

GCE

Classics: Classical Greek

Unit **F371**: Classical Greek Language

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2015

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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.

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1. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
/	End of a section
Caret	Omission, equal to a minor error
H wavy line	Minor error
H line	Serious error
REP	Repeated error
CON	Consequential error
Highlight	Omitted/wrong breathing

2. Subject-specific marking instructions**Marking guidance**

1. Draw a slash at the end of a section only where there is ambiguity as to where the section ends
2. Use a caret mark to indicate omissions
3. Underline a minor error with a wavy line, a serious error with a straight line, use CON for consequential errors, REP for repeated errors, highlight wrong or missing breathings
4. Long incorrect sections may be underlined once

Principles for interpreting generic descriptors for unseens

1. A minor error (ME) constitutes:
 - a. a vocabulary error in an inflected word, where all endings are rendered correctly – but Serious Error when the substitution completely ruins the sense
 - b. a single error in an inflected noun or verb ending
 - c. the omission of a small word which does not significantly affect the meaning
 - d. an error in word order which affects the meaning
2. A serious error (SE) constitutes:
 - a. more than 1 minor errors in a single word
 - b. the omission of a significant word
 - c. a missed construction
3. Any number of errors in a single word add up to no more than one serious error
4. Bracketed alternatives must be ignored
5. Incorrect irrelevances must be ignored
6. Award 5 marks if there is up to 1 minor error
7. Award 4 marks if there are up to 2 minor errors (or the equivalent)
8. Award 3 marks if there are 3-4 minor errors (or the equivalent) - BUT more than half the section is still correct
9. Award 2 marks if half the section is correct as subdivided in the standardisation notes
10. Award 1 mark if at least one unit of sense is rendered correctly: an inflected word with all its endings correct, or a prepositional phrase; odd words out of context cannot be awarded credit

Principles for interpreting generic descriptors for prose composition

1. Any single error within a word is minor
2. Any number of errors in a single word add up to no more than one serious error
3. The omission of an inflected word is a serious error – of an uninflected word a minor error
4. Accents are not expected, but breathings are:
 - a. add up all the wrong/missing breathings at the end of the whole question
 - b. ignore up to 2 wrong/missing breathing
 - c. 3+ wrong/missing breathings are a serious error
5. Award 6 marks if there is up to 1 minor error
6. Award 5 marks if there are up to 3 minor errors (or the equivalent)
7. Award 4 marks if there are 4 minor errors (or the equivalent)
8. Award 3 marks if there are 5+ minor errors (or the equivalent)
9. Award 2 marks if about a 3rd of the sentence is correct
10. Award 1 mark if at least one word is completely correct

Section A

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance	
					Content	Levels of response
					<p>The passage has been divided into 14 sections each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p>This is not a definitive translation. Acceptable alternatives will be discussed at standardisation, but examiners should be ready to accept any translation that accurately renders the meaning.</p>	<p>[5] Correct translation (as agreed at standardisation) with one minor error allowed.</p> <p>[4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed.</p> <p>[3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors.</p> <p>[2] Half the meaning conveyed, the rest seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A minority of meaning conveyed</p>
1		i.	<p>λαβών δὲ ὁ Φιλλίδας τρεῖς τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ Λεοντιάδου οἰκίαν:</p> <p>Phillidas took three of his men and went to the house of Leontiades;</p>	5	<p>ἐπὶ - accept to, against, on, upon</p> <p>τρεῖς τῶν ἀνδρῶν - accept 'three men'</p> <p>λαβών - 'having captures' = ME</p>	<p>[0] No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Latin/Greek at all</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>
		ii.	<p>κόψας δὲ τὴν θύραν εἶπεν ὅτι παρὰ τῶν πολεμάρχων ἀπαγγεῖλαι τι βούλοιτο.</p> <p>He knocked on the door and said that he wanted to announce something from the polemarchs.</p>	5	<p>'that he would/had/was announcing what he wanted' = ME</p> <p>'he would want' - ME</p> <p>παρὰ = 'beside/of' = ME</p> <p>παρὰ = 'on behalf of' = OK</p>	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	iii.	<p>ὁ δὲ ἐτύγχανε μὲν μόνος κατακείμενος ἔτι μετὰ δεῖπνον, καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἐργαζομένη παρεκάθητο. And he happened to be still reclining alone after dinner, and his wife was sitting by working.</p>	5	<p>κατακείμενος – accept 'hanging around' μόνος = 'only' – ME ἔτι omitted = ME ἐργαζομένη παρεκάθητο – ignore</p>	
	iv.	<p>ἐκέλευσε δὲ τὸν Φιλλίδα πιστὸν νομίζων εἰσιέναι. οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ εἰσῆλθον, He ordered Phillidas to come in since he believed him to be trustworthy. When they came in,</p>	5	<p>πιστὸν – accept 'truthful/reliable' 'she ordered' – BOD εἰσιέναι/ εἰσῆλθον – check for RE εἰσιέναι = 'to go to him' - OK</p>	
	v.	<p>τὸν μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, τὴν δὲ γυναῖκα κατεσιώπησαν¹. ἐξιόντες δὲ ἐκέλευσαν τὴν θύραν κεκλεισθαι². they killed him and silenced his wife. When they went out they gave orders that the door be closed;</p>	5	<p>Ending –σαν – only penalise once if consistently singular κεκλεισθαι² – accept any reasonable tense/voice θύραν – must be singular ἐξιόντες = 'having gone out' – ME (expect present/future)</p>	
	vi.	<p>εἰ δὲ εὐρήσονται ἀνεωγμένην³, ἠπειλήσαν ἀποκτείνειν πάντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ. if they found it open, they threatened to kill everyone in the house.</p>	5	<p>εὐρήσονται = 'if it was found' – OK ἀνεωγμένην³ = 'open' – OK Check for REP of –σαν from section v</p>	
	vii.	<p>ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπέπρακτο, λαβὼν δύο ὁ Φιλλίδας τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἦλθε πρὸς τὸ δεσμωτήριον, When this had been done, Phillidas took two of the men and went to the prison,</p>	5	<p>'after he/they did/had done this' – OK 'two men' – OK</p>	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	viii.	καὶ εἶπε τῷ φύλακι ὅτι ἄνδρα ἄγοι παρὰ πολεμάρχων ὃν εἰρξαι ⁴ δεῖ. and told the guard that he was bringing a man from the polemarchs who needed to be imprisoned.	5	ἄγοι = 'he would lead' – ME, but check for REP from section ii παρὰ - check REP from ii ἄνδρα = 'the man' – OK	
	ix.	ὥς δὲ ἀνέωξε ³ , τοῦτον μὲν εὐθὺς ἀπέκτειναν, τοὺς δὲ δεσμώτας ἔλυσαν. As soon as he opened the door, they immediately killed him, and they released the prisoners.	5	ὥς = 'so' – ME; must be conjunctive ἀνέωξε ³ = <i>it</i> opened – OK	
	x.	καὶ τούτους μὲν ταχὺ ὄπλα λαβόντες ὥπλισαν, καὶ ἀγαγόντες ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀμφεῖον And they quickly armed them having taken weapons, and leading them to the Ampheion	5	τούτους = 'themselves' – ME ἐπὶ = 'to/against' – OK ταχὺ in wrong position - OK	
	xi.	παρασκευάσασθαι ἐκέλευον εἰς μάχην. ἐκ δὲ τούτου εὐθὺς ἐκήρυττον they ordered them to prepare for battle. After this they immediately proclaimed	5	ἐκ τούτου = from/out of this - ME παρασκευάσασθαι = 'to have prepared' – ME; to be prepared/be ready – OK	
	xii.	ἐξιέναι πάντας Θηβαίους, ἰππέας τε καὶ ὀπλίτας, ὥς τῶν τυράννων τεθνεώτων. that all the Thebans should come out, both cavalry and hoplites, since the tyrants were dead.	5	ἐξιέναι – accept would/should/were going out; had gone out – ME 'in order to kill the tyrants' = 1 SE Θηβαίους – accept any version of Thebans or Thebes	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	xiii.	οἱ δὲ πολῖται, ἕως μὲν νύξ ἦν, ἡσύχαζον. But the citizens, while it was night, kept quiet;	5	ἕως = until/since - ME	
	xiv.	ἐπεὶ δ' ἡμέρα τ' ἦν καὶ δῆλον ἦν τὸ γεγενημένον, ταχὺ δὴ καὶ οἱ ὀπλίται καὶ οἱ ἵππεῖς σὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐβοήθουν. but as soon as it became day and it was evident what had happened, then quickly both the hoplites and the cavalry came to help with their arms.	5	σὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις omitted = 1 SE δὴ... καὶ... καὶ - expect <i>one</i> form of emphasis	

Section B

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
2				<p>The passage has been divided into 6 sections each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p>There are many acceptable ways of translating the above sentences into correct Greek. Acceptable alternatives will be agreed at standardisation, but examiners should be ready to accept any Greek that accurately renders the meaning.</p>	<p>[5] Correct translation (as agreed at standardisation) with one minor error allowed.</p> <p>[4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed.</p> <p>[3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors.</p> <p>[2] Half the meaning conveyed, the rest seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A minority of meaning conveyed</p>
	i	<p>τῶν δ' ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ὅσοι ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ ἦσαν, γνόντες τὴν παρασκευὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνάγκην,</p> <p>Then of the men in the Assembly as many as were good men, perceiving the preparation and the compulsion,</p>	5	<p>τῶν omitted = ME</p> <p>ὅσοι = so many – ME; all those who – OK; those who – OK; however many – OK; so many as – OK (expect relative sense)</p>	<p>[0] No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Greek at all</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>
	ii	<p>οἱ μὲν αὐτοῦ¹ μένοντες ἡσύχαζον, οἱ δὲ ἀπῆλθον, τοῦτο γοῦν εἰδότες,</p> <p>some remained there and kept quiet, while others went away, knowing at least this,</p>	5	<p>γοῦν omitted - ME</p> <p>οἱ μὲν... οἱ δὲ - expect contrast</p>	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
iii	<p>ὅτι οὐδὲν κακὸν τῇ πόλει ἐψηφίσαντο: ὀλίγοι δέ τινες καὶ πονηροὶ² καὶ κακῶς βουλευόμενοι τὰ προσταχθέντα³ ἐχειροτόνησαν⁴.</p> <p>that they had voted nothing harmful to the city. But some few, who were base and were making wicked plans, voted for what had been ordered.</p>	5	<p>ὅτι = 'because' – ME; 'so that' – SE βουλευόμενοι – accept 'being advised' (passive) 'to vote' – ME; 'advising' – ME 'the commands' – OK</p>
iv	<p>παρήγγελτο⁵ γὰρ αὐτοῖς δέκα μὲν οὖς Θηραμένης εἶλετο χειροτονῆσαι⁴,</p> <p>For the order had been passed to them that they were to vote for ten men whom Theramenes chose,</p>	5	<p>Παρήγγελτο – do not insist on Pluperfect; accept active 'Theramenes (had) ordered' 'chose to vote' – ME οὖς (relative clause) omitted – SE</p>
v	<p>δέκα δὲ οὖς οἱ καθεστηκότεες ἔφοροι⁶ κελεύοιεν, δέκα δ' ἐκ τῶν παρόντων: οὕτω γὰρ τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀσθένειαν ἐώρων</p> <p>ten more whoever the appointed overseers demanded, and ten from amongst those present. For they were so aware of your weakness,</p>	5	<p>οὖς omitted – check for RE from previous section κελεύοιεν – accept <i>might</i> order (sense of indefinite) οὕτω – accept 'thus/so' (missed result clause)</p>
vi	<p>καὶ τὴν αὐτῶν δύναμιν ἠπίσταντο, ὥστε πρότερον ἤδεσαν τὰ μέλλοντα ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ πραχθήσεσθαι.</p> <p>and so confident of their own power, that they knew beforehand what would be done in the Assembly.</p>	5	<p>ὥστε = because – SE πρότερον = first – ME; accept if rendered as a conjunction rather than adverb</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
3				<p>Each sentence is worth 6 marks. Award up to 6 marks for each sentence according to the 6-mark marking grid.</p> <p>There are many acceptable ways of translating the English sentences into correct Greek. One example for each sentence is given. Acceptable alternatives will be agreed at Standardisation, but examiners should be ready to accept other versions that accurately render the meaning into Greek.</p>	<p>[6] Correct translation (as agreed at standardisation) with one minor error allowed.</p> <p>[5] Minor errors only in syntax or accidentence.</p> <p>[4] Rather more errors, but a good proportion of sentence correct.</p> <p>[3] Around half the accidentence and syntax correct.</p> <p>[2] Accidentence and syntax seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A very little correct Greek</p>
	a	<p>When the Athenians conquered the enemy, all the allies were very afraid.</p> <p>των Ἀθηναίων τοὺς πολεμίους νικησάντων, ἔπει οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκησαν/ ἐνικῶν πάντες οἱ συμμαχοὶ μαλα/ μαλιστα/ σφοδρα/ δι' ἐφοβούντο/ ἐφοβήθησαν.</p>	6	Accept gen. abs. or temporal clause.	[0] No correct Greek at all
	b	<p>The general's wife said that the wicked slave had fled out of the house.</p> <p>ἡ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ γυνὴ εἶπεν ὅτι ὁ κακὸς δούλος ἐφυγεν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας. / ἔφη τὸν κακὸν δούλον φυγεῖν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας.</p>	6	Accept any combination of εἶπε ἔλεξε ἔφη + acc/inf or ὅτι + ind.	
	c	<p>The king was so terrible that he killed many citizens.</p> <p>ὁ βασιλεὺς οὕτω δεινὸς ἦν ὥστε πολλοὺς πολίτας ἀπεκτείνεν / ἀποκτείνειν / ἀποκτείνειν / ἀποκτανεῖν.</p>	6	Accept indicative or infinitive. Accept correct versions with ἀποθνήσκω	

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d		<p>If the Spartans attack us, we shall guard the walls of the city.</p> <p>ἐὰν οἱ Λακεδαιμονιοὶ ἡμῖν προσβαλλῶσι, / εἰ οἱ Λακεδαιμονιοὶ ἡμῖν προσβάλουσι τὰ τῆς πόλεως τείχη φυλαξομεν.</p>	6	Accept εἰ + fut. Ind. in protasis.	
e		<p>Zeus sent a great storm in order to punish the foolish companions.</p> <p>ὁ Ζεὺς μέγαν χειμῶνα ἐπέμψεν ἵνα τοὺς μῶρους ἑταίρους κολάσῃ. / ὥς ... κολάσῃ.</p>	6	Accept aor. optative Accept 'φίλος'	

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