

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 24 June 2016 – Morning

A2 GCE CLASSICS: CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

F390/01 Virgil and the world of the hero

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

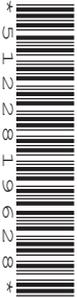
OCR supplied materials:

- 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Complete the boxes on the Answer Booklet with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Start your answer to each question on a new page.
- Write the number of each question answered in the margin.
- 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 **100**.
- Quality of written communication will be assessed in this paper.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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

SECTION A – Commentary Questions

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

1 Read the passage and answer the questions.

While Trojan Aeneas stood gazing, rooted to the spot and lost in amazement at what he saw, queen Dido in all her beauty arrived at the temple with a great crowd of warriors around her. She was like Diana leading the dance on the banks of the Eurotas or along the ridges of Mount Cynthus with a thousand mountain nymphs thronging behind her on either side. She carries her quiver on her shoulder, and as she walks, she is the tallest of all the goddesses. Her mother Latona does not speak, but a great joy stirs her heart at the sight of her. Dido was like Diana, and like Diana she bore herself joyfully among her people, urging on their work for the kingdom that was to be. Then in the doorway of the goddess, under the middle vault of the temple, she took her seat with her armed guards about her. There, as she was giving laws and rules of conduct to her people, and dividing the work that has to be done in equal parts or allocating it by lot, Aeneas suddenly saw a great throng approaching, Antheus, Sergestus, brave Cloanthus and the other Trojans who had been scattered over the sea by the dark storm and swept away to distant shores. He was astounded, and Achates, too, was stunned with joy and fear. They burned with longing to clasp the hands of their comrades, but were at a loss because they did not understand what they saw. They did nothing, but stayed hidden in their cloak of cloud, waiting to learn how Fortune had dealt with their comrades. On what shore had they left their fleet? Why were they here? For these were picked men coming from each of the ships to plead their case, and they were now walking to the temple with shouting all about them.

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Virgil, *Aeneid* Book 1 496–526

- (a) Using this passage as a starting point, discuss how the Romans at the time of Augustus might have viewed Dido. [25]
- (b) Explain whether you think Aeneas is a good leader in the passage and in the first half of the *Aeneid* (Books 1–6). [25]

Do **not** answer this question if you have answered Question 1.

2 Read the passages and answer the questions.

PASSAGE 1

Then Zeus the cloud-gatherer answered her: ‘Hera, you must not be wholly angry with the gods. Certainly the honour shown the two men will not be the same. But Hektor too was dear to the gods, most of all the mortals who live in Ilios. So he was to me at least, since he never failed to make pleasing gifts – my altar was never without a share of the feasting, libation of wine and the smoke of sacrifice, which is our rightful honour. But as for stealing brave Hektor’s body, we must let that go – and it cannot be done without Achilles knowing, as his mother is by him all the time, day and night alike. But would one of the gods call Thetis to come here before me, so that I can put a sound plan to her, to see that Achilles wins gifts from Priam and releases the body of Hektor.’

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So he spoke, and storm-swift Iris sped to give his message.

Homer, *Iliad* Book 24 64–76

PASSAGE 2

As Juno was making her plea, all the gods began to murmur in support or in dissent. It was like the murmuring of a storm when the first breeze is caught in a wood and the rustling rolls through the trees unseen, warning sailors that winds are on the way. Then the All-powerful Father, the highest power in all the universe, began to speak, and at his voice the lofty palace of the gods fell silent, the earth trembled to its foundations and the heights of heaven were hushed. The winds in that moment were stilled and the sea kept its waves at peace. ‘So be it,’ he said. ‘Hear my words and lay them to your hearts. Since you have not allowed the people of Ausonia to be joined in a treaty with the Trojans, and since there is no end to this discord of yours, this day let each man face his own fortune and set his course by his own hopes. Trojan and Rutulian I shall treat alike. Whether this camp is blockaded by the destiny of Italy or because of the folly and wickedness of the Trojans and false prophecies they have received, as each man has set up his loom, so will he endure the labour and the fortune of it – I do not exempt the Rutulians. Jupiter is the same king to all men. The Fates will find their way.’ Then, swearing an oath by the waves of the Styx, his brother’s river, by the banks and the dark whirlpools of that pitch-black torrent, he nodded and his nod shook the whole of Olympus. There were no more words. He rose from his golden throne, and the heavenly gods thronged around him and escorted him to the threshold.

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Virgil, *Aeneid* Book 10 96–117

- (a) How successfully is Jupiter's power portrayed in Passage 2? [25]
- (b) Whom do you consider to be the more effective king of the gods, Zeus or Jupiter? In your answer, you should use these passages and the books of the *Iliad* and *Aeneid* you have studied. [25]

[Section A Total: 50]

SECTION B – Essays

Answer **one** question.

Start your answer on a new page.

- 3 'Heroism demands the self-sacrifice and suffering of the hero.' To what extent is this statement more true of the *Iliad* than of the *Aeneid*? [50]
- 4 'The need to promote moral values in the *Aeneid* is achieved at the expense of characterisation.' How far do you agree with this statement? [50]

[Section B Total: 50]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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