

Thursday 16 June 2016 – Morning**GCSE CLASSICAL CIVILISATION****A352/01 Epic and Myth (Foundation Tier)**

* 2 7 4 9 1 7 8 9 6 3 *

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour

Candidate forename					Candidate surname				
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Centre number						Candidate number			
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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 16.
- Answer questions from **either** Option 1 **or** Option 2.
- Answer **all** the questions from Section A and **two** questions 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 pages 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**.
- This document consists of **36** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Option 1: Homer *The Odyssey*

Answer **all** of Section A and **two** questions from Section B.

SECTION A

- 1 Match the characters to the places where they lived. Choose your answers from the list of characters.

One has been done for you. Complete the table by writing in **four** more characters.

Characters

Aeolus
Calypso
Circe
Polyphemus
The Lotus-eaters
The Sirens

Places	Characters	
a floating island	Aeolus	Example
a cave whose door was a huge stone		
a home surrounded by trees, birds and springs		
a house where wolves and lions prowled		
a meadow piled high with skeletons		

[4]

- 2 Tick the box to complete each sentence correctly.

Nausicaa wanted to go to the river because ...

- A Athene had given her the idea. **Example**
- B she had been arguing with her parents.
- C she needed to get washed.
- D Zeus thought that she should meet Odysseus.

(a) Poseidon wanted to punish Odysseus because ...

- A he was jealous of the help that Athene gave Odysseus.
- B Odysseus had failed to worship him.
- C Odysseus had fallen in love with someone Poseidon loved.
- D Odysseus had harmed Poseidon's son. [1]

(b) Odysseus was a good leader when on the island of the Lotus-eaters because he ...

- A fought bravely.
- B let his men stay on the island.
- C rescued his men.
- D shared the plunder equally. [1]

(c) Alcinous was **not** a good host when he first met Odysseus because he ...

- A asked Odysseus who he was.
- B did not offer him hospitality straight away.
- C gave Odysseus worse food than he himself was eating.
- D said that he would not help Odysseus. [1]

(d) The Laestrygonians could destroy all of Odysseus' ships except his own because ...

- A his men moored the boats in the harbour.
- B his men were lazy.
- C the Sun god was punishing his men for eating sacred cattle.
- D Zeus had cursed the men. [1]

- 3 How many of Odysseus' men die in each story? Choose your answers from the numbers below.

One has been done for you. Complete the table by writing in **three** more numbers.

Number of men who died

All the men from 11 ships
0
1
6
10

Story	Number of men who died	Example
Laestrygonians	All the men from 11 ships	
Aeolus		
Circe		
Scylla		

[3]

- 4 The following statements are about Calypso. **Five** statements are correct. Tick the correct statements.

One has been done for you. Tick **four** more correct statements.

Calypso ...

lived on an island.



Example

entertained Odysseus' crew.



gave Odysseus a crew for his journey.



gave Odysseus clothes.



helped Odysseus after a storm.



spent time weaving.



told Odysseus how to avoid the Sirens.



turned Odysseus' men into pigs.



was visited by Hermes.



[4]

- 5 Imagine that the characters who met Odysseus on his travels talked about him. Which character would have made each statement? Write in the correct character.

One has been done for you. Write in **five** more characters.

Characters

Nausicaa's maids
Aeolus
A Siren
Calypso
Circe
Hermes
Ino

Statements	Characters	Example
He looked so horrible that he scared us.	Nausicaa's maids	
He cleverly avoided me when I tried to wreck his ship.		
He thought my gift of a veil was a trap at first.		
He was desperate to leave my island for years, but I would not let him go.		
I gave him a leaving present which was wasted.		
I thought he was going to attack me.		

[5]

- 6 How did gods or goddesses help Odysseus? Five statements are correct. Tick the correct statements.

One has been done for you. Tick **four** more correct statements.

Gods or goddesses ...

gave him advice.



Example

brought his crew back to life.



gave him superhuman strength.



hid him in a mist.



killed enemies who attacked his ships.



made him immortal.



made him more handsome.



stopped him from drowning.



tried to kill him.



[4]

- 7 Hermes in *The Odyssey* is interesting for many reasons.

Five of the statements are reasons why Hermes is interesting.

One has been done for you. Tick **four** more correct reasons.

Hermes is an interesting character because he ...

knew how to stop Circe's magic working.



Example

carried a wand which could send people to sleep.

did **not** eat ambrosia.

did **not** obey the other gods.

gave Odysseus helpful advice.

tried to harm Odysseus on one occasion.

was able to fly.

was attracted to Calypso.

was called the Giant-Killer.

[4]

- 8 Read the following passage. Odysseus is talking to Calypso.

Good Odysseus shuddered at this and addressed her with words that flew.
 ‘Goddess, it is surely not my safety you are thinking about but something else, when you tell me to cross this formidable sea in such a craft. Even the fastest sailing-ships do not cross it, though they like nothing better than the winds of heaven. So I shall not entrust myself to a raft unless I can count on your goodwill, and you give me your solemn oath that you will not plot some other mischief against me.’

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Homer, *The Odyssey* Book 5 (171–179)

What impression of Odysseus do you get from the passage? Tick the correct descriptions.

One has been done for you. Tick **two** more correct descriptions.

In the passage Odysseus is ...

cunning.



Example

loyal.



fearful.



loving.



suspicious.



[2]

SECTION B

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

EITHER

- 9 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.'

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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.

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'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)

- (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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- (b) What did Nausicaa advise Odysseus to do in the land of the Phaeacians?

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- (c) In what ways might the meeting of Nausicaa and Odysseus interest the reader?

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OR

- 10** 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.'

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Homer, *The Odyssey* Book 9 (287–298)

- (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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- (b) What had Odysseus said to Polyphemus about himself and about his journey before this passage?

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- (c) What positive qualities did Polyphemus show elsewhere in the story?

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OR

- 11 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. 5

'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." '10

Homer, *The Odyssey* Book 12 (143–160)

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

[5]

- (b) What other advice did Circe give Odysseus after he returned from the Underworld?

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- (c) Why do you think Odysseus' crew often acted in a way that risked their lives?

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Option 2: Ovid *Metamorphoses*

Answer **all** of Section A and **two** questions from Section B.

SECTION A

- 12** Match the characters to the punishments they received. Choose your answers from the list of characters.

One has been done for you. Complete the table by writing in **four** more characters.

Characters

Giants
Actaeon
Erysichthon
Lycaon
Pentheus
Teiresias

Punishments	Characters	Example
crushed under a mountain	Giants	
killed by his dogs		
killed by his mother		
made to eat himself		
turned into a wolf		

[4]

13 Tick the box to complete each sentence correctly.

Diana was cruel because she ...

- A** changed someone into a snake.
- B** destroyed a village in a flood.
- C** killed her own son.
- D** sent a deadly boar against a town.

Example

(a) Daphne deserves pity because ...

- A** a god loved her against her wishes.
- B** her husband died.
- C** she was sold into slavery.
- D** she was tricked by a goddess.

[1]

(b) Pentheus was foolish because he ...

- A** boasted that he was more handsome than a god.
- B** destroyed a temple.
- C** fell in love with a goddess.
- D** refused to worship a god.

[1]

(c) Theseus was cruel because he ...

- A** abandoned a girl.
- B** cheated on his wife.
- C** killed his daughter.
- D** tortured his enemies.

[1]

(d) Icarus ignored his father's instructions because ...

- A** he believed the instructions were silly.
- B** he was too excited by what he was doing.
- C** his father usually gave bad advice.
- D** the gods twisted his thoughts.

[1]

- 14 What did the following characters turn into? Match the character with what they turned into by choosing the correct metamorphosis from the box.

One has been done for you. Complete the table by writing in **three** more metamorphoses.

Metamorphoses

woman
bird
cow
island
snake

Character	Metamorphosis	Example
Teiresias	woman	
Io		
Nisus		
Perimele		

[3]

- 15 The following statements are about Io. **Five** statements are correct. Tick the correct statements.

One has been done for you. Tick **four** more correct statements.

Io was ...

watched by a giant.



Example

allowed to marry Jupiter.



frightened by a demon.



punished by Juno.



raped by Apollo.



rescued by Neptune.



the daughter of a river-god.



the half-sister of a monster.



transformed by Jupiter.



[4]

- 16 Imagine that the characters in Ovid talked about what happened to them. Which character would have made each statement? Write in the correct character.

One has been done for you. Write in **five** more characters.

Characters

Diana
Meleager
Minos
Perdix
Phaethon
Scylla
Semele

Statements	Characters	
No one should watch me bathing.	Diana	Example
He killed me as he was jealous of my talents.		
I betrayed my country.		
I didn't believe my father was the sun god.		
I didn't deserve the prize. She deserved it.		
I was ashamed of how my son looked.		

[5]

- 17 Match the characters to the talents that they had. Choose your answers from the list of characters.

One has been done for you. Complete the table by writing in **four** more characters.

Characters

Mestra
Atalanta
Daedalus
Icarus
Minos
Tpiresias

Talents	Characters	Example
changing shape	Mestra	
designing things		
fighting wars		
hunting animals		
predicting the future		

[4]

- 18 Jupiter is an interesting character in *Metamorphoses* for many reasons.

Five of the statements are reasons why Jupiter is interesting.

One has been done for you. Tick **four** more correct reasons.

Jupiter is an interesting character because he ...

was not always faithful to his wife.



Example

changed some sailors into dolphins.



could disguise himself.



had children from his affairs.



hated the other gods.



killed his daughter by accident.



punished people who did not welcome guests.



tried to trick his wife.



used his singing talents to make women love him.



[4]

- 19 Read the following passage. Scylla is talking about her feelings for Minos.

'This heart-breaking war!' she said. 'Should it fill me
with grief or with joy?
I cannot be sure. I adore King Minos and he is my foe;
for that I must grieve. But without the war I should
never have known him.' 5
Perhaps we could put an end to the war, if he took me
hostage,
as I should be there beside him; my presence could
vouch for the peace.
Peerlessly beautiful prince, if your mother Europa was
half
as lovely as you are, Jupiter's passion was richly
deserved!
Oh for the wings of a bird which could waft me down
through the air 10
and ground me in Minos' camp! How utterly blessed I
should be!' 15

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* Book 8 (44–52)

What impression of Scylla do you get from the passage? Tick the correct descriptions.

One has been done for you. Tick **two** more correct descriptions.

In the passage Scylla is ...

emotional.



Example

angry.



confused.



desperate.



shocked.



[2]

SECTION B

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

EITHER

- 20** 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
down to my own lifetime, in one continuous poem. 5

Before the earth and the sea and the all-encompassing
heaven

came into being, the whole of nature displayed but a
single

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
mantle of air; nor Amphitrite, the goddess of ocean,
to stretch her sinuous arms all round the earth's long
coastline. 20

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
hot, 30

the wet with the dry, the soft with the hard, and weight
with the weightless.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* Book 1 (1–20)

- (a) Do you think this is an effective opening to *Metamorphoses*? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.

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- (b) How does Ovid later describe the Golden Age?

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- (c) Explain why life was difficult for people in the Silver Age.

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Turn over for the next question

OR

- 21 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)

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

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- (b) How did Narcissus come to fall in love with himself?

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- (c) Explain how love causes foolish behaviour elsewhere in *Metamorphoses*.

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Turn over for the next question

OR

- 22 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
one
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)

- (a) How does Ovid emphasise the poverty of Philemon and Baucis in the passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.

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- (b) Describe how the gods rewarded Philemon and Baucis for their hospitality.

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(c) Explain how the story of Philemon and Baucis is similar to the story of Deucalion and Pyrrha.

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END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

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

The page contains a vertical line on the left side and a series of horizontal dotted lines for writing. There are 20 sets of these lines, providing ample space for additional answers. The first set of lines is at the top, and the last set is near the bottom of the page.



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