Orpheus sings the story of Pygmalion in book ten of Ovid’s metamorphoses. Both of these characters have similar problems with women. Orpheus loses his wife from a snake bite and then calls out to other women who turn into stone. Oppositely Pygmalion starts with a stone woman and ends with a real woman.

At the beginning of the story Pygmalion witnesses women being punished by Venus. He knows that they are being punished for prostituting themselves. He claims he is disgusted by this behavior and repulsed that they would do such a thing. Meaning that his art is so good that the all of the minor details are exquisite and amazing. There must be meanings behind certain piece that are sculpted. His art tells a story as well.

I fail to see any comparison that can be made between this simile and the beginning of the book. Being a very straight forward read the words guy inferring information is not easy. I’m sure it can be related in some way but I am not sure how or why.

It seems that in all of the books or stories that we read that Aphrodite is no more than an immature child. No matter the story she is always mad at someone or needs to punish someone when things do not go the way she wishes it to. She also medals with many people’s lives and makes them difficult for those people.

Father Belus
Sister Elissa she married to Sychaeus.
Pygmalion and Galatea two children Metharme (married Cinyras (five children Adonis, Oxyporus, Orsedice, Laogore, and Braesia). Paphos.
Thias brother
which has the gift of life, and emotions. It is from this the statue that when it comes to life, with the help of Venus, Pygmalion finds peace, happiness, and marriage in the unnatural phenomenon.

4. In the beginning of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, Ovid invokes stories of bodies changing into new forms and having new beginnings. When Pygmalion's statue turns from ivory to flesh, the transformation is compared to Hymettian wax softening under the sun; that can be easily molded into something new. Pygmalion's creation, turning from a statue to an actual human being, gives Pygmalion a chance at a new beginning needless to say also the statue who has a chance at an actual life.

5. Venus' role in the story of Pygmalion is one of whom gives life to the ivory statue. In doing this, she gave Pygmalion the opportunity to love someone he knew was not demoralized despite it being unnatural and the end product was a happy, peaceful, and successful marriage. Compared to Venus' meddling with Medea and Jason in *Jason and the Golden Fleece*, Medea leaves her homeland and marries Jason, only to be later betrayed by him and take her wrath out on his new bride and their two children.

**HIGH GRADE (3/3)**

CLSX 148
December 2, 2014

Learning Group Assignment 5

1. The story is sang by Orpheus, who invokes his mother that he will sing of boys beloved by gods and girls dazed by unnatural desire. A similarity between the two characters is that they're both incredibly talented artists. Orpheus is a brilliant poet and bard, and Pygmalion is a marvelous sculptor.

2. Pygmalion has chosen a life of celibacy because he was offended by the faults that nature lavished unto the female psyche. The faults he is referring to is Venus turning the daughters of Propoetus into prostitutes. This is ironic that Venus is the one to make his true love come to life.

3. By that phrase, Ovid is delineating how lifelike Pygmalion’s art is. His sculpture is so beautiful that the girl looks like a piece of art, and she, as a piece of art, conceals the fact that the sculpture is just a piece of art. Pygmalion purposely makes his sculpture look so lifelike to substitute his celibacy.

4. The simile in lines 313-8 contrasts to what is said at the very beginning of book one. In book one, there’s a reference to "bodies changing into new forms," and in the story of Pygmalion it’s a sculpture turning into a body. This is still a metamorphosis because Venus, a divinity, is the one to instigate the transformation.

5. Venus’ role in Pygmalion’s story is different than in Hippolyta. In Hippolyta, Venus uses her power to destroy the relationship between Phaedra and Hippolytus, while in Pygmalion she uses her power to bring a relationship
together. Her role in Pygmalion is that of a matchmaker whereas in Hippolyta she is a destroyer.

6. Pygmalion and his wife had two daughters: Paphos and Metharme. Metharme married King Cinyras and had a daughter named Myrrha. Myrrha was in love with her father, so she seduced him. From that union was Adonis born from Myrrha after she was transformed into a tree.

Assessment of Student Work on Online Assignment 3

The low-scoring student presents adequate answers on the straightforward questions, but when it comes to the questions that require reflection on the passages connection to the beginning of Ovid’s work, or speculation about the meaning of a simile, the student responds vaguely (3 and 5) or avoids answering the question at all (4). The response to question 6 contains information that is not in the text, suggesting that the student used another source for the answer.

The student with the medium grade gives detailed answers to questions, which indicates serious thought about the text. Her responses to questions 3 and 4 attempt to answer the questions, but she gets caught up in generalizations and plot summary rather than analysis. The answer to question 5 is strong and insightful. She leaves out a response to question 6 altogether. This is likely why points were deducted.

The student with the high score gives articulate and succinct answers to the questions. His responses show evidence of close reading of the text and reflection upon its meaning. As with the mid-range student, this student provides a detailed response to question 5 that shows recall of a previous text and good comparison with the one under consideration. His answer to question 6 shows evidence of reading directly from the primary source.