

**Thursday 13 June 2013 – 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** of Section A and **two** questions from Section B.

**SECTION A**

- 1 Match the characters to their descriptions. Choose your answers from the list below.

One has been done for you. Complete the table by writing in **five** more names.

**Characters**

<del>Athene</del>
Aeolus
Eurylochus
Hermes
Polyphemus
Poseidon
Scylla

Description	Character
A goddess who helped Odysseus	Athene
A giant who ate people	
A man who was a member of Odysseus' crew	
A god who sent a storm against Odysseus	
A six-headed monster who ate people	
A man who gave Odysseus a bag of winds	

**Example****[5]**

2 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence.

Odysseus showed strength of character in the land of the Lotus-eaters because ...

A he dared to eat the lotus fruit.

B he did not cry when his men were killed.

C he dragged his men back to the ships.

**Example**

D he killed some of the Lotus-eaters.

(a) Odysseus was a good leader when faced with the Cyclops because ...

A he came up with a clever plan.

B he killed the monster.

C he listened to his men's ideas.

D he made friends with the monster.

[1]

(b) The Laestrygonians were barbaric because ...

A they ate some of Odysseus' men.

B they married members of their own families.

C they refused to give food when asked.

D they sent a terrible storm onto Odysseus' fleet for no reason.

[1]

(c) Odysseus was foolish when he escaped from the Cyclops because ...

A he refused to accept the Cyclops' present.

B he revealed his real name.

C he stole his flocks.

D he tried to kill him.

[1]

- 3 Put the events of the first meeting between Odysseus and Circe into the correct order by putting numbers in the boxes. The first and last have been done for you.

Put numbers 2–6 in the correct boxes.

Circe and Odysseus slept together.

Circe asked Odysseus who he was and where he came from.

Circe made a promise not to harm Odysseus.

Circe offered Odysseus a drugged drink.

1

Odysseus refused to eat the food that Circe's maids had prepared.

7

Odysseus rushed at Circe with his sword.

Odysseus was given a bath.

[4]

5

4 Three of the people in the list below are from the land of the Phaeacians. Circle the correct names.

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

Nausicaa

**Example**

Alcinous

Arete

Calypso

Hermes

Ino

[2]

- 5 The following statements are about Odysseus' visit to the island of the Sun-god. **Six** statements are correct. Tick the correct statements.

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

**On the island of the Sun-god ...**

there were sacred animals.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Example</b>
Odysseus' crew refused to stay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Odysseus fell asleep.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Odysseus killed the sacred cattle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Odysseus' men promised not to eat the sacred cattle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Odysseus' men were disloyal.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Odysseus prayed to the gods to ask them for help.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
some of the crew died from food poisoning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
there was a storm that kept Odysseus' crew there.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
the Sun-god gave Odysseus a present as he left the island.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
the Sun-god turned some of Odysseus' men into cattle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

- 6 Some of the characters in *The Odyssey* had particular talents. Which characters had the following talents? Choose your answers from the list below.

One has been done for you. Match **four** other characters to the talents they had.

a Laestrygonian

Alcinous

a Siren

~~Hermes~~

Odysseus

Polyphemus

	Character	Talent
Example	Hermes	I fly swiftly
		I am a good singer
		I am a good shepherd
		I am very resourceful
		I can throw huge rocks

[4]

- 7 **Four** of the statements below are reasons why the ancient Greeks would have considered Nausicaa to be a good daughter. Tick the correct statements.

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

**Nausicaa is a good daughter because she ...**

follows the rules of hospitality.



**Example**

always keeps her bedroom tidy.

does not want to discuss marriage openly with her father.

is willing to do the job of washing the clothes of her brothers.

is worried about her reputation.

makes a fine picnic to take to the river.

questions Odysseus when he needs help.

**[3]**



- 8 Five similes and their meanings are given below. Complete the table to show what each simile means.

One has been done for you. Write in **four** more correct meanings of the similes.

**Meaning**

<del>speed</del>
beauty
caution
excitement
helplessness
passion

Simile	Meaning
Scylla is moving like an angler	speed
Nausicaa is like Artemis	
Odysseus is creeping forward like a lion	
Odysseus' men are mooing like calves	
Odysseus' men are speared like fish	

**Example**

[4]













**Option 2: Ovid *Metamorphoses***

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

**SECTION A**

- 12** Describe how the following characters are related to each other by completing the table. Choose your answers from the list below.

One has been done for you. Match **five** more relationships to the characters.

**Relationship**

<del>mother</del>
daughter
father
husband
son
uncle
wife

<b>Character</b>	<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Character</b>
Althaea was the	mother <b>(Example)</b>	of Meleager
Bacchus was the		of Semele
Daedalus was the		of Perdix
Deucalion was the		of Pyrrha
Juno was the		of Jupiter
Nisus was the		of Scylla

**[5]**



13 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence.

Life in the Iron Age was worse than in the Silver Age because ...

- A people had to work for a living.
- B crops did not grow by themselves.
- C the people were not allowed to have gold.
- D there were wars.

**Example**

(a) Deucalion was clever because ...

- A he brought his wife back from death.
- B he created wings so that he could fly.
- C he defeated a terrifying dragon.
- D he worked out the meaning of an oracle.

[1]

(b) Apollo helped the human race by ...

- A defeating a terrible snake.
- B giving them an oracle about how they could become richer.
- C giving them the gift of fire.
- D persuading Jupiter not to kill the people of Athens in a flood.

[1]

(c) The Lydian sailors deserved a punishment because ...

- A they burned their victims to death.
- B they killed a priest.
- C they stole money from a temple.
- D they tried to trick a follower of a god.

[1]

- 14 Put the events of the story of Erysichthon into the correct order by putting numbers in the boxes. The first and last have been done for you.

Put numbers 2–6 in the correct boxes.

A mountain spirit visited Hunger.

Erysichthon ate his own limbs.

7

Erysichthon had a dream about eating.

Erysichthon killed a servant who tried to stop him.

Erysichthon's daughter was transformed into a fisherman.

Erysichthon started to chop down a tree sacred to Ceres.

1

Hunger entered the body of Erysichthon.

[4]

15 Three of the women in the list below **were loved by gods**. Circle the correct names.

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

Daphne

**Example**

Althaea

Echo

Io

Scylla

Semele

[2]

- 16 Some of the following characters were transformed as a reward for their behaviour, some as a punishment for their behaviour, and some were transformed for neither reason.

Match each character to their reason for transformation. You can use each reason more than once.

One has been done for you. Match **four** more characters to the correct reason.

**Reason for transformation**

reward
punishment
neither reward nor punishment

Character	Reason for transformation
Pyrrha	Reward
Actaeon	
Io	
Lycaon	
Philemon	

**Example**

[4]

17 The following statements are about Baucis. **Four** statements are correct.

Tick the correct statements.

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

**Baucis ...**

loved her husband.

**Example**

respected the gods.

was generous.

was rich.

was strong.

was young.

worked hard.

**[3]**

- 18 Ovid's stories often contained a moral which was useful advice. What advice would you give to each of these people?

One has been done for you. Match **five** other characters to the advice you would give them.

**Character**

<del>Ariadne</del>
Echo
Icarus
Narcissus
Philemon
The people of Calydon
The Giants

	<b>Character</b>	<b>Advice</b>
<b>Example</b>	Ariadne	Don't trust a man too much!
		Don't admire yourself too much!
		Don't forget to worship all the gods!
		Don't ignore instructions!
		Don't make war against the gods!
		Don't try to trick a goddess!

[5]

- 19 The following statements are about the Golden Age. **Five** statements are correct. Tick the correct statements.

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

**In the Golden Age ...**

people did not need to be punished.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Example</b>
crops grew without farming.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
everyone lived in houses.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
everyone was wealthy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
no one needed to sail the seas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
people mined metals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
the gods lived on earth with humans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
there was only one season.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
there were no wars.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[4]

## 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.

*Mercury kills the giant, Argus.*

That was the story the god of Cyllene was going to tell,  
 when he saw that his enemy's drowsy eyes had all  
 succumbed  
 and were shrouded in sleep. At once he stopped talking and  
 stroked the sentry's  
 drooping lids with his magic wand to make sure he was out. 5  
 Then he rapidly struck with his sickle-shaped sword at his  
 nodding victim  
 just where the head comes close to the neck, and hurled him  
 bleeding 10  
 down from the rock to bespatter the cliff in a shower of  
 gore.  
 Argus was finished. The light that had glittered in all those  
 stars  
 was extinguished; a hundred eyes were eclipsed in a single 15  
 darkness.  
 Juno extracted those eyes and gave them a setting like  
 sparkling  
 jewels in the feathers displayed on the tail of the peacock,  
 her own bird. 20  
 Blazing with anger, she wasted no time in venting her  
 fury  
 by sending a horrible demon to frighten the eyes of Io  
 by day, and her mind at night.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* Book 1 (712 – 726)







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**Question 21 begins on page 28**

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OR

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

*Pentheus decides to kill Acoetes and go to Mount Cithaeron.*

And while the	
men were preparing	
the cruel instruments, iron and fire, for his execution,	
the story goes that, as if by magic, the doors flew open,	
and the shackles dropped from the prisoner's arms of	5
their own accord.	
Pentheus remained unshaken. He gave no further	
instructions,	
but went for himself to Mount Cithaeron, the	
bacchanals' chosen	10
haunt for their rites and a resonant bowl for their	
jubilant cries.	
As a spirited war-horse snorts on the trumpeter's	
braying call	
for the battle charge to begin and champs at the bit in	15
excitement,	
so Pentheus was roused when the sky re-echoed the	
maenads' drawn-out	
shrieks of joy, and the noise in his ears refuelled his	
anger.	20
Halfway up the mountainside was a treeless plateau,	
edged by a circle of woods and open to view all round.	
Here, as Pentheus profanely spied on the sacred rituals,	
who saw him first?	

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* Book 3 (695 – 709)





**31**  
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**Question 22 begins on page 32**

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OR

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

*The war at Megara attracts Scylla's attention.*

Five moons had waned and a sixth was newly displaying her horns.	
The fortunes of war still hung in the scales, as the bird of victory	
soared and wavered between the kings but never descended.	5
A tower rose up on the echoing walls of the royal palace,	
the walls where Apollo, Latona's son, is said to have rested	10
his golden lyre, whose music lingered on in the masonry.	
Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, would frequently make her way up,	
to play on the musical wall by throwing the smallest of pebbles –	15
that was in peacetime. When war broke out, she would still quite often	
ascend the tower to watch the battling hosts in contention.	
As war dragged on, she had come to know the names of the chieftains,	20
their Cretan arms, their horses, their dress and magnificent quivers.	
She had specially come to know the face of the leader, Europa's	25
offspring – more indeed than was proper.	

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* Book 8 (11 – 24)







**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.

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

