



# Thursday 16 June 2016 – Morning

# GCSE CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

A352/02 Epic and Myth (Higher Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

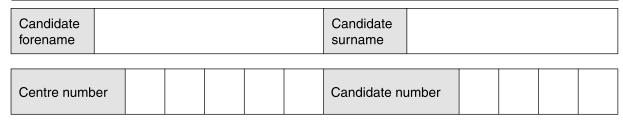
None

Other materials required:

None

**Duration:** 1 hour





## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- · Use black ink.
- There are **two** options in this paper:
  - Option 1: Homer *The Odyssey* with questions starting on page 2.
  - Option 2: Ovid *Metamorphoses* with questions starting on page 14.
- Answer questions from either Option 1 or Option 2.
- Answer two questions from Section A and one question from Section B of the option that 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 page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do not write in the bar codes.

## **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.
- You will be awarded marks in Section B for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- This document consists of 32 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



## Option 1: Homer The Odyssey

Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

#### **SECTION A**

Answer any **two** questions; you must answer **all** parts of the questions you choose.

#### **EITHER**

1 Read the following passage from *The Odyssey* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Nausicaa decides what to do about Odysseus.

'Listen, my white-armed girls, to what I am saying. This man's arrival among the godlike Phaeacians was not opposed by *all* the gods of Olympus. When we first met I thought him repulsive, but now he looks like the gods who live in heaven. I wish I could have a man like him for my husband, if only he were content to stay and live here. But come, girls, give the stranger something to eat and drink.'

Her maids at once carried out her orders and set food and drink before the stalwart Odysseus, who ate and drank with avidity, for it was a long time since he had tasted any food.

Nausicaa of the white arms now turned her mind to other matters. After folding up the clothing, she stowed it in her fine waggon, harnessed the strong-hooved mules, and herself climbed in. Then she called to Odysseus.

'Come, sir, and make a move towards the city, so that I can direct you to my good father's house, where I can assure you that you will meet all the Phaeacian nobility.'

Homer, The Odyssey Book 6 (239–257)

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(a)	What impression of Nausicaa do you get from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.

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2 Read the following passage from *The Odyssey* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

The Cyclops kills two of Odysseus' men.

'To this the cruel brute made no reply. Instead, he jumped up, and reaching out towards my men, seized a couple and dashed their heads against the floor as though they had been puppies. Their brains ran out on the ground and soaked the earth. Limb by limb he tore them to pieces to make his meal, which he devoured like a mountain lion, leaving nothing, neither entrails nor flesh, marrow nor bones, while we, weeping, lifted up our hands to Zeus in horror at the ghastly sight. We felt completely helpless. When the Cyclops had filled his great belly with this meal of human flesh, which he washed down with unwatered milk, he stretched himself out for sleep among his flocks inside the cave.'

Homer, The Odyssey Book 9 (287-298)

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(a)	How does Homer create a dramatic and horrific picture in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.

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3 Read the following passage from The Odyssey and answer all the questions that follow.

Odysseus leaves Circe's island and prepares to face the Sirens.

'The glorious goddess [Circe] left me and made her way inland, while I went to my ship and ordered my men to embark and untie the hawsers. They did so promptly, went to the oars, sat down in their places and all together struck the grey surf with their blades. Then Circe, that formidable goddess with the beautiful hair and a woman's voice, sent us the friendly escort of a favourable wind, which sprang up from astern and filled the sail of our blue-painted ship. We set the tackle in order fore and aft, then sat down, and the wind and the helmsman kept her on her course.

'Then, perturbed in spirit, I addressed my men. "My friends," I said, "it is not right that only one or two of us should know the prophecies that divine Circe has made to me, and I am going to pass them on to you, so that we may all be forewarned, whether we die, or escape the worst and save our lives. Her first warning concerned the Sirens with their divine song. We must beware of them and give their flowery meadow a wide berth, but she instructed me alone to hear their voices." '

Homer, The Odyssey Book 12 (143-160)

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(a)	What impression of Odysseus do you get from this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.
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## **SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

#### **EITHER**

**4** 'Calypso and Circe behave like mortal women in *The Odyssey*.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

- how Calypso and Circe act and feel;
- whether this is typical of the mortal women in The Odyssey;
- anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

### OR

In Books 5, 6 and 7, Odysseus leaves Calypso and spends time in the land of the Phaeacians. In Books 9, 10 and 12 he tells the Phaeacians about his adventures. Which of these groups of three Books do you find more interesting? You must discuss both groups of Books.

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

- in what ways you think Homer makes these Books interesting;
- to what extent these features are more evident in Books 5, 6 and 7, or in Books 9,10 and 12;
- anything else that you think is significant.

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# Write the number of the question answered in the margin.

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### Option 2: Ovid Metamorphoses

Answer two questions from Section A and one question from Section B.

#### **SECTION A**

Answer any **two** questions; you must answer **all** parts of the questions you choose.

### **EITHER**

6 Read the following passage from *Metamorphoses* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Ovid begins Metamorphoses.

Changes of shape, new forms, are the theme which my spirit impels me now to recite. Inspire me, O gods (it is you who have even transformed my art), and spin me a thread from the world's beginning 5 down to my own lifetime, in one continuous poem. Before the earth and the sea and the all-encompassing heaven came into being, the whole of nature displayed but a sinale 10 face, which men have called Chaos: a crude, unstructured mass. nothing but weight without motion, a general conglomeration of matter composed of disparate, incompatible elements. 15 No Titan the sun god was present to cast his rays on the universe. nor Phoebe the moon to replenish her horns and grow to her fullness; no earth suspended in equilibrium, wrapped in its folding 20 mantle of air; nor Amphitrite, the goddess of ocean, to stretch her sinuous arms all round the earth's long coastline. Although the land and the sea and the sky were involved in the great mass. 25 no one could stand on the land or swim in the waves of the sea. and the sky had no light. None of the elements kept its shape. and all were in conflict inside one body: the cold with the 30 the wet with the dry, the soft with the hard, and weight with the weightless.

Ovid, Metamorphoses Book 1 (1-20)

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•	Explain why life was difficult for people in the Silver Age.	
		[5]

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7 Read the following passage from *Metamorphoses* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Narcissus looks at his own reflection.

'When I read those exquisite lips, I can watch them gently repeating my words – but I never can *hear* you repeat them! ..... I know you now and I know myself. Yes, I am the cause of the fire inside me, the fuel that burns and the flame that 5 lights it. What can I do? Must I woo or be wooed? What else can I plead for? All I desire I have. My wealth has left me a pauper. Oh, how I wish that I and my body could now be parted, 10 I wish my love were not here! – a curious prayer for a lover. Now my sorrow is sapping my strength. My life is almost over. Its candle is guttering out in the prime of my manhood. Death will be easy to bear, since dying will cure my 15 heartache. Better indeed if the one I love could have lived for longer, but now, two soulmates in one, we shall face our ending together.' With that he turned distractedly back to his own 20 reflection: his tears were troubling the limpid waters and blurring the picture that showed in the ruffled pool. When he saw it fast disappearing, 25 'Don't hurry away, please stay! You cannot desert me so cruelly. I love you!' he shouted.

Ovid, Metamorphoses Book 3 (461–478)

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(c)	Explain how love causes foolish behaviour elsewhere in <i>Metamorphoses</i> .
	[5]

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8 Read the following passage from *Metamorphoses* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Philemon and Baucis entertain the gods.

With her skirts tucked up and with shaking hands. old Baucis positioned a three-legged table beside them; but of the legs was too short and she had to level it up with a 5 potsherd. Once the table was steady, she wiped its surface with green mint, then laid a spread of unsalted olives, both green and 10 black. endive and radish, pickle of autumn cornel-cherries, cream cheese and eggs very lightly cooked on a moderate ash-heat. served in earthenware dishes. When that was finished, 15 a moulded wine-bowl of similar "silver" was set on the table with goblets carved out of beech and coated with golden wax on the inside. After that it did not take long for the hot main course 20 to be brought from the hearth. The young wine next was returned to the table, but soon removed for a while to clear the space for dessert. consisting of nuts with a mixture of figs and wrinkled 25 palm-dates, plums and sweet-smelling apples arranged in broad flat baskets, grapes new-picked from the purple vine, with a honeycomb placed 30 in the table's centre.

Ovid, Metamorphoses Book 8 (660-677)

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n how the story of Philemon and Baucis is similar to the story of Deucalion and Pyrrh	story of Deucalion and Pyrrha.
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#### 26

## **SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

### **EITHER**

**9** 'In Ovid's *Metamorphoses* few men are completely good, but many men are completely bad.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

- the different ways that mortal men behave in *Metamorphoses*;
- what their behaviour reveals about their characters;
- anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

## OR

**10** 'The changes themselves are the most interesting parts of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

- how interesting you find physical changes and other types of change within the stories;
- other features of the stories that might interest the reader;
- anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

# Write the number of the question answered in the margin.





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# **END OF QUESTION PAPER**

## **ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

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