

Classics: Classical Greek

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit **F372**: Classical Greek Verse and Prose Literature

Mark Scheme for June 2012

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, OCR Nationals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2012

Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:

OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annesley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 0DL

Telephone: 0870 770 6622
Facsimile: 01223 552610
E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

Section A: Prescribed Prose Literature

| Question | | Indicative Content | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|-----|--|-------|---|
| 1 | (a) | In the letter Proxenos, an old friend, has sent for him; he promised to introduce him to Cyrus; he considered he would do better with Cyrus than he would staying in his native land. | 3 | |
| | (b) | (i) Socrates suspected that the city would consider it reprehensible if he were friends with Cyrus [2]; because Cyrus seemed to have eagerly joined the Spartans in fighting against Athens [2] | 4 | |
| | | (ii) That he should go to Delphi [1] to consult the god about the expedition [1] | 2 | |
| | (c) | κάλλιστα και ἄριστα: superlatives suggest Xenophon wishes to do as well as possible; ἦν ἐπινοεῖ: suggests he is headstrong καλῶς πράξας σωθεῖη: suggests Xenophon is focused on what he wants to do, and frames his question to get the answer he wants; he is also concerned about his own safety | 4 | Accept other reasonable interpretations |
| | (d) | Socrates reproaches Xenophon [1] for not first asking whether it would be better for him to go or stay at home [2], but had decided that he should go [1] and so asked how he might accomplish his journey most successfully [1]; since he had done so, he should do what the god ordered [1]. | 6 | |

| Question | | | Indicative translation | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|---|---|-------|--|---|
| | | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| 1 | (e) | 1 | and he caught up with Proxenos and Cyrus at Sardis when they were just about to start on the journey inland; ἦδη omitted – a minor error | 5 | The passage above has been divided into three sections, each worth 5 marks. Please write the marks awarded for each section in the body of the script, at the end of the section. Draw a vertical line through the text to indicate where each section ends. Add up the sectional marks to give a total out of 15, to be written in the right-hand margin. | 5-mark grid [5] Correct translation (as agreed at standardisation) with one minor error allowed. [4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed. [3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors. [2] Half the meaning conveyed, the rest seriously flawed [1] A minority of meaning conveyed |
| | | 2 | and he was introduced to Cyrus. Proxenos was enthusiastic, and Cyrus was also keen that he should stay | 5 | | |
| | | 3 | and he said that as soon as the expedition came to an end, he would immediately send him home. The expedition was said to be into the territory of the Pisidians. | 5 | | |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|-----|---|-------|---|
| 1 | (f) | <p>τῆς χιόνος τὸ βάθος ὀργυιά: detail of the problems they encountered (depth of snow);</p> <p>καὶ ... καὶ ... καὶ ...: listing of those who died</p> <p>καὶ τῶν ὑποζυγίων καὶ τῶν ἀνδραπόδων πολλὰ ἀπώλετο: the results of the problem, with emphasis falling on τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα;</p> <p>διεγένοντο: promoted to beginning of sentence;</p> <p>διεγένοντο δὲ τὴν νύκτα πῦρ καίοντες: direct statement of how they spent the whole night in front of fires;</p> <p>οὐ προσίεσαν πρὸς τὸ πῦρ τοὺς ὀψίζοντας: Xenophon shows how the army became divided, as those who had already established themselves by the fire (οἱ οὖν πάλαι ἦκοντες καὶ τὸ πῦρ καίοντες) did not allow the late arrivals (οἱ δὲ ὀψὲ προσιόντες) to join unless they had food (εἰ μὴ μεταδοίεν αὐτοῖς πυροῦς ἢ ἄλλο τι εἶ τι ἔχοιεν βρωτόν).</p> | 6 | <p>1 mark for quotation of Greek 1 for discussion up to 6: Maximum 4 if only content/style discussed. Misunderstanding/mistranslation of the Greek negates the mark for the Greek phrase.</p> |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|--|-------|---|--|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| 1 | (g) | <p>Answers might include:</p> <p>Xenophon's clear and straightforward narrative style; his selection of incident; his presentation of his own role in events; his sense of the dramatic; his depiction of military engagements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the description of the Battle of Kounaxa (1.8.1 ff) • the description of the celebratory games after their safe return (4.8.25ff) • the death of Cyrus (1.8.28) • Xenophon's presentation of himself (e.g. 3.1.4 ff; 3.1.11ff; 4.5.7 ff) • dramatic moments such as his own dream (3.1.11 ff) and the final sighting of the sea (4.7.19 ff) • his depictions of the problems faced by the army (4.5.3 ff) and his own reaction to what he experienced (4.5.7 ff) etc... | 10 | <p>Essays should make specific reference to examples which illustrate the points chosen. Candidates may use paraphrase or selected short quotations to demonstrate their knowledge of the text. There is no requirement to refer to the Greek text, though candidates may choose to do so, and credit should be given where they do so appropriately: this will particularly be the case where they deal with issues of style, and it is appropriate for them to use the passages on the paper to illustrate this. Comment for credit should be confined to the set portion of Xenophon, though if reference beyond this develops further the discussion of the set text, this can be credited.</p> | <p>AO2 = 10</p> <p>Level 5 9 – 10 Level 4 6 – 8 Level 3 4 – 5 Level 2 2 – 3 Level 1 0 – 1</p> <p>The detailed levels descriptors for these questions can be found in Appendix 1</p> |

Section B: Prescribed Verse Literature
Question 2

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|-----|--|-------|---|
| 2 | (a) | Priam slipped into the tent unnoticed past Automedon and Alkimos [2], stood close to Achilles [1] and took hold of Achilles' knees [1] and kissed his hands [1]. | 5 | |
| | (b) | <p>ἄτη πυκινή: an unknown murderer enters, a desperate figure who is the victim of ἄτη; the strangeness of the situation is emphasised, and the wonder of those who see him;</p> <p>θάμβος: this noun is echoed in the repeated verbs after the simile;</p> <p>Πρίαμον θεοειδέα: the epithet draws attention to Priam</p> <p>θάμβησεν ... θάμβησαν: repeated word; position of word at start of line;</p> <p>ἐς ἀλλήλους δὲ ἴδοντο this reflects their shock at Priam's appearance</p> | 4 | <p>1 mark for quotation of Greek 1 for discussion up to 4:</p> <p>Maximum 2 if only content/style discussed.</p> <p>Misunderstanding/mistranslation of the Greek negates the mark for the Greek phrase.</p> |
| | (c) | <p>μνήσαι πατρός σοῖο: he focuses on Achilles, through his father, and prepares for the comparison he will develop</p> <p>θεοῖς ἐπείκειλ' Ἀχιλλεῦ: direct and flattering address to Achilles; a striking epithet;</p> <p>τηλικού ὡς περ ἐγών: Priam develops the link between himself and Peleus;</p> <p>ὄλοῶ ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ: a graphic reference to old age of Peleus (and also Priam)</p> <p>που κείνον περιναίεται ἀμφὶς ἐόντες/ τείρουσ': the situation of the two old men;</p> <p>οὐδέ τις ἐστὶν ἀρῆν και λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι: the repetition of the nouns here emphasises the harsh reality facing these older men;</p> | 10 | <p>1 mark for quotation of Greek 1 for discussion up to 10:</p> <p>Maximum 6 if only content/style discussed.</p> <p>Misunderstanding/mistranslation of the Greek negates the mark for the Greek phrase.</p> <p>Reward discussion of irony.</p> |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|--|-------|----------|
| | <p>σέθεν ζώντος: the contrast between Priam and Peleus;</p> <p>χαίρει τ' ἐν θυμῷ: Peleus' emotion contrasts with Priam's;</p> <p>ἔλπεται ... / ὄψεσθαι: emphasises the contrast between them: credit understanding that Peleus will not see Achilles again , as both we as readers and Achilles understand.</p> <p>φίλον υἱὸν ἀπὸ Τροίηθεν ἰόντα: Priam has come to see his son under different circumstances.</p> | | |

| Question | | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|---|--|-------|--|---|
| | | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| 2 | (d) | 1 | But I am completely wretched, since I sired excellent sons in broad Troy, not one of whom I say remains. | 5 | The passage above has been divided into three sections, each worth 5 marks. Please write the marks awarded for each section in the body of the script, at the end of the section. Draw a vertical line through the text to indicate where each section ends. Add up the sectional marks to give a total out of 15, to be written in the right-hand margin. | 5-mark grid [5] Correct translation (as agreed at standardisation) with one minor error allowed. [4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed. [3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors. [2] Half the meaning conveyed, the rest seriously flawed. [1] A minority of meaning conveyed. |
| | | 2 | I had fifty sons when the sons of the Achaeans arrived. | 5 | | |
| | | 3 | I fathered nineteen from the one womb, and women bore me the others in my halls. | 5 | | |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|-----|---|-------|---|
| 2 | (e) | <p>οὐ γάρ πω μύσαν ὄσσε: emphasis on the physical reaction – eyes have not closed, reinforced by the rhythm and sound of βλεφάροισιν ἑμοῖσιν;</p> <p>σῆς ὑπὸ χερσίν: pointed reference to Achilles;</p> <p>ἔμὸς πάϊς: emphasises what Priam has lost;</p> <p>αἰεὶ στενάχω: emphatic adverb, reinforced by repetition in κήδεα μυρία πέσσω;</p> <p>πέσσω: graphic word;</p> <p>αὐλῆς ἐν χόρτοισι κυλινδόμενος κατὰ κόπρον: the overwhelming nature of Priam's grief; alliteration;</p> <p>πάρος γε μὲν οὐ τι πεπάσμη: he has not eaten before his agreement with Achilles.</p> | 6 | 1 mark for quotation of Greek 1 for discussion up to 6: Misunderstanding/mistranslation of the Greek negates the mark for the Greek phrase. |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Guidance | |
|----------|-----|--|-------|---|--|
| | | | | Content | Levels of response |
| 2 | (f) | <p>Answers might include:</p> <p>Priam makes a strong impression from his first appearance in the set portion, and Achilles reacts to the direct appeal, setting aside his anger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priam's first appeal to Achilles, where he contrasts himself with Peleus • Priam emphasises his position as a suppliant, kissing the hand of his son's killer • Achilles is reminded of his father by Priam & the two men weep together • Achilles puts Priam's loss (and his own situation) in a divine perspective (the gifts of Zeus to men) • Achilles' recognition of his fate • There is an edginess to Achilles' response to Priam pressing him for the release of Hector • Achilles offers Priam food, using the example of Niobe • <i>xenia</i>: description of a Homeric meal • Achilles offers to hold the fighting for the duration of Priam's mourning for Hector • etc... | 10 | <p>Essays should make specific reference to examples which illustrate the points chosen. Candidates may use paraphrase or selected short quotations to demonstrate their knowledge of the text. There is no requirement to refer to the Greek text, though candidates may choose to do so, and credit should be given where they do so appropriately: this will particularly be the case where they deal with issues of style, and it is appropriate for them to use the passages on the paper to illustrate this. Comment for credit should be confined to the set portion of Homer's <i>Iliad</i>, though if reference beyond this develops further the discussion of the set text, this can be credited.</p> | <p>AO2 = 10</p> <p>Level 5 9 – 10</p> <p>Level 4 6 – 8</p> <p>Level 3 4 – 5</p> <p>Level 2 2 – 3</p> <p>Level 1 0 – 1</p> <p>The detailed levels descriptors for these questions can be found in Appendix 1</p> |

APPENDIX 1

Assessment Objectives Grid

| Section | A | B | TOTAL |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AO1 Recall and deploy relevant knowledge and understanding of literary, cultural or historical sources or linguistic forms in their appropriate contexts. | 30 | 20 | 50 |
| AO2 (a) Analyse evaluate and respond to classical sources (literary, cultural, historical or linguistic) as appropriate. AO2 (b) Select, organise and present relevant information and argument in a clear, logical, accurate and appropriate form. | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| TOTAL | 50 | 50 | |

Level Descriptors

[9-10] Comprehensive answer covering most or all of the points in the mark scheme; highly perceptive response with detailed reference to the rest of the prescription; argument incisive, very well structured and developed; technical terms accurately and effectively used; sustained control of appropriate form and register; legible, fluent and technically very accurate writing.

[6-8] Answer covering some of the points of the mark scheme; perceptive response with some reference to the rest of the prescription; argument well structured and developed; technical terms accurately and effectively used; good control of appropriate form and register; legible and technically accurate writing, conveying meaning well.

[4-5] A few valid points but some significant omissions; limited reference to the rest of the prescription; argument coherent if cumbersome or under-developed; some technical terms accurately used; basically sound control of appropriate form and register; legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly.

[2-3] Limited response; little or no meaningful reference to the rest of the prescription; argument coherent even if very cumbersome or under-developed; simple technical terms used appropriately; basic control of appropriate form and register; legible and generally accurate writing; clarity not obscured.

[0-1] Work in this band may meet some of the criteria for the band above, but on balance falls below the standard defined for the higher band; alternatively, work in this band will be too inadequate, inaccurate, inappropriate or irrelevant to justify any credit in a higher band.

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2012

