

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE

A352/02

CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
Epic and Myth (Higher Tier)

THURSDAY 12 JUNE 2014: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. 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 4.

Option 2: Ovid ‘Metamorphoses’ with questions starting on page 26.

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.

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.

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 finds shelter in the land of the Phaeacians.

Not far from the river he found a copse in a clearing. Here he crept under a pair of bushes, one an olive, the other a wild olive, which grew from the same stem with their branches so closely intertwined that when the damp winds blew not a breath could enter, nor the rays of the sun penetrate their shade, nor the rain soak through. Odysseus crawled into his shelter, and at once heaped up the dry leaves into a wide bed – the ground was littered with piles of them, enough to provide covering for two or three men in the hardest winter weather. The noble long-suffering Odysseus was delighted with his bed, and lay down in the middle of it, covering himself with a blanket of leaves. This he did as carefully as a farmer on a lonely farm far away from any neighbours buries a glowing log under the black ashes to keep his fire alive and save himself from having to seek a light elsewhere. And now Athene filled his eyes with sleep and sealed their lids – sleep to soothe his pain and utter weariness.

Homer ‘The Odyssey’ Book 5 (475–492)

[illegible]

[5]

[5]

OR

- 2 Read the following passage from ‘The Odyssey’ and answer ALL the questions that follow.**

Odysseus talks to King Alcinous.

‘Think of the wretches who in your experience have borne the heaviest load of sorrow, and I will match my griefs with theirs. Indeed I think that I could tell an even longer tale of woe, if I gave you an account of what by the gods’ will I have suffered. But, in spite of all my troubles, give me leave to eat my supper. For nothing in the world is so shamelessly demanding as a man’s confounded stomach. However afflicted he may be and sick at heart, it calls for attention so loudly that he is bound to obey it. Such is my case: my heart is sick with grief, yet my stomach insists that I eat and drink. It makes me forget all I have suffered and forces me to eat my fill. But at daybreak do make arrangements for landing this unfortunate guest of yours in his own country. I have had hard times indeed. Once let me see my own estate, my servants, and the high roof of my great house, and I shall be content to breathe my last.’

5
10
15
20

Homer ‘The Odyssey’ Book 7 (211–225)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

OR

- 3 Read the following passage from ‘The Odyssey’ and answer ALL the questions that follow.**

Odysseus goes to Aeolus for help for a second time.

We disembarked and collected water, and the men straightaway had a quick meal by the ships. But as soon as we had had something to eat and drink I took a messenger and one of my comrades to accompany me and set out for the palace of Aeolus, whom we found at dinner with his wife and family. We went in and sat down on the threshold by the door-posts. 5

They were astounded at the sight of us. ‘Odysseus?’ they exclaimed. ‘How do *you* come to be here? What evil power has dealt you this blow? We did our best to help you on your way home to Ithaca or any port you might choose.’ 10

I replied sorrowfully, ‘An untrustworthy crew and a fatal sleep were my downfall. Put things right for me, my friends. You easily could.’ It was with these placatory words that I appealed to them. 15

Homer ‘The Odyssey’ Book 10 (56–70)

[5]

[illegible]

[5]

SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section.

EITHER

- 4 ‘All the characters Odysseus meets on his travels are uncivilised barbarians.’ How far do you agree with this statement?**

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

the different places and people that Odysseus visits;

what Odysseus might have considered civilised and barbaric;

anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

OR

- 5 ‘The greatest threat to Odysseus getting home is Odysseus himself.’ How far do you agree with this assessment of the books of ‘The Odyssey’ that you have read?**

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

how the behaviour of Odysseus affects his chances of getting home;

what other factors influence the chance of him getting home;

anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

Write the number of the question answered in the margin.

[illegible]

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 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 5
teasingly**

**tempting; he fondly admires her hands with their
delicate fingers;**

**he dotes on the shapely arms, so nearly bare to the 10
shoulder;**

**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 15
enemy**

**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 20
to follow you.**

**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)

[5]

[illegible]

[5]

OR

7 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 5
mouth,
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 20
furiously snapped
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)

(a) How does Ovid create a horrifying picture of the dragon in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.

[5]

[5]

[5]

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**Question 8 begins on page 36.
PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE.**

OR

- 8 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 5
could satisfy cities
or even a nation will not be enough for his single
appetite.**

**The fuller he crammed his insatiable maw, his hunger 10
grew stronger,
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, 15
the more it requires, abundance merely augmenting its
greed),**

**so a feast had only to touch Erysichthon’s impious lips,
and he asked for more. His food had simply become a 20
reason**

**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 25
desperate hunger
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)

(a) How does Ovid create a vivid and interesting picture of Erysichthon's hunger? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.

[5]

[illegible]

[5]

SECTION B

Answer ONE question from this section.

EITHER

- 9 ‘Goddesses are far worse than gods in Ovid’s ‘Metamorphoses’.’ How far do you agree with this statement?**

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

what the gods and goddesses do in ‘Metamorphoses’;

what their behaviour reveals about their characters and personalities;

anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

OR

- 10 ‘The stories in Ovid’s ‘Metamorphoses’ had no moral lessons for the reader.’ How far do you agree with this statement?**

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

different stories and what happened in them;

what moral lessons, if any, these might have had for a Roman audience;

anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

Write the number of the question answered in the margin.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

[illegible]



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