

Classical Greek

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit B401 Classical Greek Language 1 (Mythology and domestic life)

Mark Scheme for June 2013

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, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, 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 2013

Annotations

Annotation		Meaning
	BOD	Benefit of doubt
	Cross	Major error
	Highlight	Repeated or consequential error
CON	CON	Construction error
	H Line	Minor error
	H Wavy Line	Additional words not penalised
	HA	Harmful addition
	Tick	Completely correct section
	^	Omission mark

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King's daughter (1) She/Cassandra lived/lives in Ilium/Troy (1) 	2	1 mark for each part. Do not accept: <i>She is/was Trojan</i> <i>She was from Troy</i>
2 (a)	Many men (1) loved/liked her (1) OR She was loved/liked (1) by many men (1)	2	Accept a 'linguistic' explanation: eg The use of πολλοί to emphasise the number of men (1) who loved her (1) Do not accept: <i>friends</i>
(b)	Her beauty/she was beautiful.	1	Accept: <i>so beautiful</i> Do not accept: <i>very beautiful / more beautiful</i>
3 (a)	He/Apollo wanted/wished/desired (1) to sleep with her/Cassandra (1).	2	Do not accept: <i>slept with her</i>
(b)	μάλιστα	1	No translation necessary. Any other Greek words are harmful additions.
(c)	(At) first (1) she was willing/ she wanted to (1), (but) then (1) she sent him away (1).	3	Must have <i>she was willing/she wanted to (1) and she sent him away (1)</i> <i>wanted him</i> = harmful addition Third mark to be awarded for (at) <i>first and/or (but) then</i> . Accept answers that show initial agreement and then rejection.
4 (a)	Greek: ἵνα πείθοι αὐτήν (1) to/in order to/in order that he might persuade (1) her (1). OR Greek: τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι ἔδοκει it seemed good/a good idea (1) to him/Apollo (1)	3	1 mark for Greek, 1 mark for purpose idea, 1 for 'her'. Do not accept <i>would</i> Do not accept: <i>he decided to</i>
(b)	To be able to/the ability to (1) find out/discover/understand/know the future (1).	2	The bare answer 'prophecy' = 1 mark. Do not accept: <i>see/say/foretell</i>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	B	1	
6	No one (1) would (ever) believe her (1), although/even if she spoke/she is speaking (1) the truth/true things (1).	3	Any three of these. Accept: <i>trust her/have trust in her</i>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Levels of response
7 i	<p>ἡ Κασσάνδρα ἐδάκρυε διότι μέγας ἵππός ἐύλιπος ἦγετο εἰς τὴν πόλιν. Cassandra was crying because a big wooden horse was being led into the city.</p>	4	<p>The passage has been divided into 5 sections. Award up to 4 marks per translated section according to the 4-mark marking grid.</p> <p>Wrong tense of both verbs = minor error (for each) Misspelling of Cassandra/Kassandra = minor error was <i>worrying</i> = minor error to/ towards = minor error the (not a) = minor error Accept: was being <i>taken/brought</i></p>	<p>4 mark grid</p> <p>[4] Correct translation, with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[3] Overall sense clear, with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed</p> <p>[2] Part correct; but with overall sense lacking/unclear</p>
ii	<p>“ὁ ἵππος ἐστὶ χαλεπός,” ἔφη. “πολλοὶ Ἕλληνες ἐνθάδε κρύπτονται.” οὐδεὶς δὲ αὐτῇ ἐπίστευσεν. ‘The horse is dangerous,’ she said. ‘Many Greeks are hidden/hiding here/there.’ But no one believed/trusted her.</p>	4	<p>Accept: <i>inside/within</i> δὲ omitted = minor error δὲ = <i>and</i> = minor error Omission or mistranslation of ἐνθάδε = major error <i>listened to</i> = minor error Omission of πολλοί = major error Please check Q6 for repeated error of ἐπίστυσειν Please check Q2a for repeated error of πολλοί</p>	<p>[1] No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only</p> <p>[0] Totally incorrect or omitted.</p> <p>NB Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>
iii	<p>ὕστερον δέ, τῆς πόλεως διαφθορείσης καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀποθανόντων, ἡ Κασσάνδρα ἐφυγεν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν τοῦ τῆς Ἀθήνης. Later, when the city was/had been destroyed and the men killed/had died, Cassandra fled/ran away into/to the temple/shrine of Athene.</p>	4	<p>Do not accept: <i>after / afterwards</i> Omission of <i>the</i> = minor error <i>towards</i> = minor error</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Content	Guidance	Levels of response
iv	<p>ἐγίγνωσκε γὰρ τοὺς Ἕλληνας μέλλοντας ληψέσθαι πάσας τὰς γυναῖκας ὡς δούλας.</p> <p>For she realised that the Greeks intended to capture/ take all (of) the women/wives as slaves.</p>	4	<p>Accept: <i>understood / got to know / discovered / found out / knew</i></p> <p>Accept: <i>were intending / going to / about to</i></p> <p>Misinterpretation of μέλλοντας = major error</p> <p>Accept: <i>to be slaves</i></p> <p>See Q 4b for repeated error of ἐγίγνωσκε</p>	<p>Accept: <i>and had / who had and/ still = minor error and those in the temple = major error</i></p> <p>Please check Section iii for repeated error of ἱερῷ</p> <p>ἀφίκετο must be aorist maximum of one major error for the phrase ἐν τῇ χειρὶ</p>	
v	<p>ἀλλὰ <u>Κασσάνδρα</u> καὶ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ οὐκ ἦν ἀσφαλῆς· σιτραπιώτης γὰρ τις πρὸς τὴν θύραν ἀφίκετο, <u>ξίφος</u> ἐν τῇ χειρὶ ἔχων.</p> <p>But Cassandra was not safe even/also in the temple/shrine; for a (certain) soldier arrived at / came to/reached the door, holding/with a sword in his hand.</p>	4	<p>Accept: <i>and had / who had and/ still = minor error and those in the temple = major error</i></p> <p>Please check Section iii for repeated error of ἱερῷ</p> <p>ἀφίκετο must be aorist maximum of one major error for the phrase ἐν τῇ χειρὶ</p>		
		20			

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8 (a)	(Because) Agamemnon (1) (had) saved her (1).	2	
(b)	He thought she was (1) a great (1) prize (1).	2	Accept 'He thought she was a prize' OR 'She was a great prize', but NOT 'He thought she was great'. Do not accept: huge
9 (a)	She hated him (1) because he had killed (1) her/their daughter (1)	3	<i>after/because of (the death of) her daughter = 1 mark</i>
(b)	Clytemnestra was jealous/angry (1) (because) of her/Cassandra's beauty (1).	2	Do not accept: <i>hated</i>
10	She made/formed/thought of a [wicked/bad/evil (1)] plan (1).	2	<i>She plotted = 1 mark</i> Do not accept <i>plans</i>
11	After/when (1) he had eaten (1) and drunk (1).	3	Accept: <i>at last = 1</i> <i>after his food and drink = 3</i> <i>after food and drink = 2</i> <i>after his refreshments = 2</i> <i>after refreshment = 1</i> <i>after his dinner = 2</i> <i>after dinner = 1</i> <i>when/while he was eating and drinking = 2</i> <i>after eating and drinking = 2</i> <i>he was drunk and fed = 1</i> Agamemnon must be doing the eating and drinking to get the mark
12	Cassandra sees/predicts a sword (1) Cassandra sees/predicts a very terrible death (1) Cassandra sees/predicts that Clytemnestra /the woman will kill them (1) Agamemnon foolishly doesn't not believe her (1) There were two corpses/dead bodies (1) and Clytemnestra singing a hymn of victory (1).	2	Any two points Just a corpse/dead body = 0. Cassandra sees/predicts the future = 1 <i>Kills, killed, will kill them accepted</i> Both Cassandra and Agamemnon are dead = 1 Clytemnestra killed both Cassandra and Agamemnon = 1

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
13	<p>Megaphone/megalith, etc. (1) – instrument to amplify the voice/large stone, etc. (1)</p> <p>Athletics (1) – physical sports/games (1)</p>	4	<p>Accept any other valid derivatives, including 'mega'.</p> <p>Allow other related words, as long as the meaning is clear.</p> <p>Allow spelling errors, as long as the meaning is clear.</p> <p>Award 1 mark if the correct meaning of an incorrect derivative is given or if the derivative or meaning is clearly transposed.</p> <p>The meaning of the derivative must have a sufficiently clear explanation and if unclear must be the same part of speech.</p> <p>If a second incorrect meaning is given no mark can be awarded.</p> <p>Accept as correct an English word and its meaning entered each in the wrong box.</p> <p>Award mark for either a clear definition of the English word or a clear acknowledgment of its connection to the Greek root.</p> <p>Thus an incorrect derivative may still be plausibly connected to the original Greek word.</p>

APPENDIX 1

MARKING NOTES FOR TRANSLATION

- 1 Omission of a word (including those glossed) is a major error.
- 2 Nouns/Pronouns: one error of meaning, number or case constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 3 Adjectives: one error of meaning, agreement or degree constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 4 Adverbs: one error of meaning or degree constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 5 Verbs: one error of meaning, tense, person, voice or mood constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 6 The active-passive interchange is permitted, as long as the agent is expressed in a passive rendering: e.g. 'Phrixus sacrificed the ram' can be expressed as 'The ram was sacrificed BY PHRIXUS' without penalty. If 'by Phrixus' is omitted, it constitutes a minor error.
- 7 Reversal of main verb and participle is a minor error: e.g. "The god, replying, said..." may NOT be rendered "The god replied, saying..."
- 8 The genitive absolute: e.g. τῶν δούλων φυγόντων may be rendered
 - (i) (With) the slaves having fled, ...
 - (ii) When/since/as/because/after the slaves had fled, ...
 - (iii) The slaves fled and...
- 9 Aorist and present participles: aorist participles may be translated by a present tense, but NOT the other way round.

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 2013



