



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 5 June 2017 – 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 barcodes.

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

- Do not send this Question Paper for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to reuse this document.

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.

‘No, no!’ Montanus exclaimed,
 ‘Spare him that last indignity! Procure a deep casserole
 big enough for its fragile walls to contain his massive bulk!
 Some mighty Prometheus is needed, at once, to make such a dish!
 Quick, fetch clay and a wheel – but henceforward, Caesar,
 let potters always be numbered among your retinue.’

Motion carried – and worthy of such a proposer. He’d known
 the old Imperial Court and its luxuries, Nero’s midnight
 banquets that kindled new appetites, when veins were on fire
 with vintage wine. No man in my time was a greater
 gourmet: he knew, and could tell you, at the very first bite,
 just where an oyster came from – whether it was raised in
 Circeii, the Lucrine pond, or the sea-beds of Richborough:
 the lowly sea-urchin he placed with a single glance.

All rose. The meeting was over, the Councillors dismissed.
 Yet their mighty master had sent an emergency summons
 which brought them post-haste, and panic-struck, to his castle,
 as though with news of the Rhinelanders, or the ferocious
 Prussians; anxious dispatches might have been pouring in,
 on precipitate wing, from all parts of the empire.
 Yet would that he’d rather devoted all his savage instincts
 to such trifles! He robbed Rome of her most illustrious
 and noblest sons, unopposed. No hand was raised
 to avenge them. He could welter in Lamian blood.

5

10

15

20

Juvenal, *Satires* 4 129–153

(a) What is the name of the ‘Caesar’ mentioned in line 5? What problem does he have in *Satire* 4 and what has already been done to try to solve it? **[10]**

(b) How is Juvenal’s dislike of emperors shown in this passage? In your answer, you should discuss both what Juvenal writes and the way he writes it. **[20]**

(c) How typical is the style and approach demonstrated in *Satire* 4 of that shown in the other satires of Juvenal you have studied? In your answer, you should discuss what Juvenal writes about and the way he writes satire. **[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.

She is highly intelligent and a careful housewife, and her devotion to me is a sure indication of her virtue. In addition, this love has given her an interest in literature: she keeps copies of my works to read again and again and even learn by heart. She is so anxious when she knows that I am going to plead in court, and so happy when all is over! (She arranges to be kept informed of the sort of reception and applause I receive, and what verdict I win in the case.) If I am giving a reading she sits behind a curtain near by and greedily drinks in every word of appreciation. She has even set my verses to music and sings them, to the accompaniment of her lyre, with no musician to teach her but the best of masters, love. 5

All this gives me the highest reason to hope that our mutual happiness will last for ever and go on increasing day by day, for she does not love me for my present age nor my person, which will gradually grow old and decay, but for my aspirations to fame; nor would any other feelings be suitable for one brought up by your hands and trained in your precepts, who has seen only what was pure and moral in your company and learned to love me on your recommendation. For you respected my mother like a daughter, and have given me guidance and encouragement since my boyhood; you always foretold that I should become the man I am now in the eyes of my wife. Please accept our united thanks for having given her to me and me to her as if chosen for each other. 10 15 20

Pliny, *Letters* Book 4.19

- (a) What is the name of Pliny's wife? How was a Roman marriage typically arranged and what happened during the wedding ceremony? [10]
- (b) How does Pliny show his hope that his marriage will be a success in this passage? In your answer, you should discuss both what he says and the way he says it. [20]
- (c) 'Pliny shows women to be both appreciated and influential in Roman society.' How far do you agree with this assessment? In your answer, you should discuss the actions of a range of women depicted in Pliny's letters and how they were viewed and treated by the people around them. [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 Horace claimed to present ‘the truth with a laugh’ (*Satire 1.1*). What do you think Horace wanted to teach people, and how important was the use of humour in delivering his message?

In your answer, you should:

- consider a range of messages contained in Horace’s *Satires*
- discuss how far humour helped in putting these messages across
- support your answer with evidence from the *Satires* of Horace you have studied.

[45]

4 ‘An interesting and rewarding read.’

How far do you agree with this assessment of Petronius’ *Dinner with Trimalchio*?

In your answer, you should:

- consider what happens, the way characters are portrayed and what you have learnt about Roman society
- discuss whether you found this to be interesting and rewarding
- support your answer with evidence from the *Dinner with Trimalchio*.

[45]

5 ‘Money is the root of all evil in Roman society.’

Which of the writers you have studied do you think depicts the negative effects of wealth most successfully?

In your answer, you should:

- make reference to the influence of money in Roman society
- discuss how successfully this is shown in the writings you have studied
- support your answer with evidence from **at least two** of the following: Horace’s *Satires*, Petronius’ *Dinner with Trimalchio*, Juvenal’s *Satires* and Pliny’s *Letters*.

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

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