? [1]
- (iv) Give **two** details of how Xerxes managed to defeat Leonidas. [2]
- (d) What makes this passage interesting to read? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Chapter 4* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Herodotus discusses the early moves the Greeks make to defend themselves against the Persian invasion.

At the same time a decision was taken to send the fleet up to Artemisium. The two positions were close together and communication between them would be easy. At Artemisium the sea passes through a narrow channel between the island of Sciathos and the mainland of Magnesia. Artemisium itself is a bay on the north coast of Euboea at the end of this channel and a temple of Artemis stands there. 5

The pass through Trachis into southern Greece is mostly about fifty yards (50m) wide. ... There are thermal springs in the pass which give it its name; the locals call them the Cauldrons. There is also a shrine to Heracles nearby. There is a wall across this pass and a long time ago it had gates in it. It was built by the Phocians who feared an attack from the Thessalians. The wall is very old and most of it had fallen down in the course of time so the Greeks now built it up again to bar the Persians' way into Attica. They intended to get their supplies from the nearby village of Alpeni. 10

Trans. W. Shepherd (CUP)

- (a) Why did the Greeks gather at the Isthmus? [1]
- (b) Eurybiades was supreme commander at Artemisium.
- (i) What nationality was he? [1]
- (ii) Which nation wanted to command the fleet? [1]
- (iii) Why did they give in and let Eurybiades do it? [1]
- (c) (i) What was the outcome of the first day of the battle at Artemisium? [1]
- (ii) What happened to the Persian fleet during the first night? [1]
- (iii) According to Herodotus, who caused this to happen **and** why? [2]
- (d) How good a picture of Artemisium and the land passes do you get from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 Do you think that the Athenian generals Miltiades and Themistocles are interesting people?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *The Persian War*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what happened to Miltiades before the Persians invaded
- what arguments he used to get his battle plan accepted at Marathon
- what happened to him in the end
- what Themistocles did to organise the battle at Salamis
- the incidents that Herodotus mentions that show Themistocles in a bad light. [16]

Or

2 Herodotus' tale of the Persian War has been on the best seller list for centuries. Why do think this is?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *The Persian War*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what makes you want to read on
- how exciting the accounts of the battles are
- how well you get to know the characters in the stories
- whether it is all about battles or if there is much more than that
- what you discover about how different the Greeks and the Persians were
- how much variety there is in the stories. [16]

Topic 17: Virgil: *Aeneid* Books 1, 2 and 4

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Book 1* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The story of Aeneas begins.

I tell a story of war and a hero. He was a refugee chased by Fate from the land of Troy, first to reach Italy where Lavinium was to be built. Time and again he was driven over land and sea by the might of the gods – all because Juno was cruel and angry, slow to forget. He endured many hardships in war as well, until he could build a city and install his gods in Latium. Out of all this came the Latin people, our forefathers in Alba and the walls of great Rome. 1
2
5

Explain for me, Muse, the reasons; for what blow to her pride, what hurt to her feelings, did Juno, queen of the gods, make the hero, whose devotion to duty so marked him out, undergo such a string of disasters, such countless ordeals? Can there be so much anger in the hearts of the gods? 7
10

The ancient city of Carthage, which settlers from Tyre colonised, lay opposite Italy and the distant mouth of the Tiber. It was rich and powerful, pugnacious and practised in war, and Juno is said to have loved it above all others, more even than Samos.

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) 'He was a refugee chased by Fate from the land of Troy' (lines 1–2).
- (i) What had happened to Troy? [1]
- (ii) Give **two** details of what he had been told about where Fate was chasing him to. [2]
- (b) 'Explain for me, Muse, the reasons' (line 7). Give **two** reasons why Juno hated Troy. [2]
- (c) (i) Who was the queen of Carthage? [1]
- (ii) Give **one** reason why she had left Tyre with her followers. [1]
- (iii) Why did Aeneas end up in Carthage when he had left Sicily to go to Italy? [1]
- (d) These are the first words of the first book of *The Aeneid*. Do you think they are a good start to the story? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Book 2* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Sinon continues to trick the Trojans into believing his story.

And Sinon, skilled in deceit and the craft of the Greeks, lifted his hands, freed of chains, to the stars: 'Sun and Moon, eternal fires of heaven, invincible powers, I call you to witness, and you altars, and the murderous knife which I fled from, and the headband I wore as a victim: it's no crime to break the vows which I swore as a Greek, it's no crime to hate those people or to disclose all their secrets; I'm no longer bound by the laws of my country. If I tell the truth, sir, and amply repay your kindness, then stand by your word as a Trojan; if I keep you safe, keep faith with me. 1
5

All the hopes of the Greeks, their confidence in starting the war, were based on the help of Athena. But from the moment the godless Diomedes, and Ulysses, inventor of crimes, crept up to your citadel, killed the guards and stole from its holy temple Troy's fateful statue of Athena, when they snatched up that sacred image and dared to lay bloodstained hands on the goddess's virginal headband – from that moment the tide of Greek hopes ebbed away, their strength was broken, the goddess herself turned against them.' 10

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) 'Sinon, skilled in deceit' (line 1). Give **one** detail of how Sinon had been deceitful in what he said to the Trojans about why he had been left behind by the Greeks. [1]
- (b) (i) Where did Sinon say the rest of the Greeks had gone? [1]
(ii) Where had they actually gone? [1]
- (c) Why was Athena supporting the Greeks? [1]
- (d) Give **two** details of what would happen, according to Sinon, if the horse was taken inside. [2]
- (e) (i) Who thought the horse was a trick? [1]
(ii) Why didn't the Trojans believe him? [1]
- (f) In what ways does this passage grab your attention? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Book 2* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Aeneas' mother appears to him as he agonises over the sight of Helen.

Such were the thoughts milling around in my maddened mind, when my gentle mother appeared to my eyes – though never before so clearly: her radiance lit up the darkness revealing that this was a goddess, with the grace and majesty known on Olympus. 1
2

She took my hand to restrain me, letting these words fall from her rose-pink lips: 5
'My son, why this wild resentment and ungoverned rage? What is this madness? Why have you no thought for us? Why don't you go and find out how your weary old father Anchises is, whom you left behind, and whether your wife Creusa and son Ascanius are alive? The whole Greek army is all round them, and but for my care the flames would have got them, and enemy swords spilt their blood. It is not, let me 10
tell you, the hateful beauty of Helen of Sparta, or adulterous Paris, but the gods, the implacable gods, that have destroyed this empire and brought Troy crashing down. Look! – there's a mist that is fogging your vision and dulling your mortal eyes, that dankly wraps you in darkness: I'll sweep it away.'

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Aeneas has just seen Helen. What does he want to do to her? [1]
- (b) (i) Whose death has Aeneas just witnessed? [1]
(ii) Give **two** details of what he saw. [2]
- (c) (i) 'My gentle mother' (lines 1–2). Who was Aeneas' mother? [1]
(ii) Give **two** details of what Aeneas sees when his mother clears the mist from his eyes. [2]
- (d) When Aeneas gets to his house, his father Anchises won't leave with him. What happens to change Anchises' mind? [1]
- (e) What impression of Aeneas' mother do you get from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 Do you feel sorry for Dido and Aeneas?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the books of *The Aeneid* that you have read.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what Dido could have done to avoid what happened to her
- what Aeneas should or should not have done
- why Aeneas did what he did
- who else was involved in what happened in Carthage.

[16]

Or

2 'Book 1 of *The Aeneid* may not be as exciting as the later books but it is varied and good fun to read.'

Do you agree?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from Book 1 and the other books of *The Aeneid* that you have read.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- how Aeneas arrives in Carthage and what he first does there
- what different things happen in Book 1
- what keeps the audience interested throughout Book 1
- how good an introduction Book 1 is to the other books
- what the other books have to offer the reader.

[16]

Topic 18: Ovid: *Metamorphoses* Books 7 and 8

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Book 7* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Medea agonises over what she should do.

The king dictated his terms to the heroes, a series of hard and dangerous tasks. Meanwhile, his daughter Medea fell deeply in love with the handsome Jason. Despite a long struggle against her feelings, her reason was powerless to master her passion.	5
‘It’s useless to fight, Medea,’ she said. ‘Some god is against you. This, or something akin to it surely, is what they call love. How else should I find my father’s conditions excessively harsh? For certain they are too harsh. How else should I fear for the life of a man I have only just seen? – But <i>why</i> should I feel so afraid? How wretched I am! I <i>must</i> extinguish the fire which is raging inside my innocent heart. I should be more sane, if I could!’	10 15 20

Trans. D. Raeburn (Penguin)

- (a)** King Pelias had sent Jason to get the Golden Fleece.
- (i)** What did Pelias hope would happen to Jason? [1]
 - (ii)** Why did he want this? [1]
- (b)**
- (i)** Why did Medea think she could help Jason? [1]
 - (ii)** Why did she also feel that she shouldn’t help him? [1]
- (c)**
- (i)** Give **one** of the dangers that Jason had to face to get the Fleece. [1]
 - (ii)** Give **one** detail of how Medea helped him with the dangers he faced. [1]
- (d)** What did Jason promise Medea in order to get her help? [1]
- (e)** What did Medea do for Jason when they got back to Greece? [1]
- (f)** What impression of Medea’s state of mind do you get from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

2 Read the following passage from *Book 7* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Aegeus faces problems.

And yet no pleasure is ever unmingled; anxiety always intrudes upon joy. So Aegeus' delight in his son's return was marred by disquiet. King Minos of Crete was preparing for war.	2
Though powerful on land and by sea, he was strong above all in the anger he felt as a father in seeking a just revenge for Androgeos' murder at Athens. Moreover, he'd mustered his allies beforehand by scouring the sea with the rapid fleet for which he was famous.	5 10
Anaphe joined his cause and the kingdom of Astypalaea, the former induced by his pledges, the latter by force of arms; low-lying Myconos farther off; Cimolus renowned for its chalk; then Syros, the thyme-growing island, with low-hilled Seriphos; Paros, famed for its marble, and Siphnos, betrayed by the treacherous Arne, who after receiving the gold she had greedily asked for was changed to a bird and even today retains her incurable passion for gold as the black-footed, black-winged, pilfering jackdaw.	15 20

Trans. D. Raeburn (Penguin)

- (a) 'Aegeus' delight in his son's return' (line 2). What had Theseus done on his way to Athens? [1]
- (b) Minos later asks the island of Aegina for help.
- (i) Give **two** details of how Aegina got its name. [2]
- (ii) What did Juno do to Aegina? [1]
- (c) Minos tried to capture Megara.
- (i) Why did Scylla want to help him? [1]
- (ii) What did she take from her father? [1]
- (iii) Why did she think this would help Minos? [1]
- (d) What strange son did Minos' wife have? [1]
- (e) Do you think this passage is interesting? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Book 8* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The Calydonian Boar hunt is well underway.

This looked as if it would firmly lodge in the back of its
target,
but too much force was behind the throw and it overshot.
Then Mopsus cried to Apollo: 'Hear me, Phoebus! I honour
you 5
now as I ever did. So guide my spear where I aim it!'
The god complied as far as he could. The boar was struck,
but without being wounded. Diana lifted the tip of the
javelin
off in its flight; the weapon arrived, but the point had gone
missing. 10
The wild beast's anger was stirred and blazed like terrible
lightning.
Fire flashed forth from his eyes and the breath of his nostrils
was flame. 15
As a massive rock that is forcefully flung from the sling of a
catapult
flies through the air to demolish a wall or a tower full of
soldiers,
so were the blows of the hog, whose charge on the
huntsmen was no less 20
deadly. He flattened Hippalmus and Pelagon, there on the
right
to protect the wing.

Trans. D. Raeburn (Penguin)

- (a) (i) Who sent the boar to Calydon? [1]
(ii) Why did she do this? [1]
- (b) (i) How did Meleager feel about Atalanta? [1]
(ii) Why did he think she deserved to have the trophy of the boar? [1]
- (c) Why did Meleager kill his uncles? [1]
- (d) (i) What did Meleager's mother do to take revenge on him? [1]
(ii) How did that serve her purpose? [1]
(iii) What effect did this have on Meleager? [1]
- (e) Do you think this passage is gripping? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

- 1 Do you think there are any likeable characters in Ovid's stories or does he only show the worst side of human nature?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *Metamorphoses*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- the different things that Medea does
- how Cephalus and Procris behave towards each other
- Icarus' behaviour
- how Daedalus treated his nephew
- what Baucis and Philemon are like.

[16]

Or

- 2 Since so many of Ovid's stories end gloomily, why do you think people enjoy reading them?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *Metamorphoses*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- how many of the stories end unhappily
- which stories have something nicer happening in them
- whether some of the stories are exciting
- what you think Ovid was trying to tell his readers in his stories.

[16]

Topic 19: Pliny: Letters

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Pliny writes about his uncle's writing.

He did all this in the middle of the hustle and bustle of the city. When he went away for a rest to his house in the country, the only time he did not work at writing was when he was in the bath. And I do mean *in* the bath. When he was being rubbed with oil, or dried with a towel, he had a slave reading to him or he dictated some notes. When he was going from place to place, he felt he was free from his troubles. He then gave himself completely up to writing. He had a secretary at his side with a book and tablets. Even bad weather would not stop him studying and writing. In winter he wore long sleeves to protect his hands. He just wanted to write all the time. This is why he went about Rome in a litter.

5

Trans. C. Greig (CUP)

- (a) Give **three** topics which Pliny's uncle wrote books about. [3]
- (b) Give **two** details of what Pliny tells us in this letter about his uncle's work when he was not writing. [2]
- (c) Give **three** details of how Pliny's uncle died. [3]
- (d) Do you think that Pliny's uncle deserves the admiration which Pliny has for him? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Pliny writes about the murder of a master by his slaves.

For a few days Makedo got better, but then he died. And there is something unusual about his death. Most masters, when they are killed by their slaves, do not know if they are going to be avenged. Makedo did.

You can see how we live in danger from our slaves. You can see how our slaves abuse us. You can see how our slaves play deadly games with us. Even if you are a master who is kind and gentle, you still have to worry. Slaves always have two sides to their nature. They act with reason like men. They also act by instinct like animals. It is when their instincts get the better of them that they kill their masters.

5

Trans. C. Greig (CUP)

- (a) Give **one** detail which Pliny has given us about his opinion of Makedo as a master. [1]
- (b) Where was Makedo attacked? [1]
- (c) Give **four** details of what happened. [4]
- (d) How did Makedo know that he was going to be avenged? [2]
- (e) Judging by other letters that you have read, do you think that this letter represents Pliny's views about slaves? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage and other letters you have read. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Trajan replies to Pliny's request for a fire brigade.

I suppose you think that because other places have fire brigades it will be all right for Nicomedia to have one. I think not. There is one thing you must remember. Bithynia is a different province and those cities have been troubled before with organisations of that sort.

People find all sorts of reasons for getting together. When they have got together, they call themselves all sorts of names. You and I know that they soon turn themselves into troublemakers. It is quite enough to provide fire-fighting equipment and tell the owners of the houses how to use it themselves. They can also call on any spectators for help.

5

Trans. C. Greig (CUP)

- (a) A fire had broken out in Nicomedia. Give **one** thing that it had destroyed. [1]
- (b) Give **four** details of why it did so much damage. [4]
- (c) Give **three** details of what Pliny says about the fire brigade that he is requesting. [3]
- (d) If you had been Pliny would you have been happy with Trajan's reply? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

- 1 If you had been Calpurnia would you have been pleased about what Pliny writes to you **and** about you?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the letters which you have read.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what he says he likes about you
- what he says about when you were ill
- what he says about how you support him in his work
- how he speaks about you to others
- what he writes about when you are apart.

[16]

Or

- 2 Do you believe that Pliny did a good job in Bithynia?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the letters which you have read.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- the way Pliny organises finances
- safety in towns
- law and order
- the jobs he creates
- different buildings he is involved with.

[16]

Topic 20: Tacitus: *Empire and Emperors*

Answer **two** questions from Section 1 **and one** question from Section 2.

Section 1. Answer **two** questions from this section.

1 Read the following passage from *Chapter 2* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Germanicus faces his disloyal troops during the mutiny in Germany.

But the soldiers' jealousy of the Treveri affected them more than anything. Some blocked Agrippina's path, and begged her to come back and stay; most ran back to Germanicus – he was still bitter and angry as they crowded round him: 'I do not love my wife and son any more than my father or my country, but he is protected by his position and dignity, and the empire by its other armies. Though I would willingly sacrifice my wife and children for your glory, I am now taking them out of reach of your crazy hands. If any crime is to be committed, it must be my blood that pays for it – do not increase your guilt by murdering the grand-daughter of Augustus or slaying the daughter-in-law of Tiberius.'

With a complete change of heart they ran off, tied up the ring-leaders and dragged them back before Caetronius, commander of the First Legion. They were tried and punished as follows. The soldiers stood in a pack, their swords ready; the officers paraded the prisoners one at a time on the platform – if the soldiers shouted 'Guilty', the man was thrown down and hacked to death. The soldiers revelled in the butchery as if they were washing away their guilt. Germanicus had not given the orders, but did nothing to stop them – any disgust at the atrocity would fall on their shoulders, not on his.

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Why were the soldiers jealous of the Treveri (line 1)? [1]
- (b) What was the nickname of Germanicus' son? [1]
- (c) (i) What did Germanicus threaten to do to the armies that had started the mutiny if they didn't punish the guilty men themselves before he arrived? [1]
- (ii) What did their commander Caecina do? [1]
- (iii) What did Germanicus do when he arrived? [1]
- (d) Give **two** reasons why the people at Rome thought Tiberius should have gone to deal with the mutiny himself. [2]
- (e) Give one reason why Tiberius did not go to deal with the mutiny himself. [1]
- (f) Do you think this is a dramatic account of this part of the story? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 2 Read the following passage from *Chapter 3* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Marcus Terentius gives a speech admitting friendship with Sejanus.

'We honoured him, not as Sejanus of Vulsinii, but as a member of the imperial families, to which he was allied by marriage, and as your future son-in-law, your fellow consul, your representative in state affairs. It is not for us to criticise the man you raise above all others, or your reasons for doing so. The gods have given you the right of supreme command; we are left with the honour of obeying. We only see what is in front of us, the men to whom you give wealth, position, the power to help or harm; and no one would deny that Sejanus was such a man. To enquire into the private thoughts or secret plans of an emperor is forbidden, dangerous – and unprofitable. Disregard Sejanus' last days, gentlemen; think of the previous sixteen years. We thought it marvellous if his ex-slaves or doormen recognised us! ... Punish plots against the state or designs on the emperor's life; but since we gave up our friendship and respect for him on the same day that you did, that ought to acquit us!'

This brave speech, which reflected what everyone was thinking, was so effective that Terentius' accusers, when their previous crimes were taken into account, were banished or executed.

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Sejanus had been commander of the Praetorian Guard.
- (i) What was the Praetorian Guard? [1]
 - (ii) How had Sejanus increased the power of the Guard? [1]
 - (iii) How did he personally gain popularity through his rôle as commander? [1]
- (b) (i) What did Sejanus persuade Livilla (Drusus' wife) to do to Drusus? [1]
- (ii) How did he persuade her to do this? [1]
 - (iii) Why did he want her to do this? [1]
- (c) Give **two** details of what happened in The Cave. [2]
- (d) In what ways do you think Terentius' speech was 'so effective' (line 13)? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

- 3 Read the following passage from *Chapter 6* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Tacitus describes the disaster at Fidenae.

Atilius had undertaken this project not because he had money to spare, or through any desire for personal popularity in his home town, but with the sordid motive of profit. ... The building was packed, when it collapsed and fell both inward and outwards, throwing down or burying huge numbers of spectators and bystanders. Those who were killed instantly were at least spared any pain; they were better off than the injured, who remained conscious despite their mutilations, and had to watch their wives and children through the day and listen to their shrieks and groans at night. The news brought out the crowds, to weep for their brothers, loved ones, mothers or fathers. Any whose friends or relatives were away from home, even for a quite different reason, were sick with worry, and while the casualties were still unidentified uncertainty made their anxiety worse. 5 10

When the removal of the rubble began, people ran to kiss and embrace the dead, and there were frequent quarrels when similarity of physique led to confusion if the features were unrecognisable. Fifty thousand were crushed to death or maimed in the disaster. 15

Trans. G. Tingay (CUP)

- (a) Give **one** reason why the building was particularly packed. [1]
- (b) Apart from the fact that it was packed, why had the building collapsed? [1]
- (c) How did the noblemen help in the disaster? [1]
- (d) Shortly afterwards there was another incident in Rome itself.
- (i) What was that disaster? [1]
- (ii) What did Tiberius do to help? [1]
- (e) Why wasn't Tiberius in Rome at that time? [1]
- (f) Both these incidents were near the end of Tiberius' life. Give **two** details about how Tiberius died. [2]
- (g) How does this passage make you feel about the disaster? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12]

Section 2. Answer **one** question from this section.

Either

1 Have you enjoyed reading Tacitus' history of Tiberius' reign?

Give reasons for your views and support them with details from *Empire and Emperors*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what interesting factual detail you get about the mutinies and the treason trials
- what you thought of the character of Sejanus
- whether you thought Tiberius was a good emperor
- whether you found any of the characters likeable.

[16]

Or

2 'Tiberius was totally mean and the treason trials prove this.'

Do you agree?

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- what sort of decisions he made in the trials about statues
- what he did when Appuleia was accused of insulting Augustus and himself
- how Tiberius intervened in the trial about Clutorius Priscus' poems.

[16]

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