

Classics: Classical Greek

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit **F371**: Classical Greek Language

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

1 Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Slash
	Consequential error
	Extendable horizontal line - Major error
	Extendable horizontal wavy line – Minor error/mistranslation
	Repetition / Repeated error
	Omission mark. Serious omission put 2 carat marks
Highlight	Wrong breathings

2 Subject-specific Marking Instructions

Marking guidance

- 1 Draw a slash at the end of each section only if 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 constitutes:
 - a) a vocabulary error in an inflected word, where all endings are rendered correctly, but a 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 constitutes:
 - a) more than one minor error 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 if correct, but penalised if incorrect
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 propositional 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. The omission of the uninflected word is 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 two wrong/missing breathings
 - 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 third of the sentence is correct
10. Award 1 mark if at least one word is completely correct

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
A	1			<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>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>[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>(i) <i>Κόδρου γὰρ βασιλεύοντος, τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ἔδοξε στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν.</i></p> <p>For while Kodros was king, the Peloponnesians decided to march against our city.</p>	5	<p>Accept gen abs = <i>with ...ing</i> <i>ἐπὶ</i> = to minor error Accept <i>upon/on/onto</i> Accept <i>to make an expedition to fight</i> = minor error Accept <i>it seemed right</i> <i>γὰρ</i> omitted = minor error <i>πρωτον</i> = previously = minor error</p>	<p>[2] Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A minority of meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0] No elements of meaning conveyed, no relation to the Greek at all</p>
		<p>(ii) <i>καὶ πρῶτον μὲν εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀποστείλαντες¹ ἡρώτων τὸν θεὸν εἰ λήψονται τὰς Ἀθήνας·</i></p> <p>And having first sent an embassy to Delphi, they asked the god if they would capture Athens.</p>	5	<p><i>asking</i> = minor error Accept <i>sending/ they sent asking/they sent and asked</i> Accept <i>might/could/should capture in order to ask</i> = minor error <i>to ask</i> = minor error <i>they sent</i> = minor error <i>they sent to ask</i> = minor error If <i>they could/should/would leave</i> = minor error Repeated <i>he</i> = serious error</p>	<p>NB Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	(iii)	<p>ἀποκρινομένου δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ ὅτι τὴν πόλιν αἰρήσουσιν ἐὰν μὴ τὸν βασιλέα τὸν Ἀθηναίων ἀποκτείνωσιν,</p> <p>And since the god replied that they would take the city if they did not kill the king of the Athenians,</p>	5	<p>μη = <i>lest</i> = serious error Accept <i>of Athens</i> if <u>the king did not die</u> = serious error was <i>not killed</i> = minor error if no agent Accept <i>could/would take</i></p>	
	(iv)	<p>ἐστράτενον ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας. ἱερεὺς δὲ τις πυθόμενος τὸ χρηστήριον λάθρα ἐξήγγειλε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.</p> <p>they marched against Athens. But a certain priest found out the oracle and secretly announced it to the Athenians.</p>	5	<p>Accept if δέ omitted Accept ἐπὶ = <i>on / upon</i> (check for repeat in section i) πυθόμενος = having <u>asked</u> = minor error Position of λάθρα interchangeable</p>	
	(v)	<p>οἱ δὲ πρόγονοι ἡμῶν, οὐ λιπόντες τὴν χώραν, οὔτε τὴν πατρίδα οὔτε τὰ ἱερά τοῖς πολεμίοις παρέδοσαν,</p> <p>Our ancestors, without leaving their country, surrendered neither their country nor their temples to the enemy,</p>	5	<p>οὐ omitted = serious error Accept <i>did not leave nor..</i> unless meaning distorted Accept χώραν = <i>place</i>; if <i>city</i> = minor error <i>betrayed</i> = minor error</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	(vi)	<p>ἀλλ' ὀλίγοι ὄντες ἐπολιορκοῦντο. καὶ οὕτως ἦσαν ἀνδρεῖοι οἱ τότε βασιλεύοντες</p> <p>but despite being few, they were besieged. And those ruling at that time were so brave</p>	5	<p>Accept <i>they were besieged</i> (aor) Accept οὕτως = <i>in this way/thus</i> IF ὥστε = <i>so ... that</i> is translated IF <i>with the result that</i> = minor error IF <i>no result meaning</i> = serious error Omitted ὄντες = serious error Accept <i>the kings/the rulers</i> Accept τότε in the wrong place; IF omitted = serious error <i>The king's men</i> = serious error</p>	
	(vii)	<p>ὥστε ἠροῦντο ἀποθνήσκειν ὑπὲρ τῆς τῶν ἀρχομένων σωτηρίας μᾶλλον ἢ ζῆν.</p> <p>that they chose to die on behalf of the safety of their subjects rather than live.</p>	5	<p><i>the rulers</i> = serious error <i>the ruling</i> = minor error IF noun = serious error <i>of those beginning</i> = serious error <i>τῶν ἀρχομένων</i> = <i>the kingdom /the empire</i> = minor error Accept <i>more than</i> Accept ζῆν = <i>living</i>, but <i>life</i> = minor error <i>they asked</i> = minor error <i>they were taken</i> = minor error Accept <i>to be killed</i></p>	
	(viii)	<p>λέγουσι γοῦν ὅτι ὁ Κόδρος λαβὼν πτωχοῦ² στολήν³ ἵνα ἐξαπατήσῃ τοὺς πολεμίους,</p> <p>They say at any rate that Kodros, taking the clothes of a beggar in order to deceive the enemy</p>	5	<p>ὅτι = <i>this</i> = serious error <i>they said</i> = minor error (not historic present) <i>so that he fooled</i> = minor error Accept λαβὼν = (<i>having</i>) <u>put on</u> or <i>taking</i> Accept <i>it is said</i> γοῦν omitted = minor error</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Levels of response
	(ix) φρύγανα ⁴ συνέλεγε πρὸ τῆς πόλεως· προσελθόντων δ' αὐτῶ δυοῖν ἀνδρῶν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, was collecting firewood in front of the city; when two men approached him from the camp,	5	Accept <i>collected</i> <i>προσελθόντων</i> = <i>around</i> = minor error, <i>προσ</i> omitted = minor error <i>for the city</i> = minor error <i>towards two men</i> = minor error <i>αὐτῶ</i> omitted = minor error Accept <i>camp</i> = <i>army</i> <i>Brought/took</i> = minor error	
	(x) τὸν ἕτερον αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, ὁ δὲ καταλελειμμένος, he killed one of them, while the one left behind,	5	ὁ δὲ must be a conjunction, accept <i>and</i> <i>he</i> ; but if omitted = serious error <i>having been taken down</i> = serious error <i>τὸν ἕτερον</i> = <i>the other</i> = minor error Accept <i>the one who remained</i> <i>αὐτῶν</i> omitted = serious error	
	(xi) νομίσας πτωχὸν ² εἶναι, ἀπέκτεινε τὸν Κόδρον. thinking that he was a beggar, killed Kodros.	5	<i>him</i> omitted = minor error	
	(xii) καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι κήρυκα πέμψαντες ἤτησαν αὐτοὺς δοῦναι τὸν βασιλέα θάψαι, And the Athenians sent a herald and asked them to give them their king to bury,	5	Accept <i>sending</i> Accept <i>begged</i> Accept <i>to be buried</i> <i>some Athenians</i> = minor error <i>to give the king a burial</i> = serious error <i>for burial</i> = minor error <i>if they could bury the king</i> = serious error <i>they sent to ask</i> = minor error Accept <i>they sent asking</i>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	(xiii)	<p>λέγοντες αὐτοῖς ἅπαντα. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι τοῦτον μὲν ἀπέδωσαν,</p> <p>telling them everything. And the Peloponnesians gave him back,</p>	5	<p>Accept ἀπέδωσαν = gave <u>away</u> /gave τοῦτον = <i>this</i> = minor error to all of them = serious error</p>	
	(xiv)	<p>γνόντες δ' ὥς οὐκέτι δύνανται τὴν χώραν λαβεῖν ἀπεχώρησαν.</p> <p>and realising that they would no longer be able to take the country they withdrew.</p>	5	<p>οὐκέτι = <i>in no way</i> = minor error δ' omitted = minor error it was no longer possible = minor error (if no for them) judging = minor error the city = minor error (see section v for repeated errors) Accept the place ὥς missed IS = serious error</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
B	2			<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>The passage has been divided into 6 sections worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.</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> <p>[0] No elements of meaning conveyed, no relation to the Greek at all</p>
		<p>(i) “ὧ σύμμαχοι, τὰ ὄπλα οἷς δεῖ χρῆσθαι παρεσκεύασται. ἐγὼ γὰρ εὕρισκω τὴν ὁδὸν</p> <p>‘O allies, the weapons which it is necessary to use have been prepared. For I find that the journey</p>	5	<p><i>prepare!</i> = serious error <i>prepare <u>the arms</u></i> = Consequential error Accept <i>which <u>are</u> necessary <u>were</u> prepared</i> = minor error <i>οἷς</i> omitted = serious error Accept <i><u>are</u> prepared</i></p>	<p>[1] A minority of meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0] No elements of meaning conveyed, no relation to the Greek at all</p>
		<p>(ii) πλέον ἢ πεντεκαίδεκα ἡμερῶν ἐσομένην, ἐν ἧ οὐδέν εὐρήσομεν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων.</p> <p>will be more than 15 days, on which we will find no provisions.</p> <p>οὐδέν accept no, none of, nothing of</p>	5	<p><i>πλέον</i> = better = minor error Accept <i>during which</i> <i>πλέον ἢ</i> omitted = serious error <i>for which</i> = minor error Accept <i>useful things</i></p>	<p>NB Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	(iii)	<p>παρασκευάζεσθαι οὖν χρή σίτον μὲν ἱκανόν· ἀνευ γὰρ τούτου οὔτε μάχεσθαι οὔτε ζῆν δυναίμεθ' ἄν·</p> <p>Therefore it is necessary to prepare sufficient food; for without this, we would not be able to fight or live;</p>	5	<p>Accept <i>to provide</i> Accept <i>we would/should/will/shall be able</i></p>	
	(iv)	<p>οἶνου δὲ μικρόν τι μόνον δεῖ ἔχειν, ἵνα μηδὲν κακὸν πάθωμεν ὕστερον ὑδροποτοῦντες¹·</p> <p>but we must only have a little wine, in order not to suffer any evil later by drinking water.</p>	5	<p><i>to keep</i> = minor error Accept <i>badly</i> <i>μηδὲν</i> omitted before <i>badly</i> = minor error (not <i>badly</i> = minor error) <i>no one suffers</i> = serious error</p>	
	(v)	<p>πολλὴ γὰρ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἔσται ἄοινος. ἵνα οὖν μὴ ἐξαίφνης νόσοις πίπτωμεν, ἄοινοι γενόμενοι, ᾧδε χρή ποιεῖν·</p> <p>for much of the journey will be wineless. Therefore in order not to suddenly fall ill, having become wineless, we must act in this way:</p> <p>Privative 'α' needed.</p>	5	<p>Accept ἄοινος = <i>sober</i> <i>there being no wine</i> = serious error <i>there will be no wine</i> = minor error</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	(vi)	<p>σὺν τῷ σίτῳ νῦν εὐθὺς ἀρχώμεθα πίνειν ὕδωρ· τοῦτο γὰρ ἤδη ποιοῦντες οὐ πολὺ πεισόμεθα.”</p> <p>Let us immediately now begin drinking water with our food; for if we do this already, we will not suffer much.’</p> <p>Exhortation needed. Accept any correct rendering of the participle</p>	5	<p>Accept <i>with food</i> <i>we will begin</i> = minor error <i>we are beginning</i> = minor error <i>we must begin</i> = minor error <i>we will persuade</i> = serious error <i>we will obey</i> = minor error</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
B	3			<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>Each sentence is worth 6 marks. Award up to 6 marks for each sentence according to the 6-mark marking grid.</p>	<p>[6] Correct translation [as agreed at standardisation], with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[5] Minor errors only in syntax or accident</p> <p>[4] Rather more errors, but a good proportion of sentence correct</p> <p>[3] Around half the accident and syntax correct</p> <p>[2] Accident and syntax seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] Very little correct Greek</p> <p>[0] No correct Greek at all</p> <p>NB Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>
		<p>(a) The general attacked the enemy in order to capture the city.</p> <p>ó στρατηγός προσεβαλε τοις πολεμίοις ίνα την πολιν λαβοί λαβη.</p>	6	<p>ός + future verb = serious error + minor error</p> <p>Accept ίνα λαμβανη</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	(b)	The woman buried her brother's corpse during the night. <i>ή γυνή έθαψε τον τον άδελφου νεκρον της νυκτος.</i> Genitive sandwich not needed.	6		
	(c)	The unjust judges said that the old man must die. <i>οί άδικοι κριται έφασαν τον γεροντα δειν άποθνησκειν.</i>	6		
	(d)	The orator was so clever that all the citizens were immediately persuaded. <i>ό ρητωρ ούτω σοφος ήν ώστε παντες οί πολιται ευθυς έπεισθησαν / παντας τους πολιτας πειθεσθαι / πιθεσθαι / πεισθηναι.</i> Active voice is acceptable instead of passive, provided that all the elements of the English are rendered.	6	Accept <i>παντας των πολιτων έπιθοντο</i> = minor error	
	(e)	If the Athenians had listened, they would not have been defeated. <i>ει οί Αθηναιοι ήκουσαν, ούκ άν ένικηθησαν.</i>	6	<i>άν</i> omitted = minor error Accept <i>άν ούκ μη</i> = minor error	

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

