



# Friday 12 June 2015 – Morning

### GCSE CLASSICAL CIVILISATION

A352/02 Epic and Myth (Higher Tier)

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

**Duration:** 1 hour



Candidate forename				Candidate surname			
Centre numb	er			Candidate nu	ımber		

#### **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 14.
- 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.
- 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 32 pages. 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.

Hermes arrives at Calypso's home.

He found her at home. A large fire was blazing on the hearth and the scent from burning logs of juniper and cedar was wafted far across the island. Inside, Calypso was singing with her beautiful voice as she went to and fro at her loom, weaving with a golden shuttle. The cave was sheltered by a copse of alders and fragrant cypresses, which was the roosting-place of wide-winged birds, horned owls, and falcons and cormorants with long tongues, birds of the coast, whose business takes them down to the sea. Trailing round the mouth of the cavern was a thriving garden vine, with great bunches of grapes; from four separate but neighbouring springs four crystal rivulets were channelled to run this way and that; and in soft meadows on either side iris and wild celery flourished. It was indeed a spot where even an immortal visitor must pause to gaze in wonder and delight.

Homer The Odyssey Book 5 (58-74)

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1)	for your views and support them with details from the passage.
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2 Read the following passage from *The Odyssey* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Odysseus and his crew meet the Lotus-eaters.

'For nine days I was chased by those accursed winds across the teeming seas. But on the tenth we reached the country of the Lotus-eaters, a race that eat the flowery lotus fruit. We disembarked to draw water, and my crews quickly had a meal by the ships. When we had eaten and drunk, I sent some of my followers inland to find out what sort of human beings might be there, detailing two men for the duty with a third as herald. Off they went, and it was not long before they came upon the Lotus-eaters. Now these natives had no intention of killing my comrades; what they did was to give them some lotus to taste. Those who ate the honeyed fruit of the plant lost any wish to come back and bring us news. All they now wanted was to stay where they were with the Lotus-eaters, to browse on the lotus, and to forget all thoughts of return. I had to use force to bring them back to the hollow ships, and they wept on the way, but once on board I tied them up and dragged them under the benches. I then commanded the rest of my loyal band to embark with all speed on their fast ships, for fear that others of them might eat the lotus and think no more of home.'

Homer The Odyssey Book 9 (82-102)

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(a)	What impression of Odysseus do you gain in this passage? Give reasons for your views and support them with details from the passage.
	[5]

(b)	Describe what happened when Odysseus and his crew came to the land of the Cicones.	
		[5]
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#### OR

3 Read the following passage from *The Odyssey* and answer **all** the questions that follow.

Odysseus prepares to face Scylla.

'But now I allowed myself to forget Circe's irksome instruction not to arm myself in any way. I put my famous armour on, seized a couple of long spears, and took my stand on the forecastle deck, hoping from there to get the first view of Scylla, the monster of the rocks, who was preparing disaster for my crew. But I could not catch a glimpse of her anywhere, though I searched the sombre face of the cliff in every part till my eyes were tired.

'Thus we sailed up the straits, wailing in terror, for on the one side we had Scylla, and on the other the awesome Charybdis sucked down the salt water in her dreadful way. When she vomited it up, she was stirred to her depths and seethed over like a cauldron on a blazing fire; and the spray she flung up rained down on the tops of the crags at either side. But when she swallowed the salt water down, the whole interior of her vortex was exposed, the rocks re-echoed to her fearful roar, and the dark blue sands of the sea-bed were exposed.'

Homer The Odyssey Book 12 (226-243)

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(a)	How does Homer create a tense and frightening atmosphere in this passage? Give reasons
(u)	for your views and support them with details from the passage.
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#### **Section B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

#### **EITHER**

4 'The fact that *The Odyssey* is set in a different time and place makes it very hard for us to enjoy the story.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

- whether you have enjoyed the story
- whether the differences make any aspects less enjoyable
- anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

#### OR

5 'All the characters in *The Odyssey* are either completely good or completely bad.' 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:

- what you consider to be good and bad behaviour
- whether characters behave in the same way throughout the story
- anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

## Write the number of the question answered in the margin.

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#### 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.

Juno gives Argus the task of guarding Io.

Juno's rival was now in her power, but her fears continued to haunt her. She still suspected Jove and his treacherous wiles. until she put Argus, the son of Aréstor, in charge of Io. 5 Argus' head had a hundred eyes, which rested in relays, two at a time, while the others kept watch and remained on duty. Whichever way he was standing, his eyes were always on Io; even behind his back, she could never escape from his 10 watchful stare. She could graze in the daytime, but after sundown he'd pen her inside an enclosure and tie her innocent neck with a halter. Her food was tree leaves and bitter herbs; her bedding was 15 earth. not always too grassy; her water came from the muddy streams. When Io wanted to supplicate Argus with outstretched 20 no arms were there to outstretch. When she opened her mouth to complain, her own voice startled her; all that emerged was a hideous lowing.

Ovid *Metamorphoses* Book 1 (622–638)

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(C)	Explain why the story of 10 is interesting.	
		[5]

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

Teiresias experiences a strange transformation.

Teiresias' verdict.

While these events, in accordance with fate, were occurring on earth and the infant Bacchus, now twice-born, was cradled in the story goes that Jupiter once, well-flushed with 5 nectar, laid his worries aside and, as Juno was none too busy, he casually cracked a joke. 'Now listen,' he said 'I bet you women enjoy more pleasure in bed than ever we men do.' 10 When Juno disputed the point, they agreed to ask the opinion of wise Teiresias, since he'd experienced love from both angles. How so? When a pair of enormous snakes in the leafy 15 were coupling together, a blow from his staff disrupted their congress. Teiresias then was somewhat amazingly changed from 20 a man to a woman for seven years. In the eighth, however, he the very same snakes again and said, 'If cudgelling you has the power to alter the sex of the person who deals 25 you the wallop here is a second one for you!' With that, he struck at the snakes and promptly recovered the figure and bodily parts he was born with. That was why he was chosen to settle this playful 30 argument. Jupiter won his bet, but Juno unfairly resented

Ovid *Metamorphoses* Book 3 (316–334)

ć	and support them with details from the passage.	
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(c)	Explain how Ovid makes the actual transformation of characters interesting.
	[5]

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

Scylla describes her feelings about Minos and the war.

'Oh for the wings of a bird which could waft me down through the air and ground me in Minos's camp! How utterly blessed I should be! I should make myself known and confess my love and 5 ask him what dowry would buy him for me - so long as it wasn't my father's fortress. Indeed I would rather forswear the bed of my dreams 10 than achieve my desire by treason. Yet often a lenient conqueror's mercy has turned a defeat from shameful loss to glorious gain. The war he is fighting, at least, is just – to avenge the son who was murdered. His cause is strong and so are the 15 arms that support it. Defeat awaits us, no doubt. If the city is destined to fall, then why should it be for his gallant warriors and not mv love to open the gates of my own walls up to him? Better the 20 victory won without carnage, tedious delay and expense of his own blood. At least I should have no need to fear some soldier in ignorance piercing your manly breast, dear Minos. (Who could 25 hard-hearted, to aim his merciless javelin against you

Ovid *Metamorphoses* Book 8 (51–66)

on purpose?)'

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Explain now Scylla's character <b>and</b> feelings for Minos change during the story.
[5]

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#### **Section B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

#### **EITHER**

**9** 'Jupiter's behaviour is worse than that of the other gods and goddesses in *Metamorphoses*.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

- what Jupiter and the other gods and goddesses do in *Metamorphoses*
- how Jupiter's behaviour compares with that of other gods and goddesses
- anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

#### OR

**10** 'Lust and greed are the causes of most of what happens in *Metamorphoses*.' How far do you agree with this statement?

In your answer, you might like to discuss:

- stories in which characters act because of sexual desire or greed
- other reasons for the way characters behave
- anything else that you think is significant.

[30]

## Write the number of the question answered in the margin.


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#### **ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

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