

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE
A352/01
CLASSICAL CIVILISATION
Epic and Myth (Foundation Tier)
FRIDAY 12 JUNE 2015: Morning
DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

Candidate forename						Candidate surname				
Centre number						Candidate number				

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 28.

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.

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.

Any blank pages are indicated.

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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 opposite by writing in FIVE more characters.

CHARACTERS

Aeolus
Antiphates
Arete
Elpenor
Ino
Nausicaa
Polyphemus

DESCRIPTIONS	CHARACTERS	EXAMPLE
The man who was in charge of the winds	Aeolus	
A goddess who gave Odysseus a magic veil		
A princess who gave Odysseus help on a beach		
The giant who was a sheep farmer		
The member of Odysseus’ crew who fell from a roof		
The queen of the Phaeacians, who was the mother of Nausicaa		

[5]

2 Tick the box to answer each question correctly.

EXAMPLE Nausicaa wanted to go to the river because

A Athene had given her the idea.

Example

☒

B she had been arguing with her parents.

☐

C she needed to get washed.

☐

D Zeus thought that she should meet Odysseus.

☐

(a) Polyphemus was foolish because he

A allowed himself to get drunk.

☐

B cursed Odysseus.

☐

C did not close his cave properly.

☐

D did not pray to Zeus when he was blinded.

☐

[1]

(b) Eurylochus was sensible because he

A did not enter Circe's palace.

☐

B refused to eat lotus when offered it.

☐

C told Odysseus not to listen to the Sirens.

☐

D told the crew not to eat the cattle of the Sun-god.

☐

[1]

(c) Queen Arete was

A disliked by her people.

☐

B respected by her people.

☐

C ruthless.

☐

D unwelcoming.

☐

[1]

(d) Athene and Odysseus were alike because they both

A hated Poseidon.

☐

B loved Athens.

☐

C were arrogant.

☐

D were intelligent.

☐

[1]

(e) Odysseus was a poor leader at the end of the story of Polyphemus because he

A did not take some of Polyphemus' sheep to feed his men.

☐

B expected a farewell gift.

☐

C ignored the warnings of his men.

☐

D listened to the bad advice of his men.

☐

[1]

3 Characters are often compared to other things in similes in ‘The Odyssey’. What are the following characters compared to?

One has been done for you. Complete the table by writing in THREE more things.

Things characters are compared to

- angler
- butterfly
- ~~cows~~
- palm tree
- seagull

CHARACTERS	THINGS CHARACTERS ARE COMPARED TO
Odysseus’ men	cows
Hermes	
Nausicaa	
Scylla	

Example

[3]

4 The following statements are about Odysseus. **FOUR** statements are correct. Tick the correct statements.

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

Odysseus

had 12 ships.

☒ **Example**

killed Scylla.

☐

received a gift from Aeolus.

☐

spent seven years with Calypso.

☐

threatened to kill Circe.

☐

wanted to become immortal.

☐

was from Ogygia.

☐

[3]

5 **How did gods or goddesses try to cause trouble for Odysseus? FIVE statements are correct.**

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

Gods or goddesses

killed Odysseus' men.

☒ **Example**

burned one of his boats.

☐

changed him into an animal.

☐

changed his men into animals.

☐

complained to Zeus about his crew.

☐

created storms.

☐

made his men disobey him.

☐

sent monsters against him.

☐

trapped him on an island.

☐

[4]

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- 6 Imagine that characters who met Odysseus on his travels talked about him. Which character would have made each statement? Write in the correct character.

One has been done for you. Write in FIVE more characters.

CHARACTERS

Alcinous

Calypso

Circe

Nausicaa

~~Nausicaa's maids~~

Poseidon

The Sun-god

STATEMENTS	CHARACTERS
He looked so horrible that he scared us.	Nausicaa's maids
He deserved to die for what he did to my son.	
I forgot to offer him a seat at a banquet.	
I made him a fantastic offer to get him to stay with me.	
I quite fancied him, but nothing happened between us.	
I thought he was going to attack me with his sword.	

Example

[5]

7 What happened to Odysseus during storms is interesting for many reasons.

FOUR of the statements about Odysseus in storms are correct. Tick the correct statements.

One has been done for you. Tick THREE more correct statements.

In storms, Odysseus

sometimes gives up.

☒ Example

almost drowns.

☐

curses the gods.

☐

is helped by goddesses.

☐

kills sea monsters.

☐

prays to Poseidon.

☐

shows himself to be clever.

☐

[3]

8 Read the following passage in which Odysseus is talking to Alcinous.

THREE descriptions of Odysseus’ character in the passage are correct. Tick the correct descriptions.

One has been done for you. Tick TWO more descriptions.

‘Well, where shall I begin, where end my tale? For the list of woes which the gods in heaven have sent me is a long one. I shall start by giving you my name: I wish you all to know it so that in times to come, if I escape the evil day, I may always be your friend, though my home is far from here.
‘I am Odysseus, Laertes’ son. The whole world talks of my stratagems, and my fame has reached the heavens.’

5

Homer ‘The Odyssey’ Book 9 (13–20)

In the passage Odysseus is

polite.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Example
angry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
boastful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
deceitful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
self-pitying.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[2]

SECTION B

Answer any TWO questions; you must answer ALL parts of the questions you choose.

EITHER

- 9 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.

5
10
15

Homer ‘The Odyssey’ Book 5 (58–74)

[illegible]

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OR

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

Odysseus and his crew meet the Lotus-eaters.

‘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.’

5

10

15

Homer ‘The Odyssey’ Book 9 (84–102)

[illegible]

[5]

[illegible]

OR

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

Odysseus prepares to face Scylla and Charybdis.

‘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.

5

‘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.’

10

15

20

Homer ‘The Odyssey’ Book 12 (226–243)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

OPTION 2: Ovid ‘Metamorphoses’

Answer ALL of Section A and TWO questions from Section B.

SECTION A

12 Match the characters to their descriptions.

One has been done for you. Complete the table opposite by writing in FIVE more characters.

CHARACTERS

Althaea
Apollo
Daphne
Erysichthon
Jupiter
Pentheus
Perimele

DESCRIPTIONS	CHARACTERS
A girl who Apollo loved	Daphne
A girl who was turned into an island	
A king who was killed by his own mother	
The god who Lycaon planned to kill	
The god who was the father of Phaethon	
The man who ate himself	

Example

[5]

13 Tick the correct box to complete each sentence.

EXAMPLE Diana was cruel because she

**A sent a deadly boar against
a town.**

Example

☒

B changed someone into a snake.

☐

C destroyed a village in a flood.

☐

D killed her own son.

☐

(a) Juno was angry because her husband

A did not want her to have a child.

☐

B had lots of affairs.

☐

C killed a human she loved.

☐

D threatened to leave her.

☐

[1]

(b) Daedalus was jealous because his nephew was

A handsome.

☐

B popular.

☐

C rich.

☐

D talented.

☐

[1]

(c) Althaea did not know what to do because

A her father did not approve of the man she loved.

☐

B her son had committed murder.

☐

C she had never been in love before.

☐

D the gods had driven her mad.

☐

[1]

(d) The story of Ariadne has a happy ending because

A she made a wish which was granted.

☐

B she was spared from being killed in a flood.

☐

C she was turned back into a human.

☐

D she was turned into a star.

☐

[1]

(e) Echo deserves sympathy because she was

A abandoned at birth.

☐

B killed by a god.

☐

C raped by a god.

☐

D rejected by someone she fancied.

☐

[1]

14 Who did the following characters love? Match the character to the person they loved by choosing the correct person from the box.

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

PERSON LOVED

- Atalanta
- Juno
- Minos
- Pyrrha
- Syrinx

CHARACTER	PERSON LOVED
Scylla	Minos
Deucalion	
Meleager	
Pan	

Example

[3]

15 The following statements are about Actaeon. **FOUR** statements are correct. Tick the correct statements.

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

Actaeon

was turned into a deer.

☒ **Example**

enjoyed hunting.

☐

saw Juno bathing naked.

☐

was attacked by his own animals.

☐

was born in Corinth.

☐

was brought back to life.

☐

was the grandson of Cadmus.

☐

[3]

16 For what reasons might Erysichthon be considered a bad man? FIVE statements are correct.

Tick the correct statements. One has been done for you.
Tick FOUR more correct statements.

Erysichthon could be considered to be a bad man because he

was a murderer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Example
chopped down a holy tree.	<input type="checkbox"/>
despised the gods.	<input type="checkbox"/>
fed people to wild animals.	<input type="checkbox"/>
ignored the threat of a nymph.	<input type="checkbox"/>
insulted Juno.	<input type="checkbox"/>
raped a girl.	<input type="checkbox"/>
sold his daughter.	<input type="checkbox"/>
tortured his victims.	<input type="checkbox"/>

[4]

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17 Imagine that the characters in ‘Metamorphoses’ talked about themselves at the end of their stories. Which character would have made each statement? Write in the correct character.

One has been done for you. Write in FIVE more characters

CHARACTERS

Actaeon

Baucis

Icarus

Minos

Narcissus

Nisus

Perdix

STATEMENTS	CHARACTERS
To think my daughter could have done such a thing.	Nisus
I just did what any kind person would have done when a guest turned up.	
I should have listened more carefully to the instructions.	
I shouldn't have rejected all those admirers.	
I tried to hide my family's guilty secret.	
It wasn't my fault. I didn't know she was there.	

Example

[5]

18 The story of Apollo and Daphne in ‘Metamorphoses’ is interesting for many reasons.

FOUR of the statements are reasons why this is an interesting story.

One has been done for you. Tick THREE more correct statements.

The story of Apollo and Daphne is interesting because

Apollo falls in love with a human.

☒ **Example**

Daphne gave in because Apollo was irresistible.

☐

Daphne is a character who deserves sympathy.

☐

it contains humorous comments by Apollo to win over the girl.

☐

it does not involve a physical metamorphosis.

☐

it shows why Apollo was associated with music.

☐

the god did not get what he really wanted.

☐

[3]

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19 Read the following passage in which Pentheus is talking about Bacchus.

THREE descriptions of Pentheus’ character in the passage are correct. Tick the correct descriptions.

One has been done for you. Tick TWO more correct descriptions.

‘Leave him to me – you keep to the side – I’ll force the truth out of him:

Jupiter isn’t his father and all these rites are a fraud. If King Acrisius found the courage to spurn this spurious deity and close the gates of Argos against him, can Pentheus with all the city of Thebes be scared of a wandering stranger?

Off with you quickly, slaves, and bring this evil influence here to me in chains. No dawdling, this is an order!’

5

10

Ovid ‘Metamorphoses’ Book 3 (557–563)

In the passage Pentheus is

threatening.

☒ Example

cunning.

☐

decisive.

☐

disbelieving.

☐

patient.

☐

[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.

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. Argus’ head had a hundred eyes, which rested in relays, two at a time, while the others kept watch and remained on duty. 5

Whichever way he was standing, his eyes were always on Io; even behind his back, she could never escape from his watchful 10

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 earth, 15 not always too grassy; her water came from the muddy streams.

When Io wanted to supplicate Argus with outstretched arms, 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)

[illegible]

[illegible]

OR

21 Read the following passage from ‘Metamorphoses’ and answer ALL the questions that follow.

Teiresias experiences a strange transformation.

**While these events, in accordance with fate, were
occurring on earth**

**and the infant Bacchus, now twice-born, was cradled in
safety**

**the story goes that Jupiter once, well-flushed with
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.’**

**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
forest**

**were coupling together, a blow from his staff disrupted
their congress.**

**Teiresias then was somewhat amazingly changed from
a man**

**to a woman for seven years. In the eighth, however, he
saw**

**the very same snakes again and said, ‘If cudgelling you
has the power to alter the sex of the person who deals
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
argument.**

**Jupiter won his bet, but Juno unfairly resented
Teiresias’ verdict.**

Ovid ‘Metamorphoses’ Book 3 (316–334)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

OR

22 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’ camp! How utterly blessed I
should be!**

**I should make myself known and confess my love and
ask him what dowry
would buy him for me – so long as it wasn’t my father’s
fortress.**

5

**Indeed I would rather forswear the bed of my dreams
than achieve
my desire by treason. Yet often a lenient conqueror’s
mercy**

10

**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
arms that support it.**

15

**Defeat awaits us, no doubt. If the city is destined to fall,
then why should it be for his gallant warriors and not
my love**

**to open the gates of my own walls up to him? Better the
victory
won without carnage, tedious delay and expense of his
own blood.**

20

**At least I should have no need to fear some soldier in
ignorance**

25

**piercing your manly breast, dear Minos. (Who could
be so
hard-hearted, to aim his merciless javelin against you
on purpose?)’**

Ovid ‘Metamorphoses’ Book 8 (51–66)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

52

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.

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