

Monday 16 June 2014 – Afternoon

GCSE CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

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

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

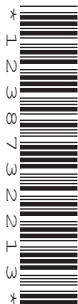
OCR supplied materials:

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Fill in the **four** boxes with the correct geographical information about Sparta to complete the sentences. One has been done for you.

Defences

- a marshy coastline
- deep lakes
- high mountains
- ~~narrow passes~~
- quicksand

Sparta's natural defences were ...

narrow passes.

Example

[2]

Features

- a natural harbour
- a river
- fertile soil
- open plains

Sparta was a good place to live because it had ...

[2]

2 Spartan women did **six** of the following.

Tick the things they did. One has been done for you.

Tick **five** more things.

Spartan women ...

brought up boys until age seven.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
cleaned the houses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
exercised.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
made clothes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
made pottery.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
made sure enough food was produced.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
managed the household.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
mocked cowards.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
supervised the <i>Helots</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	
voted in the <i>Ecclesia (Apella)</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	
wore make-up.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

3 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about the Spartans.

The first one has been done for you.

Spartans wanted to keep their society ...

A isolated.

Example

B multicultural.

C sociable.

D well-informed.

(a) Other Greeks did not trust Spartans because the Spartans ...

A kept their wives indoors.

B made other Greeks their slaves.

C watched many plays.

D wore fancy clothes.

[1]

(b) It is hard to know the truth about the Spartans because they ...

A made writing illegal.

B told stories with pictures.

C wrote in a strange language.

D wrote very little down.

[1]

(c) The Athenian playwright who made fun of the Spartans was called ...

A Aristophanes.

B Demaratus.

C Plutarch.

D Xerxes.

[1]

(d) The name of a Spartan poet was ...

A Aristotle.

B Herodotus.

C Tyrtaios.

D Xenophon.

[1]

Question 4 begins on page 6

- 4 Read this passage from a speech about the Spartans and the battle of Thermopylae. Tick the correct box to answer each question.

These men have come to fight us for the pass and they are preparing for that. The Spartans always arrange their hair when they are going to risk their lives. If you defeat these men and the ones left behind in Sparta, there is no one else on earth who will stand up to you. You are now attacking the best kingdom in Greece and the best warriors.

Herodotus *Histories* 7, 209 (adapted)

What is the name of the Spartan traitor who is speaking to the Persians in this passage?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| A Aristophanes | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| B Aristotle | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| C Demaratus | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Example |
| D Xenophon | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

(a) What do the Spartans do to their hair before battle?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| A comb it | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| B curl it | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| C shave it off | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| D spike it up | <input type="checkbox"/> | [1] |

(b) What made the Spartans the best warriors?

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------|
| A They had been trained since childhood. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| B They had better armour. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| C They got drunk before battle. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| D They were led into battle by the <i>Gerousia</i> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | [1] |

(c) What was the pass of Thermopylae like?

A full of trees

B marshy

C narrow

D wide

[1]

(d) Who led the Spartans at Thermopylae?

A Herodotus

B Leonidas

C Plutarch

D Xerxes

[1]

(e) How many Spartans fought at Thermopylae?

A 300

B 3000

C 30 000

D 300 000

[1]

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

Who were in charge of sacrifices in Sparta?

A *Ephors*

B kings

Example

C priestesses

D queens

(a) How many kings did Sparta have at any one time?

A one

B two

C three

D four

[1]

(b) How long did the *Ephors* keep their jobs?

A one year

B two years

C 30 years

D until they died

[1]

(c) Which group did all Spartan men over the age of 30 join?

A *agoge*

B *Ecclesia (Apella)*

C *krypteia*

D *syssitia*

[1]

(d) What was the youngest age at which most Spartan men could join the *Gerousia*?

A 21

B 30

C 60

D 65

[1]

- 6 Choose words from the list below to complete the story of the man who reformed Spartan society. You should only use a word once. One has been done for you.

According to legend a^{noble}..... Spartan called reformed Spartan society so that the Spartans could keep control of the He travelled to to consult the He established a army. He also created a new system for boys. He made sure all Spartans were and he reformed the

animals

humble

Athens

Leonidas

Delphi

Lykourgos

educational

noble

equal

oracle

full-time

part-time

government

queen

heating

well-dressed

Helots

[8]

Option 2: Pompeii

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

SECTION A

- 10** Fill in the **four** boxes with the correct information about the House of the Faun to complete the sentences. One has been done for you.

Rooms

- bathing room
- dining room / *triclinium*
- entrance
- kitchen
- main room / *atrium*

There was more than one ...

entrance.

Example

[2]

Features

- mosaic of Alexander the Great
- painting of cupids
- statue of Apollo
- statue of a Faun

The house was decorated with a ...

[2]

11 **Six** of the following are features of the destruction of Pompeii.

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

Tick **five** more correct features.

When Pompeii was destroyed ...

there were small earthquakes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
a lava flow covered Pompeii.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
all survivors escaped by sea.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
crops failed for 10 years.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
people choked on poisonous fumes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
pumice fell from the sky.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
rivers flowed uphill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
roofs collapsed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
there were prophecies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
there were pyroclastic flows.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
wells dried up.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

12 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about Pompeii.

The first one has been done for you.

The Forum was the ...

A park.

B race track.

C theatre.

D town centre.

Example

(a) In the Macellum Pompeians bought ...

A bread and cakes.

B meat and fish.

C pots and pans.

D sheep and cattle.

[1]

(b) The Eumachia building was associated with ...

A cloth.

B food.

C metal.

D wine.

[1]

(c) To make sure trade was fair, Pompeians went to the ...

A *comitium*.

B *horrea*.

C temple of the *Lares*.

D weights and measures office.

[1]

(d) In the Forum the Pompeians visited the temple of ...

A Asellina.

B Fiorelli.

C Jupiter.

D Plautus.

[1]

Question 13 begins on page 20

- 13 Read the passage about the eruption of Vesuvius. Tick the correct box to answer the questions.

They put pillows on their heads to protect them. It was day now everywhere else, but there it was darker than night even though they had torches. They decided to go to the seashore to see if they could escape by sea. But the sea was still very rough and the wind was blowing the wrong way. Pliny lay on a spread out sail and he asked for cold water to drink. Then there was a smell of sulphur, showing that flames were coming and the flames did come so Pliny got up and the people ran away.

Pliny *Letters* 6, 16, 16–17 (adapted)

How had Pliny the Elder arrived?

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| A boat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Example |
| B carriage | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| C donkey | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| D on foot | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

(a) In what year did the eruption described in this passage take place?

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------|
| A 59 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| B 62 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| C 72 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| D 79 AD | <input type="checkbox"/> | [1] |

(b) In the passage it is dark. Why is it dark?

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------|
| A Clouds of ash covered the sun. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| B It was misty. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| C It was night. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| D There was an eclipse. | <input type="checkbox"/> | [1] |

(c) In the passage there was a smell of sulphur. Why did it smell of sulphur?

A Flames were coming.

B People were burning incense.

C People were lighting torches.

D The sea was boiling.

[1]

(d) People put cushions on their heads. What were the cushions to protect them from?

A acid rain

B dead birds

C falling rocks and stones

D molten lava

[1]

(e) Why couldn't Pliny escape by sea?

A He couldn't get to the seashore.

B His crew had run away.

C His ship had caught fire.

D The wind was blowing towards the shore.

[1]

14 Tick the correct answers to the questions. The first one has been done for you.

Which food was most commonly sold in a snack bar?

A bread

Example

B cakes

C salad

D sweets

(a) What was a Pompeian snack bar called?

A *decurion*

B *domus*

C *horrea*

D *thermopolium*

[1]

(b) What was food kept in at a Pompeian snack bar counter?

A boxes

B jars

C pans

D sacks

[1]

(c) Which type of drink was most commonly sold in a Pompeian snack bar?

A beer

B fruit juice

C milk

D wine

[1]

(d) In a Pompeian snack bar what was the counter opening onto the street for?

A accepting deliveries

B buying take-away food

C feeding horses

D watching processions

[1]

15 Choose words from the list below to complete the account of a trip to the baths in Pompeii. You should only use a word once. One has been done for you.

The baths were heated by a *hypocaust* (an underfloor heating system).

The bather first went into the *apodyterium* (.....). He wanted to keep fit so he went to the *palaestra* (.....). He then went into the baths and straight into the *tepidarium* (.....) to get used to the temperature. Next came the *caldarium* (.....). The bather was rubbed with and then it was removed with a to get rid of dirt. The bather wore to protect his feet. To cool off afterwards the bather went to the *frigidarium* (.....). Then he went home.

changing room

shower room

cold room

soap

exercise area

sponge

felt slippers

underfloor

hot room

warm room

oil

wooden shoes

scraper (*strigil*)

[8]

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

This section of the page is a large, empty area of lined paper. It consists of approximately 25 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page. A solid vertical line runs down the left side of this area, creating a margin. The rest of the page is blank white space.

