



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 6 June 2016 – Morning

AS GCE CLASSICS: CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

F383/01 Roman Society and Thought



Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Complete the boxes on the Answer Booklet with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Start your answer to each question on a new page.
- Write the number of each question answered in the margin.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A – Commentary Questions

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 1 and 2 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

‘Oh, if only we still had the sort of men I found here when I first arrived from Asia. Like lions they were. That was the life! Come one, come all! If plain flour was inferior to the very finest, they’d thrash those bogeymen till they thought God Almighty was after them.

‘I remember Safinius – he used to live by the old arch then; I was a boy at the time. He wasn’t a man, he was all pepper. He used to scorch the ground wherever he went. But he was dead straight – don’t let him down and he wouldn’t let you down. You’d be ready to play *morra* with him in the dark. But on the city council, how he used to wade into some of them – no beating about the bush, straight from the shoulder! And when he was in court, his voice got louder and louder like a trumpet. He never sweated or spat – I think he’d been through the oven all right. And very affable he was when you met him, calling everyone by name just like one of us. Naturally at the time corn was dirt cheap. You could buy a penny loaf that two of you couldn’t get through. Today – I’ve seen bigger bull’s-eyes.

‘Ah me! It’s getting worse every day. This place is going down like a calf’s tail. But why do we have a third-rate food officer who wouldn’t lose a penny to save our lives? He sits at home laughing and rakes in more money a day than anyone else’s whole fortune. I happen to know he’s just made a thousand in gold. But if we had any balls at all, he wouldn’t be feeling so pleased with himself. People today are lions at home and foxes outside.

‘Take me. I’ve already sold the rags off my back for food and if this shortage continues I’ll be selling my bit of a house.’

Petronius, *Satyricon* 44

- (a) The speaker, Ganymedes, is a freedman. What were freedmen allowed to do after gaining their freedom and what were they **not** allowed to do? [10]
- (b) How is the misery of Ganymedes shown in this passage? In your answer, you should refer to what he says and the use of language. [20]
- (c) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how far you agree that *Dinner with Trimalchio* is only successful when Trimalchio is present. [25]

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 1.

Marks are awarded in parts (b) and (c) of Questions 1 and 2 for the quality of written communication in your answer.

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

Are not such themes well worthy of Horace's pen? Should I not attack them too? Why rehash Hercules' labours, or what Diomedes did, all that bellowing in the Labyrinth, or the legend of the flying craftsman, and how his son went splash in the sea? In an age when each pimp-husband takes gifts from his wife's lover (if she can't inherit by law): and is adept at watching the ceiling, or tactfully snoring, still wide awake, in his wine, will such things suffice? When a rake who's lost his family fortune on racing-stables still reckons to get his cohort? Watch him race down the Flaminian Way like Achilles' charioteer, reins bunched in one hand showing off to his mistress who stands beside him, wrapped in his riding-cloak! Don't you want to cram whole notebooks with scribbled invective when you stand at the corner and see some forger carried past exposed to view on all sides, in an all-but-open litter, on the necks of six porters, lounging back with the air of Maecenas himself? A will, a mere scrap of paper, a counterfeit seal – these brought him wealth and honour. Do you see that distinguished lady? She has the perfect dose for her husband – old wine with a dash of parching toad's blood. Locusta's a child to her.

5
10
15
20

Juvenal, *Satires* 1. 51–71

- (a)** What were the origins of Roman satire? **[10]**
- (b)** In this passage, how does Juvenal show his anger towards what is happening in Rome? In your answer, you should include discussion of what Juvenal says and the language he uses. **[20]**
- (c)** 'Too unreliable to be useful.' How far do you agree that Juvenal's *Satires* are not very useful in telling us about Roman society? You should refer to the passage and the *Satires* of Juvenal that you have studied. **[25]**

[Section A Total: 55]

SECTION B – Essays**Answer one question.**

Start your answer on a new page.

Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication in your answer.

3 ‘Pliny, practically perfect in every way.’ To what extent do you agree that Pliny only presents a perfect view of himself and his society?

In your answer, you should:

- include details of what Pliny says about himself and his society
- analyse how far he presents a perfect view of himself and his society
- support your answer with evidence from the *Letters* of Pliny you have studied.

[45]

4 Who do you think hated Rome more, Horace or Juvenal?

In your answer, you should:

- include what **both** Horace **and** Juvenal say about the city of Rome and its people
- analyse the attitudes of Horace and Juvenal towards Rome
- support your answer with evidence from your study of Horace and Juvenal.

[45]

5 In your opinion, who had a better life in Roman society – women or slaves?

In your answer, you should:

- include details about the lives of women and slaves
- compare the quality of the lives of women and slaves
- support your answer with evidence from your knowledge of Roman society and the works of **at least two** of Petronius, Juvenal and Pliny.

[45]**[Section B Total: 45]****END OF QUESTION PAPER****Copyright Information**

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