

Thursday 12 June 2014 – 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**.
- 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 objects you would find them with. Choose your answers from the list of characters.

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

Characters

Lotus-eaters
Calypso
Circe
Hermes
Ino
Nausicaa
Polyphemus

Objects	Character
A plant that made people forget about their home	Lotus-eaters
A magic veil that prevented drowning	
A very large stone	
Dirty clothes that needed washing	
Drugged food that turned people into animals	
Winged sandals that allowed the character wearing them to fly	

Example

[5]

2 Tick the box to answer each question correctly.

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

A Aphrodite

B Athene

Example

C Hera

D Persephone

(a) Nausicaa wanted to go to the river because ...

A Athene had given her the idea.

B she had been arguing with her parents.

C she needed to get washed.

D Zeus thought that she should meet Odysseus.

[1]

(b) The Sirens were dangerous because ...

A their breath was poisonous.

B their singing caused shipwrecks.

C they ate six of Odysseus' crew.

D they cursed Odysseus.

[1]

(c) Odysseus' men were attacked by the Cicones because ...

A his men did not listen to Odysseus.

B his men did not show respect to the gods.

C Odysseus gave his men bad advice.

D the Cicones were not good hosts.

[1]

4

3 Put the events of the story of Odysseus and Calypso 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.

Calypso became angry at having to release Odysseus.

1

Calypso found Odysseus crying on the beach.

Calypso made a favourable breeze spring up as Odysseus sailed away.

Calypso showed Odysseus where to get material for his boat.

Calypso told Odysseus that he could leave her island.

Odysseus sailed for 17 days.

7

Odysseus thought that Calypso was trying to trick him.

[4]

5

4 Which characters killed some of Odysseus' men? Circle the correct names.

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

Aeolus

Cicones

Laestrygonians

Polyphemus

Scylla

The Lotus-eaters

The Sirens

[3]

- 5 There are many reasons why Odysseus' crew did not get back home from their travels. **Five** of the statements are reasons why the crew did not return home alive. Tick the correct statements.

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

Odysseus' crew did not return home alive because they ...

had a leader who did not always communicate well with them.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
ate animals belonging to a god.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
decided to stay with Circe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
did not always obey Odysseus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
did not wish to return home.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
faced enemies much stronger than themselves.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
had failed to sacrifice to the gods.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
said they knew more about the sea than Poseidon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
were in a shipwreck caused by the gods.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[4]

- 6 Polyphemus is a dangerous enemy for Odysseus. **Five** of the statements are reasons why Polyphemus is a dangerous enemy. Tick the correct statements.

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

Polyphemus is dangerous for Odysseus because he ...

eats people.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
does not care about Zeus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
does not obey the rules of hospitality.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
gets drunk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
is a good farmer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
is the son of Poseidon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
is very strong.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
lives alone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
lives in a cave.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[4]

7 The following statements are about Circe. **Six** statements are correct. Tick the correct statements.

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

Circe ...

had animals wandering outside her house.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
could always be trusted.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
did not believe in the gods.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
gave Odysseus useful information.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
gave Odysseus very strong wine to make him drunk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
had magical powers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
killed two of Odysseus' men.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
prayed with Odysseus to Poseidon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
slept with Odysseus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
was a good singer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
was both helpful and dangerous to Odysseus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

8 Read the following passage about the arrival of Odysseus at Polyphemus' cave.

Three descriptions of Odysseus' character are correct. Tick the correct descriptions.

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

To start with my men begged me to let them take away some of the cheeses, then come back, drive the kids and lambs quickly out of the pens down to the good ship, and so set sail across the salt water. But though it would have been far better so, I was not to be persuaded. I wished to see the owner of the cave and had hopes of some friendly gifts from my host.

5

Homer *The Odyssey* Book 9 (224–229)

In the passage Odysseus is ...

curious.



Example

boastful.

greedy.

shy.

stubborn.

[2]

Option 2: Ovid *Metamorphoses*

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

SECTION A

- 12** Match the characters to the objects with which they are linked. Choose your answers from this list of characters.

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

Characters

Baucis
Deucalion
Echo
Meleager
Nisus
Pan
Theseus

Objects	Character
A house that turned into a temple	Baucis
A burning wooden log	
A crimson lock of hair	
A maze	
A musical instrument made from reeds	
Stones that turned into people	

Example**[5]**

13 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence.

Icarus was foolish because ...

A he angered a god.

B he ignored advice.

Example

C he killed a guest.

D he misunderstood an oracle.

(a) Diana was cruel because ...

A she changed someone into a snake.

B she destroyed a village in a flood.

C she killed her own son.

D she set a deadly boar against a town.

[1]

(b) Narcissus was foolish because ...

A he boasted that he was cleverer than the gods.

B he did not offer hospitality to the gods.

C he fell in love with himself.

D he wished that everything he touched turned to gold.

[1]

(c) Phaethon boasted that ...

A his daughter was very intelligent.

B his father was a god.

C his mother was very beautiful.

D his wife was a goddess.

[1]

- 14 Put the events of the story of the creation and the ages of man 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 god separated the earth from the sky.

Man was created.

Rivers and lakes were created.

The Golden Age started.

The Iron Age started.

7

The Silver Age started.

There was a shapeless mass, called Chaos.

1

[4]

15 Four of these characters died in the stories you have read. Circle the correct names.

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

Deucalion

Icarus

Io

Meleager

Pan

Pentheus

Semele

[3]

- 16 There are many reasons why the story of Philemon and Baucis might interest a reader. **Five** of the statements below are reasons why the story is interesting. Tick the correct statements.

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

The story of Philemon and Baucis is interesting because ...

some of its characters are kind.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
Baucis behaves in an amusing way.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Baucis and Philemon are turned into animals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Baucis and Philemon die in a flood.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Baucis and Philemon got the fate they asked for.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
it includes a miracle caused by the gods.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
it includes a strange prophecy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
it includes disguise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
the story does not contain a moral.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[4]

17 Actions sometimes have dreadful results in *Metamorphoses*. Which of the following actions had dreadful results?

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

Murdering a hostage.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
Cutting off a lock of hair.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Giving hospitality to travellers in disguise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Killing a goose.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Killing a nephew.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Obeying a message from the gods.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Refusing to believe in a god.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Seeing a goddess naked.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Throwing rocks over shoulders.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[4]

- 18 The following statements are about Daedalus. **Six** statements are correct. Tick the correct statements.

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

Daedalus ...

was afraid his son would die.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
designed the maze for the Minotaur.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
had an affair with a goddess.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
turned into an animal.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
was a character that you can praise and criticise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
was a character who always had good luck.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
was able to make wings and fly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
was forced to live away from his home country.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
was from Athens.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
was killed by the gods.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
was rewarded by the gods for his hospitality.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[5]

19 Read the following passage about Althaea.

Three descriptions of how Althaea is feeling are correct. Tick the correct descriptions.

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

She ordered her	
servants to lay	
some pinewood and kindling, and then she applied the	
fatal taper.	
Four times she withdrew it. A conflict raged between	5
mother and sister;	
the two names pulled at a single heart in a tug of war.	
Often her cheeks grew pale in dread of the crime she	
was plotting;	
her eyes would as often be red with the burning anger	10
that glowed there.	

Ovid Metamorphoses Book 8 (459–466)

In the passage Althaea is feeling ...

angry.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
confused.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
guilty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
pleased.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
powerless.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[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.

Apollo admires Daphne.

He eyes the hair hanging loosely over her neck, and murmurs, 'What if that hair were neatly arranged!' He looks at her bright eyes	
burning and twinkling like stars; he studies her lips, so teasingly	5
tempting; he fondly admires her hands with their delicate fingers; he dotes on the shapely arms, so nearly bare to the shoulder;	10
what's hidden he thinks must be even better. But swift as the light breeze, Daphne is gone, with never a pause as he calls out after her:	
'Stop, dear Daphne, I beg you to stop! This isn't an enemy	15
chasing you. Stop! You would think I'm a wolf pursuing a lamb, a lion hunting a deer or an eagle pouncing on fluttering doves in mid-air, but I'm not! It is love that impels me to follow you.	20
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!	25
The ground where you're rushing away is so rough. Slow down, my beloved, I beg you. Don't run so fast and I promise to slow down too.'	

Ovid *Metamorphoses* Book 1 (496–511)

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Question 21 begins on page 28

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

OR

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

A terrifying dragon threatens Cadmus.

The veins swelled full on his bloated throat,	
his jaws with their poisonous fangs were dribbling with yellow-white foam,	
his scales rasped as they scraped the soil, and his hellish mouth,	5
panting with foul black breath, infected the air with pollution.	
See him writhing his coils on the earth to form a voluminous	10
ring; he then reared up as erect as the tallest treetop; now on the rampage, he swept along like a swollen river	
in full spate, breasting and toppling the trees that blocked his advance.	15
On his side Cadmus retreated a step, withstanding attack	
with his stolen lion skin and holding the menacing jaws at bay	
with the point of his outstretched spear. The dragon furiously snapped	20
at the metal and worried the spearhead between his teeth to no purpose.	
By now the blood had started to trickle from out of that venomous	25
throat; the rich green grass was bespattered with deep red gore.	
But the wound was far from fatal; the snake could still move clear	
and retract his injured neck.	30

Ovid *Metamorphoses* Book 3 (73–88)

31
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Question 22 begins on page 32

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

OR

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

Erysichthon is permanently hungry.

At once he demands to be filled with the produce of earth, sea and sky.	
When tables loaded with food are provided, he moans, 'I am starving!'	
A banquet is laid for him; 'Food!' he demands. What could satisfy cities	5
or even a nation will not be enough for his single appetite.	
The fuller he crammed his insatiable maw, his hunger grew stronger,	10
just as the ocean absorbs the streams that flow from a whole land, yet still unsatisfied drains the waters of far-off rivers; or just as a raging fire will never refuse any fuel but burns an infinite number of logs (the more it is fed, the more it requires, abundance merely augmenting its greed),	15
so a feast had only to touch Erysichthon's impious lips, and he asked for more. His food had simply become a reason	20
for food. His eating always led to an empty stomach.	
Appetite now had diminished his father's wealth, as he swallowed it	
down in his belly's abyss; but the pangs of his desperate hunger	25
remained undiminished. The flames of his still unsatisfied gluttony rose to new heights. At last, with his capital wasted inside him,	30
his daughter was all he had left. Though she little deserved such a father, he sold her off with the rest.	

Ovid *Metamorphoses* Book 8 (829–848)

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 area of lined paper for writing answers. It consists of a vertical solid line on the left side, creating a margin. To the right of this line, there are 25 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for writing.

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



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