



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CLASSICAL STUDIES

9274/11

Paper 1 Greek Civilisation

October/November 2021

1 hour 30 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:
Answer **one** question from **two** different sections.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- Each question is worth 25 marks.

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

SECTION ONE: ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

1 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

He began his journey, according to Aristobulus' account, by marching 200 miles along the coast to Paraetionium. The country through which he passed was uninhabited but not waterless. At Paraetionium he turned south towards the interior, where the oracle of Ammon was situated. The way to it is across the desert, most of it sandy and waterless. Fortunately for Alexander there was much rain – the god's own gift, as he supposed. Now it happens that a southerly wind in those parts buries the track deep in sand so that it is impossible to see it; travellers lose their bearings like sailors at sea; there are no marks along the track, no hill, no tree, no eminence of solid earth thrusting up through the sand, to enable the wayfarer to set his course, as seamen do by the stars. In fact, the guides were lost and Alexander's army was going astray. In this dangerous situation, however, the god had another gift to give: according to Ptolemy, son of Lagus, two snakes led the army, hissing as they went, and Alexander told his guides to trust in providence and follow them. This they did, and the snakes led the way both to the oracle and back again.

(Arrian, *The Campaigns of Alexander* 3)

- (i) 'oracle of Ammon' (line 4). In which country was the oracle of Ammon located? [1]
- (ii) With which Greek god was Ammon associated? [1]
- (iii) Which **two** Greek heroes was Alexander trying to copy by visiting the oracle of Ammon? [2]
- (iv) 'Ptolemy' (line 12). Explain who Ptolemy was. Make **three** points. [3]
- (v) 'two snakes' (line 12). What other type of creature was also said to have guided Alexander to the oracle of Ammon? [1]
- (vi) Which **two** cities had Alexander captured by siege before marching to Egypt? [2]
- (vii) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how effectively Alexander used mythology and religion to enhance his reputation. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

2 'Alexander's father was the most influential person in his life.' Explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

OR

3 How far would you agree that the Greek city states were more of a hindrance than a help to Alexander during his reign? [25]

SECTION TWO: SOCRATES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

4 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

SOCRATES: They (the Laws) would say, 'Socrates, we have substantial evidence that you are satisfied with us and with the State. Compared with all other Athenians, you would not have been so exceptionally much in residence if it had not been exceptionally pleasing to you. You have never left the city to attend a festival – except once to the Isthmus – nor for any other purpose except on some military expedition; you have never travelled abroad as other people do, and you have never felt the impulse to acquaint yourself with another country or other laws; you have been content with us and with our city. So deliberately have you chosen us, and undertaken to observe us in all your activities as a citizen, that you have actually fathered children in it because the city suits you. Furthermore, even at the time of your trial you could have proposed the penalty of banishment, if you had chosen to do so; that is, you could have done then with the sanction of the State what you are now trying to do without it. But whereas at that time you made a fine show of your indifference if you had to die, and in fact preferred death, as you said, to banishment, now you show no respect for your earlier professions, and no regard for us, the Laws, whom you are trying to destroy; you are behaving like the lowest slave, trying to run away in spite of the contracts and undertakings by which you agreed to act as a member of our State.

(Plato, *Crito*)

- (i) Where and when is Crito talking to Socrates? [2]
- (ii) 'military expedition' (line 6). Name **two** of the battles in which Socrates fought. [2]
- (iii) 'fathered children' (line 11). How many children did Socrates have? [1]
- (iv) Who was the mother of Socrates' children? [1]
- (v) 'penalty of banishment' (line 13). What alternative penalties had Socrates proposed at his trial? [2]
- (vi) Identify **one** example of the Socratic method found in the passage. Explain how effective you think this example is. [2]
- (vii) Using this passage as a starting point, explain how important the Laws of Athens are in Socrates' attempts to explain why he should not escape. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

5 Socrates described himself as a 'stinging fly'. Explain how far you think his behaviour as a 'stinging fly' was the main reason for his trial, and then being condemned to death. In your answer, you should refer to *Euthyphro* and *Apology*. [25]

OR

6 'Socrates was a pious and god-fearing man who was innocent of the charge of impiety brought against him.' With reference to the dialogues in *The Last Days of Socrates*, explain how far you agree with this statement. [25]

SECTION THREE: ARISTOPHANES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

7 Read the passage below, and answer the questions which follow:

XANTHIAS:	<p>Now look, I'd better tell the audience what this is all about. Just a few words by way of introduction. [<i>He turns to the audience.</i>] You mustn't expect anything too grand: but you're not going to get any crude Megarian stuff either. And I'm afraid we can't run to a couple of slaves with baskets full of nuts to throw to you. You won't see Heracles being cheated of his dinner; we're not going to sling any mud at Euripides; and we don't intend to make mincemeat of Cleon this time – even if he <i>has</i> covered himself with glory just lately. No, this is just a little fable, with a moral: not too highbrow for you, we hope, but a bit more intelligent than the usual knockabout stuff. That's our master, the big man sleeping up there on the roof. He's told us to stand guard over his father and keep him locked up inside, so that he can't get out. You see, the old man's suffering from a very peculiar complaint, which I'm sure none of you have ever heard of, and you'll never guess what it is unless we tell you. Would you like to try? [<i>He waits for suggestions from the audience.</i>] What's that, Amynias? Mad on dicing? No, it isn't 'cubomania'.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>20</p>
SOSIAS:	He's judging others by himself.	
XANTHIAS:	You're right though, it <i>is</i> a sort of mania, an addiction to something. Aha! What's that they're trying to make you say, Dercylus? Dipsomania?	
SOSIAS:	No, that's much too respectable – all the best people suffer from that nowadays.	25
XANTHIAS:	Nicostratus here wants to know if he's a 'xenophile'.	
SOSIAS:	[<i>with a meaning look at Nicostratus</i>]: A lover of guests? I know what kind of guests <i>you're</i> thinking of.	
XANTHIAS:	No, you're all wrong, you'll never get it – All right, keep quiet, and I'll tell you what the old man's trouble really is.	30

(Aristophanes, *Wasps*)

- (i) Why is Xanthias giving a 'few words by way of introduction' (line 2)? [3]
- (ii) Give the name of 'the big man sleeping up there on the roof' (lines 12–13). [1]
- (iii) What is the name of 'his father' (line 14)? [1]
- (iv) What is the father's 'very peculiar complaint' (lines 15–16)? [1]
- (v) From this passage, find **two** examples of Aristophanes' comic technique. Write out the example, identify the technique and explain why it is funny. [4]
- (vi) Using this passage as a starting point, explain which you think is more important to the success of *Wasps*: the words of the actors or what happens on stage. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 8 'The chorus is not necessary for the success of *Frogs*.' Explain how far you agree with this view. [25]

OR

- 9 To what extent are slaves important to the plots of **both** *Frogs* **and** *Wasps*? [25]

SECTION FOUR: GREEK VASE PAINTING

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

EITHER

10 Study the image below, and answer the questions which follow:



- (i) What is the name given to the type of pot shown in the image above? [1]
- (ii) For what purpose was this pot used? [1]
- (iii) Who painted this pot? [2]
- (iv) Identify **Figure A**. Give **two** things which enable you to identify this figure. [3]
- (v) Identify **Figure B**. Give **two** things which enable you to identify this figure. [3]
- (vi) 'A decorative delight.' By referring to specific details from the pot, explain how far you agree with this opinion. [15]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 11 'Grand Style pots were always more elegantly painted and had a stronger narrative than Miniature Style pots.' How far do you agree with this statement? In your answer, you should refer to specific examples from **at least two** pots from each style. [25]

OR

- 12 'Red-figure pots have more variety in their scenes and decorations than black-figure pots.' How far do you agree with this opinion? In your answer, you should refer to specific examples from **at least two** pots from each technique. [25]

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