

**GCSE**

**Classical Greek**

Unit **B402** Classical Greek Language 2 (History)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

**Mark Scheme for June 2016**

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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.

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Answer		Marks	Guidance
1 (a)	Fighting (in Sicily) (1)	[1]	Allow battling, warring, waging war Do <b>not</b> allow invading
1 (b)	(They hoped) to take/capture (1) the island (1) because it was very rich/wealthy (1)	[3]	'to take control of' = OK 'to obtain' = 0 Allow 'Sicily' for 'the island' Allow 'it' if Sicily mentioned in 1(a) Must have superlative Allow any form of the superlative (e.g. the richest/wealthiest/most rich) 'incredibly rich' = OK 'because <u>they</u> were very rich' = BOD
2	Helping (1) the inhabitants/people of Sicily (1)	[2]	'come/run to help' = 1 'wanted to help' = 1 'aiding' = 1 Accept 'Sicilian inhabitants' or 'Sicilians' citizens of Sicily / Sicilian citizens = 1
3 (a)	In a (certain) harbour (1)	[1]	<u>the</u> harbour = 0 at a harbour = 1 any other preposition = 0
3 (b)	The Athenians were conquered/beaten (1)	[1]	Athens (was conquered) = 0 The Athenians did not win / were not victorious / lost = 1 The Athenians were won over = 0 Insist on the Athenians (e.g. 'they were conquered' = 0)
4	Very many sailors (1) died in/on the sea (1) those/the men (who were) taken/captured (1) became/were made prisoners (of war) (1)	[4]	Must have superlative allow 'most' and 'the majority' (very) many more = 0 At (the) sea = 1 By sea = 0 Drowned = 1 (don't need 'the sea') Were lost/killed at sea = 1 others were captured and... = 1 Allow 'were'

Answer		Marks	Guidance
5	The victors/winners (1) killed them (1)	[2]	Accept full passive rendering (agent is required) The men who had won / those who won / the victorious men = 1 The men having conquered / the conquering men = 1 Having defeated them = 1 They were killed by the men who were victorious = 2 They were killed by their conquerors = 2 They were killed by the victorious Spartans = 2 Having won, they killed them = 2 They were conquered and killed = 1 (no agent) After they were conquered they were killed = 1 (no agent) The (defeated) generals were killed = 1 (no agent) The Spartans killed them = 1 (need reference to victors)
6	They were very strong/the strongest (1) by/at sea (1)	[2]	Must have superlative Most strong = 1 Accept 'very powerful' They were the best / very good = 0 They were very good at fighting = 1 On the sea = 1 By <u>the</u> sea = 0 In the sea = 0
7	From (their) very great (1) fleet/navy (1) nothing (1) remained (1)	[4]	Must have superlative In/of their very great = 1 Biggest / very big / greatest / very huge / largest = 1 Huge = 0 (without superlative) Fleets / ships = 0 No one = 0 Not one / none = 0 unless clear comprehension (e.g. none of the fleet = 2) Not one ship / no ship = 1 No ships = 1 Was left = 1 Remained = 1 (so long as subject is <u>singular</u> ) Existed = 1 Do not allow wait for / stay Look for paraphrases which show full comprehension (e.g. 'their biggest fleet was reduced to nothing')

## Question 8: Unseen translation

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	NB Specimen translation is example for guidance only.	[40]	<p><b>Content</b></p> <p>The passage has been divided into 10 sections each worth 4 marks. Award up to four marks per translated section according to 4-mark marking grid.</p> <p><b>Levels of Response - 4-mark grid</b></p> <p><b>4</b> Correct translation with one minor error allowed.</p> <p><b>3</b> Overall sense clear; with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed.</p> <p><b>2</b> Part correct; but with overall sense lacking/unclear.</p> <p><b>1</b> No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only.</p> <p><b>0</b> Totally incorrect or omitted.</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p> <p>In order to gain <b>two</b> marks, the meaning of at least <b>two</b> unglossed words (excluding και) and some structure must be correct.</p> <p>In order to gain <b>one</b> mark, the meaning of at least <b>two</b> unglossed words (excluding και) must be correct. There is no need for the structure to be clear.</p>

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	μετὰ δὲ ὀλίγας ἡμέρας ξένος τις πρὸς τὸν Πειραιέα ἀφίκετο. After a few days a (certain) stranger/foreigner arrived at/in Piraeus.	[4]	δὲ may be omitted Accept 'several' πρὸς accept 'to' 'towards' Any mistranslation of preposition (μετὰ or πρὸς) = major error Accept 'a few days after(wards)' Omission or incorrect translation of τις = minor error
2	ἐν κουρείῳ καθίσας περὶ τῆς ἐν Σικελίᾳ συμφορᾶς ἔλεγεν, νομίζων πάντας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤδη πυθέσθαι. Having sat (down) in a barber's shop, he was talking about the disaster in Sicily, thinking that all the Athenians (had) already learned (about it).	[4]	In <u>the</u> barber's shop = OK Accept 'at' He sat down in a barber's shop <u>and</u> ... – must use conjunction to connect, otherwise CON. Translating καθίσας as present participle (i.e. contemporaneous with ἔλεγεν) = OK 'sat in...talking...' = major error (reversing MV & participle) περὶ accept 'of' 'about' 'concerning' Imperfect ἔλεγεν translated as aorist = OK ἔλεγεν - accept 'told' 'spoke' 'began to talk' = OK περὶ τῆς ἐν Σικελίᾳ συμφορᾶς = maximum of 1 major + 1 minor error συμφορᾶς as plural = minor error Allow wide range of synonyms for συμφορᾶς (e.g. dreadful event, unfortunate happening) 'Sicilian disaster' or similar = BOD If νομίζων translated as main verb – must use conjunction, otherwise CON. νομίζων - considering, believing = OK Accept 'everyone in Athens' πάντας translated as 'everything' = major error Omission or error of ἤδη = minor error ἤδη with wrong verb = minor error ἤδη – accept 'by now' or 'yet' πυθέσθαι - allow heard/found out/knew/got to know/realised

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	οἱ μέντοι πολῖται οὐπω ἔγνωσαν τί ἐγένετο. ὁ οὖν κουρεὺς εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὡς τάχιστα ἔδραμεν, The citizens however did not yet know what (had) happened. The barber therefore ran (in)to the city as quickly as possible ...	[4]	omission or mistranslation of μέντοι = major error any error or omission with οὖν = minor error Accept ἔγνωσαν translated as pluperfect (e.g. had not yet...) Accept 'realised' 'understood' 'learnt' 'found out' 'got to know' Accept 'town' ὡς τάχιστα = maximum 1 major error for phrase Quickly = major error Very quickly = minor error τί ἐγένετο = maximum 1 major error in phrase τί as 'something' = CON Do <u>not</u> accept 'hurried'
4	ὡς ταῦτα ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἀγγελῶν. καὶ πάντες οἱ ἐκεῖ ἀκούσαντες μάλιστα ἐφοβήθησαν. ... (in order) to announce this/these things in the market-place/agora. And all those/the people/the men there when they heard were very much afraid.  <b>N.B.</b> <b>Consequential error of πάντες from 8.ii</b>	[4]	Error with ὡς... = CON 'so that he might/could announce' = OK 'so as to announce' = OK 'as to announce' = CON 'announcing' = CON 'so announcing' = CON 'so that he announced' = minor error ταῦτα – it, that, those = minor 'everything' = minor Accept 'city centre' for ἀγορᾷ Error with preposition ἐν = major error Accept 'at' Accept 'everyone there' 'everyone present' Accept present rendering of aorist participle ('listening') If ἀκούσαντες rendered as main verb, must have connective – if not CON Omission of καὶ = minor error Omission of ἐκεῖ = major (does not matter where translated) ἐφοβήθησαν as imperfect ('were fearing') = minor error μάλιστα = very, very greatly, very much, especially, most Accept 'greatly' or 'to a great extent' Accept 'were very scared' 'had a great fear' = BOD

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	<p>ἔπειτα δὲ οἱ ἄρχοντες, τὴν ἐκκλησίαν εὐθύς καλέσαντες, ἤρουντο τὸν κουρέα “πῶς ταῦτα ἔμαθες;” Then the magistrates immediately having called the assembly, asked the barber ‘How did you learn this/these things?’</p> <p><b>N.B.</b> <b>Consequential error of ταῦτα from 8.iv</b></p>	[4]	<p>δὲ may be omitted omission or mistranslation of ἔπειτα = major error Accept ‘afterwards’ ‘next’ Later = minor error omission or mistranslation of εὐθύς = major error εὐθύς taken with wrong verb = minor Accept ‘summoned’ ‘gathered’ = minor error If καλέσαντες rendered as main verb, must have connective – if not CON ‘called the assembly, asking...’ = CON (MV and participle reversed) Accept ‘an assembly’ Do not accept ‘meeting’ or ‘council’ ‘called to the assembly’ = minor error πῶς ‘in what way’ = OK ‘from who(m)’ = major error Accept ‘how <u>have</u> you learnt?’ ‘how <u>had</u> you learnt?’ = minor error Do <u>not</u> accept ‘know’ ‘how did you learn <u>of/about</u> these things’ = OK</p>
6	<p>ἐπεὶ (δὲ) ἀποκρινόμενος εἶπεν ὅτι οὐδὲν περὶ τοῦ ξένου οἶδεν, οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν τῷ λόγῳ. When, answering, he said (that) he knew nothing about the stranger/foreigner, they did not believe the story/account.</p> <p><b>N.B. Consequential error of ξένου from 8.i</b></p>	[4]	<p>omission or mistranslation of ἐπεὶ = major error ἐπεὶ taken with ἀποκρινόμενος (e.g. ‘when he answered, he said...’) = minor error ‘when he answered, saying that...’ = major (MV/participle reversed) Accept ‘replying’ ‘in his answer’ ‘he answered/replied <b>and...</b>’ ‘he <u>was</u> answering <b>and...</b>’ ‘no one knew...’ = major error Accept present οἶδεν (e.g. ‘he said that he knows nothing...’) ‘knowing’ = CON ‘had known’ = minor error Omission of οὐδὲν = major error If negative in οὐδὲν attempted (e.g. ‘he didn’t know’) = minor error Accept ‘trust’ ‘accept’ Accept ‘word(s)’ ἐπίστευσαν taken as participle = major error</p>



Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	<p>ἔδοξεν οὖν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ κολάζειν τὸν <u>κουρέα</u> ὡς οὐκ ἀληθῆ λέγοντα καὶ φόβον ἐν τῇ πόλει παρέχοντα.</p> <p>The assembly therefore decided to punish the barber for not speaking the truth and causing fear in the city.</p> <p><b>N.B. Consequential errors</b>  οὖν from 8.iii  ἐκκλησίᾳ from 8.v  λέγοντα from 8.ii  πόλει from 8.iii</p>	[4]	<p>Omission of οὖν = minor (N.B. consequential error if mistranslated or if omitted previously)</p> <p>Accept 'it seemed good to the assembly'</p> <p>Other errors in rendering ἔδοξεν in English = CON (e.g. 'wanted')</p> <p>'they decided that the assembly should...' = CON</p> <p>'they decided in the assembly' = minor</p> <p>Accept 'that the barber should be punished'</p> <p>Accept 'since' 'as' 'on the grounds that' for ὡς</p> <p>Omission of οὐκ = major error</p> <p>Accept 'saying things that were not true' 'saying untruths'</p> <p>Accept 'truthfully'</p> <p>'as he <u>had</u> not spoken the truth/truthfully' = BOD</p> <p>'...and he <u>had</u> caused fear in the city' = BOD</p> <p>'as his words were not true' = BOD</p> <p>'for not speaking true' = minor</p> <p>Accept 'producing' 'spreading' 'providing' 'creating' 'placing' 'making'</p> <p>'providing the city with fear' = major error</p> <p>ἐν τῇ πόλει = maximum one major error</p> <p>Omission of καὶ = minor error</p>
8	<p>καὶ δὴ δεινὰ ἔπαθεν ἂν ὁ <u>κουρέυς</u>, εἰ μὴ ἄλλοι ἄγγελοι ἀπὸ τῆς <u>Σικελίας</u> τότε ἀφίκοντο.</p> <p>And indeed the barber would have suffered terrible things/terribly, if other messengers had not then arrived from Sicily.</p> <p><b>N.B. Consequential error of ἀφίκοντο from 8.i</b></p>	[4]	<p>καὶ may be omitted</p> <p>Omission or mistranslation of δὴ = major error (but if translated as 'but' = minor error)</p> <p>Tense of verbs in conditional clause: tense error in both protasis and apodosis = CON, error in just one clause = minor error</p> <p>Accept 'experienced' 'endured'</p> <p>'They would have punished the barber terribly' = one major + one minor error</p> <p>Insist on neuter plural for δεινὰ.</p> <p>Accept 'strange' 'terrible' 'dreadful' 'dire'</p> <p>Do not accept 'clever' 'wicked'</p> <p>'terrible fate' = BOD</p> <p>Omission or mistranslation of εἰ = major error</p> <p>Omission or mistranslation of τότε = major error</p> <p>Accept 'at that time' 'now'</p> <p>Accept 'the other messengers'</p>

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	<p>οὗτοι γὰρ τὰ αὐτὰ ἠγγειλαν περὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ διαφθαρέντος. For these men/they announced the same (things) about the fleet/navy having been destroyed.</p> <p><b>N.B. Consequential error of ἠγγειλαν from 8.iv</b></p>	[4]	<p>Omission or mistranslation of γὰρ = major error Accept 'because' 'Those' = minor error 'in this way' = major 'the same thing' = BOD 'these same things' = OK 'these very things' = minor (if object) 'these very people' 'these men themselves' = major (wrong meaning and case) 'he announced' = two minor errors Accept 'reported' Accept 'had announced' Accept 'the destruction of the fleet/navy' Accept 'the destroyed fleet' Accept present tense rendering of διαφθαρέντος (e.g. 'the destroying of the fleet' / 'the fleet being destroyed') 'around' = major error</p>
10	<p>οἱ οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοί, οὔτε ναῦς οὔτε χρήματα ἔχοντες, νῦν ἐφοβοῦντο τοὺς πολεμίους. Therefore the Athenians themselves, having neither ships nor money, were now afraid of the enemy/their enemies.</p> <p><b>N.B. Consequential errors</b> οὖν from 8.iii &amp; 8.vii ἐφοβοῦντο from 8.iv</p>	[4]	<p>Omission of οὖν = minor (N.B. consequential error if mistranslated) 'These/those Athenians' = minor error 'The same Athenians' = minor error οὔτε...οὔτε = minor error for each accept 'no(t)...nor' 'either...or...' = one minor error (unless negative elsewhere) 'without either ships or money' = OK 'without ships and/or money' = minor error Accept 'fleet' Accept 'goods' 'resources' 'property' 'gold' = minor Accept aorist translation of ἐφοβοῦντο Omission or mistranslation of νῦν = major error 'war' = major error 'wars' = minor error</p>

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