OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE (9–1)

Candidate Style Answers

CLASSICAL GREEK

J292
For first teaching in 2016

J292/01 Language

Version 1

Contents

Introduction

OCR has produced this resource to support teachers in interpreting the assessment criteria for the new GCSE (9–1) Classical Greek specification and to bridge the gap between new specification's release and availability of exemplar candidate work following first examination in summer 2018.

The passage is this resource has been taken from the J292/01 Language specimen paper which can be found on the OCR website. The forward slashes in the passage and answers indicates where each of the 10 sections start and end. The answers in this resource have been written by a senior assessor. They are supported by an examiner commentary.

Please note that this resource is provided for advice and guidance only and does not in any way constitute an indication of grade boundaries or endorsed answers. Whilst a senior examiner has provided a possible level when marking these answers, in a live series the mark a response would get depends on the whole process of standardisation, which considers the big picture of the year's scripts. Therefore the level awarded here should be considered to be only an estimation of what would be awarded. How levels and marks correspond to grade boundaries depends on the Awarding process that happens after all/most of the scripts are marked and depends on a number of factors, including candidate performance across the board. Details of this process can be found here: http://ocr.org.uk/Images/142042-marking-and-grading-assuring-ocr-s-accuracy.pdf

Question 17

When Brasidas learns that the Athenian general Thucydides is approaching with reinforcements, he negotiates successfully with the people of Amphipolis.

ἔπειτα δὲ ὁ Βρασίδας ἐπύθετο στρατηγόν τινα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, Θουκυδίδην ὀνόματι, / πολλαῖς ναυσὶ προσπλέοντα ἵνα σώσειε τοὺς τὴν πόλιν φυλάσσοντας. / νῦν δὲ ὁ Βρασίδας εἰς τοσοῦτον ἐφοβεῖτο ὥστε νέαν βουλὴν ἐποίησεν. / ἄγγελον οὖν τοῖς πολίταις ἔπεμψεν, ὅς τάδε εἶπεν· "ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐὰν ἐθέλητε / τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν καὶ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς παραδοῦναι ἡμῖν καὶ συμμάχους τῶν Λακεδαιμονιών γένεσθαι, / ἐξέσται ὑμῖν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀσφαλῶς μένειν." / ὁ οὖν Βρασίδας ταῦτα ὑποσχόμενος ἔπεισε τοὺς πολίτας, καὶ οὕτως ἔλαβε τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν. /

ὁ δὲ Θουκυδίδης εἰς τὸν λιμένα ὀψὲ ἔπλευσεν. ὕστερον δὲ ἔδοξε τῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκκλησίᾳ / κολάζειν αὐτόν, ὡς αἴτιον ὄντα τῆς συμφορᾶς· / εἰ γὰρ ὁ Θουκυδίδης πρὸς τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν πρότερον ἀφίκετο, ταῦτα οὐκ ἂν ἐγένετο. /

Names

Βρασίδας, Βρασίδου, ὁ	Brasidas
Θουκυδίδης, Θουκυδίδου, ὁ	Thucydides
Ἀμφίπολις, Ἀμφιπόλεως, ἡ	Amphipolis

Vocabulary

παραδοῦναι	to hand over
ὀψέ	too late

Translate the rest of the story into good English. **[50]**

Specimen answer 1

Then Brasidas learned that a certain Athenian general, named Thucydides, / was sailing towards him with very many ships in order to save the city guards. / Brasidas was now so afraid so that he made a new plan. / He sent a messenger to the citizens, who said: 'Men if you are willing / to hand over the Amphipolis and yourselves to us and become allies of the Spartans, / it is possible for you to remain safely in the city. / Brasidas therefore persuaded the citizens to promise these things, and in this way captured Amphipolis. / Thucydides sailed into the harbour too late. Later it seemed to the assembly in Athens / to punish him, as he is responsible for the disaster; / for if Thucydides had reached Amphipolis earlier, this would never have happened.

Specimen answer 2

When Brasidas learned a general of Athens, named Thucydides, / was sailing with all the ships in order to save the many guards / Now Brasidas was so afraid that he made a plan of a ship. / A messenger was therefore sent to the citizens, who said this: 'Men, since you are willing / to hand over Amphipolin and us ourselves to you and be allied to the Spartans / it is possible for us to stay safe in the city.' / Brasidas did not promise these things in order to persuade the citizens, and this led to the capture of Amphipolis. / Thucydides was sailing into the harbour too late. Later it seemed that the Athenian assembly / to punish himself, so that he was responsible for the disaster; / For if Thucydides had arrived to Amphipolis early, these things would not have happened.

Specimen answer 3

Since Brasidas obeyed an Athens soldier called Thucydides, / who sailed with so many sailors that he saved the city while guarding it. / Brasidas had not been too frightened to make new plans. / A messenger did not send the citizens to say these things: 'Men, if you went / to Amphipolis to hand them over to you, we got to know allies, / you will go out and stay in the safe city.' / Brasidas did not answer but was persuading all citizens - - -. / Thucydides made for the harbour too late. Previously he gave the assembly in Athens / to prevent him, so that he would be worthy of the misfortune; / for Thucydides - - - previously - - - not got to know.

Marks and commentaries

Specimen answer 1

(i)   Then Brasidas learned that a certain Athenian general, named Thucydides,

Athenian for *of the Athenians* is an inconsequential error, so **5**

(ii)   was sailing towards him with very many ships in order to save the city guards.

very many for *many* and *city guards* for *the men guarding the city* make two inconsequential errors, so **4**

(iii)   Brasidas was now so afraid so that he made a new plan.

repetition of so is an inconsequential error, so **5**

(iv)   He sent a messenger to the citizens, who said: 'Men if you are willing …

omission of *therefore* and of *this/these things* makes two inconsequential errors, so **4**

(v)   … to hand over the Amphipolis and yourselves to us and become allies of the Spartans,

translating redundant definite article with place name is one inconsequential error, so **5**

(vi)   … it is possible for you to remain safely in the city.'

is possible for *will be possible* is an inconsequential error here (especially as it is equally natural English), so **5**

(vii)   Brasidas therefore persuaded the citizens to promise these things, and in this way captured Amphipolis.

failing to cope with the participle (actually *having promised / by promising*, here rendered as infinitive *to promise*) is one serious error, so **4**

(viii) Thucydides sailed into the harbour too late. Later it seemed to the assembly in Athens …

it seemed to – rather than *it seemed good to*, or *the assembly decided* – is one inconsequential error, and *in Athens* (for *of the Athenians*) is another, so **4**

(ix)   … to punish him, as he is responsible for the disaster;

is for *was* (keeping the tense of the original, like Greek) is inconsequential, so **5**

(x)   for if Thucydides had reached Amphipolis earlier, this would never have happened.

never for *not* is inconsequential (and natural English in the correctly rendered past closed condition), so **5**

TOTAL: 46/50

Specimen answer 2

(i)   When Brasidas learned a general of Athens, named Thucydides,

when for *then* and of *Athens* for *of the Athenians* make two inconsequential errors, and omission of *that* is acceptable English, so **4**

(ii)   was sailing with all the ships in order to save the many guards

serious errors – omission of the prefix, *all* for *many*, *many* for *city*, and *guards* for *the men guarding* – but purpose clause recognised and overall meaning clear, so **3**

(iii)   Now Brasidas was so afraid that he made a plan of a ship.

ship for *new* (confusion with similar word) is one serious error, so **4**

(iv)   A messenger was therefore sent to the citizens, who said this: 'Men, since you are willing …

change from active to passive would be acceptable if agent were expressed, but its omission is one serious error; *since* for *if* is another, but overall meaning remains clear, so **3**

(v)   … to hand over Amphipolin and us ourselves to you and be allied to the Spartans

translated accusative and *be allied* are two inconsequential errors; muddling of *us* and *you* is one serious one, but general shape remains intact, so **3**

(vi)   … it is possible for us to stay safe in the city.'

is possible is (as above) inconsequential, and *safe* for *safely* is acceptable, but *us* for *you* is serious, so **3**

(vii)   Brasidas did not promise these things in order to persuade the citizens, and this led to the capture of Amphipolis.

several serious mistakes – *not* for *therefore*, participle taken as main verb (OK if followed by *and* and another verb, but that is not applicable here), purpose clause wrongly imported, last bit paraphrased – but overall shape remains recognisable, so **3**

(viii) Thucydides was sailing into the harbour too late. Later it seemed that the Athenian assembly …

imperfect *was sailing* is an inconsequential error, but *seemed that* (wrongly taken as indirect statement) is a serious error, so **3**

(ix)   … to punish himself, so that he was responsible for the disaster;

himself for *him* is inconsequential, but failure to convey causal sense of participle is serious, so **3**

(x)   For if Thucydides had arrived to Amphipolis early, these things would not have happened.

arrived to and *early* are two inconsequential errors, so **4**

TOTAL: 33/50

Specimen answer 3

(i)   Since Brasidas obeyed an Athens soldier called Thucydides,

multiple errors – *since* for *then*, *obeyed* for *learned* (confusion with similar word), *Athens* for *of the Athenians*, and *soldier* for *general*; but part correct – *called Thucydides* – so **2**

(ii)   who sailed with so many sailors that he saved the city while guarding it.

multiple errors – *so many* for *many*, *sailors* for *ships*, purpose clause taken as result clause, agreement of participle and use of article misunderstood – obscuring overall sense, so **2**

(iii)   Brasidas had not been too frightened to make new plans.

multiple errors – wrong tense, *not* for *now*, misunderstanding of how the result clause works, *plans* for *plan* – obscuring overall sense, so **2**

(iv)   A messenger did not send the citizens to say these things: 'Men, if you went …

multiple errors – cases of messenger and citizens missed, relative taken as purpose, *went* for *are willing* (confusion with similar word) – obscuring overall sense, so **2**

(v)   … to Amphipolis to hand them over to you, we got to know allies,

so many errors that sense is destroyed, so (discounting glossed words), this shows no more than isolated knowledge of vocabulary, so **1**

(vi)   … you will go out and stay in the safe city.'

part correct – *stay in the … city* – but overall sense lost, so **2**

(vii)   Brasidas did not answer but was persuading all citizens - - -.

several confusions (*answer* for *promise*, *all* for *the* – from French) and second half missed out, but some correct sense intact (the idea of persuading citizens), so **2**

(viii) Thucydides made for the harbour too late. Previously he gave the assembly in Athens …

multiple confusions of similar (or not so similar) words, but still partly correct, so **2**

(ix)   … to prevent him, so that he would be worthy of the misfortune;

confusion of vocabulary (*prevent/punish*, *responsible/worthy*), and participle taken like future expressing purpose, but some outline shape still there, so **2**

(x)   … for Thucydides - - - previously - - - not got to know.

the candidate has clearly given up: just isolated words (and one of these confused), so **1**

TOTAL: 18/50

Looking for a resource?

There is now a quick and easy search tool to help find **free** resources for your qualification:

www.ocr.org.uk/i-want-to/find-resources/

www.ocr.org.uk/gcsereform

OCR Customer Contact Centre

General qualifications
Telephone 01223 553998
Facsimile   01223 552627
Email general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

OCR is part of Cambridge Assessment, a department of the University of Cambridge. *For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored.*