



CSCP Support Materials

for

Eduqas GCSE Latin, Component 3A

Latin Literature (Narratives) Ovid, *The Flood*

For examination in 2020 and 2021

Teacher's Notes: Section G



Section G

Jupiter puts an end to the flood, and the waters recede (*Metamorphoses* 1.324-329 and 1.343-347)

On seeing that only Deucalion and Pyrrha have survived the flood, he causes the flooding to end. The water level drops and features of the landscape become visible again.

Notes

- 1-6** A complicated sentence. The subject is *Iuppiter* (line 1), with *disiecit* (line 5) and *ostendit* (line 6) as the main verbs. Lines 1-4 (*ut...ambo*) contain a subordinate clause (*ut...videt*) which contains three indirect statements (1: *orbem stagnare*; 2: *unum virum superesse*; 3: *unam superesse*).
- 2-3** Note:
- a) the parallel phrasing of these lines
 - b) the delay of *unum/unam*, for emphatic effect
 - c) the juxtaposition of *milibus* and *unum/unam*.
- 3** **videt**: a verb in the historic present tense. Other examples in Section G are *habet* and *capit* (line 7), *subsidunt* and *videntur* (line 8), *surgit* and *crescunt* (line 9) and *ostendunt* and *tenent* (line 11). *ostendit* (line 6) could be present tense, but as it is impossible to distinguish between the present and perfect tense (third person singular indicative active) forms of this verb, it could also be perfect tense (potentially likely as it follows on from *disiecit*, a perfect tense verb, in line 5).
- 4** **ambo...ambo**: note the repetition: these are two phrases which describe Deucalion and Pyrrha.
- 5** **nimbus Aquilone remotis**: *nimbus...remotis* is an ablative absolute phrase, with *Aquilone* also in the ablative but to express the instrument. *Aquilo* here reappears, presumably released from the caves into which he was shut in Section C, Line 1.
- 6** **caelo terras...aethera terris**: note the polyptoton of *terras/terrīs* (i.e. the repetition of the same word, but in different inflected forms – in this instance cases – for effect), and also the chiasmic structure of the phrase: indirect object in dative (*caelo*), direct object in accusative (*terras*), direct object in the accusative (*aethera*), indirect object in the dative (*terrīs*). Both stylistic effects help to emphasise the way in which Jupiter is restoring normality to the world.
- 7-9** These lines contain 6 phrases but there is only one conjunction (*-que* in Line 8), making these lines an example of asyndeton.

- 7 ***iam mare litus habet***: notice how these words evoke Section E Lines 1-2 (*iamque mare...habebant...litora...*).
- 9 ***crescunt...decrecentibus***: note the contrast between these nearby words.
- 10-11 ***silvae ostendunt...tenent***: *silvae* is the subject of both *ostendunt* and *tenent*.
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Questions

1. Look at lines 1-6 (*Iuppiter...terris*):
 - a. What does Jupiter do in lines 5-6 (*nubile...terris*)?
 - b. What prompted him to take these actions (see lines 1-4: *ut...ambo*)?

Look at lines 7-11 (*iam...relictum*): what happens in these lines that show that the flood has come to an end?