

Wednesday 30 May 2012 – Morning

GCSE CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

A353/01 Community Life in the Classical World (Foundation Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- There are **two** options in this paper:
Option 1: Sparta, with questions starting on page 2.
Option 2: Pompeii, with questions starting on page 16.
- Answer questions from **either** Option 1 **or** Option 2.
- Answer **all** questions from Section A and **two** questions from Section B of the option that you have studied.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- This document consists of **32** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Option 1: Sparta

Answer **all** of Section A and **two** questions from Section B.

Section A

- 1 Tick the correct answer. The first one has been done for you.

Which Spartan women could vote?

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| A all | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| B none | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Example |
| C royal women | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| D those over 30 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

(a) What were *Helots*?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A kings | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B policemen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C politicians | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D slaves | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) What were *Perioikoi*?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A craftsmen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B lawyers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C messengers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D secretaries | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(c) What was *Eunomia* in Sparta?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A good fighting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B good housekeeping | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C good leadership | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D good order | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(d) The *paidonomos* was in charge of ...

A education

B public spending

C taxation

D warfare

[1]

(e) The purpose of the *agoge* was to train Spartan ...

A craftsmen

B mothers

C sailors

D soldiers

[1]

(f) Spartan boys left home at the age of ...

A 4

B 7

C 9

D 11

[1]

(g) The *eirenes* were ...

A foreigners

B Messenians

C outcasts from Sparta

D young Spartan men

[1]

2 The following are statements about Spartan society. Some are **true** and some are **false**.

Tick the '**true**' box if the statement is **true**, tick the '**false**' box if it is not.

The first one has been done for you.

	TRUE	FALSE	
Spartan women did not weave because it was a slave's job.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Example
(a) Spartan men (<i>Spartiatas</i>) wore women's clothes to help them understand their wives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(b) Spartan men (<i>Spartiatas</i>) were not allowed to live at home until they were 30.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(c) Spartan women could not inherit property.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(d) All Spartan men (<i>Spartiatas</i>) were soldiers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[4]

3 Match up the statements correctly. The first one has been done for you.

so that the house was comfortable for the men
 so that the men got their monthly ration of food
~~so that the men were not cowards~~
 so that they could manage the household
 so that they could train to be soldiers
 so that they had healthy babies
 so that they looked more like men

Spartan women ...

would sometimes mock men	so that the men were not cowards
got married in men's clothes	
were educated	
exercised	
sent their sons away from home	
managed the farming estates	

Example

[5]

4 Tick the correct answer. The first one has been done for you.

What does Thermopylae mean?

A hot baths

B hot coals

C hot dinner

D hot gates

Example

(a) What was the name of the Spartan king at Thermopylae?

A Aristophanes

B Ephialtes

C Leonidas

D Lykourgos

[1]

(b) How many Spartans fought at Thermopylae?

A 100

B 200

C 300

D 400

[1]

(c) Who were the Spartans defending Greece against at Thermopylae?

A Africans

B *Helots*

C Persians

D Romans

[1]

(d) What was the enemy king at Thermopylae called?

A Demaratus

B Herodotus

C Xenophon

D Xerxes

[1]

5 The following are ways to recognise a Spartan soldier. **Six** are correct.

Tick the correct ways. One has been done for you.

Tick **five more** correct answers.

You would recognise a Spartan soldier because ...

he would carry a very long spear

he would carry a rounded shield

Example

he would have a dog with him

he would wear a red cloak

he would go into battle naked

he would carry a bow and arrows

his hair would be long and combed

his sword would be very short

he would be on horseback

he would fight in the phalanx

he would prefer to fight alone

[5]

6 Match up the statements about Sparta correctly. One has been done for you.

so it became very isolated

so it had a good supply of fish

so it had good natural defences

so it was a good place to hunt

so it was cursed by the gods

~~so it was hard to trade with other states~~

so they all had equal shares

Sparta did not use money like other Greek states	so it was hard to trade with other states	Example
Around Sparta there were lots of wild animals		
Spartans did not mix with other Greeks		
Spartans were very fair about land		
Sparta was near the Eurotas river		
Sparta was surrounded by mountains		

[5]

Option 2: Pompeii

Answer **all** of Section A and **two** questions from Section B.

Section A

10 Tick the correct answer. The first one has been done for you.

Who is the best-preserved *thermopolium* (bar) named after?

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| A Angelina | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| B Antonia | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| C Arabella | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| D Asellina | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Example |

(a) Where would a *thermopolium* (bar) be found?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A in a quiet park | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B in the forum | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C on a busy street | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D on the beach | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) Which drink was commonly sold in the *thermopolia* (bars)?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A coffee | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B hot chocolate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C tea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D wine | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(c) Which food was commonly sold at the *thermopolia* (bars)?

A bread

B potatoes

C pasta

D rice

[1]

(d) Which activity went on in the *thermopolia* (bars)?

A chess

B darts

C dice

D dominoes

[1]

(e) Which **two** groups of people would have used the *thermopolia* (bars) the **most**?

A fortune tellers

B poor people

C priests

D rich people

E sick people

F travellers

[2]

- 11 Choose words from the list below to complete the account of the riot in Pompeii. One has been done for you.

The author **Tacitus** wrote about the riot in the
 in Pompeii, which took place in AD. The spectators came from
 Pompeii and They started to argue and then the trouble really
 broke out. The spectators fought with stones and Many people
 were killed.
 Pompeii was banned from holding games for years. The sponsor
 of the games was

59	Herculaneum
62	Nuceria
10	spears
amphitheatre	swords
executed	Tacitus
exiled	theatre

[6]

12 Match up the places in the forum in Pompeii with the reasons why people went there. One has been done for you.

- basilica
- comitium
- granary
- latrine
- macellum
- ~~Temple of Jupiter~~
- weights and measures office/table

Pompeians went to the ...	in order to ...
	buy and sell food
Temple of Jupiter	honour the gods
	store grain
	make sure trade was fair
	vote
	attend a court case

Example

[5]

13 Tick the correct answer. The first one has been done for you.

What is a Pompeian town house called?

A domus

Example

B horrea

C lares

D portico

(a) What was usually on the floors of Pompeian houses?

A carpets

B mosaics

C paint

D wood

[1]

(b) What decoration was on the walls of Pompeian houses?

A posters

B shells

C wall paintings

D wallpaper

[1]

(c) Where in a Pompeian house would you usually find a pool for rainwater?

A in the bathroom

B in the dining room

C in the kitchen

D in the main room

[1]

(d) How are Pompeian house windows best described?

- A large and high
- B large and low
- C small and high
- D small and low

[1]

(e) Where was the garden of a Pompeian house usually found?

- A at the side of the house
- B in front of the house
- C in the middle of the house
- D on the roof of the house

[1]

14 The following are statements about the government of Pompeii. Some are **true** and some are **false**.

Tick the 'true' box if the statement is **true**, tick the 'false' box if it is not.

The first one has been done for you.

	TRUE	FALSE	
Pompeii was part of the Roman Empire so it was protected.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Example
(a) The <i>decurions</i> looked after the prisons.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(b) The <i>duovirs</i> decided court cases.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(c) The <i>aediles</i> were in charge of mending the roads.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(d) The town council was chosen by the emperor.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[4]

15 The following are statements about Pompeii. Each statement has **one** correct ending.

Tick the correct ending for each statement. One has been done for you.

Pliny's account of the destruction of Pompeii is important because ...

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| A he was an archaeologist. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| B he was an eye-witness. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Example |
| C he was a painter. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| D he was a volcano expert. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

(a) It is thought that the House of the Faun had four dining rooms because the owners ...

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A did not like to eat together. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B ran it as a restaurant. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C wanted one for each course. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D wanted one for each season of the year. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(b) The House of the Faun is so-called because ...

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A a mosaic of a faun was found there. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B a painting of a faun was found there. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C a statue of a faun was found there. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D the walls were light brown. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(c) The House of the Vettii was unusual because it ...

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A had a glass roof. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B had a tower in the middle. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C had four storeys. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D had no shops at the front. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

(d) Most of the people left behind in Pompeii died because of ...

A a huge fire.

B a lava flow.

C a pyroclastic flow.

D a tidal wave.

[1]

ADDITIONAL PAGES

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer(s) to any question(s),
write the question number(s) in the margin.

A large rectangular area with a solid vertical line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page, providing space for writing answers.

A large rectangular area with a solid vertical line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page, resembling a writing template or a ledger.

A large rectangular area with a solid vertical line on the left and horizontal dotted lines across the rest of the page, intended for writing answers.



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