

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
General Certificate of Secondary Education

CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
PAPER 2: GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE
FOUNDATION TIER TOPICS 11-20

1940/13/14

Specimen Paper 2003

Additional materials: Answer Paper

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Answer **either** two topics (Component 13); **or** three topics (Component 14).
- Answer **two** questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B of each topic.
- Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Marks: **Section A:** 12 marks each question
Section B: 16 marks each question.
Total per topic: 40 marks

Marks for a part of a question are shown at the end of the part.

You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication where an answer requires a piece of extended writing.

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Topic 11

Homer: *Odyssey* Books 9, 10, 21-23

Answer **two** questions in Section A **and one** question in Section B.

Section A. Answer **two** questions in this Section.

- 1 Read the following passage from Book 9 of *The Odyssey* and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Odysseus' plan to escape from Polyphemus is well under way.

'As soon as she arrived, fresh and rosy-fingered, the he-goats and the rams began to scramble out and make for the pastures, but the females, un milked as they were and with udders full to bursting, stood bleating by the pens. Their master, though tortured and in terrible agony, passed his hands along the backs of all the animals as they stopped in front of him; but the idiot never noticed that my men were tied under the chests of his own woolly rams. The last of the flock to come up to the doorway was the big ram, burdened by his own fleece and by me with my thoughts racing. As he felt him with his hands the great Polyphemus broke into speech: 5

"Sweet ram," he said, "why are you the last of the flock to pass out of the cave like this? You have never before lagged behind the others, but always step so proudly out and are the first of them to crop the lush shoots of the grass, first to make your way to the flowing stream, and first to want to return to the fold when evening falls. Yet today you are the last of all. You must be grieved for your master's eye, blinded by a wicked man and his accursed friends, when he had robbed me of my wits with wine. Nobody was his name; and I swear that he has not yet saved his skin! Ah, if only you could feel as I do and find a voice to tell me where he's hiding from my fury!" 10 15

trans. E. V. Rieu, rev. D. C. H. Rieu, (Penguin) p.137-8

- (a) Give **two** details describing Polyphemus. [2]
- (b) Why had Polyphemus not milked the goats and sheep on this morning? [1]
- (c) Give **four** details about how Polyphemus had become 'tortured and in terrible agony' (lines 3-4)? [4]
- (d) Why did Odysseus need to tie his men underneath the sheep? [1]
- (e) From this passage what impression do you get from the character of Polyphemus? Is this the same impression that that you got from the rest of the story about him? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

- 2 Read the following passage from Book 21 of *The Odyssey* and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Penelope has finally told the suitors that she will marry one of them, but they have to complete a task successfully. Leodes is the first to try.

He turned to the Suitors. 'My friends,' he said, 'I cannot string it; let the next man try. Believe me, this bow will break the heart and spirit of many a champion here. Yet it is far better to die than to live on without ever winning the prize that lures us all here every day and keeps us always hoping. As it is some of you are hoping and longing to marry Odysseus' wife Penelope. Let them try the bow and see! They'll soon be courting and laying their gifts at the feet of some other long-robed Achaean woman. And so Penelope will be able to marry the man who offers most and is her destined husband.' Leodes relinquished the bow, propping the tip against the polished woodwork of the door with the arrow leaning against the beautiful door-handle, and so resumed his seat. But Antinous took him to task with asperity: 'Leodes! What a preposterous speech!'

trans. E. V. Rieu, rev. D. C. H. Rieu, (Penguin) p.320

- (a) Why was the bow, which Leodes mentions, special to Penelope? [1]
- (b) What did Penelope expect the suitors to do with the bow if they managed to string it? [1]
- (c) Mention **one** detail about the suitor Leodes. [1]
- (d) Give **two** reasons why Antinous thinks that Leodes has made 'a preposterous speech' (line 10). [2]
- (e) Explain why Antinous goes on to ask for a fire to be made in the hall. [2]
- (f) When does Antinous himself choose to try his strength? [1]
- (g) From this passage what impression do you get of the character of Leodes?
How is Antinous different from him?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

- 3 Read the following passage from Book 22 of *The Odyssey* and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Odysseus has dealt with the suitors in the Great Hall and now starts to deal with the survivors.

The shrewd Odysseus smiled at the man and said: 'Dismiss your fears. My son has saved you so that you may know in your heart –and tell others –that doing right is a much better policy than doing wrong. Now leave the hall, you and the songful minstrel. Go into the courtyard away from this carnage, and sit there till I've done the work I have to do indoors.'

The two made off at once out of the hall and seated themselves at the altar of mighty Zeus, 5
peering about on every side and expecting to be killed at any moment. Odysseus looked round his house to see whether any survivors were hiding to escape black Death. But he found the whole company lying in heaps in the blood and dust, like fish that the fishermen have dragged out of the grey surf in the meshes of their net on to a curving beach, to lie in masses on the sand longing for the salt water, till the bright sun ends their lives. So there 10
the Suitors lay in heaps, one upon another.

'Telemachus,' said the shrewd Odysseus to his son, 'call the nurse Eurycleia here, so that I can tell her what I want.'

trans. E. V. Rieu, rev. D. C. H. Rieu, (Penguin) p.339-340

- (a) Who is 'the man' to whom Odysseus is speaking here (line 1)? [1]
- (b) How had Telemachus saved this man (lines 1-2)? [1]
- (c) Explain what Odysseus wanted from Eurycleia (lines 12-13). [2]
- (d) Who had to clear away all the dead bodies of the suitors? [1]
- (e) Describe what happened to these people when they had finished clearing away the bodies? [3]
- (f) In lines 8-11 Homer compares the bodies to fish. Do you think this is a good comparison or not?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

Section B. Answer **one** question in this Section. Answers to questions in this section will be awarded marks for quality of written communication.

Either

1 What do you like and dislike about Penelope's character?

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

In your answer you might like to include for example:

- How she feels when she fetches Odysseus' bow from the case
- What she says to the suitors
- How she deals with Antinous and Eurymachus when they are troublesome
- How she responds to the news of Odysseus' return
- How she behaves when she meets Odysseus
- How she tries to discover the truth about Odysseus.

[16]

Or

2 Do you find Book 10, including the story of Odysseus' adventure with Circe exciting and dramatic?

Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from Book 10 of *The Odyssey*.

In your answer you might like to include for example:

- The incident with Aeolus
- What happened in the Laestrygonian land
- How the tension is built up at the beginning of the story of Circe
- How Circe tricks Odysseus' men
- How Odysseus behaves when things get tough
- What happens to Elpenor at the end.

[16]

[Total: 16 marks]

Topic 12

Homer: *Iliad* Books 1, 9, 10, 22, 24

Answer **two** questions in Section A **and one** question in Section B.

Section A. Answer **two** questions in this Section.

- 1 Read the following passage from Book 1 of *The Iliad* and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Achilleus addresses Agamemnon at the assembly he has called to discuss the crisis the Achaians are facing.

Then swift-footed godlike Achilleus answered him: 'Glorious son of Atreus, most acquisitive of all men, how are the great-hearted Achaians to give you a prize? We do not know of any stores of common treasure piled anywhere. What we took at the sacking of cities has all been divided, and it is not right that the army should gather it back again. No, you now let the girl go at the god's will: and we Achaians will recompense you three and four times over, if ever Zeus grants that we sack the well-walled city of Troy.'

Then lord Agamemnon answered him: 'Great man though you are, godlike Achilleus, do not think you can cheat me like this –you will not trick me or persuade me to it. Is it so that you can hold on to your own prize, while I just sit by and bear the loss of mine, is this why you tell me to give back the girl? No, if the great-hearted Achaians will give me a prize, suiting it to my heart's liking, to be of equal value –then so be it. But if they will not, then I myself shall go and take your prize, or Aias', or Odysseus', and carry it away with me: and he will be angry, whichever of you I visit. But this can be talk for the future.'

trans. M. Hammond, (Penguin) p.6

- (a) 'Let the girl go at the god's will' (lines 4-5). Who is the girl Achilleus refers to here? [1]
- (b) Why is the girl in Agamemnon's possession now? [1]
- (c) What has the god done to the Achaians and **why** has he done this? [1 + 1]
- (d) How does Achilleus know that it is the god's will to let the girl go? [1]
- (e) 'I myself shall go and take your prize' (lines 11-12). What prize does Agamemnon eventually take from Achilleus? [1]
- (f) Immediately after this passage, Agamemnon goes on to outline what is to be done straight away.
Give **two** details of what he commands. [2]
- (g) What do you discover about the character of **either** Achilleus **or** Agamemnon from their conversation in this passage?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

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

Hektor and Achilles face each other in front of the walls of Troy.

So he spoke, and steadying his long-shadowed spear he let it fly. But glorious Hektor had looked ahead and avoided it. He watched it come and crouched down, and the bronze spear flew over him and fixed in the earth: and unseen by Hektor, shepherd of the people, Pallas Athene pulled up the spear and gave it back to Achilles. Hektor then spoke to the excellent son of Peleus: 'You missed! So, godlike Achilles, it seems you knew nothing from Zeus about my death –and yet you said you did. No, you turn out a mere ranter –all your talk is bluff, to frighten me and make me lose my courage for the fight. Well, I shall not run and let you fix your spear in my back, but you must drive it through my chest as I charge straight for you, if that is what god has granted you. But now you try to avoid this bronze spear of mine –how I hope you take it entire in your flesh! Then the war would go lighter for the Trojans, with you dead, their greatest danger.' So he spoke, and steadying his long-shadowed spear he let it fly, and did not miss, hitting in the centre of the son of Peleus' shield: but the spear rebounded far from the shield. Hektor was angered that his swift spear had flown wasted from his hand, and stood there in dismay, as he had no second ash spear. He called in a great shout to Deiphobos of the white shield, and asked him for a long spear. But Deiphobos was not there near him.

trans. M. Hammond, (Penguin) p.358

- (a) Before this fight began, how many times had Hektor been chased around the walls of Troy by Achilles? [1]
- (b) What did Hektor swear he would do with Achilles' body if he won the fight? [1]
- (c) Give **two** details of the answer that Achilles gave in reply to this. [2]
- (d) 'You knew nothing from Zeus about my death' (lines 5-6). What had made Hektor think Achilles knew something about his death? [1]
- (e) Who was Deiphobos? [1]
- (f) Who had been pretending to be Deiphobos? [1]
- (g) Why had this character abandoned Hektor? [1]
- (h) Do you feel sorry for Hektor in this passage or not?
Explain, using details from the passage, why you feel this way. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

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

Priam addresses Achilles concerning his son Hektor.

‘Think of your father, godlike Achilles, an old man like I am, at the cruel edge of old age. And it may be that he too is pressed by those who live around his home, and there is no one to protect him from harm and destruction. But he at least can hear that you are alive, and feel joy in his heart, and look forward every day to seeing his dear son return from Troy. But my fate is utter misery –I fathered sons who were heroes in the broad land of Troy, and I tell you not one of them is left. I had fifty, when the sons of the Achaians came. Nineteen were from the womb of one mother, and the others were borne to me by the women in my house. Furious Ares has collapsed the strength of most of these. And the one son I had, who guarded our city and people, you have now killed as he fought to defend his country –Hektor. And it is for his sake that I come now to the ships of the Achaians, to win his release from you, and I bring unlimited ransom. Respect the gods, then, Achilles, and have pity on me, remembering your own father. But I am yet more pitiable than he. I have endured to do what no other mortal man on earth has done –I have brought to my lips the hands of the man who killed my child.’

trans. M. Hammond, (Penguin) p.400

- (a) Who accompanied Priam to Achilles’ camp and protected him on the way? [1]
- (b) Why had Achilles been so angry with Hektor? [1]
- (c) Where was Hektor’s body at this time? [1]
- (d) Give **two** details about the way Achilles had been treating Hektor’s body. [2]
- (e) (i) Mention **two** things that Achilles ordered the maids to do before giving Hektor’s body back to Priam.
- (ii) Why did he give these orders? [2 + 1]
- (f) Priam’s speech to Achilles is very persuasive. If you were Achilles, which parts of his speech would you have found the most convincing?
- Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

Section B. Answer **one** question in this Section. Answers to questions in this section will be awarded marks for written communication

Either

- 1 Choose **two** occasions where the gods are involved in the events of *The Iliad*. You must choose different events from the ones that appear in the passages in Section A of this Topic.

Briefly describe these occasions and explain whether you think they make the story more interesting and effective, or whether you think they are a poor idea.

Use details from the books of Homer's *Iliad* to explain your answer.

In your answer you should:

- Describe the incident when the gods or goddesses were involved
- Explain where the scene took place

You might consider for example:

- When the god or goddess became involved
- What happened on Mount Olympus
- What additional interest the god or goddess brings to each scene, if any
- How the god or goddess is not helpful to the story, if this is your opinion
- Whether you think Homer was trying to say something about human life through his use of these gods.

[8 + 8]

Or

- 2 Outline the events in Book 9 of *The Iliad* (*The Embassy to Achilles*). What do you find out in this book about the characters of Odysseus and Achilles?

Use details from Book 9 to explain your answer.

In your answer you might like to discuss for example:

- Why Agamemnon calls the Achaians together at the beginning of the book
- What policy the assembly recommends
- Which heroes are chosen for the task
- What Odysseus says to Achilles to persuade him to go back and fight with the rest of the army and how he chooses to say it
- What you think is right or clever in what Odysseus says
- What arguments Achilles uses against each of the ambassadors
- What you think is right or wrong in what Achilles says
- What happens in the end

[8 + 8]

[Total: 16 marks]

Topic 13

Sophocles: *Oedipus the King* and *Antigone*

Answer **two** questions in Section A **and one** question in Section B.

Section A. Answer **two** questions in this Section.

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

Oedipus speaks to Tiresias who has been brought to Thebes by Creon.

OEDIPUS:	We are in your hands. For a man to help others with all his gifts and native strength: that is the noblest work.	
TIRESIAS:	How terrible to see the truth when the truth is only pain to him who sees! I knew it well, but I put it from my mind, else I never would have come.	5
OEDIPUS:	What's this? Why so grim, so dire?	
TIRESIAS:	Just send me home. You bear your burdens, I'll bear mine. It's better that way, please believe me.	10
OEDIPUS:	Strange response ... unlawful, unfriendly too to the state that bred and reared you – you withhold the word of god.	
TIRESIAS:	I fail to see that your own words are so well-timed. I'd rather not have the same thing said of me.	15
OEDIPUS:	For the love of god, don't turn away, not if you know something. We beg you, all of us on our knees.	20
TIRESIAS:	None of you knows – and I will never reveal my dreadful secrets, not to say your own.	
OEDIPUS:	What? You know and you won't tell? You're bent on betraying us, destroying Thebes?	25
TIRESIAS:	I'd rather not cause pain for you or me. So why this ... useless interrogation? You'll get nothing from me.	
OEDIPUS:	Nothing! You, you scum of the earth, you'd enrage a heart of stone!	30

Oedipus the King, trans. R. Fagles, (Penguin) p.176-8

- (a) Give **two** details about Tiresias. [2]
- (b) What problem have the Thebans asked Oedipus to help them with? [1]
- (c) Who else did Oedipus ask about this problem? [1]
- (d) Give **two** details about the answer Oedipus received. [2]
- (e) Give **two** details about what Tiresias knows about Oedipus. [2]
- (f) What impression do you get here of the character of Oedipus?
You must use details from the passage to explain your answer. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

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

A sentry comes to bring important news to Creon.

SENTRY: My lord,
I can't say I'm winded from running, or set out
with any spring in my legs either –no sir,
I was lost in thought, and it made me stop, often, 5
dead in my tracks, wheeling, turning back,
and all the time a voice inside me muttering,
'Idiot, why? You're going straight to your death.'
Then muttering, 'Stopped again, poor fool?
If somebody gets the news to Creon first,
what's to save your neck?' 10
And so,
mulling it over, on I trudged, dragging my feet,
you can make a short road take forever
but at last, look, common sense won out,
I'm here, and I'm all yours, 15
and even though I come empty-handed
I'll tell my story just the same, because
I've come with a good grip on one hope,
what will come will come, whatever fate –

CREON: Come to the point! 20
What's wrong –why so afraid?

SENTRY: First, myself, I've got to tell you,
I didn't do it, didn't see who did –
Be fair, don't take it out on me.

Antigone, trans. R. Fagles, (Penguin) p.70

- (a) Who is Creon? [1]
- (b) Give **two** details about what Creon has commanded should happen to Antigone's brothers. [2]
- (c) Give **two** details about why Antigone's brothers have died. [2]
- (d) What job was the sentry doing for Creon? [1]
- (e) 'I didn't do it, didn't see who did' (line 23). Give **two** details about what events the sentry is talking about here. [2]
- (f) Do you think the character of the sentry is interesting and vividly portrayed in this passage?
Use details from the passage to explain your answer. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

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

The messenger brings awful news to Queen Eurydice.

The king was shattered. We took his orders,
went and searched, and there in the deepest,
dark recesses of the tomb we found her.
Hanged by the neck in a fine linen noose,
strangled in her veil –and the boy, 5
his arms flung around her waist,
clinging to her, wailing for his bride,
dead and down below, for his father’s crimes
and the bed of his marriage blighted by misfortune.
When Creon saw him, he gave a deep sob, 10
he ran in, shouting, crying out to him,
‘Oh my child –what have you done? what seized you,
what insanity? what disaster drove you mad?
Come out, my son! I beg you on my knees!’
But the boy gave him a wild burning glance, 15
spat in his face, not a word in reply,
he drew his sword –his father rushed out,
running as Haemon lunged and missed! –
and then, doomed, desperate with himself,
suddenly leaning his full weight on the blade, 20
he buried it in his body, halfway to the hilt.

Antigone, trans. R. Fagles, (Penguin) p.122

- (a) Whom did Creon find hanging in the tomb? [1]
- (b) Why had Creon punished her by placing her in a tomb? [1]
- (c) Why had Creon decided to get her out of the tomb after all? [2]
- (d) Give **two** reasons why Haemon was so very upset about her death. [2]
- (e) What does Eurodice do when she has heard this news from the messenger? [1]
- (f) What does Creon bring back with him from the tomb? [1]
- (g) Do you find the messenger’s speech dramatic and exciting, or not?
Explain you reasons, using details from the passage and from the rest of the scene with
the messenger in it. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

Section B. Answer **one** question in this Section. Answers to questions in this section will be awarded marks for quality of written communication.

Either

1 What have you found to like or dislike in Sophocles' story of King Oedipus?

Explain your answer, using examples from the play *Oedipus the King*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- Whether you think the characters are interesting
- Which parts of the story you find exciting
- Whether you feel sorry for anyone in the play
- Whether you think it would be impressive to see on a stage.

[16]

Or

2 Both Antigone and Haemon argue with Creon. What do they argue about and why do you think things turn out so badly for each of them?

Explain your answer, using examples from the play *Antigone*.

In your answer you might discuss for example:

- What Antigone says to Ismene about Creon at the beginning of the play
- What Antigone says to Creon when she is captured
- What Creon says to the chorus about being a king
- How Haemon tries to persuade his father to change his mind about Antigone
- Whether you think that any of the characters could have behaved differently

[16]

[Total: 16 marks]

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Topic 14

Euripides: *Hippolytus* and *Alcestis*

Answer **two** questions in Section A **and one** question in Section B.

Section A. Answer **two** questions in this Section.

- 1 Read through **one** of the following passages from *Hippolytus* and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Phaedra and the nurse are talking about Phaedra's dreadful secret.

Read this passage if you have used the translation by **Vellacott**.

- PHAEDRA: This is what brings destruction on our fine cities
And ancient families –fair speech, too fair by far!
Instead of saying what you think will flatter me,
Give me sound counsel which will keep my honour safe.
- NURSE: Such high-flown talk! It's not fine sentiments you need; 5
You must have your man. Someone must tell him in plain terms
What's happened, and persuade him without more delay.
If this were not a matter of life and death, if you
Were still a chaste wife, I would never encourage you
So far for lust and pleasure; but our work's cut out 10
To save your life –there's nothing odious in that.
- PHAEDRA: It appals me to hear you. Nothing odious?
Be silent, never speak such shameful words again.
- NURSE: Yes, shameful; but more use to you than virtuous words. 15
Better to do the thing you want to do, and save
Your life, than die for the vain boast of chastity.
- PHAEDRA: I beg you! What you say is plausible, but vile.
Not one more word! My heart is like a field long filled
By love; if you're so eloquent for evil, I
Shall be launched helpless toward that end I fly from now. 20
- NURSE: Have it your own way. You ought not to be in love;
But since you are, do as I say –which is next best.

trans. P. Vellacott, (Penguin) p.98

Read this passage if you have used the translation by **Davie**.

- PHAEDRA: This is what destroys well established cities and homes on this earth: fine words, too well spoken! Words should be spoken to create a good name, not to please the ear.
- NURSE: Oh, stop preaching! It's not high-sounding words you need, it's the man. We mustn't beat about the bush any longer; let's speak the truth about you, no pretence! If your life were not in such danger and you were a woman in control of herself, I would never egg you on like this to get you into bed with your man; but our backs are against the wall now: your life's at stake and who would begrudge me this? 5
- PHAEDRA: What an appalling thing to say! Close your mouth! I never want to hear such vile talk from you again! 10
- NURSE: Vile it may be but better for you than your lofty morals. Better to do the deed and stay alive than bask in your good name and die.
- PHAEDRA: Oh no, I beg you –your words are clever but vile –stop there! Desire has tilled my heart as well as any field, and if you argue so well for what is wrong, I shall be consumed in what I am trying to shun. 15
- NURSE: Well, if that's how you feel ... [Pausing] You shouldn't be in love at all; but as you are, do what I say.

trans. J. Davie, (Penguin) p.143

- (a) 'Saying what you think will flatter me' (Vellacott line 3) ['words ... to please the ear', [Davie lines 2-3]. Give **two** details of what the nurse just said to Phaedra. [2]
- (b) Why does the nurse think that Phaedra is in danger of her life? [1]
- (c) Give **two** details about what Phaedra thinks she should do about the situation. [2]
- (d) What does the nurse later say Phaedra should do **and** why? [1 + 1]
- (e) Which goddess do the women blame for all the trouble? [1]
- (f) What do you learn of the characters of the nurse and Phaedra from this passage. Give the reasons for your views, supporting them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

- 2 Read through **one** of the following passages from *Hippolytus* and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Read this passage if you have used the translation by **Vellacott**.

But when they went
Insanely tearing towards the rocks, then the bull kept
Close at their side, silent, swerving right in upon
The handrail, till the moment when he crashed the wheel
On a boulder, and spun the chariot tossing in the air. 5
Then there was wild confusion –wheel-naves, axle, bolts,
All leaping high. Hippolytus, tangled in the reins,
Strung fast in an inextricable knot, was dragged
Along, his head dashed on the rocks, his flesh mangled;
While in a voice terrible to hear he shouted, ‘Stop! 10
You were reared in my own stables –don’t grind me to death! –
Oh, father, your unpitying curse! –Will no one come
To help an innocent man?’ Many indeed were willing;
We ran –but we were left behind. Then he fell clear
At last –don’t know how –from the reins that fettered him. 15
There was little life left in him; he still breathed.

trans P. Vellacott, (Penguin) p.121

Read this passage if you have used the translation by **Davie**.

Whenever they rushed, crazed, towards the rocks, he was with them, a silent presence, following close to the handrail of the chariot, until he finally brought it down, dashing its wheels against a rock, and sent it spinning. Then all was in turmoil – axle pins and wheel hubs were leaping in the air, while the poor man himself caught up in the reins, was dragged along bound fast in an inextricable knot, smashing his head against the rocks and tearing his flesh, as he shouted words terrible to hear: ‘Stand fast, my mares, reared in my own stables, don’t destroy me! O pitiless curse of my father! Who will come to the aid of a man of innocent heart?’ There were willing hands in plenty but our legs failed us and we were left behind. He was freed from the leather thongs that held him prisoner – I don’t know how – and fell, still breathing for a little while. 5 10

trans J. Davie, (Penguin) p.160-161

- (a) What curse does Hippolytus refer to (line 12 Vellacott; line 7 Davie)? [2]
- (b) Why had it been made? [1]
- (c) What had caused Hippolytus’ horses to go mad? [1]
- (d) How does Theseus **at first** react to the news the messenger brings? [1]
- (e) (i) In what ways does Theseus feel differently about Hippolytus in the end? [1]
(ii) Why does this change of heart come about? [2]
- (f) Do you think that the messenger’s words in this passage tell the story dramatically? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

- 3 Read through **one** of the following passages from *Alcestis* and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Admetus is complaining about his father's appearance at the funeral.

Read this passage if you have used the translation by **Vellacott**.

ADMETUS: I did not invite you to attend this funeral.
You are not here as one of my friends; nor shall she
Ever wear any gift of yours. Her grave will be,
Without your contribution, furnished honourably.
When I was dying -that was the time for you to show 5
Sympathy. Then you stood back; you let another die,
Though she was young and you were old. And now you come
To howl over her corpse! You're no true father of mine!
You have been put to the test, and shown your true colours;
And I refuse to be called your son. You surely must 10
Be unsurpassed in cowardice; aged as you are,
Having reached the very limit of life, you had neither will
Nor courage to face death for your son's sake. Instead
You yielded place to her -a woman from another city.
It is she, and no one else, that I should rightly call 15
Both mother and father.

trans. P. Vellacott, (Penguin) p.63

Read this passage if you have used the translation by **Davie**.

ADMETUS: It was not at my invitation that you came to this funeral; I do not count your presence here as a friend's. Never will these gifts of yours be worn by her; she shall go to her grave needing nothing from you. Then was the time for you to share my grief, when I was dying. But you kept your distance and let another die, though she was young and you were old. And will you now weep and wail over her corpse? You are not, then, it seems, my true father, any more than she is my mother, the woman who has this name, who claims she gave me birth; no, some slave has that honour and I was secretly placed at your wife's breast to be nursed. When it came to the test, you showed your true colours; I no longer regard myself as your son. What man on earth could match your cowardice? Though as old as you are, as close to life's end, you lacked the will, the courage to die for your son, renouncing this privilege to the woman who lies here, whose blood is not ours! She alone is the one I would be right to think of as my mother and my father.

trans. J. Davie, (Penguin) p.26

- (a) Whose funeral is Admetus attending? [1]
- (b) Why has this person died? [1]
- (c) Give **two** reasons which Admetus' father has given for honouring the dead person. [2]
- (d) Mention **two** points which Admetus goes on to make about his father's behaviour. [2]
- (e) (i) Who was Herakles? [1]
- (ii) What does he do to help Admetus at the end of the story? [1]
- (f) What kind of person do you think Admetus is from the way he speaks in this passage?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

Section B. Answer **one** question in this Section. Answers to questions in this section will be awarded marks for quality of written communication

Either

- 1 (a) What do you think the play *Alcestis* is supposed to make the audience think about?
(b) Do you think the ending is disappointing?

Explain your answer using examples from Euripides' play *Alcestis*.

In your answer you might like to consider for example:

- What Alcestis says about her choice
- What Admetus thinks of his parents
- How Admetus makes a promise to Alcestis and then breaks it
- What Herakles does in the play and why he does it
- Whether you think it should have ended differently

[10 + 6]

Or

- 2 Who do you think is responsible for what happens in Euripides' play *Hippolytus*?

You should look at each of the characters and consider what they could have done to change the outcome.

Explain your answer supporting it with examples from *Hippolytus*.

In your answer you might like to consider for example:

- What Hippolytus thinks about Aphrodite and women
- Whether Phaedra should have trusted the nurse
- What the nurse could have done when she learnt the truth about Phaedra
- Whether the chorus could have influenced Phaedra
- What Theseus could have done to find the truth
- Why Hippolytus didn't tell his father everything
- Whether Theseus could have managed his conversation with Hippolytus more effectively

[16]

[Total: 16 marks]

Topic 15

Aristophanes: *Acharnians* and *Lysistrata*

Answer **two** questions in Section A **and one** question in Section B.

Section A. Answer **two** questions in this Section.

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

LAMACHUS:	O fatal charge! O fatal stake-filled hollow –	
DIKAIOPOLIS:	[<i>speaking</i>] Who ever heard of charging for anything on Pitcher Day?	
LAMACHUS:	Save me, I beg thee, save me, great Apollo!	
DIKAIOPOLIS:	It's not his feast today, you fool.	
LAMACHUS:	Friends, take me up and mind my leg: Attend a soldier sick	5
DIKAIOPOLIS:	Girls, take me up and get a grip On my rejoicing prick.	
LAMACHUS:	The stone has shaken up my brains: How dizzy is my head!	10
DIKAIOPOLIS:	Another part of me stands up And says it's time for bed.	
LAMACHUS:	The sight of Doctor Pittalus Will cheer my ailing eyes.	
DIKAIOPOLIS:	Where are you, judges? Where's the King? I've come to claim the prize.	15
LAMACHUS:	The hostile spear has pierced my bones: I wail with piteous cries.	

trans. A. Sommerstein, (Penguin) p.103-4

- (a) Who was Lamachus? [1]
- (b) Why is Lamachus so miserable at this point in the play? [1]
- (c) What was 'Pitcher Day' (line 2) **and** how is this connected to Dikaiopolis' celebrations? [1 + 1]
- (d) 'It's not his feast today, you fool' (line 4). Whose feast day is it? [1]
- (e) 'Why was Dikaiopolis angry with the Athenians at the beginning of the play?' [1]
- (f) Give **two** details about what he did to make his own life in Athens better. [2]
- (g) Do you think that this passage is funny or not?
Give the reasons for your views **and** support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

2 Read this passage from *Lysistrata* and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

LYSISTRATA: Welcome, Lampito, my dear. How are things ...? Darling, you look simply beautiful. Such colour, such resilience! Why, I bet you could throttle a bull.

LAMPITO: Sae cuid you, my dear, if ye were in training. Dinna ken, I practise rump-jumps every day.

LYSISTRATA: [*prodding her*] And such marvellous tits, too. 5

LAMPITO: [*indignantly*] I'd thank ye not tae treat me as though ye were just about tae sacrifice me.

LYSISTRATA: Where's this other girl come from?

LAMPITO: [*presenting ISMENIA*] By the Twa Gudes, this is the Boeotian Ambassadors that's come tae ye. 10

LYSISTRATA: [*inspecting ISMENIA*] I should have known –look what a fertile vale she's got there!

CALONICE: Yes, and with all the grass so beautifully cropped, too!

LYSISTRATA: And this one?

LAMPITO: Och, she's a braw bonny lass –a Corinthian. 15

CALONICE: Yes, I can see why you call her that! [*indicating a prominent part of the Corinthian's person*].

LAMPITO: Who's the convener of this female assembly?

LYSISTRATA: I am.

LAMPITO: Then tell us the noo what ye have tae say. 20

trans. A. Sommerstein, (Penguin) p.183

- (a) Where did Lampito come from? [1]
- (b) Why would Lysistrata expect Lampito to be strong and healthy? [1]
- (c) Why does Lampito complain of being treated like a sacrificial animal? [1]
- (d) Who invited Lampito to Athens? [1]
- (e) Why was she invited? [1]
- (f) Why would it be surprising to find someone of Lampito's nationality in Athens? [1]
- (g) 'Then tell us the noo what ye have tae say' (line 20). Give **two** details of what Lysistrata has to say to the women she has brought together. [2]
- (h) Do you think that this passage is funny or not? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

3 Read this passage from *Lysistrata* and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

LYSISTRATA: It's not hard, if you catch them when they're aroused but not satisfied. We'll soon see. Reconciliation! Bring the Spartans to me first of all. Don't be rough or brusque; handle them very gently, not in the brutal way men lay hold on us, but the way a lady should –very civilized.

[RECONCILIATION goes up to one of the SPARTAN AMBASSADORS and offers him her hand. He refuses.] 5

Well, if he won't give you his hand, try that leather thing. That's right. Now the Athenians. You can take hold of anything they offer you. Now you, Spartans, stand on this side of me, and you, Athenians, on the other side, and listen to what I have to say. 10

[The AMBASSADORS and NEGOTIATORS, guided by RECONCILIATION, take their places on either side of LYSISTRATA.]

I am a woman, but I am not brainless:
I have my share of native wit, and more,
Both from my father and from other elders
Instruction I've received. Now listen, both: 15
Hard will my words be, but not undeserved.

trans. A. Sommerstein, (Penguin) p.226-7

- (a) What nationality is the negotiator? [1]
- (b) What nationality is the ambassador? [1]
- (c) What would Reconciliation have looked like? [1]
- (d) What item of clothing is referred to as 'that leather thing' (line 7) [1]
- (e) Give **two** details of the hard words (line 17) which Lysistrata goes on to give the men. [2]
- (f) What do the ambassador and the negotiator finally agree to do? [1]
- (g) What is their reason for doing this? [1]
- (h) How does this passage show you what kind of a person Lysistrata is?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

Section B. Answer **one** question in this Section. Answers to questions in this section will be awarded marks for quality of written communication

Either

- 1 Aristophanes uses a great many characters in his plays. Choose some of the characters (**apart from** the main characters Dikaiopolis and Lysistrata) from the plays that you have read and explain why you think they are interesting and amusing.

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

In your answer you might like to include for example:

- The different characters that Dikaiopolis sees at the Assembly
- The people who try to sell him things after the Assembly
- What happens between Dikaiopolis and the chorus
- What the women with Lysistrata are like
- What sort of men come to the Acropolis to talk to Lysistrata.

[15 + 1]

Or

- 2 Do you think that Aristophanes has presented good arguments for peace in his plays?

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

In your answer you might like to include for example:

- What Dikaiopolis complains about at the Assembly
- The reasons for the war he gives in his speech to the Acharnians
- In what way his life is better when he has carried out his plan for peace
- What plan Lysistrata has for getting peace
- The reasons she gives for the war
- The reasons others give for staying at war
- How funny you think the plans of both Dikaiopolis and Lysistrata are.

[15 + 1]

[Total: 16 marks]

Topic 16

Herodotus: *The Persian War*

Answer **two** questions in Section A **and one** question in Section B.

Section A. Answer **two** questions in this Section.

1 Read this passage from *The Persian War* and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Herodotus describes the beginnings of the Ionian Revolt.

Aristagoras was quite unable to keep the promise he had made to Artaphernes. He was under pressure to pay back the money he had borrowed to equip his army, he was afraid of the likely reaction to his failure and he was certain he was going to lose his position as tyrant of Miletus. So he planned a rebellion against the Persians. Just at this time ‘the man with the tattooed head’ arrived with a message from Histiaeus in Susa. The message was that Aristagoras should rebel against the King. All the roads were being watched and this was the only way Histiaeus could safely send word: he shaved the head of his most trustworthy slave, tattooed the message on his scalp and waited till the hair had grown again. Then he sent the man to Miletus with instructions to ask Aristagoras to shave his head and read what he saw there. The message was rebellion, as I have said. Histiaeus was tired of being kept at Susa and he sent this message in the hope that he would be sent back to the coast if there was an uprising; if nothing happened at Miletus he thought he had no chance of ever returning there.

trans. W. Shepherd (CUP) p.12

- (a) Where is the city of Miletus? [1]
- (b) What connection was there between Histiaeus and Aristagoras? [1]
- (c) What promise had Aristagoras made to Artaphernes? [1]
- (d) Who was keeping Histiaeus in Susa? [1]
- (e) Why was Histiaeus being kept there? [1]
- (f) State **one** reason given to Aristagoras why it was not a good idea to rebel. [1]
- (g) Why did Aristagoras stand down as tyrant of Miletus? [1]
- (h) What kind of government did he set up instead? [1]
- (i) Choose **two** details from this passage and explain why you think they make the story interesting or exciting. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

2 Read this passage from *The Persian War* and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

The Greeks assemble to meet the Persians at Marathon.

The Athenian generals were divided. Some were against fighting (they thought they were too few to take on the army of the Medes), others, Miltiades amongst them, were in favour of it. So the voting was split and the weaker course of action might have been adopted, but there was an eleventh vote –the Polemarch’s ... Miltiades went to Callimachus, who was Polemarch at this time, and said, ‘Now it depends on you, Callimachus. You can either enslave Athens or you can make her free, leaving a memorial for yourself as long as men live; not even Harmodius and Aristogeiton have such a memorial. For now Athens is in very great danger, the greatest danger the city has ever faced. If Athens surrenders to the Medes, Hippias will return to power but, if Athens survives, she can go on to be the leading city of Greece. Your vote will decide this; we ten generals are equally divided, half for fighting, half against. If we don’t fight now, I can see Athens will fall apart –the result will be a sell-out to the Persians. But if we fight no-one can weaken and, if the gods treat us fairly, we can win this battle. The decision is yours; it depends on you. Vote with me and keep our country free; make our city the leading city in Greece. But vote with those who shy away from fighting and you will achieve the exact opposite.

trans. W. Shepherd (CUP) p.22-23

- (a) What **two** other advantages did the Persians have over the Greeks, apart from their greater numbers? [2]
- (b) Give **one** reason why Darius thought Marathon was a good place to land in his invasion of Greece. [1]
- (c) What made Miltiades think that Athens would be enslaved (line 6) by the Persians if they didn’t fight them? [1]
- (d) What was Callimachus’ answer to Miltiades? What did the other generals, who wanted to fight, offer to Miltiades? [1 + 1]
- (e) Why did the Athenians expect that the Spartans would come and help them? [1]
- (f) Why hadn’t the Spartans arrived? [1]
- (g) Miltiades is trying very hard in this passage to persuade Callimachus to do as he asks.
Choose **two** details from this speech and say why you think they are effective ways of persuading him. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

3 Read through the following passage and then answer **all** the questions that follow:

The Greeks are assembled before the Battle of Salamis.

Dawn was breaking and the men who were to fight on the ships were called together. Themistocles made the best of all the speeches. In it he compared everything that is good in man's nature and the human condition with everything that is base, and urged the men to follow the good. At the end of his speech he gave the order to embark.

The whole fleet moved out and the barbarians immediately bore down on them. The Greeks backed away and came close to running up the beach, but then one Athenian ship surged forward and rammed a Persian. The two ships locked together and it was impossible for them to disengage, so the other Greeks came to the rescue of the Athenian ship and the battle began. According to the Athenians, this was how the battle began; the Aeginetans say that they struck the first blow. According to another story, the ghostly figure of a woman appeared; she called out orders in a voice loud enough for the whole fleet to hear and rebuked the Greeks in these words: 'Fools! How much further will you fall back?'

trans. W. Shepherd (CUP) p.85

- (a) What was Themistocles' job? [1]
- (b) Where was Xerxes, the Persian King, during the battle? [1]
- (c) In what way did Xerxes' position make the Persians fight harder? [1]
- (d) Give **three** details about the incident with Queen Artemisia. [3]
- (e) Give **two** reasons why the Greeks were successful in the battle of Salamis. [2]
- (f) Do you think that this is a dramatic and interesting start to the story of the battle of Salamis?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

Section B. Answer **one** question in this Section. Answers to questions in this section will be awarded marks for quality of written communication

Either

1 Describe the characters of the Greek generals Miltiades and Themistocles. Do you think that they are interesting people or not?

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

In your answer you might like to discuss for example:

- What had happened to Miltiades before the Persian invasion
- How he persuaded the Greeks to take his advice about fighting the Persians
- How he organised the Greeks at Marathon
- What happened to him after Marathon
- What Themistocles thought about what the oracle said
- What he did to organise the battle of Salamis
- What contacts he had with the Persians after the battle of Salamis.

[16]

Or

2 'Historians are expected to put down only the facts and to be unbiased. Storytellers try to make a vivid tale, and often make you feel strongly for a particular character.'

Do you think that Herodotus is more of a historian or a storyteller?

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

In your answer you might like to discuss for example:

- How much factual detail Herodotus gives in the accounts of the major battles of Marathon, Thermopylae and Salamis
- The personal comments Herodotus puts into his account (for example about the Alcmaeonids or Xerxes' canal)
- The way Herodotus includes unlikely stories
- Herodotus' attitude to oracles and the gods
- Which parts of the story you found particularly exciting and why
- Whether you think any of the characters stand out as being particularly interesting.

[16]

[Total: 16 marks]

Topic 17

Virgil: *Aeneid* Books 1, 2 and 4

Answer **two** questions in Section A **and one** question in Section B.

Section A. Answer **two** questions in this Section.

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

Venus is plotting to make Dido fall in love with Aeneas.

Venus now devises a cunning new scheme, to let Cupid, by assuming his looks, take the place of the charming Ascanius; with the gifts he must kindle the queen to passion, envelop her innermost being in love's flames. In truth she's afraid of the palace welcome, of Tyrian double-talk. She frets at Juno's hostility, and her worries flood back as the evening advances. So she turns to her winged son Cupid, and says: 'My son, you are all my strength, all the power that is mine; you alone, my son, can laugh at Jove and his thunderbolts; I come to you for help and beg your divine favour. Your brother Aeneas, racked by storms, is driven from shore to shore through Juno's bitter hostility; these facts you know, often you've shared my grief at them. But now that Tyrian woman, Dido, keeps him, delays him with flattering words, and I don't trust her welcome – Juno's behind it, she won't be idle when so much depends on it. So I'm planning to get to the queen first by a trick, to enslave her with passion, so that once her great love for Aeneas has bound her to me, no god can change her.'

trans. G. Tingay (CUP) p.28

- (a) What relation is Ascanius to Aeneas? [1]
- (b) Mention **one** thing Venus will do with Ascanius while Cupid is pretending to be him. [1]
- (c) Give **one** reason why it will be easy for Cupid to look like Ascanius. [1]
- (d) From where had the Trojans brought the gifts which Cupid is to take to Dido? [1]
- (e) What is Dido preparing in the palace for the evening to welcome the Trojans? [1]
- (f) Give **one** reason why Juno hates the Trojans. [1]
- (g) Which god had rescued Aeneas from the storm which Juno sent? [1]
- (h) Give **one** reason why Dido had left Tyre. [1]
- (i) In lines 5-13 of the passage, do you think that Venus speaks like a good mother to Cupid and Aeneas, or not?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

2 Read this passage from Book 2 and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Aeneas is telling his family how to escape from Troy.

'Dear Father, quick, climb on my back! I'll carry you on my shoulders, you'll be no burden to me. No matter what happens, we'll share the same dangers together, and the same road to safety. Little Iulus shall walk at my side; let Creusa follow our footsteps, behind us. And you servants, pay attention to what I shall tell you. There's a low hill as you leave the city, and an ancient temple of Ceres in mourning; near it is an old cypress tree, religiously tended for years by our ancestors. We'll all make our different ways to it, and meet there.'

trans. G. Tingay (CUP) p.51

- (a) Write down **one** of the signs which had persuaded Aeneas' father to escape from Troy. [1]
- (b) Give **one** reason why Aeneas tells his father to be quick. [1]
- (c) What objects does Aeneas later tell his father to carry? [1]
- (d) Who are:
- (i) Iulus? [1]
 - (ii) Creusa? [1]
- (e) What happens to Creusa during the escape? [1]
- (f) Write down **one** of the instructions which Creusa gives to Aeneas when he sees her for the last time. [1]
- (g) Who else, **apart from** Aeneas, his family and servants, gather at the temple of Ceres? [1]
- (h) In this passage, do you think Aeneas is a good leader, or not?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

3 Read this passage from Book 4 and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Dido and Aeneas are preparing to go hunting.

At last came the queen, with a crowd of courtiers to attend her, and a Sidonian cloak with its bright-coloured fringe flung over her shoulders. Her quiver was fashioned from gold: gold was the clasp in her hair, and golden the brooch that fastened her deep scarlet dress. There too came her two Trojan friends, and gleeful lulus. Then Aeneas, by far the most handsome, took his place at her side, joining his forces with hers. 5

He was like Apollo when, leaving his winter home by his river in Asia, he visits his birthplace, Delos, to start up the Spring Dances again, and his worshippers noisily flock round his altar. Apollo himself strides over the highest slopes on the island, his long flowing hair confined in a soft wreath of bay leaves and a circlet of gold, with his arrows rattling on his shoulders. Aeneas' movements were as active as his, and the radiance on his princely face was as bright. 10

trans. G. Tingay (CUP) p.65

- (a) What are Dido and Aeneas planning to do in the mountains? [1]
- (b) What change in the weather is there while Dido and Aeneas are in the mountains? [1]
- (c) Where do Dido and Aeneas go because of this change in the weather? [1]
- (d) What does Dido think happens there? [1]
- (e) Which goddess arranged for these events to take place? [1]
- (f) In what way does Dido's behaviour change because of these events? [1]
- (g) After these events, what message does Jupiter send to Aeneas? [1]
- (h) Give **one** reason why Jupiter sends this message. [1]
- (i) In this passage, do you think that Virgil makes the scene colourful and exciting, or not?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

Section B. Answer **one** question in this Section. Answers to questions in this section will be awarded marks for quality of written communication

Either

1 Do you think that Aeneas is good at handling difficult situations, or not?

Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from Books 1, 2 and 4 of the *Aeneid*.

In your answer you might discuss how Aeneas handles the situation, for example, when:

- The Greeks invade Troy
- He leaves Troy
- The storm wrecks his ships
- The Trojans land in Africa
- He meets Dido
- Dido falls in love with him
- He leaves Carthage.

[15 + 1]

Or

2 Would you recommend a friend to read Books 1, 2 and 4 of the *Aeneid*, or not?

Give the reasons for your opinion and support them with details from Books 1, 2 and 4 of the *Aeneid*.

In your answer you might give reasons to explain, for example, how successfully Virgil:

- Makes the events exciting
- Creates suspense and mystery
- Brings the characters of Aeneas and Dido alive
- Makes you feel sympathy for them
- Uses the gods and goddesses in the story
- Enables you to understand the mission which Aeneas has to carry out.

[15 + 1]

[Total: 16 marks]

Topic 18

Ovid: *Metamorphoses* Books 7 and 8

Answer **two** questions in Section A **and one** question in Section B.

Section A. Answer **two** questions in this Section.

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

Medea has been welcomed in Athens by Aegeus.

Presently Theseus, who by his valiant deeds had been establishing peace and order throughout the Isthmus with its two seas, arrived in Athens. He was Aegeus' son, but the king did not know this. In order to destroy him, Medea mixed a draught of aconite, which she had brought with her long ago, from the shores of Scythia. This herb is said to have come from the teeth of Cerberus, the Echidnean dog; for there is a cave in Scythia with a shadowy entrance, through which the road slopes down to the underworld. It was by this route that Hercules, the hero of Tiryns, dragged Cerberus up, after he had bound him fast with chains of adamant. The dog struggled, twisting its head away from the daylight and the shining sun. Mad with rage, it filled the air with its triple barking, and sprinkled the green fields with flecks of white foam. These flecks are thought to have taken root and, finding nourishment in the rich and fertile soil, acquired harmful properties. Since they flourish on hard rock, the country folk call them aconites, rock-flowers. Aegeus himself, thanks to Medea's wiles, offered this poison to his own son, imagining him to be an enemy.

trans. M. M. Innes (Penguin) p.180

- (a) What sort of character does Ovid give Medea in this passage? [1]
- (b) Why had Jason brought Medea from her home in Colchis back to Greece? [1]
- (c) Give **two** crimes which Medea had committed in Corinth before she came to Athens. [2]
- (d) What creatures had carried Medea from Corinth to Athens? [1]
- (e) Apart from giving her hospitality when she came to Athens, what else did Aegeus do for Medea? [1]
- (f) What did Aegeus later notice which made him realise that Theseus was his son? [1]
- (g) What did Aegeus then do which saved Theseus? [1]
- (h) In this passage, do you find the way in which Ovid tells the story interesting, or not? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

2 Read this passage from Book 8 and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Scylla has fallen in love with Minos.

'As she sat gazing at the shining canvas of the Cretan king's tent, 'I do not know,' she mused, 'whether to be glad or sorry that this miserable war is being fought. I am sorry that Minos is my enemy, when I love him so: but if there had been no war, I should never have known him! Now, if he were to take me as a hostage, he could abandon the war, and have me as his companion, as a pledge of peace. O my handsome hero, if your mother was herself as beautiful as you, it is no wonder that a god fell in love with her! Thrice blessed would I be, if I could take wing and, gliding through the air, light down in the camp of the Cretan king, there to confess my feelings and my love, and ask what dowry would make Minos take me for his wife: anything, short of my father's kingdom! For I would rather lose the marriage I dream of, than obtain it by treachery: though indeed many people have found it profit them to be defeated, when their victor has been reasonable and kindly.'

trans. M. M. Innes (Penguin) p.195

- (a) Why was Minos fighting this war? [1]
- (b) Where did Scylla sit which gave her such a good view of Minos? [1]
- (c) Give **one** way in which Scylla found Minos handsome and attractive. [1]
- (d) What did Scylla give Minos to win his love? [1]
- (e) Why did Scylla give him this particular thing? [1]
- (f) How did Minos behave towards Scylla when she gave him this gift? [1]
- (g) What creatures were both Scylla and her father turned into? [1]
- (h) What monster did Minos' wife give birth to while Minos was fighting this war? [1]
- (i) In the passage what feelings do Scylla's words make you have for her? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

3 Read this passage from Book 8 and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Daedalus and Icarus are escaping from Crete.

Now Juno's sacred isle of Samos lay on the left, Delos and Paros were already behind them, and Lebinthos was on their right hand, along with Calymne, rich in honey, when the boy Icarus began to enjoy the thrill of swooping boldly through the air. Drawn on by his eagerness for the open sky, he left his guide and soared upwards, till he came too close to the blazing sun, and it softened the sweet-smelling wax that bound his wings together. The wax melted. Icarus moved his bare arms up and down, but without their feathers they had no purchase on the air. Even as his lips were crying his father's name, they were swallowed up in the deep blue waters which are called after him. The unhappy father, a father no longer, cried out: 'Icarus!' 'Icarus,' he called. 'Where are you? Where am I to look for you?' As he was still calling 'Icarus' he saw the feathers on the water, and cursed his inventive skill. He laid his son to rest in a tomb, and the land took its name from that of the boy who was buried there. 5 10

As Daedalus was burying the body of his ill-fated son, a chattering lapwing popped its head out of a muddy ditch, flapped its wings and crowed for joy.

trans. M. M. Innes (Penguin) pp.200-1

- (a) What had Daedalus built for King Minos on Crete? [1]
- (b) Why could Daedalus not escape from the island of Crete by sea? [1]
- (c) Give **one** way in which Daedalus had arranged the feathers to look like real birds' wings. [1]
- (d) Give **one** piece of advice which Daedalus had given Icarus before they started flying. [1]
- (e) The lapwing had previously been Daedalus' nephew.
- (i) Name **one** thing which Daedalus' nephew had invented. [1]
- (ii) What feelings did this arouse in Daedalus? [1]
- (iii) What did Daedalus do because of these feelings? [1]
- (iv) What lie did Daedalus tell? [1]
- (f) In this passage, do you feel sorry for Daedalus, or not?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

Section B. Answer **one** question in this Section. Answers to questions in this section will be awarded marks for quality of written communication

Either

1 'In Ovid's stories, women and goddesses cause more suffering than men and gods.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the stories in Books 7 and 8 of *Metamorphoses*.

In your answer you might discuss your opinion of whether it is women and goddesses or men and gods who cause more suffering in, for example, the stories of:

- Medea and Jason
- The plague at Aigina
- Procris and Cephalus
- Daedalus
- Scylla and Minos
- Meleager and the Calydonian Boar Hunt
- Erysichthon.

[16]

Or

2 'Ovid's stories treat serious issues in a light-hearted and entertaining way.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from Books 7 and 8 of *Metamorphoses*.

In your answer you might discuss, for example, how light-hearted and entertaining is Ovid's treatment of:

- Sexual desire and treachery in the stories of Medea and Jason **and** Scylla and Minos
- Distrust and jealousy in the story of Cephalus and Procris
- Grief at the loss of a son in the story of Daedalus and Icarus
- Love and revenge in the story of Meleager and the Calydonian Boar Hunt
- Hospitality and devotion in the story of Baucis and Philemon
- Unholiness and greed in the story of Erysichthon.

[16]

[Total: 16 marks]

Topic 19

Pliny: A selection of his letters

Answer **two** questions in Section A **and one** question in Section B.

Section A. Answer **two** questions in this Section.

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

Pliny is writing to Calpurnius Fabatus, his wife's grandfather.

You should not hesitate to commend to me people who must have my help. You think it right to help many people. I think it right to help you out with anything that affects you. So I shall give Bittius Priscus as much help as I can, especially in the battlefield I know best, the Centumviral Court.

You order me to forget the letters in which you told me exactly what you thought of me. But they are just the ones I love to remember. They make me feel how much you love me. You criticise me like you criticised your son. 5

I also must say this. I was all the more pleased to have you say exactly what you felt, because I was in the right. I had been very careful to be careful over this because this is what you said you wanted. So I ask you again and again. If I seem to let you down (I say 'seem' because I never in fact shall ever let you down), tell me off with that same rough frankness. If you do, we shall both learn something. I shall know you are doing it because you really love me. And you will be happy to find out that I did not deserve what you said about me. 10

trans. C. Greig (CUP) p.20

- (a) What was Pliny's job in the court? [1]
- (b) Calpurnius Fabatus' only son was the father of Pliny's wife. What had happened to Calpurnius Fabatus' son? [1]
- (c) Who had therefore brought up Pliny's wife? [1]
- (d) What had Calpurnius Fabatus built in honour of his son? [1]
- (e) In another letter, Pliny wrote to Calpurnius Fabatus about a disaster which happened to Pliny's wife.
- (i) What was this disaster? [1]
- (ii) Give **one** reason why this disaster would have particularly upset his wife's grandfather. [1]
- (iii) Give **one** reason why, according to Pliny, this disaster happened. [1]
- (iv) What good thing does Pliny say this disaster shows? [1]
- (f) From the passage, how do you think Calpurnius Fabatus treats Pliny **and** how does Pliny behave towards Calpurnius Fabatus?

Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

2 Read this passage and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Pliny has been to his home town Comum and is now writing to Cornelius Tacitus.

I am glad that you have got to the city safe and sound. Everyone else no doubt wants to see you but so do I most of all. I must however stay on only a few more short days in my villa here in Tusculum. I have a little job on my hands that I want to finish. I know if I don't finish it now, it will never get done.

When I do see you, there is something I want to ask you but I'll make a start on it now. I am in a hurry and want to get a move on with it. First of all I'll tell you why I am asking you a favour. Then I'll tell you what the favour is. 5

When I went to my home town the other week, the young son of a citizen came to pay his respects to me. I said to him, 'Do you go to school?'

'Yes.' 10

'Where?'

'Milan.'

'Why do you not go here?'

trans. C. Greig (CUP) p.27

(a) Why did the children not go to school in their home town? [1]

(b) Pliny goes on to say the advantages if the children went to school in their home town.

(i) Why, according to Pliny, would the children have a better upbringing? [1]

(ii) In which **two** ways would the parents save money? [2]

(iii) What feelings towards their home town would the children develop? [1]

(c) Why did Pliny say he would not give the parents the full cost of hiring teachers? [1]

(d) What was the 'favour' (line 7) which Pliny wanted Tacitus to do for him? [1]

(e) Who did Pliny say would choose the teachers? [1]

(f) From the passage, what sort of person do you think Pliny is?

Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

3 Read this passage and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

The emperor Trajan sends a letter to Pliny in Bithynia.

I wish that you could have got to Bithynia without the slightest harm to your poor self or your people. I also wish that your journey from Ephesus had been as easy as your voyage there. I know, my dearest Pliny, from your letter the day on which you reached Bithynia. Those who live in that province will know that I am looking after them. You must also put yourself out to show them that I have chosen you to stand for me. The first thing you must do is this. You must 'shake out' the accounts of the cities. Everyone knows they are in a mess. 5

I do not have enough surveyors for the building that has to be done in and around Rome. There are surveyors who can be trusted. You will find them in every province. All you have to do is work hard and 'shake them out' too! 10

trans. C. Greig (CUP) pp.64-65

- (a)** On the first part of his journey from Ephesus to Bithynia,
- (i)** what method of transport did Pliny use? [1]
 - (ii)** what problems did Pliny have with the weather and with his health? [1 + 1]
- (b)** After his stop at Pergamum, by what means did Pliny finish his journey to Bithynia?
What problem did he have on this part of the journey? [1 + 1]
- (c)** What was special about the day on which Pliny arrived in Bithynia? [1]
- (d)** According to Pliny, what feelings did the people of Bithynia have towards the emperor Trajan? [1]
- (e)** Why did Pliny want Trajan to send a surveyor to Bithynia from Rome? [1]
- (f)** If you were Pliny, would you have been happy with Trajan's letter in this passage, or not?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

Section B. Answer **one** question in this Section. Answers to questions in this section will be awarded marks for quality of written communication

Either

1 Do you think Pliny carried out his mission to Bithynia well, or not?

Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the letters (**both** from Pliny to the emperor Trajan **and** from Trajan to Pliny) which you have read.

In your answer you should begin by explaining:

- The reasons why Trajan sent Pliny to Bithynia
- Your opinion about how often Pliny asked Trajan for advice.

You should then go on to discuss your opinion about the way Pliny dealt with particular problems in Bithynia, such as:

- The criminals who had been set free illegally
- Setting up a fire brigade
- The construction and repair of some public buildings
- Christians.

[16]

Or

2 'Kind and caring.'

To what extent do you agree with this judgement on Pliny? Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the letters which you have read.

In your answer you might discuss, for example, your opinion about how Pliny treated:

- His uncle
- His wife
- His wife's aunt
- His wife's grandfather
- Slaves
- His home town (Comum)
- The people of Bithynia.

[16]

[Total: 16 marks]

Topic 20

Tacitus: *Empire and Emperors* chapters 1–6

Answer **two** questions in Section A **and one** question in Section B.

Section A. Answer **two** questions in this Section.

1 Read this passage from chapter 1 and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Tacitus is describing a debate in the senate in the early days of Tiberius' rule.

The senate sank to the most abject entreaties. Tiberius casually remarked that though he could not cope with the whole state he would undertake any part of it entrusted to him. At this Asinius Gallus said, 'Then tell us, Caesar, which part do you want?' Tiberius was taken aback by the unexpected question and for a moment said nothing. Then collecting his thoughts, he replied that it was not reasonable to expect him to choose or reject any one part, when he preferred to be excused the whole lot. Gallus guessed from Tiberius' expression that he was offended, and spoke again: his intention in asking the question had not been to split up what could not be divided, but to make Tiberius himself admit that the state was one single body needing a single mind to control it. He went on to praise Augustus and to remind Tiberius of his long and splendid service both as soldier and civilian, but even so could not soothe the emperor's anger.

trans. G. Tingay (CUP) p.19

- (a) What was the cause of Augustus' death? [1]
- (b) Give **one** way in which Augustus had gained complete power in Rome. [1]
- (c) State **one** way in which Augustus was honoured after his death. [1]
- (d) What relation was Tiberius to Augustus? [1]
- (e) Write down **one** group of Romans who had already sworn an oath of loyalty to Tiberius **before** the debate in the senate. [1]
- (f) State **one** other way in which Tiberius had already taken control **before** the debate. [1]
- (g) Immediately before the passage Tiberius had ordered a document which Augustus had written to be read aloud to the senate.
- (i) What advice about the size of the empire did the document give? [1]
- (ii) State **one** other thing which was in this document. [1]
- (h) From the passage do you think that Tiberius and the senate got on well together, or not?

Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

2 Read this passage from chapter 2 and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Tacitus is describing the mutiny of the legions in Pannonia.

The legions came to meet Drusus as he approached, apparently as a mark of respect –but there were no demonstrations of welcome, no parade of medals or decorations. The men were appallingly filthy, and the look on their faces, intended to show sorrow, was closer to insolence. As soon as Drusus had passed the outer defences, sentries were posted at the gates, and armed detachments occupied key places in the camp. The remainder flocked round the general’s platform in a huge throng. Drusus stood there and raised his hand for silence. Every time the mutineers surveyed their own great numbers they yelled defiance, but lost confidence when they looked again at the prince –uncertain mutterings were followed by a fierce roar, then sudden quiet. Alternating looks of hostility and alarm reflected their changing emotions. 5 10

At last, when the noise abated, Drusus read out a letter from his father.

trans. G. Tingay (CUP) pp.22-23

- (a) How much did the soldiers want to be paid? [1]
- (b) How many years did the soldiers want to serve in a legion? [1]
- (c) What did the soldiers want to be given when they were discharged? [1]
- (d) Give **one** reason why it was at this particular time that the soldiers mutinied. [1]
- (e) Two men in particular, Pescennius and Vibulenus, had stirred up trouble.
- (i) How had Pescennius previously made a name for himself? [1]
- (ii) What lie did Vibulenus tell about his brother? [1]
- (f) Write down **one** point which Tiberius made in the letter which Drusus read out. [1]
- (g) What natural event put an end to the mutiny? [1]
- (h) In the passage do you think Drusus is a good leader, or not?
Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

3 Read this passage from chapter 4 and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Tacitus is describing events in Rome after Sejanus' death.

These judicial murders drove Tiberius to a frenzy. He ordered everyone who had been arrested as an accomplice of Sejanus to be executed. There was indiscriminate slaughter. They lay there, men and women, young and old, noble and humble, in lonely solitude or piled in heaps. Friends and relatives were forbidden to stand by the bodies, to weep, or even to look at them for long. Guards stood around each one to note the sorrow of the mourners, never leaving the rotting corpses till they were dragged down to the Tiber. There they floated away, or were washed up on the banks, with no one to cremate or even touch them. The depth of terror had banished all human sympathy –compassion disappeared as brutality flourished.

5

trans. G. Tingay (CUP) p.45

- (a) What had Sejanus been in command of? [1]
- (b) Describe how Sejanus had saved Tiberius' life. [2]
- (c) What had Sejanus done to Tiberius' son Drusus? [1]
- (d) How had Sejanus behaved towards Drusus' wife Livilla? [1]
- (e) What had Sejanus said:
- (i) to Tiberius about Agrippina? [1]
- (ii) to Agrippina about Tiberius? [1]
- (f) In what way was it good for Sejanus when Tiberius retired from Rome to the island of Capri? [1]
- (g) From the passage, what do you think is Tacitus' opinion of what happened in Rome after Sejanus' death?
- Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage. [4]

[Total: 12 marks]

Section B. Answer **one** question in this Section. Answers to questions in this section will be awarded marks for quality of written communication

Either

1 How does Tacitus make his account of the reign of the emperor Tiberius varied and interesting?

Support your answer with details from the chapters of *Empire and Emperors* which you have read.

In your answer you might discuss, for example,

- The different kinds of events which Tacitus chooses to describe
- The contrasts he brings out in the characters of important people such as Tiberius, Drusus, Germanicus, Agrippina and Sejanus
- The speeches which he gives the main characters
- The way Tacitus describes places and events
- The different personal comments Tacitus makes about the events he describes.

[16]

Or

2 Do you think that Tacitus liked the way the emperor Tiberius ruled, or not?

Give the reasons for your views and support them with details from the chapters of *Empire and Emperors* which you have read.

In your answer you might discuss, for example, how Tacitus describes:

- The way Tiberius came to power
- The way he handled the mutinies in Pannonia and Germany
- His friendship with Sejanus and what happened because of it
- What he did in the treason trials such as those of Clutorius Priscus and Titius Sabinus
- What he did when disasters occurred in Asia and at Fidenae and Rome
- The way Tiberius responded when he was offered special honours.

[16]

[Total: 16 marks]

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
General Certificate of Secondary Education

CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
PAPER 2: GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE
FOUNDATION TIER TOPICS 11-20

1940/13/14

MARK SCHEME

Specimen Paper 2003

Topic Eleven: Homer: *Odyssey* Books 9, 10, 21-23

Section A.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1 (a)	Two of: Cyclops [1] one eyed monster [1] giant [1]	[2]
(b)	He couldn't see to do the job	[1]
(c)	Four marks deriving from: details of the sharpening of the stake, the hardening of it in the fire daily while P. was out, getting him drunk so that he'd be lying down, thrusting it in his eye while he slept.	[4]
(d)	The cyclops was sitting blocking the doorway.	[1]
(e)	Sympathy from the way he talks to his flock / his language suggests a hard-done-by figure ("a wicked man robbed me of my wits") / earlier there is the picture of an unfeeling monster, eating Od's men / enjoying baiting Od. (your guest gift will be that I eat you last)	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
2 (a)	It had belonged to Odysseus	[1]
(b)	Get it through a line of axe heads	[1]
(c)	One of: son of Oenops [1] used to officiate at the sacrifices [1] hated what the suitors were doing [1] had delicate hands [1]	[1]
(d)	He resents the suggestion that many of them will be broken in heart and spirit [1] he thinks it's just because Leodes is a wimp himself [1]	[2]
(e)	To warm some tallow to grease the bow [1] to make it easier to string [1]	[2]
(f)	He waits till last	[1]
(g)	Nice guy? -gracious in his defeat, philosophical approach (better no to go on endlessly hoping if you can't hope to win her) / sensible -warns them that there'll be a few disappointments here today -it's harder than it looks / His speech reflects Homer's earlier words about how L. hated the way the suitors were behaving -he hopes, I suppose, that this will be a proper end (she'll end up with her destined husband) etc. any point + evidence 2 marks. Antonious is crabby -"takes him to task"/ speaks nastily -"with asperity"/ rude to him "preposterous"any point + evidence 2 marks. Allow fuller detail on Leodes up to 3 marks and one for something on Antonious.	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
3 (a)	Medon / the herald	[1]
(b)	Told Odysseus Medon looked after him when he was a boy	[1]
(c)	To find out [1] which maids are loyal and which disloyal [1]	[2]
(d)	The <u>disloyal</u> maids	[1]
(e)	Three of: Herded into the courtyard [1] strung up on a rope [1] all heads held fast in a row [1] feet well off the ground [1] twitching feet for a short while [1] (any other valid detail from text)	[3]
(f)	e.g. helplessness of the whole hoard caught together etc. / any reasonable comments on the detail of comparison	[4]
[Total: 12]		
[Total mark available for Section A: 24]		

Section B.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1	Regal and dignified (317) / stands up to her son / holds her own when Antonious and Eurymachus tackle her (324,5) surprised at Telemachus' masterful approach (top 326) and retires graciously / wretched still for Odysseus even after 20 years (326) / not at all sure about this Odysseus coming etc. (page numbers in brackets)	[16]
2	All the gripping bits (following the bullets probably) Marks for details of the adventures (up to 8), then marks for analysis of how the interest / excitement is delivered (max 2 bits of evidence per point)	[16]
[Total mark available for Section B: 16]		

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

Section A.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1 (a)	Chryseis (or daughter of the priest etc, detail to identify her)	[1]
(b)	He won her in one of the regular assaults on surrounding allied cities, resulted in much booty, Agamemnon gets the best etc.	[1]
(c)	Sent a plague [1] + one of: because Chryseis' father asked him too [1] because Agamemnon wouldn't give her back when asked [1]	[2]
(d)	Because the seer Calchas (name not necessary) has told him.	[1]
(e)	Briseis (or the girl he won from sacking cities around Troy etc.)	[1]
(f)	2 of: haul a black ship down to the sea [1] gather a crew [1] put 100 oxen on board[1] put Chryseis on [1] someone important should go with it to offer proper sacrifice etc. [1]	[2]
(g)	Achilleus has the proper deference to Agamemnon on the surface (glorious son of Atreus) but undermines it with criticism (most acquisitive of men) Agamemnon is aggressive (do not think you can cheat me) He is threatening and bullyish (I will take your prize etc) and unconcerned for their reaction (and he will be angry) though he does at least call him godlike.. 2 points for either hero + evidence	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
2 (a)	Three	[1]
(b)	give it back to the Achaians	[1]
(c)	Any two of: calls Hektor a madman [1] says there are no treaties of trust between lions and men [1] wolves and lambs have no unity of heart [1] no oaths between them either [1] nothing but glut of blood to Ares [1] Hektor is to make full payment for A's companions' deaths.	[2]
(d)	He told Hektor Athene would soon be beating him down	[1]
(e)	Hektor's brother	[1]
(f)	Athene (goddess of wisdom)	[1]
(g)	The gods had decided it was time for Hektor to die (or similar)	[1]
(h)	Yes: Athene's trickery in handing the spear back to Achilles / the pathos of Hektor not realising this / the pathos of his boldness just before his death: he has particular confidence at the moment that he should have it least / the frustration of the excellent shot but the shield too strong for it / the horror of the disappeared Deiphobus No: He's daft to provoke Achilles and to gloat / he should have known A's armour would be too much for him. Candidate might feel admiration at his bravery in facing such awful odds etc. Reward anything sensible backed by evidence. (2+2)	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
3 (a)	Hermes (messenger god)	[1]
(b)	Because of Patroklos' death	[1]
(c)	face down in the dust (in A's tent)	[1]
(d)	Any two of: dragging it round Patroclus tomb [1] 3 times [1] daily [1] showing it terrible disrespect [1] (anything sensible)	[2]
(e) (i)	Any two of: take it to a different room [1] wash it [1] anoint it [1]	[2]
(ii)	so that Priam wouldn't see it [1] to give body proper respect at last [1] or similar	[1]
(f)	Initial words are to remind him of his own father -old, gaining Achilles' sympathy right at the outset / deferential and complimentary 'godlike A.' / appeals to the way Achilles would be protecting him if he were at home / calls on him to respect the gods (there is proper due to the dead) / Priam refrains from mentioning this awful treatment of his son (that he keeps any criticism at bay must be an effort and is therefore part of his strategy?) / he concludes with the statement of how humble and desperate he is: he kisses the hand of the murderer of his son. etc.2 points + evidence	[4]
[Total: 12]		
[Total mark available for Section A: 24]		

Section B.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1	Outline of four incidents [4 x 2 = 8]. sensible thoughts about the nature of the gods in Homer e.g. the element of light relief (anthropomorphic gods feasting, Hera complaining about her faithless husband / the focus on the contrast between the apparent lack of concern of the gods with the awful fate of men(end of book 1) / the nature of the gods as personifications of the qualities of men (e.g. Athene as the voice of reason when Achilles quarrels with Agamemnon) etc. Reward anything sensible backed up by good evidence. 1 mark per point and up to two for evidence of each. [8]	[8 + 8]

Question	Expected answers	Marks
2	Outline must include the assembly and Agamemnon's nerves / the sending of the embassy / the composition of the embassy / the order of the speakers and the outcome of the visit / the return. The character studies should include the way that Odysseus snatches the moment from Phoenix to be the first (with the greatest impact) / the nature of his arguments and the effectiveness of his approach / the appropriate nature of this with the epithet "wily" etc. For Achilles there should be the reasonable anger he feels/ but also the excess / that he cannot lay the ghost here: this is his chance to move on but he retains the childlike sulking and so will lose his friend etc. 6 for the outline and 10 for the two characters. There must be some of each character, but does not need to be evenly 5+5.	[8 + 8]
[Total mark available for Section B: 16]		

Topic Thirteen: Sophocles: *Oedipus the King* and *Antigone*.

Section A.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1 (a)	blind [1] prophet [1]	[2]
(b)	the people are all suffering from a terrible plague.	[1]
(c)	Apollo (or the oracle)	[1]
(d)	discover the murderers of Laius (the old king) [1] and then execute or exile them	[1 + 1]
(e)	murdered father [1] married mother [1]	[2]
(f)	means well / tries to be nice to Tiresias / tries to show how much they need him / finally gets angry / but then who wouldn't?	[4]
[Total: 12]		

2 (a)	King of Thebes (Antigone's uncle)	[1]
(b)	One should be buried with honours [1] the other should be left unburied [1]	[2]
(c)	Killed each other [1] while disputing the kingship [1] (or similar)	[2]
(d)	stopping anyone burying Polyneices [1] (or just 'guarding the body')	[1]
(e)	at first light / they realized that someone had been there / they'd put a scattering of dust over the body / there were no signs of carrion creatures etc. (sentry's speech p. 71-2)	[2]
(f)	The sentry's hesitation, his dithering, his nervous chatter, his very ordinariness, his believability etc. The way he starts the tale by saying he didn't do it (very schoolboyish !) 2 marks for points, 2 for evidence.	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
3 (a)	Antigone	[1]
(b)	she buried her brother	[1]
(c)	Because Teiresias (the prophet) had finally convinced him that he was wrong	[2]
(d)	He was going to marry her [1] he thought it was all over because he was going to rescue her and here she was dead [1] he hated his father for doing this wicked thing to her etc.	[2]
(e)	kill herself	[1]
(f)	Haemon's body.	[1]
(g)	Build up of the tension (p.121 - the prayer to Hecate, the burial of P., when all the while Antigone was still languishing in the tomb) / the pathos of Haemon flinging his arms round her waist / the use of bits of direct speech (in the passage and Creon's outburst when he hears Haemon's strangled cries earlier) / the tension of drawing his sword to kill his father, lunging, missing then killing himself in despair / the pathos of the final view of the two embracing in death etc.	[4]
[Total: 12]		
[Total mark available for Section A: 24]		

Section B.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1	Believability of Oedipus as a character / the fact that he is trying to do the right thing –we're rooting for him / he's a bit like us – thinks he know it all, cocky / the nature of the psychology – fairytales working our anxieties through myths / good bit of blood and gore / nice bits of pathos (children at end) / love to have the awful cranky Tiresias / consideration of the dramatic impact of the tragedy? etc. marks for points plus up to 2 for evidence of each point.	[16]

Question	Expected answers	Marks
2	<p>Antigone disputes Creon's right to stop her burying Polyneices Antigone believes that divine laws transcend all / her argument about not being able to replace a brother because her parents are dead. Creon thinks the state needs stability etc.: importance of the state ./ need to put the state before individual loyalties – details from Creon's first speech and his argument with Haemon and Tiresias and Antigone. Haemon suggests the citizens are at odds with Creon and that he should listen and consider opposing views –greatness is in being responsive to changes. Antigone winds Creon up even though he initially tries to be gentle and to give her ways out –she's determined to force the polarized position.</p> <p>Haemon is conciliatory at first but Creon winds him up by taking what he says as a personal attack (p.96)</p> <p>In both cases anger drives them to extremes –Creon to incarcerate Antigone alive / Haemon to reject Creon totally and (ultimately) to try to kill his father, eventually killing himself.</p> <p>Some modest analysis of the tragic processes at work in all this.</p> <p>Detail of the arguments of each - 2 x 4, discussion –marks for points (max 4) then up to 2 marks for evidence of each point.</p>	<p>[16]</p>
<p>[Total mark available for Section B: 16]</p>		

Topic Fourteen: Euripides: Hippolytus and Alcestis

Section A.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1 (a)	details from p. 142 Any 2: that's how it is when Aphrodite zaps you [1] others (in mythology) have succumbed to adulterous Zeus and are fine on Olympos [1] men turn a blind eye anyway [1] we're all human , be pleased you have a good side too [1] go for it and love him, it's pride to resist [1]	[2]
(b)	She's wasting away	[1]
(c)	never give in to it [1] never shame herself like that [1] only way out is to die [1] such deeds are bound to be found out [1]	[2]
(d)	take a love spell (charm) [1] and one of: it will rid Phaedra of the sickness [1] without barming her health and reputation [1]	[1 + 1]
(e)	Aphrodite (goddess of love)	[1]
(f)	Phaedra: high-handed and full of indignation at the nurse's suggestion / moved by the nurse's continued efforts / suggests she wants to be led astray after all. Nurse: good relationship with the queen (cheeky enough "stop preaching"/ sees through the outward appearance of nobility (she pushes her on knowing she'll break through the barriers?), knows her all too well / practical (better alive and sullied than innocent but dead) 2 points + evidence	[4]
[Total: 12]		

2 (a)	(Theseus' curse) that Poseidon [1] should destroy his son [1]	[2]
(b)	Theseus believes that Hippolytus has violated Phaedra	[1]
(c)	a bull from the sea	[1]
(d)	pleased / satisfied	[1]
(e) (i)	He is wretched about his death [1]	[1]
(e) (ii)	Artemis (goddess) appears [1] and tells him off [1]	[2]
(f)	gory details (dragged along / tearing flesh) / dramatic direct speech / characterisation of the messenger's regret that they couldn't get there fast enough / dramatic suspense of the "still breathing, for a while"/ pathos of the image of the mares reared in own stables 2 points + evidence	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
3 (a)	Alcestis (his wife)	[1]
(b)	to save him from death	[1]
(c)	Any two from: saved him from being childless [1] from being full of grief [1] for saving the family [1]	[2]
(d)	honour of dying for his son [1] he was old[1] he'd achieved all he might want (power, children)[1] hypocrisy, the old say they're ready to die but aren't really [1]	[2]
(e)	Hero (or other suitable detail)[1]	[1]
(f)	brings Alcestis back to him [1]	[1]
(g)	snappy with his father / naturally upset at his wife's death / angry with his father's appearance at the funeral (hypocrisy as he sees it) histrionic (last line?) cutting off his nose to spite his face (he needs support now she's dead) 2 points + evidence	[4]
[Total: 12]		
[Total mark available for Section A: 24]		

Section B.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1	Nature of relationships, parents/ son/ husband/ wife/ close friend. Obligations of relationships. What we should learn about all of this. Evidence of any points of the conflicts that they all face (introduction to Davie is good for this), the reasons each give for their various viewpoints. [10] Whether they like the notion of a happy ending / whether they think that the characters could have behaved differently / whether they have learnt anything out of all this. [6]	[16]
2	Consideration of each of the characters (including the chorus) to assess how far each moved the action closer to tragedy, Hippolytus' complete extremism over chastity, a pompous self righteousness; Phaedra's obsession with H. (understandable?) and readiness to be led by the nurse (less forgivable, but very human?) / the nurse's interfering, good intent but ultimately very shortsighted, she probably had the most potential to influence Phaedra well/ the chorus' unhelpful vacillations / Theseus' readiness to believe the worst in his son (difficulty of the bastard child?) / Hippolytus' keeping of his promise not to tell of Phaedra's love, misguided if noble? / everyone's entrenched positions etc. 1 Mark for points + up to two marks for evidence of each.	[16]
[Total mark available for Section B: 16]		

Topic Fifteen: Aristophanes *Archanians* and *Lysistrata*

Section A.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1 (a)	An Athenian general	[1]
(b)	He's been to battle and been wounded	[1]
(c)	drinking contest [1] Dikaiopolis won it [1]	[2]
(d)	Dionysus (god of wine / Bacchus etc)	[1]
(e)	They wouldn't stop the war	[1]
(f)	He worked out an individual peace treaty [1] so that he could enjoy any of the luxuries they used to enjoy [1] without facing the restrictions that they have now etc [1] (any details that indicate that he now has things that he could not have had without the peace)	[2]
(g)	yes: the neat balancing of the misery of Lamachus with the jollity of Dikaiopolis' feast / sexual references (rejoicing prick) / sexual innuendo (another part of me stand up...) / joke of seeing Doctor Pittalus to make eyes better / humour in coming out of the drama to talk directly to the judges and refer to his hopes for the winning vote? no: the idea of the two balancing comments is too contrived [1] it spoils the fun to come out of the play and have them being just actors [1] it's boring to make your jokes out of sexual innuendo all the time (the Benny Hill syndrome!) any sensible comments that identify what might be funny and some reason why it isn't... 2 points + evidence	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
2 (a)	Sparta	[1]
(b)	In Sparta the women were as tough as the men	[1]
(c)	victims were prodded to see if they were okay	[1]
(d)	Lysistrata	[1]
(e)	To help her in her scheme for peace (to make a united front..)	[1]
(f)	Sparta and Athens were at war	[1]
(g)	to get them to agree to give up sex [1] to stop the war [1]	[2]
(h)	yes: joke about the tough Spartans: explaining that it starts with just the healthy look, then the comic idea of a woman throttling a bull / joke with the Scottish (Spartan) accent / sexual innuendo (fertile vale / Corinthian) no: sexism jokes are boring (Lampito as tough as a man)/the accent is difficult to follow and so you lose the effect of what she is saying/sexual innuendo is cheap and boring (Benny Hill again) Any sensible comments that identify what <u>might</u> be funny and some reason why it isn't..2 points + evidence.	[4]
[Total: 12]		

3 (a)	Athenian	[1]
(b)	Spartan	[1]
(c)	one of: beautiful [1] naked [1]	[1]
(d)	phallos (or suitable description)	[1]
(e)	Any two of: They are all Greeks, yet they ruin Greece with war (mention of the Persians allowed) [1] The Spartans owe the Athenians because they saved the Spartans during a Helot revolt[1] The Athenians owe the Spartans because they helped the Athenians against Hippias (restored democracy) [1]	[2]
(f)	To make peace	[1]
(g)	To go to bed with the women again	[1]
(h)	she is reasonable(hard words but not undeserved) focuses on their preconceptions (I'm a woman not brainless) in control (catch them when they're aroused not satisfied) etc.	[4]
[Total: 12]		
[Total mark available for Section A: 24]		

Section B.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1	<p>Selection of characters to illustrate the variety (different sellers of merchandise in Acharnians/ ambassadors at the assembly etc, various men and husbands in Lysistrata) / answer may focus on the different characterisations of individuals (the accents, the poor man driven to selling his daughters by the war etc.) or on the nature of the speedy interchanges that it allows the main characters to have (selection of different possible offerings from the sellers, jokes about the specialities of the areas) and the wider issues like the endless different men trying to draw out the women but the same stereotyping of the male sex driven creature in Lysistrata).</p> <p>Anything sensible that covers some reasonable ground, exploring the nature of vast numbers of supporting cast.</p>	[16]
2	<p>Even consideration of the nature of his argument in each play: Acharnians: the advantages of peace time in terms of economy / stupidity of the causes of the war in the first place / nature of the ambassadors (and politicians) lining their own purses (furthering their power bases) Lysistrata: the fantasy/reality of women holding the real power in political life / the feasibility of any such holding to ransom / some argument (brief) about what each side have done for the other in the past and so the stupidity of the current fighting / the lack of apparent deep purpose in the war existing for the men Comparison of the two, one may work better in convincing argument, the other by belittling the motivations of all?</p> <p>Anything sensible that is backed by specifics from the plays. There must be evidence from both plays but the marks can be reasonably fluid. Max 10 for details of only one play.</p>	[16]
[Total mark available for Section B: 16]		

Topic Sixteen: Herodotus *The Persian War*

Section A

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1 (a)	Ionia (or reasonable geographical identification)	[1]
(b)	one of: cousin [1] brother in law [1]	[1]
(c)	To win the island of Naxos	[1]
(d)	Darius [1] (Great King [1])	[1]
(e)	Darius (king) didn't like his success	[1]
(f)	one of: Persian power too great [1] too many countries belonged to the empire [1]	[1]
(g)	to persuade the Meletans to join the rebellion	[1]
(h)	democracy [1] (rule by people will do)	[1]
(i)	subterfuge of the tattooed head / Histiaeus' machinations / Aristagoras' difficult position / on-the-edge-of your-seat feeling / realistic emotional difficulties / Aristagoras is in a fix, way out is to attack but he's not too sure / feeling of being pressed on all sides.	[4]
[Total: 12]		

2 (a)	archers [1] cavalry [1]	[2]
(b)	good for use of cavalry [1] or: far enough from Athens [1]	[1]
(c)	Persians had one ruler, all peoples were subject nations [1] or : Persians demanded earth and water - total submission. [1]	[1]
(d)	Yes he would vote to fight [1] Their turn at command [1]	[2]
(e)	They'd sent and asked [1] or : they needed reinforcements to cope with the Persian numbers [1]	[1]
(f)	Religious law said they couldn't go on the 9th day if no full moon [1] (or just - couldn't break religious law)	[1]
(g)	any two details and sensible arguments explaining their effectiveness.	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
3 (a)	The Athenian general.	[1]
(b)	Watching from a vantage point on the hillside on the mainland.	[1]
(c)	They all thought Xerxes was watching them personally.	[1]
(d)	Any three from: She was being pursued by an Athenian ship [1] her escape was blocked [1] she rammed a friendly ship [1] the Athenians left her alone thinking she was actually one of the allies (or a deserter) [1] Xerxes was most impressed [1]	[3]
(e)	Any two from: Tricked the Persians into being tired by sending a false message to Xerxes [1] Good use of strategy through making the Persians fight in the narrow confines of the bays there [1] Individual brave moments (Aeginetans, Athenians) [1]	[2]
(f)	Starts like a story "Dawn was breaking" [1] sets a moral tone with Themistocles rallying speech [1] good description of the ebb and flow of the battle: one minute the Greeks are backing in to the shore, the next they're surging forward [1] the magical moment of the ghostly figure [1] the dramatic launch into direct speech [1]	[4]
[Total: 12]		
[Total mark available for Section A: 24]		

Section B.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1	There's the intriguing quality of a man who has a clear idea of how to achieve something and works against the mainstream ideas to bring it about / Both figures have a charismatic quality about them: the stuff that heroes are made on... / there's interest in the craftiness of Themistocles. Reward anything sensible that is backed up by specific examples. Marks for factual information, with up to 2 marks for supporting evidence	[16]
2	Historical accuracy is there in the variety of accounts, and the comments about the reliability of his evidence etc. / Storytelling is evident in the capacity he has to include such details as miraculous events without particular comment / There's a lot of gossipy stuff too, especially where the Greeks are bickering with each other / He likes the little anecdotes too (Scillias story etc.) / The use of direct speech even where he cannot know the original words as a means to make his narrative more interesting, equally one might argue that that was the convention in historical writing of <u>his</u> day. Marks for factual information, with up to 2 marks for supporting evidence.	[16]
[Total mark available for Section B: 16]		

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

Section A.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1 (a)	son [1]	[1]
(b)	put him to sleep / hide him [1]	[1]
(c)	both boys / Cupid is Ascanius' uncle / Cupid's divine powers, etc. [1]	[1]
(d)	Troy / their home [1]	[1]
(e)	banquet [1]	[1]
(f)	Judgement of Paris / Ganymede / knowledge that Trojan descendants will conquer Carthage [1]	[1]
(g)	Neptune / god of sea [1]	[1]
(h)	husband / Sychaeus murdered by king / Pygmalion / Dido warned in dream / by husband's ghost [1]	[1]
(i)	Comments on e.g. flattering towards to Cupid, distrustful / fearful of Juno, protective of Aeneas, devious / scheming, etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from passage]	[4]
[Total: 12]		

2 (a)	flames on Iulus' / Ascanius' head / thunder / shooting star [1]	[1]
(b)	Troy on fire / father has previously delayed [1]	[1]
(c)	sacred objects / gods [1]	[1]
(d) (i)	Aeneas' son (Ascanius) [1]	[1]
(ii)	Aeneas' wife [1]	[1]
(e)	lost /killed [1]	[1]
(f)	do not weep for Creusa / set sail / seek Westland / river Tiber / marry a new bride / love their son [1]	[1]
(g)	other refugees from Troy [1]	[1]
(h)	Comments on e.g. short clear instructions, expression of reassurance to father, clear description of where to meet, opinion of Aeneas' decision that they split up, opinion of Aeneas' allowing Creusa to walk behind, etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from passage]	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
3 (a)	hunt [1]	[1]
(b)	storm [1]	[1]
(c)	cave [1]	[1]
(d)	marriage [1]	[1]
(e)	Juno (or identifying description) [1]	[1]
(f)	no longer concerned with reputation / appearance / allowed love affair to be public / called it marriage [1]	[1]
(g)	set sail [1]	[1]
(h)	Iarbas / fate / founding of Rome / sake of Ascanius, etc. [1]	[1]
(i)	Comments on e.g. excitement, hustle and bustle, good match of Aeneas and Dido, use of simile, etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from passage]	[4]
[Total: 12]		
[Total mark available for Section A: 24]		

Section B.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1	1 mark for each plausible comment on Aeneas' skill at handling difficult situations + 1 mark for each relevant example up to MAX. 16, e.g. comments on his old-fashioned, epic heroism in Troy, his leadership qualities in leading the escape, his apparent unheroic weakness in the storm, his care for his men and suppression of own feelings when lands in Africa, his abandoning of Dido to fulfil mission but at a cost to his own happiness, etc.	[16]
2	1 mark for each plausible reason for recommending or not recommending the Aeneid + 1 mark for each relevant example up to MAX. 16, e.g. e.g. comments on Virgil's narrative techniques, his use of the gods, the tension he creates between personal happiness and the fulfilment of destiny, the tragedy of Dido's love, etc.	[16]
[Total mark available for Section B: 16]		

Topic 18: Ovid *Metamorphoses* Books 7 and 8

Section A.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1 (a)	wicked witch, etc. [1]	[1]
(b)	had helped him with herbs / spells to capture Golden Fleece [1]	[1]
(c)	Any two of: burnt / poisoned Jason's new bride [1] set fire to King of Corinth's palace [1] killed her sons [1]	[2]
(d)	dragons [1]	[1]
(e)	married her [1]	[1]
(f)	crest / sign on Theseus' sword [1]	[1]
(g)	Aegeus knocked poisoned cup from Theseus' lips [1]	[1]
(h)	Comments on e.g. Ovid's use of digression, creation of suspense, linking of different stories, explanations of natural phenomena, etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from the passage up to MAX. 4]	[4]
[Total: 12]		

2 (a)	to avenge murdered son [1]	[1]
(b)	tower [1]	[1]
(c)	(crest on) helmet / strength in throwing spear / firing arrows / when dressed in purple / riding horse / features visible when took off helmet [1]	[1]
(d)	tress of father's hair [1]	[1]
(e)	safety of city depended upon this tress of hair [1]	[1]
(f)	rejected her [1]	[1]
(g)	birds [1]	[1]
(h)	Minotaur / half bull - half human [1]	[1]
(i)	Comments on e.g. Scylla's indecisiveness, torn between loyalty towards father and love for enemy, etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from the passage up to MAX. 4]	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
3 (a)	maze / home for Minotaur [1]	[1]
(b)	Minos controlled sea [1]	[1]
(c)	length of feathers gradually increased / edge of wings sloped upwards / bent round in gentle curve [1]	[1]
(d)	not to fly too close to the sun / sea / to keep middle course / to follow Daedalus [1]	[1]
(e) (i)	saw / compass [1]	[1]
(ii)	jealousy [1]	[1]
(iii)	threw nephew off Acropolis / cliff [1]	[1]
(iv)	nephew had fallen [1]	[1]
(f)	Comments on e.g. sudden change from exhilaration to sadness, pathos created by repetition of 'Icarus' and phrase 'father no longer', gloating of Iapwing, what Daedalus deserved, etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from the passage up to MAX. 4]	[4]
[Total: 12]		
[Total mark available for Section A: 24]		

Section B.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1	1 mark for each plausible comment on extent to which women and goddesses cause more suffering than men and gods + 1 mark for each relevant example up to MAX. 16, e.g. Scylla causes suffering to father and city by stealing purple tress[1] but Minos' invasion had caused suffering of city in first place / his rejection of Scylla caused her great anguish [1] etc.	[16]
2	1 mark for each plausible comment on extent to which Ovid's stories treat serious issues in a light-hearted / entertaining way + 1 mark for each relevant example up to MAX. 16, e.g. Baucis and Philemon's devotion to each other and hospitality towards the gods Jupiter and Mercury are serious and admirable [1] but describes their preparations, especially the goose, in a humorous way [1], etc.	[16]
[Total mark available for Section B: 16]		

Topic Nineteen: Pliny: A selection of his letters

Section A.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1 (a)	lawyer [1]	[1]
(b)	died [1]	[1]
(c)	aunt / Calpurnia Hispulla [1]	[1]
(d)	colonnade / portico [1]	[1]
(e) (i)	miscarriage [1]	[1]
(ii)	robbed him of heir / grand-daughter nearly lost life [1]	[1]
(iii)	Calpurnia only a girl / did not know she was pregnant / did what she should not have done / was foolish [1]	[1]
(iv)	Calpurnia can have children [1]	[1]
(f)	Comments on e.g. Calpurnius very critical of Pliny but Pliny eager to please, confident that has behaved impeccably, etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from passage]	[4]
[Total: 12]		

2 (a)	no teachers [1]	[1]
(b) (i)	supervised by parents [1]	[1]
(ii)	travel [1] lodgings [1]	[2]
(iii)	love / affection etc. [1]	[1]
(c)	if parents pay they will take care to hire good teacher [1]	[1]
(d)	find suitable candidates / students to be interviewed for teaching posts [1]	[1]
(e)	parents [1]	[1]
(f)	Comments on e.g. friendly, close to Tacitus, busy, impatient, eager to help home town, honoured by people of home town, etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from passage]	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
3 (a) (i)	carriage / road [1]	[1]
(ii)	hot [1] fever [1]	[1 + 1]
(b)	sea / ship [1] contrary wind [1]	[1 + 1]
(c)	Trajan's / emperor's birthday [1]	[1]
(d)	love / affection / good feelings [1]	[1]
(e)	if surveys done honestly, money could be recovered from building contractors / believed there were no surveyors in Bithynia, etc. [1]	[1]
(f)	Comments on e.g. parts of letter seem friendly and affectionate, trusting and flattering but other parts seem formal and demanding, etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from passage]	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Section B.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1	1 mark for each accurate reason why Pliny was sent to Bithynia and for each plausible comment on his dealings with Trajan and the extent of his success + 1 mark for each relevant example up to MAX. 16.	[16]
2	1 mark for each plausible comment on extent to which Pliny was kind and caring + 1 mark for each relevant example up to MAX. 16, e.g. caring towards wife because sends her to Campania to recover when ill [1] but is selfish / seems to distrust her etc. when he wants her to write twice a day / tells her to avoid temptation [1] etc.	[16]
[Total mark available for Section B: 16]		

Topic Twenty: Tacitus *Empire and Emperors* chapters 1-6

Section A

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1 (a)	illness / old age [1]	[1]
(b)	all rivals killed / defeated etc. / gave money to army / food to people / peace to all / promoted supporters, etc. [1]	[1]
(c)	temple / statue / treated as god [1]	[1]
(d)	(adopted) son / stepson [1]	[1]
(e)	consuls / senate / army / people / officials e.g. commander of Praetorian Guard / Controller of Corn Supply [1]	[1]
(f)	had given password to Praetorian Guard / had official armed bodyguard / sent instructions to army [1]	[1]
(g) (i)	not to expand it [1]	[1]
(ii)	list of state's resources / number of troops / details of fleets / finances (taxation, expenditure, grants) [1]	[1]
(h)	Comments on e.g. misunderstanding, Tiberius' quickness to take offence, Gallus' flattery, obsequiousness, lack of straight talking on both sides, etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from passage]	[4]
[Total: 12]		

Question	Expected answers	Marks
2 (a)	double / 1 denarius a day [1]	[1]
(b)	16 [1]	[1]
(c)	cash payment / no veteran service, etc. [1]	[1]
(d)	new emperor / Tiberius inexperienced, etc. [1]	[1]
(e) (i)	theatre [1]	[1]
(ii)	killed by gladiators / on commander's instructions [1]	[1]
(f)	especially concerned for bravest legions / would discuss their concerns in senate when recovered from bereavement / Drusus would make some immediate concessions [1]	[1]
(g)	eclipse of moon [1]	[1]
(h)	Comments on e.g. Drusus took sensible precautions [1] by posting sentries [1] showed patience / authority [1] by raising hand for / waiting for silence [1] attempted to establish firm control [1] by not reading out Tiberius' letter until silence [1] did not exacerbate situation [1] by responding to insolent looks [1] did not take enough sensible precautions because rebels able to post sentries, etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from passage]	[4]
[Total: 12]		

2 (a)	Praetorian Guard / emperor's bodyguard [1]	[1]
(b)	when dining / in cave / on journey from Rome [1] Sejanus crouched over Tiberius to protect him from rock fall [1]	[2]
(c)	murdered / poisoned [1]	[1]
(d)	seduced [1]	[1]
(e) (i)	Agrippina plotting to overthrow him [1]	[1]
(ii)	Tiberius planning to poison her [1]	[1]
(f)	controlled access to / correspondence with Tiberius [1]	[1]
(g)	Comments on e.g. Tacitus' anger, outrage, disgust, etc. illustrated by describing Tiberius as 'in a frenzy', corpses as 'piled in heaps' / 'rotting', final sweeping generalisation 'compassion disappeared as brutality flourished', etc. [1 mark for each plausible comment + 1 mark for each relevant detail from passage]	[4]
[Total: 12]		
[Total mark available for Section A: 24]		

Section B.

Question	Expected answers	Marks
1	1 mark for each plausible comment on techniques Tacitus uses to make his narrative varied and interesting + 1 mark for each relevant example up to MAX. 16.	[16]
2	1 mark for each plausible comment on extent to which Tacitus appears to have approved of Tiberius' reign + 1 mark for each relevant example up to MAX. 16.	[16]
[Total mark available for Section B: 16]		