

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 24 May 2018 – Afternoon

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

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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.

To bring this home, I would add that as a boy I knew Ofellus, and when he had all his money he lived as simply as he does now that he's poor. He is still to be seen with his sons and livestock working undaunted as a tenant on the farm which has been re-assigned. 'As a rule,' he says, 'on a working day I would never eat any more than a shank of smoked ham and a plate of greens. But if friends arrived whom I hadn't seen for a long time or a neighbour dropped in for a friendly visit on a wet day when there was nothing to do, we used to celebrate, not with fish sent out from town, but a chicken or a kid, followed by dessert – raisins taken down from the rafters with nuts and figs. Then we had drinking games where a failure meant a forfeit, and Ceres, receiving our prayer that she'd rise high on the stalk, allowed the wine to smooth away our worried wrinkles. Whatever new horrors and upheavals Fortune brings she can't take much away from that. How many of our comforts have we had to give up, my lads, since the new occupant came? I say "occupant", for by nature's decree possession of the land isn't his or mine or anyone else's. *He* turned *us* out, and he'll be turned out by his own improvidence, his inability to cope with the law's cunning, or at last by the heir who outlives him. The farm is now in Umbrenus' name; not long ago it was called Ofellus'; no one will own it, but its use will still be enjoyed – now by me, presently by another. So be brave and bravely throw out your chest to meet the force of fate!'

Horace, *Satires* 2.2 112–end

- (a) Briefly outline what Horace says in this satire about the virtues of plain living. [10]
- (b) How far do you think Horace makes Ofellus' life appear attractive in this passage? In your answer, you should refer to what Horace says and his use of language. [20]
- (c) To what extent do you agree that Horace's *Satires* are made more appealing by his use of characters? In your answer, you should include reference to this passage and how characters are used in the other *Satires* of Horace which you have read. [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.

‘If the tycoon has an appointment, he rides there in a big litter, the crowd parting before him. There’s plenty of room inside: he can read, or take notes, or snooze as he jogs along – those drawn blinds are most soporific. Even so he outstrips us: however fast we pedestrians may hurry crowds surge ahead, those behind us buffet my rib-cage, poles poke into me; one lout swings a crossbeam down on my skull, another scores with a barrel. My legs are mud-encrusted, from all sides big feet kick me, a hobnailed soldier’s boot lands squarely on my toes. Do you see all that steam and bustle? A hundred hangers-on, each followed by his scullion, are getting their free dinners. A strongman could scarce tote those outsize dixies, all the gear one poor little servant must balance on his head, trotting briskly along to keep the charcoal glowing. 5
‘Newly-patched tunics are torn again. Here’s the tall trunk of a fir-tree swaying past on its wagon, behind it a dray stacked high with pine-logs, a nodding threat to the populace. Just suppose that the axle supporting that cartload of marble were to snap, and the whole lot avalanche down on them – what would be left of their bodies? Who could identify fragments of ownerless flesh and bone? The poor man’s flattened carcase would vanish along with his soul.’ 10
15
20

Juvenal *Satires* 3.239–261

- (a) What does Juvenal tell us about the patron-client relationship in his *Satires*? [10]
- (b) In this passage, how does Juvenal make his description of life in Rome vivid? In your answer, you should include discussion of what Juvenal says and the language he uses. [20]
- (c) In your opinion, how successful a writer would Juvenal be in modern society? Using this passage as a starting point, you should refer to Juvenal’s themes and style of writing in the *Satires* 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 How far do you agree that Romans did not respect the nouveaux riches?

In your answer you should:

- include discussion of who the nouveaux riches were
- analyse how Romans viewed the nouveaux riches
- support your answer with evidence from your knowledge of Roman society and the works of Horace, Petronius and Juvenal. [45]

4 ‘The most successful satires are based on the themes of food and dinner parties.’
To what extent have you found this to be true from your study of Roman satire?

In your answer you should:

- include details from satires based on food and dinner parties **and** on different themes
- analyse the success of satires based on food and dinner parties **and** on different themes
- support your answer with evidence from the works of **at least two** of Horace, Petronius and Juvenal. [45]

5 Who gives a more interesting personal commentary on Roman society, Pliny or Juvenal?

In your answer you should:

- include what Pliny **and** Juvenal say about Roman society
- compare the different attitudes of these authors towards Roman society
- support your answer with evidence from your study of **both** authors. [45]

[Section B Total: 45]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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