

AL/2025/48/STE-I

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 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka  
 ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2025  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2025  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2025

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 கிரேக்க, உரோம நாகரிகம்  
 Greek and Roman Civilization

I  
I  
I

48 STE I

පැය දෙකයි  
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்  
 Two hours

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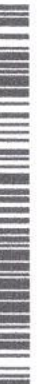
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 பரீட்சகரின் உபயோகத்திற்கு மட்டும்.

For Examiner's use only.

| ප්‍රශ්න අංක<br>வினா இல.<br>Question No. | ලකුණු<br>புள்ளிகள்<br>Marks |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 01 - 30                                 |                             |
| 31 - 50                                 |                             |
| එකතුව<br>மொத்தம்<br>Total               |                             |

|                                                                                                                         | අත්සන<br>கையொப்பம்<br>Signature | සංකේත අංකය<br>குறியீட்டு எண்<br>Code Number |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| පළමු පරීක්ෂක<br>முதலாவது பரீட்சகர்<br>First Examiner                                                                    |                                 |                                             |
| දෙවන පරීක්ෂක<br>இரண்டாவது பரීட்சகர்<br>Second Examiner                                                                  |                                 |                                             |
| අතිරේක / ප්‍රධාන පරීක්ෂක<br>மேலதிக / பிரதான பரීட்சகர்<br>Additional/Chief Examiner                                      |                                 |                                             |
| අගයීම් ලකුණු නවවැරදි කිරීමේ පරීක්ෂක<br>மதிப்பீட்டுப் புள்ளிகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தும் பரிசோதகர்<br>Evaluation Marks Finalizer |                                 |                                             |
| ප්‍රධාන පරීක්ෂක<br>பிரதான பரීட்சகர்<br>Chief Examiner                                                                   |                                 |                                             |



**(48) Greek and Roman Civilization I****Two hours****Instructions:**

- \* Answer all questions on this paper itself.
- \* **Part I** - in questions 1 to 30, select the correct or the most appropriate answer for each question and write its number in the bracket.
- \* **Part II** - in questions 31 to 50, write the answer in the space provided.
- \* Answer all questions in one language only.

**Part I - Greek and Roman History**

1. During which one of the following periods did the Mycenaean Civilization thrive?  
 (1) 3000-2000 BC (2) 2000-1600 BC (3) 1600-1100 BC  
 (4) 1100-800 BC (5) 800-500 BC (.....)
2. Select the option that best describes a defining characteristic of the Greek Heroic Age.  
 (1) Valorization of larger-than-life heroes and their extraordinary deeds  
 (2) Emphasis on logic and reason  
 (3) Focus on civic duty and democracy  
 (4) Promotion of pacifism and non-violence  
 (5) Spread of the Aegean Civilization. (.....)
3. Select the option that shows the oligarchic and democratic elements of the Spartan Constitution.  
 (1) Two kings and the *Gerousia* (2) Two kings and the *Ephors*  
 (3) The *Gerousia* and the *Ephors* (4) The Council of Elders and the *Apella*  
 (5) The Archons and the Senate (.....)
4. The result of Lycurgus' legislation is  
 (1) banning of communal dining halls (*syssitia*).  
 (2) encouraging wealth and luxury.  
 (3) making Spartans the enemies of the Persians.  
 (4) turning Spartans into professional soldiers.  
 (5) promoting Sparta as a hub of trade. (.....)
5. The purpose of introducing the reform *seisachtheia* of Solon is  
 (1) relieving destitute citizens from the burden of debt.  
 (2) establishing new trade routes.  
 (3) redistributing lands equally.  
 (4) building a stronger military.  
 (5) giving power to the people. (.....)
6. The option that does **not** indicate a consequence of Greek Tyranny is  
 (1) breaking oligarchic traditions in contemporary Greece.  
 (2) increasing the distinction between the nobles and the commoners.  
 (3) introducing new religious festivals that were open to the public.  
 (4) promoting economic development.  
 (5) developing arts and literature. (.....)

7. A contribution of Cleisthenes towards the growth of Athenian society is  
 (1) increasing the number of members in the Council (*Boule*).  
 (2) introducing the concept of patronymic (name derived from the father) for citizens.  
 (3) allowing citizens to engage in trade activities to strengthen the economy of the city.  
 (4) promoting the traditional aristocratic power structures as a means of social progress.  
 (5) reorganizing the tribes based on demes rather than family or clan. (.....)
8. A monument built by Pericles and exclusively dedicated to goddess Athena is the  
 (1) temple at Delos. (2) Propylaea. (3) Parthenon.  
 (4) temple at Delphi. (5) temple at sunion. (.....)
9. The Greek general that could be considered to have saved Greece from the Persians is  
 (1) Alcibiades. (2) Cimon. (3) Nicias. (4) Pericles. (5) Themistocles. (.....)
10. Select the option that matches the name of the battle mentioned in **Column ONE** with its description mentioned in **Column TWO** in the proper order.

| Column ONE                     | Column TWO                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Battle of Marathon (490 BC)    | A - Naval battle in which the Greek fleet fought the Persian navy under Themistocles                                                           |
| Battle of Thermopylae (480 BC) | B - Final land battle Greeks fought against the Persians under Pausanias bringing a decisive victory to Greeks and ending the Persian invasion |
| Battle of Salamis (480 BC)     | C - Greek force led by King Leonidas of Sparta in which a much larger Persian army was held off                                                |
| Battle of Plataea (479 BC)     | D - Persian invasion of Greece that ended with a decisive Athenian victory over the Persians under Miltiades                                   |
| Battle of Mycale (479 BC)      | E - Naval battle that resulted in the destruction of the Persian fleet on the coast of Ionia under the Spartan king Leotychidas                |

- (1) A,C,E,D,B (2) B,C,D,A,E (3) C,B,A,E,D (4) D,C,A,B,E (5) E,A,B,C,D (.....)

11. What is the immediate cause that led to open confrontation and the beginning of the Peloponnesian war?  
 (1) The Athenian siege of Potidaea, a former ally of Athens who sought Corinthian support at that moment.  
 (2) Thebes, a Spartan ally, attacking Plataea, an Athenian ally  
 (3) Athenian economic sanctions against Megara, a Spartan ally  
 (4) Sparta, along with its allies, feeling threatened by Athens's growing power  
 (5) Athens, with its growing empire, controlling the Delian League (.....)

- Read the following statements and answer questions 12 and 13.

- A - Sicily was perceived as a wealthy island with abundant resources  
 B - The city of Egesta / Segesta had requested assistance  
 C - Considered it as a way to influence and dominate the western Mediterranean  
 D - Political rivalry led to the recall of Alcibiades, a gifted general  
 E - The siege continued even after reinforcements arrived

12. Which two of the above statements indicate the causes that led to the Athenian expedition against Sicily?  
 (1) A and B (2) A and E (3) B and C (4) C and D (5) D and E (.....)
13. Which two of the above statements indicate the causes that contributed to the Athenian failure in the Sicilian expedition?  
 (1) A and B (2) A and E (3) B and C (4) C and D (5) D and E (.....)

14. Which of the following statements accurately describes the details of the Peace of Antalcidas?
- (1) Treaty between the Delian League and the Achaemenid Empire in 449 BC that ended the Greco-Persian Wars
  - (2) General peace introduced to Greece in 387 BC ending the Corinthian War
  - (3) Treaty between Athens and Sparta established in 421 BC and ended the first half of the Peloponnesian War
  - (4) Treaty between Athens and Sparta in 445/ 446 BC during the Peloponnesian War
  - (5) Peace treaty between Athens and Macedon in 346 BC that ended a ten-year conflict (.....)
15. The action that refers to the conduct of Thebes that led to its fall and destruction is
- (1) challenging Macedonian dominance.
  - (2) looking to expand its commercial interests.
  - (3) appointing Epaminondas to a key military position.
  - (4) asserting its dominance after the battle at Leuctra.
  - (5) defeating Persians in Mantinea. (.....)
16. According to Roman tradition, the founding of the city of Rome happened in the
- (1) 753 BC.      (2) 509 BC.      (3) 480 BC.      (4) 476 BC.      (5) 27 BC. (.....)
17. Which of the following options does **not** describe Romulus and Remus?
- (1) Descendants of Aeneas
  - (2) Raised by a she-wolf
  - (3) Legendary founders of Rome
  - (4) Sons of Zeus
  - (5) Sons of Mars (.....)
18. The primary social division in early Rome is indicated by
- (1) Patricians and Plebeians.
  - (2) Romans and foreigners.
  - (3) citizens and slaves.
  - (4) rich and poor.
  - (5) Democrats and the Republicans. (.....)
19. Which of the following statements mentions the significance of the Twelve Tables?
- (1) Establishment of a powerful Roman army
  - (2) Creation of a system of Roman citizenship
  - (3) Codification of Roman law
  - (4) Introduction of Roman coinage
  - (5) Establishment of Roman trade with the East (.....)
20. What is the form of government that followed the Roman Kingdom?
- (1) Roman Empire
  - (2) Roman Republic
  - (3) Byzantine Empire
  - (4) Roman Confederation
  - (5) Roman Dictatorship (.....)

21. Which of the following does **not** refer to a cause that led to the decline of the Roman Republic?
- (1) Political instability and civil wars
  - (2) Economic inequality and social unrest
  - (3) Rise of powerful military leaders
  - (4) Expansion of territory and resources
  - (5) Class inequality and general discontent (.....)
22. Which of the following options indicates the role of the Roman Praetor?
- (1) Military leader
  - (2) Chief priest
  - (3) Enforcer of laws and administrator of justice
  - (4) Head of the Senate
  - (5) Chief of the Assembly (.....)
23. What is a main demand of the Italian allies during the Social War?
- (1) Establishing a new kingdom with themselves as rulers
  - (2) Gaining Roman citizenship and political rights
  - (3) Being exempt from paying taxes to Rome
  - (4) Being allowed to elect their own consuls
  - (5) Building a temple for their guardian deity (.....)
24. After which of the following incidents, the Roman Republic became a Roman Empire?
- (1) Assassination of Julius Caesar
  - (2) Punic Wars
  - (3) Battle of Actium
  - (4) The military reforms of Marius
  - (5) Death of Mark Anthony (.....)
25. What is the definition of the *Pax Romana*?
- (1) An era of intense civil war in Rome
  - (2) A time of peace and prosperity in the Roman Empire
  - (3) A time Rome experienced a series of military defeats
  - (4) A period of Roman expansion into Gaul
  - (5) A time of military expansion of Rome (.....)
26. What is the name of the war fought by Julius Caesar that greatly expanded Roman territory?
- (1) Punic Wars
  - (2) Mithridatic Wars
  - (3) Social Wars
  - (4) Macedonian Wars
  - (5) Gallic Wars (.....)
27. Select the option that best describes the role of the Roman army in the expansion of the empire.
- (1) Largely ineffective force, relying on diplomacy for territorial gains
  - (2) Crucial instrument of territorial expansion, known for its discipline and organization
  - (3) Tool for maintaining internal order of the state
  - (4) Army composed of mercenaries from conquered territories
  - (5) Military force comprised of foot soldiers (.....)
28. Which of the following options best describes Marius' primary contribution to Roman military history?
- (1) Introduction of the use of elephants for battles
  - (2) Development of new siege warfare techniques
  - (3) Reforming the Roman army into a professional standing force
  - (4) Leading the Roman army to victory in the Punic Wars
  - (5) Supported Sulla to reform the Roman military (.....)

29. Which of the following options describes the first Triumvirate?  
 (1) Informal political alliance between Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus  
 (2) Formal political alliance established by the Roman Senate  
 (3) Military campaign led by Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus  
 (4) Series of public projects sponsored by the Roman state  
 (5) Battle fought against the Carthaginians (.....)
30. Which of the following is **not** a key characteristic of the Roman government under Augustus?  
 (1) The Senate retaining significant power  
 (2) The emperor holding ultimate authority  
 (3) A system providing patronage and promoting loyalty  
 (4) Conducting elections regularly  
 (5) Promoting public works and building projects (.....)

### Part II - Greek and Roman Literature

● Write short answers.

31. According to Hesiod's *Works and Days*,  
 (i) what was the name given to the "deep and total trap" created by the gods under the instructions of Zeus to bring ruin to mankind?  
 .....  
 (ii) why was it called by such a name?  
 .....
32. According to Hesiod's *Works and Days*, humankind lived upon the earth free from three perils, before the god-created 'total trap' was sent. Mention **two** of them.  
 (i) .....  
 (ii) .....
33. In Hesiod's *Works and Days*, which fable is used by the poet to highlight the lack of justice and righteousness among the people of the Iron Age race?  
 .....  
 .....
34. In Hesiod's *Works and Days*, what is the method prescribed for man to become rich?  
 .....  
 .....
35. Name the **two** slaves who were entrusted with the task of house imprisoning Procleon in Aristophanes' *Wasps*.  
 (i) .....  
 (ii) .....

36. In Aristophanes' *Wasps*,
- (i) where does Procleon desperately like to go?
- .....
- (ii) Who comes to fetch Procleon?
- .....
37. According to Aristophanes' *Wasps*, what prospects lured Procleon to go where he wanted to go?
- .....
- .....
38. In Aristophanes' *Wasps*, what was the action that Procleon committed at the end of the mock court case, which distressed him (Philocleon) the most?
- .....
- .....
39. According to Sophocles' *Philoctetes*, what prompted the Greeks to return to Lemnos looking for Philoctetes, whom they had once left there wounded?
- .....
- .....
40. In Sophocles' *Philoctetes*, according to Odysseus, which factor makes Neoptolemus the most suitable Greek to approach Philoctetes without arousing suspicion in Philoctetes?
- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
41. According to the prologue in Euripides' *Alcestis*,
- (i) who sent God Apollo as a slave of Admetus?
- .....
- (ii) for which crime was he thus sent in punishment?
- .....
42. Mention **two** main themes of Euripides' *Alcestis*.
- (i) .....
- (ii) .....
43. In Terence' *Mother-in-law*, state the names of the parents of Philumina.
- (i) .....
- (ii) .....

44. According to Terence' *Mother-in-law*,  
 (i) which one of the fathers-in-law met Bacchis in the process of restoring the marriage?  
 .....  
 (ii) what was his request to Bacchis to restore the marriage?  
 .....
45. In Apollonius' *The Voyage of Argo*, name **two** of the Argonauts, who were introduced as sons of Poseidon.  
 (i) .....  
 (ii) .....
46. In Apollonius' *The Voyage of Argo*, when Argo reached Lemnos,  
 (i) whom did the Argonauts dispatch as the herald to the Lemnian authorities?  
 .....  
 (ii) what was the mission entrusted to him?  
 .....
47. In Apollonius' *The Voyage of Argo*, what was the name of the island that rose from the clod of earth that Euphemus threw into the depths of the sea as the Argonauts reached the end of their journey?  
 .....
48. According to Cicero's treatise *On Old Age*, name the **two** Greek philosophers that Cicero mentions (before referring to the four allegations of old age) as having lived their lives into mid-90s or early 100s while still actively contributing to scholarship.  
 (i) .....  
 (ii) .....
49. According to Cicero's treatise *On Old Age*, what are the **two** heaviest burdens of life that Ennius, who lived seventy years, had to endure?  
 (i) .....  
 (ii) .....
50. According to Cicero's treatise *On Old Age*,  
 (i) what is 'the closest thing to death'?  
 .....  
 (ii) How does the human soul behave in this state?  
 .....

\* \* \*

**(48) Greek and Roman Civilization II**

**Three hours**

**Instructions:**

- \* Follow the instructions given below and answer **six** questions only.
- \* **Questions 1 and 6 are compulsory.** Answer **four** more questions taking **two** from **Part I** selecting **one** question from **Section A** and **one** question from **Section B** and **two** questions from **Part II**.
- \* Answer **all** questions in **one language** only.

**Part I - Greek and Roman History**

1. Write short notes on any **five** of the following topics giving at least **four** facts on each.

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) Cleruchy                 | (ii) Timocracy                     |
| (iii) <i>Thesmothetai</i>    | (iv) Battle of Amphipolis (422 BC) |
| (v) Timoleon                 | (vi) <i>Comitia Centuriata</i>     |
| (vii) Latin War (340-338 BC) | (viii) Hasdrubal                   |
| (ix) Battle of Zama (202 BC) | (x) Sempronian Laws                |

(04 × 5 = 20 marks)

**Section A - Greek History**

2. (i) What were the primary causes that led to the Messenian Wars? (03 marks)
- (ii) State briefly how the Messenians resisted Spartan conquest. (05 marks)
- (iii) 'Messenian Wars were a turning point in the history of both Sparta and Messenia'. Discuss the results of the First and the Second Messenian Wars in the light of this statement. (07 marks)
3. (i) Mention the most notable contribution of Themistocles in making Athens a great power. (03 marks)
- (ii) Briefly describe the nature of the charges brought against Pausanias, the Spartan General. (05 marks)
- (iii) Examine the circumstances that led to the formation of the Delian League with attention to how its objectives were fulfilled. (07 marks)

**Section B - Roman History**

4. (i) Who was Mithridates? How did he cause the First Mithridatic War? (03 marks)
- (ii) State briefly what led to the breakup of the Treaty of Dardanos, and the Roman response in the second Mithridatic war. (05 marks)
- (iii) 'Mithridatic Wars were a turning point in Roman history'. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer. (07 marks)
5. (i) Who were Sulla and Marius? (03 marks)
- (ii) Discuss in brief the Civil Wars that led to the fall of the Roman Republic. (05 marks)
- (iii) Examine how Augustus Caesar brought peace to Rome. (07 marks)

## Part II - Greek and Roman Literature

6. Comment on the subject matter of any **five** of the following, referring them to their contexts.

- (a) For pride is evil in a common man  
Even a noble finds it hard to bear;  
It weighs him down and leads him to disgrace
- (b) Yes, but if you are so set on trying cases, why bother to  
Walk all the way down there to do it? Why not stay here and try  
your own household?
- (c) Have you any orders for me, other than to tell a lie?
- (d) I did not invite you to attend this funeral  
You are not here as one of my friends
- (e) Its own father hasn't taken much interest – why should I bring it up?
- (f) My dear ones, save me from Aeetes, save yourselves! All is discovered, all and  
there is nothing we can do.
- (g) Now I come to the pleasures of farming. These give me an unbelievable amount  
of enjoyment. Old age does not impede them in the least, and in my view, they  
come closest of all things to a life of true wisdom.

(04 × 5 = 20 marks)

7. (i) In Sophocles' *Philoctetes*,

- (a) what has assisted Philoctetes to survive on the deserted island Lemnos? (03 marks)
- (b) in which manner? (05 marks)

(ii) Examine briefly how Odysseus persuaded Neoptolemus to be the accomplice of his (Odysseus) deceitful scheme with reference to Sophocles' *Philoctetes*. (07 marks)

(iii) 'Sophocles exploits all his characters and the plot of his play *Philoctetes* to emphasize the physical and mental agony of his protagonist with a well-planned retribution for him.' Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with reference to the play. (07 marks)

8. (i) State briefly, the plot of Terence's play *Mother-in-law*. (03 marks)

(ii) Describe very briefly how dramatic irony and tension begin to amplify following the birth of the baby, contributing to the development of the plot in Terence's *Mother-in-law*. (05 marks)

(iii) 'Terence's *Mother-in-law* is an entertaining comedy where its women and female stereotypes are made central contributors to develop the plot.' Critically examine the truth of this statement. (07 marks)

9. (i) Name **three** heroes who joined the noble crew of the Argo to accomplish the mission entrusted to Jason according to Apollonius' *Voyage of Argo*. (03 marks)

(ii) Briefly examine the relationship between Jason and Medea and its impact on the journey of the Argonauts in Apollonius' *Voyage of Argo*. (05 marks)

(iii) Explain, with reference to the text, how Apollonius' *Voyage of Argo* presented the Argonauts as a community of heroes. (07 marks)

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