

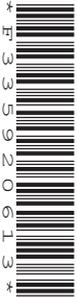
**Wednesday 22 May 2013 – Morning**

**AS GCE CLASSICS: CLASSICAL CIVILISATION**

**F383/01/I** Roman Society and Thought

**INSERT – QUESTION BOOKLET**

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

**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.

... Giton led us through the portico till we reached the door, where the hound chained there greeted us with such a noise that Ascylltus actually fell into the fishpond. Not only that, as I was drunk too, when I tried to help the struggling Ascylltus I was dragged into the same watery trap. However, the hall-porter saved us and by his intervention pacified the dog and dragged us trembling to dry land. Giton had already bought off the beast in a most ingenious way. He had scattered whatever he had got from us at dinner in front of the barking hound, and distracted by the food, it had choked down its fury. 5

Nevertheless, when, shivering and wet, we asked the hall-porter to let us out through the front door, he said: 'You're wrong if you think you can leave through the door you came in. No guest has ever been let out through the same door. They come in one way and go out another.' 10

What could we do after this piece of bad luck, shut up in this modern labyrinth and now beginning to regret that bath? We asked him to please show us the way to the bath-hall, and, throwing off our clothes, which Giton began drying at the door, we went in. There stood Trimalchio, and not even there could we get away from his filthy ostentation. He told us there was nothing better than a private bath, and that there had once been a bakery on that very spot. Then he sat down as though tired, and being tempted by the acoustics of the bath, with his drunken mouth gaping at the ceiling, he began murdering some songs by Menecrates – or so we were told by those who understood his words. 15

The rest of the guests ran round the edge hand in hand, roaring away with a tremendous noise. Some were trying to pick up rings from the floor with their hands tied behind their backs, or were kneeling and trying to bend their necks backwards and touch the tips of their big toes. 20

Petronius, *Dinner with Trimalchio* 72–73

- (a) Briefly describe the people who were guests at Trimalchio's dinner. [10]
- (b) How does Petronius make this passage humorous? In your answer you should refer to what the characters do and say and Petronius' use of language. [20]
- (c) How far do you agree that the narrator Encolpius is essential to the success of *Dinner with Trimalchio*? In your answer you should include reference to this passage and the rest of *Dinner with Trimalchio*. [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.

Here's Crispinus again, and I shall have frequent occasion to bring him on stage – a monster without one single redeeming virtue, a sick voluptuary strong only in his lusts, which draw the line at nothing except unmarried girls ...

... So what are they worth in the end – those mile-long colonnades and shady parks through which he drives with his carriage and pair, his countless mansions, his property near the Forum? No bad man is happy, least of all the seducer – and he sacrilegious as well – with whom a virgin priestess, lately, lay, to be buried alive, the blood still hot in her veins. But now to a lighter topic – though if any other man had acted that way, he'd have had the authorities on his tail: for what would be reprehensible in Citizen A or B was fine for Crispinus. But what's to be done, when the man himself eclipses all charges in foulness? He purchased a red mullet for sixty gold pieces – or ten to each pound weight (as they'd say who always try to make things more impressive). A shrewd investment, perhaps, if he'd used it to persuade some childless dotard to name him a principal legate; or, better still, offered it to his expensive mistress, who rides in her cave-like sedan, blinds drawn over big windows. But no: for himself he bought it. We see things done nowadays undreamed-of by that poor cheapskate Apicius. Did *you* pay *that* much for fish-scales, Crispinus, you who once wore your native papyrus as loin-cloth? The fisherman would have cost less than the fish.

Juvenal, *Satire* 4 lines 1–25

- (a) Explain who Crispinus was. [10]
- (b) How does Juvenal show his dislike for Crispinus in the passage? In your answer you should include discussion of what Juvenal says and how he says it. [20]
- (c) 'Juvenal is at his best when he writes with anger.' How far do you agree with this statement? In your answer you should refer to the rest of *Satire* 4 and other satires of Juvenal which you have read. [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** Who would have enjoyed being a guest at Trimalchio's dinner more – Horace or Pliny?

In your answer you should:

- include specific references to events in Petronius' *Dinner with Trimalchio*;
- analyse what Horace and Pliny might have thought about the dinner party;
- use evidence from your study of Horace **and** Pliny.

**[45]**

**4** In your opinion, did Roman satirists aim to entertain more than to educate?

In your answer you should:

- include discussion of the purposes of Roman satire;
- compare different styles of Roman satire;
- use evidence from your knowledge of Roman satire and your study of Horace, Petronius **and** Juvenal.

**[45]**

**5** 'The Romans were more interested in money than philosophy.'

To what extent have you found this statement to be true?

In your answer you should:

- include discussion of **both** money **and** Stoicism and Epicureanism;
- compare Roman attitudes towards money and philosophy;
- support your answer with evidence from your knowledge of Roman society and the works of **at least two** of Horace, Petronius, Juvenal and Pliny.

**[45]**

**[Section B Total: 45]**

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