

Friday 25 May 2012 – Afternoon

GCSE CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

A352/01 Epic and Myth (Foundation Tier)

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**.
- You will be awarded marks in Section B for the quality of written communication of your answer.
- This document consists of **36** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Option 1: Homer *The Odyssey*

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

Section A

- 1 Match the correct character with the help each gave to Odysseus. Choose your answers from the list below.

One has been done for you. Match **five** more correct characters to the help that they gave to Odysseus.

Characters

Hermes
Aeolus
Alcinous
Calypso
Circe
Ino
Zeus

Help given	Character
A plant to stop Circe's magic working	Example Hermes
A bag of winds	
A magic veil	
Advice about the Sirens	
Hospitality in the land of the Phaeacians	
Tools to build a raft	

[5]

2 Odysseus' men are compared to different creatures. They are compared to three of the creatures in the list below.

One has been circled. Circle **two** more correct creatures.

- Lowing cattle Example
- Boars being hunted
- Fish being speared
- Puppies being killed
- Snakes being cut in half

[2]

- 3 Match the characters with the length of time that Odysseus stayed with them. Choose your answers from the list below.

One has been done for you. Write down how long Odysseus stayed with each of the characters.

Length of stay

2 days
30 days
1 year
7 years
10 years

Characters	Length of stay
The Cicones	Example 2 days
Aeolus	
Calypso	
Circe	

[3]

- 4 Put the events leading up to the meeting between Odysseus and Nausicaa into the correct order by putting numbers in the boxes. The first one has been done for you.

Put numbers 2–6 in the correct boxes.

Nausicaa and her maids went to the river	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nausicaa asked to be allowed to wash her brothers' clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nausicaa's maids played ball	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nausicaa was visited in a dream by Athene in disguise	1 Example
Odysseus covered himself up with a leafy branch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Odysseus heard one of the maids shrieking	<input type="checkbox"/>

[4]

5 Tick the box to answer each question correctly.

Example Which goddess helped to release Odysseus from Calypso's island?

A Aphrodite

Example

B Athene

C Hera

D Persephone

(a) How many of Odysseus' men did the Cyclops eat?

A three

B four

C five

D six

[1]

(b) Which god visited Calypso to tell her to let Odysseus go?

A Apollo

B Hermes

C Poseidon

D Zeus

[1]

(c) Whose sons and daughters were married to each other?

A Aeolus'

B Calypso's

C Circe's

D Eurylochus'

[1]

(d) Where did Odysseus sleep for the first night in the land of the Phaeacians after surviving a storm?

A in some caves

B in a hut

C on a raft

D under some bushes

[1]

(e) What was the name of the Phaeacian queen?

A Arete

B Athene

C Penelope

D Scylla

[1]

(f) Which character was a member of Odysseus' crew?

A Antiphates

B Eurylochus

C Poseidon

D Teiresias

[1]

6 The following statements are about Calypso. Six statements are correct.

Tick the correct statements. One has been done for you.

Tick **five** more correct statements.

In *The Odyssey*, Calypso ...

created a favourable breeze for Odysseus to leave her island	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
gave Odysseus gifts when he left her island	<input type="checkbox"/>	
had to be forced to let Odysseus leave her island	<input type="checkbox"/>	
made Odysseus invisible	<input type="checkbox"/>	
married Odysseus	<input type="checkbox"/>	
offered to make Odysseus immortal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
sang with a beautiful voice	<input type="checkbox"/>	
slept with Odysseus	<input type="checkbox"/>	
tried to kill Odysseus' crew	<input type="checkbox"/>	
warned Odysseus not to eat the cattle of the Sun God	<input type="checkbox"/>	
was a mortal woman	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

- 7 The ancient Greeks would have considered Polyphemus, the Cyclops, **uncivilised and barbaric**.

Six of the statements are reasons why the ancient Greeks would have considered him uncivilised and barbaric.

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

The ancient Greeks would have considered Polyphemus uncivilised and barbaric because he ...

did not give hospitality to Odysseus and his men	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
ate Odysseus' men	<input type="checkbox"/>	
did not live as part of a community	<input type="checkbox"/>	
did not stop Odysseus escaping	<input type="checkbox"/>	
had one eye	<input type="checkbox"/>	
had no fear of the gods	<input type="checkbox"/>	
lived in a cave	<input type="checkbox"/>	
made his own cheese	<input type="checkbox"/>	
questioned Odysseus straightaway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
spent his days farming	<input type="checkbox"/>	
talked to his flocks	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

Option 2: Ovid *Metamorphoses*

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

Section A

11 Four of the humans listed below suffered **violent deaths** in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

One has been circled for you. Circle **three** more correct names from the list below.

Erysichthon

Example

Ariadne

Cadmus

Meleager

Pentheus

Semele

Teiresias

[3]

12 Match each character to what they did wrong. Choose your answers from the list below.

One has been done for you. Match **four** more characters to what they did wrong.

Characters

Daedalus
Echo
Erysichthon
Lycaon
Minos
Pentheus

What they did wrong	Character
Killing and cooking a human being	Example Lycaon
Cutting down a sacred tree	
Hiding a secret from a goddess	
Failing to respect a god	
Murdering someone because of jealousy	

[4]

13 Tick the box to answer each question correctly.

Example Which of the following did the gods reward for behaving kindly towards them?

A Icarus

B Io

C Pentheus

D Philemon

Example

(a) What did Daphne turn into?

A a flower

B a grapevine

C a reed

D a tree

[1]

(b) Which god loved Syrinx?

A Bacchus

B Mars

C Mercury

D Pan

[1]

(c) Who killed Argus, a monster with 100 eyes?

A Apollo

B Jupiter

C Mercury

D Minos

[1]

14 Put the events from the story of Echo and Narcissus into the correct order by putting numbers in the boxes. The first one has been done for you.

Put numbers 2–6 in the correct boxes.

Echo ran into the caves in shame	<input type="checkbox"/>
Juno had punished Echo by allowing her only to repeat words	1 Example
Narcissus changed into a flower	<input type="checkbox"/>
Narcissus saw his reflection for the first time	<input type="checkbox"/>
When Echo saw Narcissus, she fell in love with him	<input type="checkbox"/>
When Narcissus saw Echo for the first time, he was horrified	<input type="checkbox"/>

[4]

15 The following statements are about the story of Scylla and Minos. Five statements are correct.

Tick the correct statements. One has been done for you.

Tick **four** more correct statements.

In the story of Scylla and Minos ...

Nisus had a lock of crimson hair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
Minos was very handsome	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nisus was the father of Scylla	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nisus was winning the war against Minos	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Scylla betrayed her country	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Scylla lived in Rome	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Scylla's mother tried to stop her helping Minos	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Scylla used to watch Minos fighting from the city walls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Scylla was turned into a tree	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[4]

- 16 Match each character to what they turned into and the reason for their transformation to complete the table.

One row has been done for you.

Transformations	Reasons for transformations
Cow	Tried to kill Bacchus
Bull	Touched two snakes with a stick
Dolphin	Prevented Juno from discovering Jupiter's affair
Star	Pitied by Bacchus
Tree	Killed a baby
Woman	Gave hospitality to the gods

Character	Transformation	Reason for transformation
Io	Example Cow	Example Prevented Juno from discovering Jupiter's affair
A Lydian sailor		
Ariadne		
Baucis		
Teiresias		

[8]

- 17 The following statements describe things that happened in either the Golden Age, or the Silver Age, or the Iron Age.

Write Golden, Silver or Iron to complete the statement.

The first one has been done for you.

Statement	Age
Corn was first planted in the ...	Example Silver Age
Mining was first done in the Age
People first lived in houses in the Age
People first went to war in the Age
Spring was the only season in the Age

[4]

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Turn over for Section B

Section B

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

EITHER

18 Read the following passage from *Metamorphoses* and answer the questions which follow:

Jupiter prepares to destroy the earth in a flood.

Notus flew out on his soaking wings, his terrible visage covered in pitchy gloom; his beard was a bundle of rain-storms; water streamed from his hoary locks; his forehead a cushion	5
for mists; his wings and the folds of his garments were sodden and dripping. He squeezed the bank of menacing clouds like a sponge, and a thunderclap followed. Instantly rain poured down from the sky in torrents.	10
Juno's messenger, decked in her mantle of many colours, Iris the rainbow, sucked up moisture to thicken the clouds.	15
The corn was flattened; the farmer wept for his wasted prayers; and all the fruits of a long year's labour were gone to no purpose.	
Jupiter's anger did not stop short in the sky, his own kingdom; Neptune the sea god deployed his waters to aid his brother.	20
He summoned the rivers and, when they'd arrived at their master's palace, he spoke to the meeting: 'No need for a lengthy harangue,' he said; 'Pour forth in the strength that is yours – it is needed! Open the floodgates.'	25

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* Book 1 (265–279)

(a) How does Ovid make the description of the storm vivid? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.

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(b) Why did Jupiter decide to destroy the human race in a flood?

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(c) How did the population of the earth increase again after the flood?

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Turn over for Question 19

OR

19 Read the following passage from *Metamorphoses* and answer the questions which follow:

The goddess Diana relaxes after hunting.

Now picture a valley, dense with pine and tapering cypress, called Gargaphie, sacred haunt of the huntress Diana; there, in a secret corner, a cave surrounded by woodland,	5
owing nothing to human artifice. Nature had used her talent to imitate art: she had moulded the living rock of porous tufa to form the shape of a rugged arch. To the right, a babbling spring with a thin translucent rivulet	10
widening into a pool ringed round by a grassy clearing. Here the goddess who guards the woods, when weary with hunting, would come to bathe her virginal limbs in the clear, clean water.	15
On this occasion she made her entrance and handed her javelin, quiver and slackened bow to the chosen nymph who carried	20
her weapons. Another put out her arms to receive her dress as she stripped it off. Two more were removing her boots, while Crocale, more of an expert, gathered the locks that were billowing over	25
her mistress' neck in a knot, though her own stayed floating and free.	

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* Book 3 (155–170)

(a) How does Ovid create a peaceful and attractive scene in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.

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(b) What happened after Actaeon entered Diana’s grotto?

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31
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Turn over for Question 20

OR

20 Read the following passage from *Metamorphoses* and answer the questions which follow:

The hunters try to wound the Calydonian Boar.

Telamon went in pursuit. His excitement made him unwary;	
his foot was caught in the roots of a tree and he fell on his face.	
While Peleus was trying to lift him up, Atalanta was ready	5
to notch a swift arrow, bend her bow and send her shaft flying.	
It lodged underneath the animal's ear after narrowly grazing	10
the top of his back; so his bristles were stained with a trickle of blood.	
The success of her shot gave joy to the girl, but even more so	
to young Meleager; he saw the blood first, as the story goes,	15
and he was the first to point it out to his comrades and greet	
Atalanta: 'A glorious deed! You deserve a reward and shall have it!'	20
The men were blushing with shame. They boosted morale by shouting	
and urging the next man on, then hurling their weapons at random,	
so obstructing each other's efforts and making them useless.	25

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* Book 8 (378–390)

(c) Explain how Ovid shows the power of love in the story of the Calydonian Boar and the death of Meleager.

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ADDITIONAL PAGES

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answer(s) to any question(s),
the question number must be clearly shown.

A large rectangular area for writing answers. It features a solid vertical line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page, creating a series of rows for text entry.

A large rectangular area with a solid vertical line on the left and horizontal dotted lines, providing space for writing.



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