

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE

A351/01

CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

City Life in the Classical World
(Foundation Tier)

TUESDAY 10 JUNE 2014: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.

Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.

This paper has TWO options:

Option 1: Athens, with questions starting on page 4.

Option 2: Rome, with questions starting on page 30.

Answer questions from EITHER Option 1 OR Option 2.

Answer ALL questions from Section A and TWO questions from Section B of the option you have studied.

Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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 60.

Any blank pages are indicated.

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OPTION 1: ATHENS

Answer ALL of Section A and TWO questions from Section B.

SECTION A

- 1 Match the god or goddess to the symbol which represents them. Choose from the list of gods and goddesses. Write your answers in the boxes next to the symbols.

One has been done for you.

GOD/GODDESS

~~Aphrodite~~

Athene

Dionysos

Hera

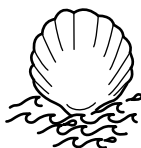
Hermes

Poseidon

Zeus

SYMBOL

shell



NAME OF GOD/GODDESS

Aphrodite

EXAMPLE

SYMBOL

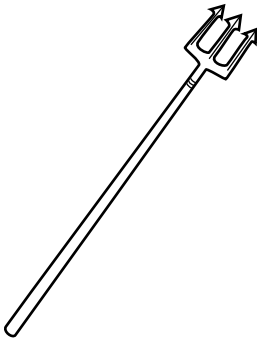
(a) lightning bolt



**NAME OF
GOD/GODDESS**

[1]

(b) trident



**NAME OF
GOD/GODDESS**

[1]

(c) owl



**NAME OF
GOD/GODDESS**

[1]

**(d) bunch of
grapes**



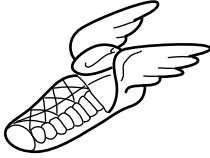
**NAME OF
GOD/GODDESS**

[1]

SYMBOL

(e)

**winged
sandals**



**NAME OF
GOD/GODDESS**

[1]

BLANK PAGE

- 2 Study the plan of the theatre opposite. Fill in the boxes with the correct words from the list.

One has been done for you.

[5]

altar

curtain

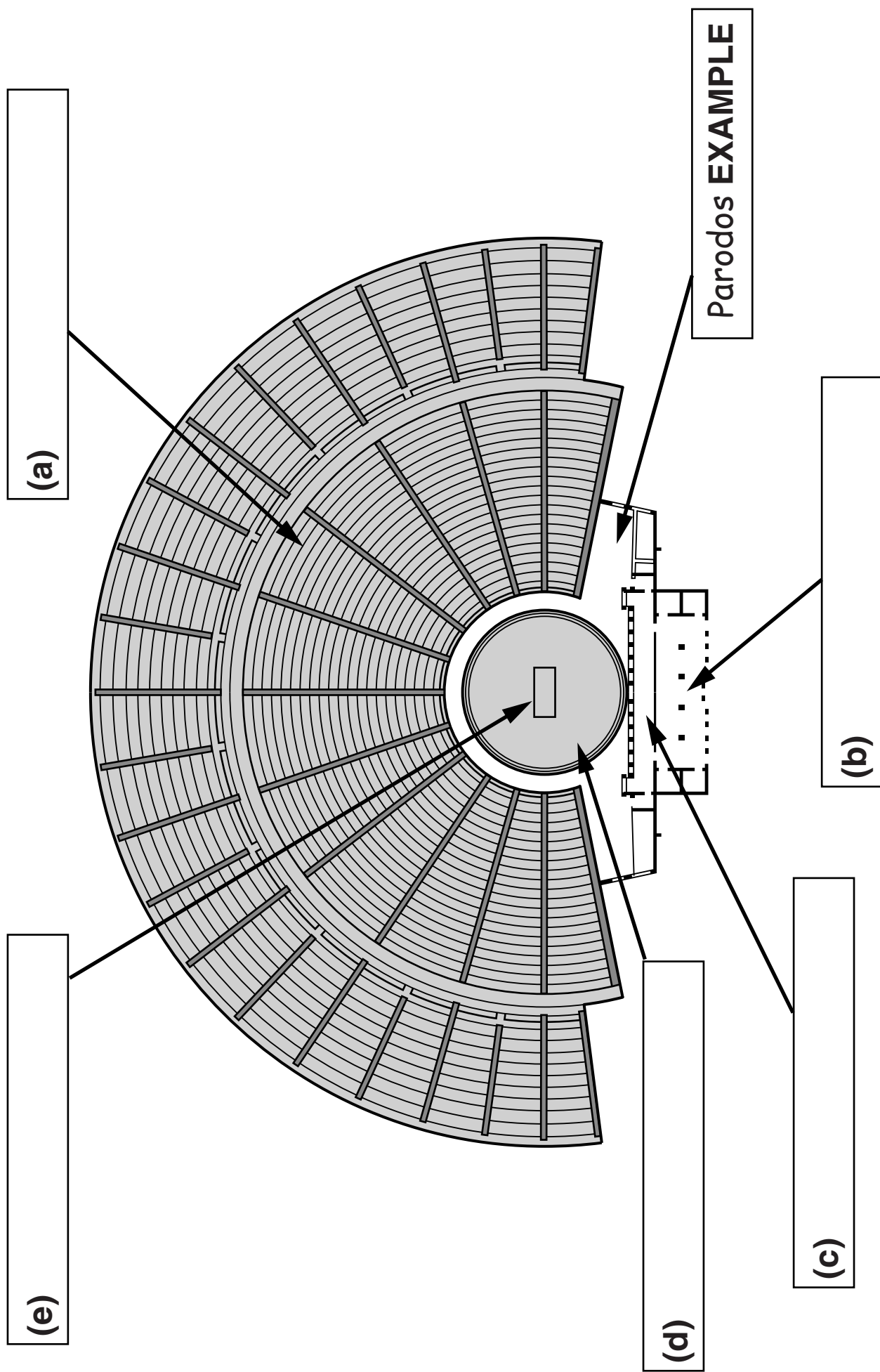
‘orchestra’

~~parodes~~

‘proskene’

seating

‘skene’



- 3 These sentences are about a 'symposium'.
Tick the correct box to complete each sentence.

EXAMPLE Guests were greeted at the door by

A a slave.

☒

EXAMPLE

B the 'kyria'.

☐

C the 'kyrios'.

☐

D the son of the family.

☐

- (a) At a 'symposium' food would normally have been served by

A the host.

☐

B the host's children.

☐

C the host's slaves.

☐

D the host's wife.

☐

[1]

- (b) A 'symposium' took place in the

A 'andron'.

☐

B bedroom.

☐

C courtyard.

☐

D 'gynaikon'.

☐

[1]

(c) A popular form of entertainment was

A clowns.

☐

B performing animals.

☐

C playing cards.

☐

D prostitutes.

☐

[1]

(d) A popular game involved men

A balancing wine cups on their heads.

☐

B flicking wine at a target.

☐

C singing whilst standing on a wine jar.

☐

D throwing and catching cushions.

☐

[1]

(e) The 'kyrios' had a 'symposium' to

A impress the guests with his dancing.

☐

B improve his business opportunities.

☐

C introduce his wife and daughter to his friends.

☐

D receive lots of presents from his guests.

☐

[1]

- 4 These are reasons why the City Dionysia was important to Athenians. Finish the sentence about why the City Dionysia was important to the Athenians by ticking the correct reasons.**

One has been done for you.

Tick FIVE more correct reasons.

**THE CITY DIONYSIA WAS IMPORTANT TO THE
ATHENIANS BECAUSE**

**they could watch comedies and
tragedies.**



EXAMPLE

**a wooden statue of Dionysos was
burnt.**

☐

**all the citizens could vote for their
favourite play.**

☐

**citizens could take part in
sporting events.**

☐

**citizens who had done great
deeds were given crowns.**

☐

**it showed off the greatness of
Athens.**

☐

**money paid to Athens by other
city states was shown off.**

☐

**slaves were given their freedom
during the festival.**

☐

**the best playwright was awarded
a bunch of golden grapes.**

☐

**there was a great feast of
sacrificial meat.**

☐

they thought it pleased Dionysos.

☐

[5]

- 5 These sentences are about a Greek drama.
Tick the correct box to complete each sentence.

EXAMPLE The 'mekhane' was a

A crane.

☒

EXAMPLE

B piece of scenery.

☐

C revolving door.

☐

D sound effect machine.

☐

(a) The ekkuklema was used for

A changing costumes.

☐

B lighting the stage.

☐

C making sound effects.

☐

D showing dead characters.

☐

[1]

(b) The masks were made of

A leather.

☐

B linen.

☐

C metal.

☐

D resin.

☐

[1]

(c) Masks were used because

- A actors had to hide their real identity.** ☐
- B actors had to play different characters.** ☐
- C make up was not invented.** ☐
- D women were not allowed to be actors.** ☐ **[1]**

(d) A tragic actor performed slowly because

- A he was drunk.** ☐
- B he was saving his energy for the next show.** ☐
- C it suited the theme of the play.** ☐
- D the director wanted the play to last longer.** ☐ **[1]**

(e) Actors wore thickly-padded costumes in some plays in order to

- A allow women to play male characters.** ☐
- B be seen by the whole audience.** ☐
- C create humour.** ☐
- D keep warm in the outdoor theatre.** ☐ **[1]**

6 Finish the sentence about a ‘kyrios’ role in his family and society. Tick the correct endings.

One has been done for you.

Tick FIVE more correct endings.

A ‘KYRIOS’ WOULD USUALLY HAVE

organised a symposium.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE
attended the Assembly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
been responsible for all of his family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
fetches the water from the well.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
found a wife for his son.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
kept the whole house well-decorated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
spent time training to be a priest.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
supervised the running of the farm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
taken the laundry for washing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
walked the guard dog.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
worked to provide an income.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

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SECTION B BEGINS ON PAGE 18

SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions; you must answer ALL parts of the questions you choose.

EITHER

- 7 This picture shows a scene from the Panathenaia. Study the picture and answer ALL the questions that follow.**

On the left of the picture, two women are carrying objects on their heads. One of them is also carrying a burning torch. On the right, a girl is handing over a large piece of cloth.



[5]

[5]

[illegible]

OR

- 8 This picture shows a scene from a sacrifice. Study the picture and answer ALL the questions that follow.**

In the picture, a group of men, who all have a garland of leaves around their heads, are standing around a large block of stone. The man in the centre is washing his hands in a bowl. Another man is holding a large dish. A sheep has been led forward and a man is playing some pipes.



(a) What happened during a sacrifice before the animal was killed? Use the picture to help you.

[illegible]

[illegible]

(c) 'The more important part of the sacrifice happened after the killing of the animal.'
How far do you agree with this statement?

[5]

OR

- 9 This passage is about an Athenian wife. Read the passage and answer ALL the questions that follow.**

‘When I decided to get married, I took my wife to my home. My little house has two floors, with the top floor equal to the ground floor, corresponding to the women’s quarters and the men’s quarters. When we had a baby, its mother breast-fed it.’

Lysias 'On the murder of Eratosthenes' (adapted)

- (a) What were the main duties of an Athenian wife?**

[5]

[illegible]

[5]

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OPTION 2 BEGINS ON PAGE 30

OPTION 2: ROME

Answer ALL of Section A and TWO questions from Section B.

SECTION A

- 10 Match the god or goddess to the symbol which represents them. Choose from the list of gods and goddesses. Write your answers in the boxes next to the symbols.

One has been done for you.

GOD/GODDESS

Diana

Juno

Jupiter

Mercury

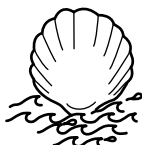
Minerva

Neptune

~~Venus~~

SYMBOL

shell



NAME OF GOD/GODDESS

Venus

EXAMPLE

SYMBOL

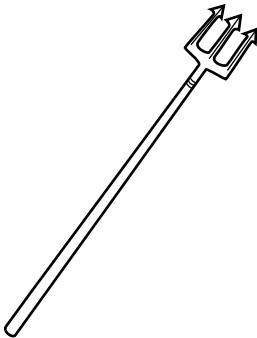
(a) lightning bolt



**NAME OF
GOD/GODDESS**

[1]

(b) trident



**NAME OF
GOD/GODDESS**

[1]

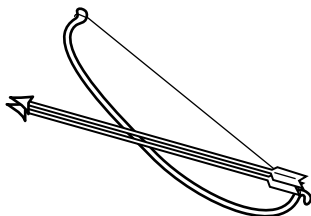
(c) owl



**NAME OF
GOD/GODDESS**

[1]

**(d) bow and
arrow**



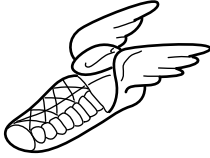
**NAME OF
GOD/GODDESS**

[1]

SYMBOL

(e)

winged
sandals



NAME OF
GOD/GODDESS

[1]

BLANK PAGE

11 Study the plan of the Colosseum opposite. Fill in the boxes with the correct words from the list.

One has been done for you.

[5]

arena

awning

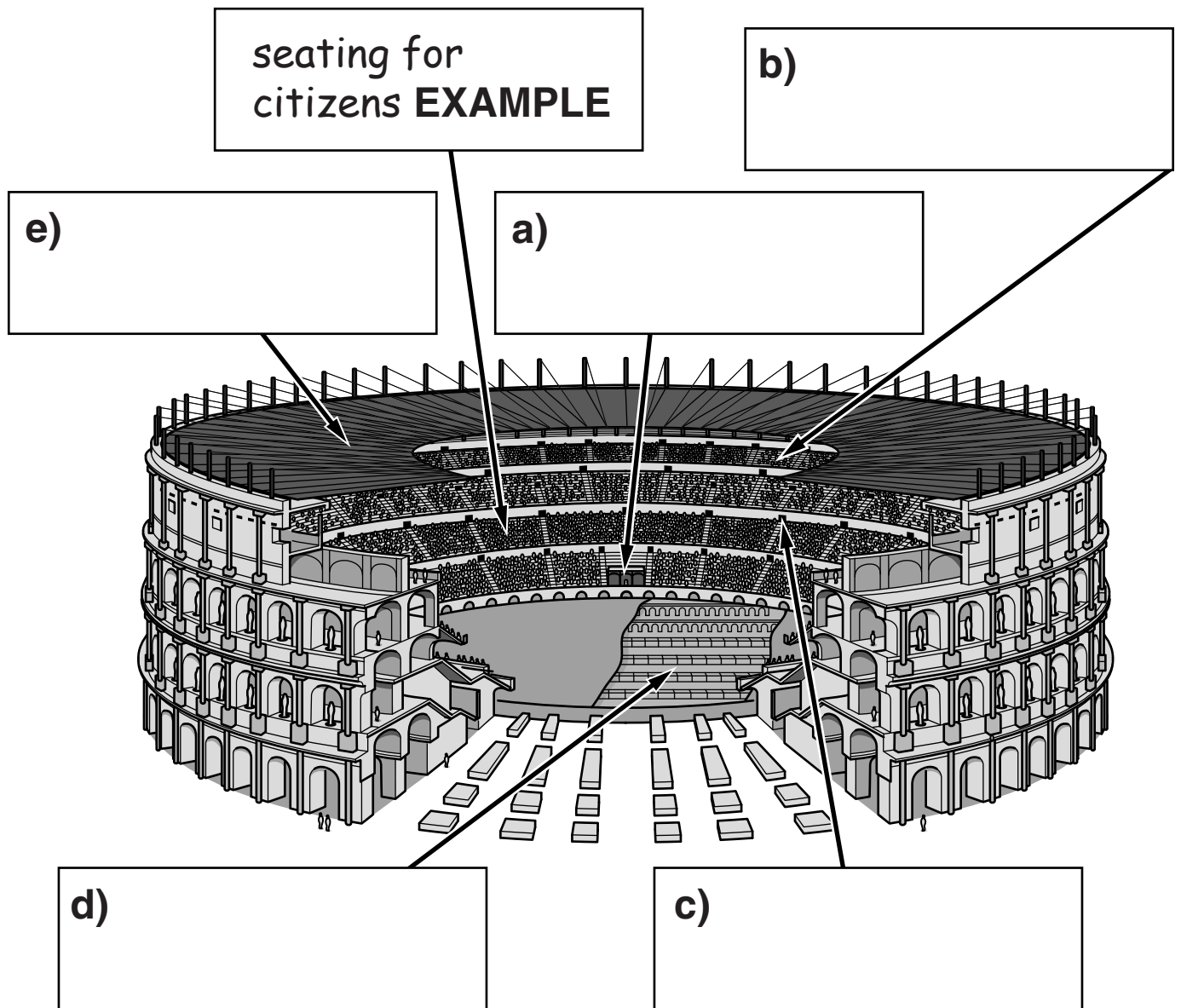
cages for animals

exit

~~seating for citizens~~

seating for emperor

seating for women/slaves



- a) one seat in its own area at the lowest level of the seating
- b) top rows of the seating area
- c) one of a series of small squares at the top of a row of steps in each seating area
- d) area below the open area in the centre of the Colosseum containing rows of boxes
- e) cover over top of the Colosseum

12 Read the sentences about a Roman dinner party ('cena'). Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about a dinner party ('cena').

EXAMPLE A dinner party usually had

A two courses.

☐

B three courses.

☒

EXAMPLE

C five courses.

☐

D six courses.

☐

(a) A Roman hosted a dinner party ('cena') to

A celebrate a client's birthday.

☐

B improve his business opportunities.

☐

C receive lots of presents.

☐

D worship the spirits of his ancestors.

☐

[1]

(b) At a Roman dinner party the third course would usually have included

A fruit.

☐

B meat.

☐

C salad.

☐

D yoghurt.

☐

[1]

(c) The number of couches in a dining room was usually

A two.

☐

B three.

☐

C four.

☐

D five.

☐

[1]

(d) At a dinner party, food would normally have been served by

A the host.

☐

B the host's children.

☐

C the host's slaves.

☐

D the host's wife.

☐

[1]

(e) The host of the dinner party would normally have eaten

A kneeling down.

☐

B reclining.

☐

C sitting up.

☐

D standing up.

☐

[1]

13 These are statements about why shows at the Colosseum were important to the Romans. Finish the sentence by ticking the correct endings.

One has been done for you.

Tick FIVE more correct endings.

SHOWS AT THE COLOSSEUM WERE IMPORTANT BECAUSE THEY

gave the citizens a break from the routine of everyday life.



EXAMPLE

could increase the popularity of the Emperor.

☐

improved the skills of soldiers who took part in the shows.

☐

kept the people of Rome happy.

☐

made a public display of executing criminals.

☐

might celebrate a military victory.

☐

provided the poor with free meat.

☐

raised much money from the sale of tickets.

☐

rewarded successful gladiators with golden swords.

☐

showed off the greatness of Rome.

☐

slowed the rise in the population of Rome.

☐

[5]

14 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence about education.

EXAMPLE A student's school equipment was usually carried to school by

A the father.

☐

B the mother.

☐

C the slave.

☒

EXAMPLE

D the teacher.

☐

(a) Students would write with a 'stilus' on

A papyrus.

☐

B slate.

☐

C wax tablet.

☐

D wood.

☐

[1]

(b) Papyrus was made from

A leather.

☐

B linen.

☐

C reeds.

☐

D wood.

☐

[1]

(c) Ink was made from

A animal's blood.

☐

B beetles.

☐

C grapes.

☐

D soot.

☐

[1]

(d) A wax tablet was used in schools because it was

A easy to correct a mistake.

☐

B easy to make.

☐

C not easily broken.

☐

D too heavy for pupils to take home.

☐

[1]

(e) Papyrus scrolls and ink were used ONLY

A by the teacher.

☐

B during the hot summer months.

☐

C for homework.

☐

D when students could write well.

☐

[1]

15 Finish the sentence about how the lives of slaves in Rome were different from their masters' by ticking the correct endings.

One has been done for you.

Tick FIVE more correct endings.

THE LIVES OF SLAVES IN ROME WERE DIFFERENT FROM THEIR MASTERS' BECAUSE THEY

could not own property.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXAMPLE
could not have money of their own.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
could not vote.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
might have been gladiators.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
often came from different countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
only did dangerous jobs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
only did unskilled jobs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
were always treated badly by their masters.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
were not allowed to marry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
were rarely freed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
were the property of their masters.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions; you must answer ALL parts of the questions you choose.

- 16 This passage is about a Roman child's education. Study the passage and answer ALL the questions that follow.**

I went to school. Sitting in my place, I wrote the sentence my teacher gave me. When I had finished it, I showed it to the teacher. He corrected it and wrote over my errors.

'Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum' 3 (adapted)

[5]

[illegible]

[illegible]

OR

- 17 The picture shows a scene from a sacrifice. Study the picture and answer ALL the questions that follow.**

In the picture, a group of men are leading a bull, a sheep and a pig. The bull has a piece of cloth over its back and all the men have a garland of leaves around their heads.



[5]

(c) 'The more important part of the sacrifice happened after the killing of the animal.'
How far do you agree with this statement?

[illegible]

OR

- 18 This passage is from the tombstone of a Roman wife. Read the passage and answer ALL the questions that follow.**

here lies

Amymone

wife of Marcus

most good and

most beautiful

wool spinner

dutiful modest

careful faithful

home-loving

(‘CIL’ VI.11602)

[5]

[5]

[illegible]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined pages. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.



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