



# Friday 16 June 2017 – Afternoon

# 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



Candidate forename				Candidate surname				
Centre number	er				Candidate nu	ımber		

### **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 barcodes.

### **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.

Odysseus emerges from the bushes.

So the noble Odysseus crept out from under the bushes, after breaking off with his great hand a leafy bough from the thicket to conceal his naked manhood. Then he advanced on them like a mountain lion who sallies out, defying wind and rain in the pride of his power, with fear in his eyes, to hunt down the oxen or sheep or pursue the wild deer. Forced by hunger, he will even attack flocks in a well-protected fold. So Odysseus, naked as he was, made a move towards these girls with their braided hair; necessity compelled him. Grimy with salt he was a gruesome sight, and the girls went scuttling off in every direction along the jutting spits of sand.

Homer, The Odyssey Book 6 (127-138)

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(a)	How appropriate is the comparison of Odysseus to the lion in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.
	[E]

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(b)	Describe how Odysseus had ended up sleeping naked in some bushes in Phaeacia.
	[5]
(c)	Explain why you might praise Nausicaa for her behaviour.
	[5]

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

Polyphemus returns to his cave.

'At last he came up, shepherding his flocks and carrying a huge bundle of dry wood to burn at supper-time. With a great crash he threw this down inside the cavern, giving us such a fright that we hastily retreated to an inner recess. Meanwhile he drove some of his fat flock into the wider part of the cave – all the ones he was milking – the rams and he-goats he left out of doors in the walled yard. He then picked up a huge stone, with which he closed the entrance. It was a mighty slab; twenty-two four-wheeled waggons could not shift such a massive stone from the entrance, such was the monstrous size of the rock with which he closed the cave. Next he sat down to milk his ewes and his bleating goats, which he did methodically, putting her young to each mother as he finished. He then curdled half the white milk, collected the whey, and stored it in wicker cheese-baskets; the remainder he left standing in pails, so that it would be handy at supper-time when he wanted a drink.'

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Homer, The Odyssey Book 9 (233-249)

)	and support them with details from the passage.
	[6]

Explain why during his esc	Odysseus miç cape.		was in this land
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3 Read the following passage from *The Odyssey* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Odysseus' men are killed by the Laestrygonians.

'Standing at the top of the cliffs they began pelting my flotilla with lumps of rock such as an ordinary man could barely lift; and the din that now rose from the ships, where the groans of dying men could be heard above the splintering of timbers, was appalling. They carried them off like fishes on a spear to make their loathsome meal. But while this massacre was still going on in the deep harbour, I drew my sword from my hip, slashed through the hawser of my blue-prowed vessel, and shouted to the crew to bend to their oars if they wished to save their lives. With the fear of death upon them they struck the water like one man, and to our relief and joy we shot out to sea and left those frowning cliffs behind. My ship was safe. But that was the end of all the rest.

'We travelled on with heavy hearts, grieving for the loss of our dear friends though rejoicing at our own escape. In due course we came to the island of Aeaea, the home of the beautiful Circe, a formidable goddess, with a mortal woman's voice.'

Homer, The Odyssey Book 10 (121-136)

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)	and support them with details from the passage.
	[5]

Describe what Odysseus saw and did on Circe's island <b>before</b> meeting Circe.
Explain why the story of the Laestrygonians might be considered less interesting than
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### **SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

#### **EITHER**

4 'Odysseus' clever plans are the main reason why he survives in *The Odyssey*.' How far do you agree with this assessment?

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

- · when, and how, Odysseus shows intelligence in his plans;
- other factors that contribute to Odysseus' survival;
- anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

### OR

**5** 'Gods and goddesses are the **most** interesting characters in *The Odyssey*.' How far do you agree with this assessment?

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

- how gods and goddesses and other characters act;
- why their behaviour might interest the readers;
- anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

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






## 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.

Apollo desperately tries to catch Daphne.

'Have pity! How frightened I am that you'll fall and scratch those innocent	
legs in the brambles. You mustn't be hurt on account of me.	
The ground where you're rushing away is so rough. Slow down, my beloved,	5
I beg you. Don't run so fast and I promise to slow down too.	
Now ask who it is that desires you. I'm not a wild mountain-dweller;	10
this isn't an uncouth shepherd, minding the flocks and the herds	
round here. Impetuous girl, you have no idea who you're running from.	
That's why you're running so fast. Listen! I am the master of Delphi,	15
Claros and Ténedos, Pátara's temple too. My father is Jupiter. I can reveal the past, the present and the future	
to all who seek them. I am the lord of the lyre and song.	
My arrows are deadly, but one is even more deadly than they are,	20
the shaft which has smitten a heart that has never been wounded before.	
Healing is my invention, the world invokes me as Helper,	05
and I am the one who dispenses the herbs with the power to cure.!'	25

Ovid, Metamorphoses Book 1 (508–522)

Describe the circumstances in which Apollo fell in love with Daphne.

(c)	Explain why the end of the story of Apollo and Daphne is <b>both</b> happy <b>and</b> sad.
	[5]

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**Turn over for Question 7** 

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

The transformed Actaeon is chased by dogs.

The son of Autónoë bolted. surprising himself with his speed as he bounded away from the clearing. But when he came to a pool and set eyes on his head and antlers, 5 'Oh, dear god!' he was going to say; but no words followed. All the sound he produced was a moan, as the tears streamed over 10 his strange new face. It was only his feelings that stayed unchanged. What could he do? Make tracks for his home in the royal palace? Or hide in the woodlands? Each was precluded by shame or fear. 15 He wavered in fearful doubt. And then his dogs caught sight of him. First to sound on the trail were Blackfoot and sharp-nosed Tracker -Tracker of Cretan breed and Blackfoot a Spartan 20 Others came bounding behind them, fast as the gusts of the storm wind: Ravenous, Mountain-Ranger, Gazelle, his Arcadian deerhounds; 25 powerful Fawnkiller, Hunter the fierce, and violent Hurricane.

Ovid, Metamorphoses Book 3 (198–212)

and support them with details from the passage.
Describe the events leading up to the transformation of Actaeon and the transformation its

. ,	Explain why Diana behaves as she does in the stories of Actaeon and the Calydonian B	
		[5]

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**Turn over for Question 8** 

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

Daedalus makes a plan to escape from Crete.

Daedalus now had come to detest his protracted exile in Crete and was longing to visit his native country again, but his way was barred by the sea. 'King Minos can block my escape. by land or water,' he sighed. 'The air, at least, is still open; 5 my path lies there. He is lord of the world, but not lord of So saying, he put his mind to techniques unexplored before and altered the laws of nature. He carefully layered some 10 the smallest to start with, the shorter positioned next to the longer you'd think they had *grown* like that – as sometimes rustic panpipes rise in a gradual slope with their reeds of unequal length; 15 and then he bound them with twine in the middle and wax at the bottom. This neatly compacted plumage he curved in a gentle camber to imitate real birds' wings. His young son Icarus, standing 20 beside him and little aware of the threat to himself he was touching, smiled as he caught at the feathers fluttering in the breeze; and now and again he would carelessly soften the yellow wax 25 with his thumb.

Ovid, Metamorphoses Book 8 (183-199)

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(c)	Explain how being young often led to suffering for characters in <i>Metamorphoses</i> .
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### **SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

#### **EITHER**

9 'Victims rather than villains.' How far do you agree with this assessment of mortal women in *Metamorphoses*?

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

- what mortal women do and experience;
- whether they are guilty of acting wrongly or suffer from the wrong actions of others;
- anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

#### OR

**10** 'A random selection of tales, told in an unappealing manner.' How far do you agree with this assessment of *Metamorphoses*?'

You should give examples in your answer of at least three of the stories that you have read.

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

- whether the individual myths are linked to each other;
- whether Ovid tells his tales in a way which interests the readers;
- anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

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



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### **ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

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