

# **Classical Civilisation**

CIV4A

Unit 4A Socrates and Athens

Thursday 31 May 2012 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

• an AQA 12-page answer book.

### Time allowed

• 1 hour 30 minutes

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is CIV4A.
- Answer questions from two options.
  - Choose one option from Section 1 and one option from Section 2.
  - Answer **all** questions from the options you have chosen.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked. Do **not** tear out any part of the book. All work must be handed in.
- If you use more than one book, check that you have written the information required on each book.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

### Section 1

Choose either Option A or Option B.

Answer all questions from the option you have chosen.

### **EITHER**

# **Option A**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 01 to 05 which follow.

definition of holiness by the end of Euthyphro?

EUTHYPHRO: Take a look, Socrates, and I'll show you clear evidence of divine law – the law that one must not let off the perpetrator of impiety whoever he should happen to be. I've already used it to show others that this would be the right way to proceed. You see, people themselves do in fact acknowledge that Zeus is the best and most just of the gods, and they admit that he imprisoned his own father because he had unjustly swallowed his sons; and the latter too had castrated his father for similar reasons. But in my case they are annoyed with me for prosecuting my father for his crime, and so they make contradictory assertions about the gods' conduct and about mine.

Plato, Euthyphro, p. 14

(20 marks)

5

0 1 In what circumstances do Euthyphro and Socrates meet? Give **two** details. (2 marks) 0 2 For what crime is Euthyphro prosecuting his father? (1 mark) 0 3 Why are Euthyphro's relatives annoyed with him for prosecuting his father? Give two reasons. (2 marks) How successfully does Plato gain the attention of the reader in the opening section of 4 Euthyphro up to and including this passage? (10 marks) 0 5 To what extent is Socrates' approach responsible for the failure to reach an agreed

### OR

# Option B

Read the passage below and answer Questions 06 to 10 which follow.

At this Crito made a sign to his slave, who was standing nearby. The slave went out and after spending a considerable time returned with the man who was to administer the poison; he was carrying it ready prepared in a cup. When Socrates saw him he said, 'Well, my good fellow, you understand these things; what ought I to do?'

Plato, Phaedo, p.197

0 6	Who is Crito?	(1 mark)
0 7	How does the poison kill Socrates? Give two details.	(2 marks)
0 8	Who else visits Socrates in prison? Mention <b>two</b> individuals or groups.	(2 marks)
0 9	In the part of <i>Phaedo</i> you have read, how effectively does Plato portray Sobravery <b>and</b> wisdom?	ocrates' (10 marks)
1 0	'Philosophy was more important to Socrates than his friends were.' How f agree? Refer to <i>Phaedo</i> , <i>Apology</i> and <i>Crito</i> .	ar do you (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

### Section 2

Choose either Option C or Option D and answer the question below.

# **EITHER**

# **Option C**

1 1 Which of the two writers, Aristophanes or Plato, gives the better introduction to Socrates' ideas? Explain your opinion and refer to **both** authors. (40 marks)

### OR

# **Option D**

1 2 'The significance of Socrates' behaviour and ideas can only be fully understood in the context of Athenian society and values.'

How far do you agree? Refer to *The Clouds* and the works of Plato you have read. (40 marks)

### **END OF QUESTIONS**

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