



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level Classical Civilisation

H008/11 The World of the Hero

Monday 21 May 2018 – Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

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

INSTRUCTIONS

- Complete the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- This Question Paper contains questions on the following two options:
Option 1: *The Iliad*
Option 2: *The Odyssey*
- Choose **one** option. Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B. Both questions must be from the same option.
- 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 Answer Booklet.
- Start your answer to each question on a new page.
- Write the number of each question answered clearly in the margin.
- Additional paper may be used if required, but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **65**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **8** pages.
- Do not send this Question Paper for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to reuse this document.

Option 1: The Iliad

Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

Section A

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

Choose one of the following translations of the *Iliad* and answer the questions which follow.

Passage A: *Iliad*, 1.41–51

So he spoke in prayer, and Phoebus Apollo heard him and came down in fury from the heights of Olympus, his bow and covered quiver on his back. With every movement of the furious god, the arrows rattled on his shoulders, and his descent was like nightfall. He settled down some way from the ships and shot an arrow, with a terrifying twang from his silver bow. He attacked the mules first and the swift dogs; then he aimed his sharp arrows at the men, and struck again and again. Day and night, packed funeral pyres burned.

5

For nine days the god's arrows rained down on the camp.

Trans: E. V. Rieu

So he prayed, and Phoebus Apollo heard him. Down he came, in fury, from the heights of Olympus, with his bow and inlaid quiver at his back. The arrows rattled at his shoulder as the god descended like the night, in anger. He set down by the ships, and fired a shaft, with a fearful twang of his silver bow. First he attacked the mules, and the swift hounds, then loosed his vicious darts at the men; so the dense pyres for the dead burned endlessly.

5

For nine days the god's arrows fell on the army.

Trans: A. S. Kline

- 1 Who has just prayed to Apollo in line 1 and why? [2]
 - 2 What is the name of the prophet who later reveals the cause of Apollo's anger to the Greeks? [1]
 - 3 How does this episode have serious consequences for the Greeks in the Trojan War? [1]
 - 4 How does Homer's use of language make this passage especially vivid? [8]
- Make **four** points and support each point with reference to **Passage A**.

Choose one of the following translations of the *Iliad* and answer the questions which follow.

Passage B: Homer, *Iliad*, 24.90–106

The goddess silver-footed Thetis replied:

‘What does the great god want me for? I am so overwhelmed with sorrow that I shrink from mixing with the gods. However, I will come – Zeus’ words will not be idle.’

With these words the goddess took a dark-blue shawl – there was nothing blacker she could wear – and set out on her journey, preceded by swift Iris, quick as the wind. The waters of the sea made way for them, and they came out on the shore and sped up to the skies where they found far-thundering Zeus with all the other blessed everlasting gods seated round him. Thetis sat down by Father Zeus – Athene let her have her chair – and Hera, with a warm word of welcome, passed her a lovely golden cup which Thetis returned to her when she had drunk from it. The Father of men and gods began and spoke his mind: ‘So, goddess Thetis, you have come to Olympus in spite of your troubles. You are distraught with grief – I know that as well as you. Nevertheless I must tell you why I called you here.’

Trans: E. V. Rieu

‘Why does the great god ask for me?’ the silver-footed goddess replied, ‘I’m possessed by such deep sorrow, I’d be ashamed to join the immortals, yet I will go, for anything he says must carry weight.’

With that, the lovely goddess donned a dark veil, blacker than black, and followed Iris, swift as the wind. The deep sea parted for them, and when they reached the shore they soared to the heavens, and found far-echoing Zeus surrounded by all the blessed immortals. Athene gave up her place next to the son of Cronos, and Hera handed her a fine golden cup, and welcomed her sweetly, and Thetis drank and gave her back the cup. Then the Father of gods and men addressed her: ‘Lady Thetis you come, I know, bearing the burden of sorrowful thought, yet I must tell you why I summoned you.’

Trans: A. S. Kline

- 5 Why is Thetis miserable in line 2? [1]
- 6 Why has Thetis been told to go to Olympus? [1]
- 7 (a) Give an example of an epithet in **Passage B**. [1]
 (b) What effect does this epithet create? [1]
- 8 Explain how the attitudes and values of the Homeric world are demonstrated in **Passage B**.
 Make **four** points and support each point with reference to **Passage B**. [8]
- *9 How is Zeus portrayed in this passage? How typical is this of the way he is portrayed elsewhere in the *Iliad*?
 You may use **Passage B** as a starting point, and your own knowledge in your answer. [16]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

***10** For whom do you feel greater sympathy in the *Iliad*, Andromache or Helen? [25]

***11** 'The portrayal of war in the *Iliad* is just a boring list of who killed who.' How far do you agree with this statement? [25]

Option 2: The *Odyssey*

Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

Section A

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

Choose one of the following translations of the *Odyssey* and answer the questions which follow.

Passage A: *Odyssey* 1.48–59

‘It is for Odysseus that my heart is wrung, the wise and unlucky Odysseus, who has been parted so long from all his friends and is pining on a lonely island far away in the middle of the seas. The island is well-wooded and a goddess lives there, the child of the malevolent Atlas, who knows the depths of all the seas and supports the great columns that hold earth and sky apart. It is his daughter who is keeping the unhappy man from home, grieving. Day after day she does her best to banish Ithaca from his memory with soft persuasive words; and Odysseus, who would give anything for the mere sight of the smoke rising up from his own land, can only yearn for death.’

5

Trans: E. V. Rieu

‘But my heart aches for Odysseus, wise but ill fated, who suffers far from his friends on an island deep in the sea. The island is densely wooded and a goddess lives there, a child of malevolent Atlas, he who knows the depths of the sea, and supports the great columns that separate earth and sky. It is his daughter who detains that unlucky, sorrowful man: she lulls him, always, with soft, seductive words, intending him to forget Ithaca. But Odysseus, who yearns for the mere sight of the smoke rising from his own country, only longs to die.’

5

Trans: A. S. Kline

- 12 ‘a goddess lives there’ (*line 3 – Rieu/line 2 – Kline*). What is the name of this goddess? [1]
- 13 What impression do you get of this goddess from **Passage A**? [2]
- 14 Explain how Odysseus’ desire to return home (*nostos*) is demonstrated in this passage. Make **four** points and support each point with reference to **Passage A**. [8]
- 15 How is Odysseus eventually freed from this goddess’ island? Give **one** detail. [1]

Choose one of the following translations of the *Odyssey* and answer the questions which follow.

Passage B: *Odyssey* 23.225–246

‘But now you have faithfully described the secret of our bed, which no one ever saw but you and I and one maid, Actoris, who was my father’s gift when first I came to you, and was the keeper of our bedroom door. You have convinced my unbelieving heart.’

Her words stirred a great longing for tears in Odysseus’ heart, and he wept as he held his dear and loyal wife in his arms. It was like the moment when the blissful land is seen by struggling sailors, whose fine ship Poseidon has battered with wind and wave and smashed on the high seas. A few swim safely to the mainland out of the foaming surf, their bodies caked with brine; and blissfully they tread on solid land, saved from disaster. It was bliss like that for Penelope to see her husband once again. Her white arms round his neck never quite let go. Rosy-fingered Dawn would have found them still weeping, had not Athene of the flashing eyes had other ideas. She held the night lingering at the western horizon and in the East at Ocean’s Stream she kept golden-throned Dawn waiting and would not let her yoke the nimble steeds who bring us light, Lampus and Phaethon, the colts that draw the chariot of Day.

Trans: E. V. Rieu

5

10

‘Now you have told me the true secret of our marriage bed, that no other mortal knew but you and I and a single maidservant, Actoris, who was my father’s gift before I came to you, and guarded the door of our fine bridal chamber – Now, you convince my stubborn heart.’

Her words stirred his heart to a greater longing for tears: and he wept, clasping his beloved, loyal wife in his arms. As welcome as the sight of land to the few surviving sailors, who swim to shore escaping the grey breakers, when their solid vessel driven over the sea by wind and towering waves has been shattered by Poseidon, who, saved from drowning, are overjoyed when their brine-caked bodies touch the land: welcome as that was the sight of her husband, as Penelope gazed at him, never unwinding her white arms from round his neck.

Rosy-fingered Dawn would have risen while they wept, if the bright-eyed goddess Athene had not thought otherwise. She held back the long night at its ending, and golden-throned Dawn by Ocean’s stream, not letting her yoke the swift-hoofed horses, Lampus and Phaethon, the colts that draw her chariot, bringing light to men.

Trans: A. S. Kline

5

10

- 16 (a)** What did Penelope tell Eurycleia to do with the bed referred to in **Passage B**? [1]
- (b)** Why did Penelope ask Eurycleia to do this? [1]
- 17** Give **one** detail about how Odysseus built this bed. [1]
- 18** Why do you think it took Penelope a long time to believe that Odysseus had returned? [1]
- 19** Explain what makes **Passage B** an epic piece of writing.
Make **four** points and support each point with reference to **Passage B**. [8]
- *20** ‘The recognition scene between Penelope and Odysseus is the most emotional recognition scene in the *Odyssey*.’ How far do you agree with this statement?
You may use **Passage B** as a starting point, and your own knowledge in your answer. [16]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- *21 Do you think Odysseus was a good leader of his men in books 9–12 of the *Odyssey*? Justify your response. [25]
- *22 'Unappreciated and unimportant.' How far do you think this is a fair assessment of the way in which slaves are depicted in the *Odyssey*? [25]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.