

General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Level

**Confidential**

**8283/01**  
**CLASSICAL STUDIES**

**October/November 2005**

Maximum Mark: 50

## **Marking Scheme**

### **Important Notice**

Marking schemes have been issued on the basis of **one** copy per Assistant Examiner and **two** copies per Team Leader.



UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE  
International Examinations

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level

## MARK SCHEME for the November 2005 question paper

### 8283 CLASSICAL STUDIES

8283/01

Paper 1 (Greek Civilisation), maximum raw mark 50

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

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## SECTION ONE: ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

Either:

- 1 Choose **two** of the following passages and answer the questions which follow them: [12.5 marks for each part]
- (a) (i) Commander of the Companion cavalry/close friend of Alexander's. [0.5]
- (ii) Cleitus had been sacrificing when summoned by Alexander, but he left the sacrifice [1]. Three of the sheep ready for sacrifice followed him [1]
- (iii) One of Alexander's generals [1]. His sons, especially Philotas, had been executed for plotting against Alexander [1]
- (iv) His drunkenness [1]
- (v) Cleitus and Alexander were drunk [1]. Cleitus criticized Alexander for allowing Persians in his court [1] and not allowing free speech [1]. Alexander tried to attack Cleitus, who left [1]. When he came back, Alexander ran him through with a spear [1].
- (vi) Alexander tried to stab himself with the spear [1]. He then refused to eat or drink for three days [1]
- (b) (i) Appointed Governor of Lower Egypt [1]. He usurped power in all Egypt [0.5] and oppressed the natives [0.5]
- (ii) Hephaestion was Alexander's best friend [1.5]. He was seen as Patroclus to Alexander's Achilles [1]. He was his most trusted advisor (and possibly his lover) [1]
- (iii) A hero's shrine was to be built in Alexandria [1] and another on the island of Pharos [1]. All merchants' contracts should be inscribed with Hephaestion's name [1]
- (iv) Arrian admires Alexander's remembrance of Hephaestion [1] but criticises his attitude towards Cleomenes [1]. Alexander's letter stated that Cleomenes would be forgiven all crimes if he carried out Alexander's orders [1]
- (v) Alexandria [1].
- (vi) The Oracle of Ammon [0.5] at Siwah [0.5]

- (c) (i) 331 BC [0.5]
- (ii) Babylon [1]
- (iii) Parmenio [1]
- (iv) They killed many men and horses using javelins [1]. Others seized the reins and dragged the drivers down [1]. The Macedonian ranks parted to allow the chariots through without any damage being done [1]
- (v) Alexander not only commanded the general Macedonian strategy [1] but led the cavalry personally in several charges [1]. He especially rescued Parmenio when he was in danger of being outflanked [1]. Alexander always led from the front and fought where the battle was heaviest [1].
- (vi) Darius was one of the first Persians to flee from the battlefield [1]. He fled to Ecbatana pursued by Alexander [1]. He fled further east and was murdered by his bodyguard [1]

Or

2 Write a mini-essay on each of **two** of the following: [12.5 marks for each part]

- (i) Candidates should be able to describe the events during the wedding celebration of Cleopatra and Alexander, king of Epirus. Pausanias stabbed Phillip to death in the theatre at Aegae, and was killed while trying to escape. There should be discussion of Pausanias' personal motives; the failure of Phillip to punish a severe assault on Pausanias. Candidates should also be able to discuss the possible involvement of Alexander and Olympias and the circumstantial evidence for this; they benefited most from Phillip's death, the guards who slew Pausanias were friends of Alexander and both Olympias and Alexander resented Phillip's new marriage to Cleopatra, niece of Attalus.
- (ii) Antipater was an important figure in Alexander's success. He presented Alexander to be acclaimed as king. When Alexander set off for Asia Minor, he appointed Antipater as regent to control Macedonia and Greece, possibly as a check to the ambitions of Olympias. He kept Greece pacified, having to fight and win a battle against the Spartans at Megalopolis, killing king Agis. He placed Macedonian garrisons at key points in Greece for this purpose, and succeeded in keeping the peace even during the recall of the exiles. At the time of his death, Alexander had summoned Antipater to join him in the campaign, possibly suspecting that Antipater was trying to seize control for himself. Without Antipater to protect Alexander's rear, he would not have been able to carry on with his campaigns.

- (iii) Two areas need to be covered. Alexander was the son of Olympias and Phillip. She was not of Macedonian descent and had a profound influence over the young Alexander. In her quarrels with Phillip, Alexander always sided with her, and it is she who put into his head the idea that his father was Zeus. His education was very thorough; Leonidas was a great disciplinarian whilst Lysimachus encouraged his reading of the Iliad, which led to Alexander's desire to emulate Achilles. Aristotle taught Alexander for three years, expanding his love of Greek literature and giving him an interest in medicine. However, it appears that Alexander did not heed much Aristotle's political thinking. The discipline, love of the Iliad and his mother's influence all had a lasting effect on Alexander's future life.

**When allocating marks for mini essays, refer to the attached criteria for marking long essays. Mark out of 25 and divide by 2.**

Or:

3 Choose **one** of the following topics and write a long essay on it: [25]

**Either: (a)** Alexander defeated Darius III and set himself up as the ruler of the Persian Empire. He made attempts to govern the Empire as their king, rather than as a conqueror. His efforts were not always approved of by the Macedonians. Candidates should be able to discuss:

- The inclusion of Persian soldiers in Alexander's army
- Alexander's adoption of Persian dress
- Alexander' adoption of Persian customs
- The appointment of Persian officials
- The intermarrying of Macedonians and Persians (including his own marriages)
- The foundation of cities
- Macedonian reaction to these policies.

Or: **(b)** While Alexander was a great military commander, whose victories, especially in the early years of his campaign were due to the unquestioning discipline of his men and the carrying out of his plan by his generals, he did not enjoy complete loyalty throughout his time in Asia. Points to be made should include

- Alexander's military success
- The role his men played in his success
- Plots against him by his generals, political or military
- The mutiny at Opis
- The mutiny at the River Hyphasis
- The results of these mutinies.

**When allocating marks, refer to the attached criteria for essay marking.**

## SECTION TWO: SOCRATES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

Either:

1

[12.5 marks for each part]

(a)

- (i) Euthyphro is prosecuting his father [0.5] for manslaughter [0.5]. He bound a day labourer after he killed a man [0.5] and left him in a ditch [0.5] where he died before the authorities could deal with the situation [0.5]
- (ii) The King Archon [1]
- (iii) Holiness and piety are the parts of justice [1] concerned with looking after the gods [1]
- (iv) The analogy Socrates draws shows that looking after things improves them [1] As gods are already perfect [1], they cannot be improved [1]
- (v) Direct slanted questions [1]. They may not allow a true discussion as they limit the answers that can be given [1]

Analogy to human activity [1]. This is not always accurate or a direct comparison. Credit any appropriate reference [1]

- (b) (i) Socrates as a citizen was expected to fight in the army. These are three battles he took part in. At Potidaea (432 B.C.) he saved Alcibiades' life [1]. Amphipolis (422 B.C.) was the last battle of the first part of the Peloponnesian War, and saw the deaths of Cleon and Brasidas [1]. At Delium (424 B.C.), Socrates showed great bravery [1].  
Credit general points, or specific references.
- (ii) Socrates went around talking to different groups of people [1] in an attempt to discover the true meaning of wisdom [1]
- (iii) The oracle at Delphi [1]. Apollo [0.5]
- (iv) That he was the wisest man in the world [1]
- (v) Wisdom consists of knowing how ignorant you are [1] rather than thinking you actually know something when you don't [1]
- (vi) No one knows whether death is the greatest blessing for men [1] but people are afraid of it [1] because they are ignorant of what actually happens after death [1]

- (c) (i) Socrates' prison cell [0.5]
- (ii) Socrates could have left Athens before the court case [1]
- (iii) They have got together a large sum of money to arrange his escape to bribe the informers not to reveal what has happened [1]. A number of non-Athenians will help with money and transport [1]. There are plenty of places for Socrates to stay once he has escaped [1]
- (iv) Simmias of Thebes or Cebes [1]
- (v) The boat which was on the mission to Delos has just returned and anchored off Cape Sounion [1]. It will return to Athens the next day [1]. It was this boat which gave Socrates a reprieve, since no executions could be carried out while it was at sea [1]
- (vi) Socrates says that escaping would be unjust because it would be breaking the State laws, he would achieve nothing by escaping, it would destroy his reputation for morality, it would not help his sons and he would be in a difficult position when facing the judges in the Underworld.  
Any **three** points, [1] each.
- (vii) By drinking hemlock [1]

Or:

2 Write a mini-essay on each of **two** of the following: [12.5 marks for each part]

- (i) Socrates believed that the individual should participate in the life of the city. He sets out his ideas about obeying the laws of the state in *Crito*. even to the extent that he is prepared to die, rather than break the laws. He undertook his military duty, as seen in the battles he fought in, which he mentions in the *Apology*. However, unlike most Athenians, he did not really participate in public life. His only public position was when he was a juror in the illegal trial of the generals following the Battle of Arginusae, when he refused to condemn the generals, going against public opinion. He also states that a man who is truly committed to justice cannot survive in a democracy.
- (ii) Suicide is to be avoided, but death is to be welcomed. Death is not the end, but the culmination of life. A philosopher can now attempt to understand the theory of Ideas without the distractions of the body. It is only after death that morality can truly be sought and discovered. It is in fact to the philosopher's advantage to die.
- (iii) Socrates was proclaimed the wisest man on earth by the Delphic oracle. As he did not know what this meant, he tried to find out by questioning individuals he considered to be wise. He started with 'wise' men, and then went to question poets and craftsmen. In

each case he discovered that because they had knowledge on their own speciality, they claimed to know everything, without actually doing so. He realized that he was wise because of his ignorance. His questioning led to him becoming unpopular. Those he questioned were not happy about being publicly embarrassed, while rich young men would hang around Socrates while he undertook his questioning, only to try it later on his own. This led to the charge that he was corrupting the young.

**When allocating marks for mini essays, refer to the attached criteria for marking long essays. Mark out of 25 and divide by 2.**

**Or:**

**3** Choose **one** of the following topics and write a long essay on it: [25]

**Either: (a)** Answers to this question will need to deal with both issues; why the *Apology* failed to get Socrates acquitted and why he was condemned to death. The first part will need to deal with the charges laid against him, the reasons for those charges, and how he attempted to answer the charges. Points should include:

- the style of speaking
- his description of his activities
- his demonstration of his activity, losing the jurors' sympathy
- his interpretation of the oracle
- his personal sign
- lack of political career
- not following traditional practice to gain the jurors' sympathy
- how much prejudice against him influenced the jury.

The second case, the death sentence, comes from his speech after he has been condemned. Points should include:

- lack of change of attitude
- his proposal for his own punishment.



Or: (b)

Socrates had a mixture of ideas about the gods. His approach to them can be seen in the Dialogues studied. Answers should tackle both parts of the question.

- Socrates took part in public worship
- He had a belief in the Oracle at Delphi, trying to discover its meaning
- *Euthyphro* deals with the definition of holiness, contrasting the traditions of belief and practice against the individual's power to differentiate between right and wrong
- In the *Apology*, state participation is contrasted with Socrates' own ideas of following divine the instructions he receives
- Socrates had his own personal *daimon* which he believed gave him advice on how to behave
- Athenians' perception of Socrates' ideas, especially the *daimon*.

**When allocating marks, refer to the attached criteria for essay marking.**

### SECTION THREE: ARISTOPHANES

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

Either:

1 Choose **two** of the following passages and answer the questions which follow them:

[25]

(a) (i) To go to court / be on a jury [0.5]

(ii) The whole passage sees Procleon as Odysseus imprisoned by his monstrous son. [1 mark for a general overview.] Specific references are:

- Odysseus escaped under the ram as Procleon is trying to escape under the donkey [1]
- The reference to No-man is how Odysseus first introduced himself to Polyphemus [1]
- Ithaca was Odysseus' home land. [1]

(iii) Candidates are to refer to a credible scenario but must use correct descriptive terms. **Two** points = [2]

- Xanthias, Anticleon and Procleon are on the logeion / stage
- The skene is decorated as the frontage of a house
- The entrance to the frontage of the house has been opened.

(iv) Any **four** of the following: [4]

- Parody of epic
- The way Anticleon has been deceived at the beginning of the passage
- Comedy value of an old man hiding under a donkey
- Coarse humour of old man's head being next to donkey's bum
- Notion of a donkey giving birth to a juror
- The absurd idea of an old man fighting his son
- Quick interchange of lines of three characters

(v) In the passage is seen as surprisingly one step behind his father. He rebukes his father at the end of the passage. He seems to genuinely think he is doing his best for his son in keeping him away from the courts and in holding a mock trial to appease his father. He tries to educate his father both in showing him that he does not hold real power and how to behave in society and goes to the extent of dressing him up and showing him how he should be behaving. Anticleon comes back onto stage to try to retrieve the drunken Procleon and lessen the damage. Any **four** valid points. [4]

- (b) (i) To see who should be given the right to sit on the Chair of Tragedy [0.5]
- (ii) Agon [1]
- (iii) Oedipus [1]. As a baby his feet were bound when he was exposed [1] Jocasta [1] Laius [1]
- (iv) The senseless vote of the Assembly where the commanders who have been victorious at Arginusae [1] were sentenced to death [1]
- (v) Aeschylus adds the little bottle of oil to end of a line of each of Euripides' prologues [1]
- (vi) Any **three** of the following: [3]
- Common place
  - Stage is cluttered with cripples etc
  - Plots revolve around unsavoury topics like incest
  - Heroes act in an unheroic way e.g. sing and dance
  - Dresses Kings in rags
  - Teaches people to think and speak.
- (vii) Aeschylus [1]
- (c) (i) Leader of the Chorus [0.5]. Aristophanes [1]
- (ii) Procleon [1]. Its purpose is to allow the author the chance to voice his opinion directly to the audience [1]
- (iii) Cleon was the leader of the Athenian people and is considered a demagogue [1]. Because of the *Babylonians* [1] Cleon charged him for a personal attack on him in the presence of foreigners [1] and seems to have been fined.
- (iv) Any **three** of the following: [3]
- Attacked Xanthias
  - Verbally abused the people he was drinking with
  - Abducted a flute girl
  - Knocked off some of the baking woman's bread
  - Attacked a citizen.
- (v) Legendary father of Tragedy [1]. Sons of Carcinias [1] The Crabs [1]

Or:

2 Write a mini-essay on each of **two** of the following: [12.5 marks for each part]

- (i) The origins of Attic Old Comedy lie in religious festivals, probably fertility festivals. There were two festivals – Lenaia in Winter and the more important one, the City Dionysia held in Spring time and marking the opening of trade routes. There were a mixture of comedies and tragedies hoping to be judged by a selection of citizens as the best play. Plays were selected by an Archon and rich citizens would meet the costs of staging the choregos. Comedy developed from improvisations during phallic ceremonies that were intended to encourage fertility.
- (ii) The chorus in Aristophanes' *Wasps* are in fact the Wasps referred to in the title of the play. They consist of the fellow jurymen of Procleon and are quite old, 'sweet, shaky and antique'. Aristophanes has disguised them as wasps because of the relation between a wasp's sting and the harsh penalties imposed with glee on their fellow-countrymen. 'I'd like to come to court with you, Some solid lasting harm to do.'

The chorus begin as old men / wasps who come to collect Procleon for his jury service. They are therefore colleagues of Procleon. They represent Athenian jurymen, their abuses 'we snatched the old girl's kneading trough.' and how they are 'bamboozled by those men you worship.' When they find that Procleon is being held prisoner by his son they form themselves into a battalion or swarm and try and help him escape. Thus their idea of stinging people is no longer a metaphor, they are literally attacking the slaves with their stings – 'quick march stings right!' The chorus of wasps then preside over the debate between Procleon and Anticleon. They express the hope that Procleon will win the debate. However when Anticleon has spoken they agree with him – 'We don't want to be slaves!' In a sense the chorus also represent Aristophanes' hope that the Athenian people will see the parabasis to point out that his play *Wasps* is a 'little fable with a moral'; he also uses them to express his idea that this comedy is at least original and hopes that it will win first prize.

- (iii) The basic structure of the plot Aristophanes inherited was that a problem is stated, often serious. A solution is sought through fantastical measures. Simple rejoicing follows and there is a restoration of simple human pleasures. The structure of a play is as follows:

- Prologue – introductory dialogue
- Parados – entry of Chorus
- Episodes – dialogue and songs
- Agon –debate or contest
- More episodes
- Parabasis – chorus alone on stage, addressing audience
- More episodes
- Komos and exodus – revel and exit of Chorus

Candidates should show an awareness of how *Frogs* fits into this format. Differences are:

- Two parados
- Agon moved to the end of the play to emphasise its importance.

**When allocating marks for mini-essays, refer to the attached criteria for marking long essays. Mark out of 25 and divide by 2.**

Or:

**3** Choose **one** of the following topics and write a long essay on it: [25]

**Either:** (a) Candidates should examine what they have learnt about the Athenian jury system through:

- The character of Procleon
- The behaviour of the Chorus
- Anticleon's arguments against his father
- The mock trial of Labes the Dog and the allergy involved here.

Candidates will probably identify that an audience needs a certain appreciation and knowledge of the Athenian jury system to find the play funny. However there are plenty of other timeless devices Aristophanes uses to make his play amusing. These might include:

- Role reversal of roles of father and son
- Slapstick
- Costume
- Sexual innuendo / antics
- Coarseness
- Dance etc.

- Or: (b)** This question is designed to allow candidates to talk about the contemporary backdrop of life in Athens for when the play was set, the relevance of the message Aristophanes is putting across in it and the dramatic effectiveness of the play itself.

The introductory note of the Penguin translation amply covers the first of these points (pages 149-151).

The message is essentially that Athens needs a return to old fashioned values, symbolically seen in Dionysus' choice of Aeschylus as the poet who can save the city. Politically traditional style leaders have been replaced by new style extreme democratic demagogues. Since 411 BC many citizens have been disenfranchised. On the other hand, the slaves at Arginusae have gained citizenship. Socially Athens is in a state of confusion, paralleled in Xanthias and Dionysus' behaviour and the remarks in the agon about Athenians' behaviour and lack of moral stature because of Euripides' plays.

As for theatrical value, candidates should make reference to:

- Characterisation
- Structure of plot
- Fantasy
- Extravagance of two Choruses
- Political sexual humour
- Slapstick etc.

**When allocating marks, refer to the attached criteria for essay marking.**

## SECTION FOUR: GREEK VASE PAINTING

Answer ONE of the following three questions.

Either:

- 1 Refer to Plates 1- 3 in the booklet attached. Choose **two** of the plates and answer the appropriate questions. [25]

(a) **Plate 1**

- (i) Exekias [0.5]
- (ii) 540-530 BC [1]
- (iii) Belly amphora/one-piece amphora;  
Storage of wine, oil or dry goods. [2]
- (iv) Achilles and Ajax. [2]
- (v) The black-figure technique involves the figures being painted in black silhouette against the red background and the details incised with a sharp tool. Added colour came with touches of white and purple. [3]
- (vi) There are many points which could be raised and, therefore, this list is not exhaustive.

The composition is well-balanced: the outline of the two warriors echoes the curve of the vase; the spears point to the top of the handles; the shields which rest against the walls continue the line of the handles.

The incision is very detailed, e.g. the hair, the beards, and is exceptionally fine on their cloaks.

Exekias has used a number of devices to show the superiority of Achilles: he wears his helmet; he sits on a larger stool; he is winning the game.

Candidates may also comment on the use of diagonals to emphasise the focal point; the use of the rays to draw the observer's eye upwards; the amount of black paint to spotlight the figured panel.

All observations should be made with reference to the pot. [4]

**(b) Plate 2**

- (i) Belly amphora/one-piece amphora;  
Storage of wine, oil or dry goods [1.5]
- (ii) Euthymides;  
510-500 BC [2]
- (iii) Three men carousing. [1]
- (iv) The technique is red-figure. In this technique the figures are left in the natural colour of the clay and the background and the details are painted in black using a paint brush. [3]

Euthymides has used a paint brush to make the figures appear rounded and make the drapery more natural and flowing than in black-figure. [2]

- (v) Euthymides has used relief lines of varying thickness to distinguish between the major and minor forms of the men's bodies. The positioning of the men's bodies, especially the man in the centre is skillfully rendered. The central figure has his feet pointed to the left and his head to the right; the transition between the two is rendered with great skill. His use of foreshortening and the twisting of the torsos may also be commented upon. Some candidates may comment upon the fact that this is a scene from everyday life rather than mythology but this is probably a reflection of the selection of pots they have studied. [3]

**(c) Plate 3**

- (i) Meidias painter. [1]
- (ii) Last quarter of C5<sup>th</sup> [0.5]
- (iii) Hydria; used for collecting and storing water. [2]
- (iv) Top frieze: the daughters of Leucippus being abducted by the Dioskouroi from the sanctuary of Aphrodite.

Bottom frieze: Herakles seated in the garden of the Hesperides. [4]

- (v) The Meidias Painter is showing a scene of peace and tranquility, with Herakles seated in a relaxed manner [a successful ¾ view].

Herakles' musculature is well-toned but relaxed; he is seated on his famous lion skin, rather than wearing it and he is leaning on his knotty club, rather than holding it ready to strike. He looks peaceful and at rest and unlike the usual portrayal of Herakles.

The flowing drapery of the Hesperides, especially the girl standing immediately in front of Herakles, adds to the general atmosphere of tranquility. The fact that figures are strung out along the base-line



means that the connections between the figures are through gesture or gaze. Even the snake which guards the golden apples is wrapped rather languidly around the tree and does not appear threatening.

Whether candidates find this aesthetically pleasing or not is a matter of personal preference. [5]

Or:

2 Write a mini-essay on each of **two** of the following topics:  
[12.5 marks for each part]

- (i) The Berlin Painter chose to cover the body of the vase with black paint, to decorate the foot with rays and the lip with precise red-figure ornament. The minimal decoration serves to highlight the dramatic scene which was painted on the neck of the pot. The scene shows the duel between Achilles and Hector. Achilles rushes forward with his spear towards Hector; Hector is already wounded, on his chest and his thigh, and looks as though he is already defeated – he falls backwards and his spear and shield are pointed downwards. Behind the two figures stand their patron gods, Apollo and Athena. Athena looks more supportive than Apollo, who seems to be striding away and looks as though he is abandoning Hector because he knows all is lost.

The four figures are spread out along the baseline and yet are connected through the flowing compositional lines. Despite the small scale the figures are drawn sensitively, shown the superb draughtsmanship of the Kleophrades Painter. The detail is finely observed, particularly the aegis and drapery of Athena and the inside of the shields.

- (ii) The scenes show brutality, sacrilege and dishonour:

- The murder of the helpless and the defenceless;
- Cassandra being torn away from the sanctuary of Athena;
- Priam murdered on an altar, a place where he should have been safe;
- Astyanax, Priam's grandson, lies dead across his lap;
- There is much blood;
- Well-armed Greeks are shown fighting against weaponless Trojans, apart from one woman, perhaps Andromache, who fights back with a household implement;
- The victims of war are shown to be women and the old and young;
- Two crouching Trojan women wail and beat their heads at the foot of a weeping palm tree.

These scenes are very powerful and hold considerable emotional content. The only sign of hope in these desperate scenes is the depiction of Aeneas escaping with his father Anchises and his son Ascanius.

Candidates do not have to agree with the statement. Whatever their view they should be able to support it with detailed reference to the pot.

- (iii) Cups of all types are an awkward shape to decorate. The outer surface often has very little visible vertical surface so that figures' extremities get 'lost' on the underside of the bowl. The interior is also a problem: should the whole surface be decorated or just a small area in the centre? The artist had to consider the number of figures to use, whether to use a ground-line, whether to have a top and bottom to his composition and contend with the difficulties of filling a circular shape.

Exekias broke with the usual conventions and painted the whole of the surface of his kylix depicting Dionysus sailing, with no ground-line and the whole composition off-set between the handles.

**When allocating marks for mini-essays, refer to the attached criteria for marking long essays. Mark out of 25 and divide by 2.**

**Or:**

**3** Choose **one** of the following topics and write a long essay on it: [25]

**Either:** (a) The choice of pots will dictate the structure and argument of the answer but the following pots should be covered:

- Use of colour, especially white for skin on black figure;
- Shown clothed;
- Drapery often more detailed and elaborate with added colour, or decoration and more folds;
- Types of scene in which women are shown e.g. domestic scenes for 'ordinary women';
- Types of scenes in which goddesses and mythological women, such as Helen, are shown;
- Relationship of women to men in the above types of scenes.

**Or:** (b) This question requires some straightforward knowledge of the advantages and disadvantages of each of the techniques, with some detailed knowledge of relevant and recognizable pots by particular artists.

**GAINS:**

- Easier to paint figures on pots than to incise them;
- Use of brush allowed freer style;
- Brush gave greater sense of three-dimensional volume;
- Emotion more easily depicted;
- Red-figure corresponded more closely to flesh tones;
- Quicker to produce and therefore cheaper and more cost effective;
- Depiction of muscle and drapery.

**LOSSES:**

- Dramatic effects could be produced with darker figures highlighted against simple paler background;
- A master could achieve minute detail in black-figure.

**When allocating marks, refer to the attached criteria for essay marking.**

## CRITERIA FOR MARKING OF ESSAYS

### Long Essay

Essays will initially be graded in accordance with the following criteria and then allocated a mark within the range of marks for each category. The maximum mark for any essay will be 25.

### Mini Essay

Essays will be initially graded according to the above criteria and then allocated a mark within the range of marks for each grade. This mark will then be divided by 2 to give a mark out of 12.5. The maximum mark for a mini essay will be 12.5

### 21 – 25

An excellent answer:

- will be comprehensive in coverage;
- will be detailed in knowledge;
- will be detailed in the use of specific examples in support of points made;
- will be attentive to all parts of the question in equal depth;
- will be lucid in style and organization;
- will show evidence of individual thought and insight.

### 16 – 20

A very good answer:

- will be very good in coverage;
- will be supported with good/adequate examples and illustrations;
- will be attentive to all parts of the question in some depth;
- will be well organized and clearly expressed;
- may have some minor errors.

### 11 – 15

An average answer:

- will be adequate in coverage of question requirements, but perhaps unbalanced in treatment;
- will be supported with fewer examples and detail;
- will be too general;
- may be stylistically clumsy or inconsistent;
- may contain irrelevant material.

6 – 10

A below average answer:

- will be deficient or limited in knowledge;
- will show misunderstanding or misinterpretation of question;
- will use few or irrelevant examples;
- will be muddled and limited in expression.

1 – 5

A weak answer:

- will show serious misunderstanding of the question or lack of knowledge;
- will show factual inaccuracies;
- will not use examples;
- will not make relevant points.