

GCE

Classics: Classical Greek

Unit **H044/01**: Language

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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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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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank page
Highlight	
Off page comment	
	
	
	End of section
	Omission of words or part-words
	Slight error
	Major error
	Consequential error
	Repeated error
	Harmless addition

Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Guidance on applying the marking grids for translating into English

The general principle in assessing each section should be the **proportion** (out of 5) of sense achieved.

The passage is divided into 11 sections, each worth 5 marks. Assessors award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the following grid:

Marks	Description
5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed
4	Mostly correct
3	More than half right
2	Less than half right
1	Little recognisable relation to meaning of the Greek
0	No response, or no response worthy of credit

One approach for each section is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should assess on its own merits any approach that satisfactorily conveys the meaning of the Greek – the crucial consideration being the extent to which every Greek word is satisfactorily rendered in some way in the English.

The determination of what a “slight” error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate. Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the only consideration. The term “major” error has been used here to determine an error which is more serious than a “slight” error.

The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits in the context of the passage and the section.

It is likely that some of the errors below may be regarded as “major” if they appear in a relatively short and straightforward section, whereas in longer or more complex sections they are more likely to be a “slight” error.

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered as a “slight” error are:

- a single mistake in the translation of a verb, for example incorrect person or tense
- vocabulary errors that do not substantially alter the meaning
- omission of particles that does not substantially alter the meaning (although in certain cases the omission of a particle may not count as an error at all, most especially with $\mu\epsilon\nu\ldots\delta\epsilon$)

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered as a “major” error are:

- more than one slight error in any one verb
- vocabulary errors that substantially alter the meaning
- omission of a word or words, including alteration of active to passive if the agent is not expressed
- missed constructions
- alteration in word order that affects the sense

The final decisions on what constitutes a “slight” and “major” error will be made and communicated to assessors via the standardisation process (after full consideration of candidates’ responses) and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

Guidance on applying the marking grids for translating into Greek

The general principle in assessing each sentence should be the **proportion** (out of 5) of sense achieved. Each sentence is worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks for each sentence according to the 5-mark marking grid below:

Marks	Description
5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed
4	Mostly correct
3	More than half right
2	Less than half right
1	Little recognisable relation to meaning of the English
0	No response, or no response worthy of credit

There are many acceptable ways of translating the English sentences into correct Greek. Acceptable alternatives will be agreed at Standardisation, but examiners should be ready to accept other versions that accurately render the meaning into Greek.

The determination of what a “slight” error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate. Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the only consideration. The term “major” error has been used here to determine an error which is more serious than a ‘slight’ error. The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits in the context of the sentence.

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered as a “slight” error are:

- a single mistake in a word
- the omission of an uninflected word
- omission or incorrect use of a breathing

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered as a “major” error are:

- more than one mistake in a word
- the omission of an inflected word

The final decisions on what constitutes a “slight” and “major” errors will be made and communicated to assessors via the standardisation process (after full consideration of candidates’ responses) and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(i)	οὗτος γὰρ παῖς μὲν ὦν παρ' Ἀρχεδήμῳ, τῷ οὐκ ὀλίγα τῶν ὑμετέρων <u>ὑψηρομένῳ</u> , πολλῶν ὁρώντων, ἔπινεν ὑπὸ τῷ αὐτῷ <u>ἱματίῳ</u> κείμενος,	5	<p>Omission of 'γὰρ' = slight error here</p> <p>Accept 'being a boy'</p> <p>Accept 'when he was'</p> <p>'for this boy' (or similar) = slight error</p> <p>'son' = slight error</p> <p>μὲν taken with anything other than παῖς...ὦν = slight error</p> <p>Accept ὦν taken with παρ' Ἀρχεδήμῳ</p> <p>Accept 'drank' 'used to drink'</p> <p>Accept 'beside' 'alongside' 'near' 'in the presence of' 'next to'</p> <p>'At the house of' = slight error</p> <p>Other errors in translation of παρ' = major</p> <p>'(who was) embezzling' = slight error (tense)</p> <p>Must render article + participle in some way (eg 'who had embezzled' or 'the one having embezzled') otherwise slight error</p> <p>Accept 'no small amount' 'many (of your things)'</p> <p>Accept 'from your things'</p> <p>'from you' = slight error</p> <p>'of yours' = slight error</p> <p>'from not a few of you' = major error</p> <p>πολλῶν ὁρώντων = maximum one major error</p> <p>'seeing many things' = major error</p> <p>'with many being seen' = slight error</p> <p>Accept 'situated'</p> <p>'hidden' = slight error</p> <p>'his (cloak)' = major</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(ii)	ἐκώμαζε δὲ μεθ' ἡμέραν, ἄνηβος ἐταίραν ἔχων, μιμούμενος τοὺς ἐαυτοῦ προγόνους,	5	Accept 'revelled' 'was revelling' Must make some attempt to render δὲ in English – otherwise slight error. ἄνηβος referring to anyone other than subject = major error (eg 'an underage concubine') Accept 'with...' 'keeping' 'as he had' 'and had...' (but taken as main verb with no connective = major error) '(his) elders' = slight error 'an ancestor' = major error Accept 'of himself'

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(iii)	καὶ ἡγούμενος οὐκ ἂν δύνασθαι πρεσβύτερος ὢν <u>λαμπρὸς</u> γενέσθαι, εἰ μὴ νέος ὢν <u>πονηρότατος</u> δόξει εἶναι.	and considering that he would not be able to become famous when he was older, if he didn't seem to be very roguish when young.	5	Accept 'thinking' 'believing' 'getting to know' = slight error 'leading' 'being led' = major error οὐκ taken with ἡγούμενος = major error 'it would not be possible (to become)' = slight error (nominative construction not understood – but if reference made to him, then accept – eg 'it would not be possible <u>for him</u> ') Accept 'being...' 'when he was' 'as an older man...as a young man' Accept 'to be (famous)' No comparative = slight error 'to become older being famous' = one major error Accept 'he would not seem' 'he will not seem' 'he appeared' 'it did not seem good (to him)' = major error 'decided' = major 'hadn't seemed' = slight error 'if he was not young' or 'if not being young' = major error 'new' = slight error No superlative = slight error

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(iv)	μετεπέμφθη [δ'] ὑπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ἐπειδὴ φανερώς ἡμάρτανε. ὑπὸ not repeated from 1(i) because different meaning.	He was sent for by Alcibiades (the elder), when he was clearly making a mistake.	5	Accept 'he was summoned' 'having been sent for' (or similar) = major error 'sent away' = major error Accept 'since' 'as' 'then' 'whenever' = major error Accept 'missing (the mark)' 'failing' 'doing wrong' 'making mistakes' 'sinning' 'committing crime(s)' 'behaving badly' = slight error Accept 'when it was clear that he was doing wrong' ἡμάρτανε must be imperfect otherwise slight error
1	(v)	καίτοι ποῖόν τινα χροῖ αὐτὸν ὑφ' ὑμῶν νομίζεσθαι [εἶναι], NB ὑφ' repeated error from 1(iv) [but not 1(i)]	And yet what sort of person must he be considered by you [to be]	5	Accept 'and indeed' 'although' 'and' 'just as' = major error It must be clear that ποῖόν is the start of the question not χροῖ, otherwise = major error ○ 'is it necessary for him to be thought by you to be such a kind of a man...?' = major error 'what sort of thing' = slight error 'of whatever kind' = major error 'how much' = major error Accept 'and yet what sort of man is it necessary of/for you to consider him (to be)' Accept 'what kind of man is it necessary for you to think of him as (being)' Accept 'believed' 'thought'

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(vi)	ὅστις κακίστος ἐδόκει καὶ ἐκείνῳ ὃς τοὺς ἄλλους τοιαῦτ' ἐδίδασκε; NB repeated error of ἐδόκει from 1(iii)	who seemed (to be) very wicked even to the man who taught (the) others such things?	5	Accept 'someone who' 'whoever' = slight error 'seems' = slight error (tense) 'decided' = major error (but check 1(iii)) 'considered' 'thought' = major error 'whoever he considered' = slight error for case of ὅστις and major error for 'considered' Accept 'very evil' καὶ omitted or translated as 'and' = major; translated as 'also' = slight Accept 'to that man' 'And that man who...' = major error (καὶ) and slight error for case of ἐκείνῳ Accept 'was teaching' 'used to teach' etc Accept 'taught such things to others' 'those others' = slight error 'these things' = major error 'in such a way' 'this much' = major error
1	(vii)	μετὰ Θεοτίμου [δὲ] ἐπιβουλεύσας τῷ πατρὶ Ὀρνους προὔδωκεν.	Having plotted with Theotimus against his father, he betrayed Orni.	5	QP does not indicate that ἐπιβουλεύω takes a dative – credit τῷ πατρὶ taken with προὔδωκεν as a dative (eg 'he betrayed Orni to his father') 'after' = major error Accept 'plotting' 'they betrayed' = slight error 'handed over' 'surrendered' 'gave' = major error 'at Orni' = major error '(having plotted) to betray...' = major 'with Theotimus having plotted' = max 3/5

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(viii)	ἀλλὰ Θεότιμος ἀλαβὼν τὸ χωρίον πρότερον μὲν ὕβριζεν αὐτὸν, τέλος δὲ δῆσας ἀργύριον ἤτησεν. NB repeated error of αὐτὸν from 1(v)	5	Ignore any error for ἀλαβὼν 'country' or 'area' = major error Allow 'formerly' 'beforehand' 'previously' 'before'. However, 'before' must be adverbial (otherwise major) Allow 'assaulted' 'abused' 'insulted' Allow 'began to abuse' 'attacked' = slight error Accept 'then' 'in the end' 'at last' Accept 'then finally' or 'but later' for τέλος δὲ Accept 'tied him up and...' (must have connective) Accept 'silver' Accept 'demanded' 'took' = major error
1	(ix)	ὁ [δὲ] πατὴρ αὐτὸν οὕτως ἐμίσει σφόδρα, ὥστ' οὐδ' ἂν ἀποθανόντος ἔφη τὰ ὀστέα ἄθροισαι. NB repeated error of αὐτὸν from 1(v) and 1(viii)	5	Accept 'was hating' 'used to hate' οὕτως...σφόδρα – allow 'so very much' 'to such an extent' 'to such a degree' 'so strongly' 'hated him very much so that...' = major error (or any mistaking of result clause) Accept 'with him having died' Accept '(would not collect the bones) of him having died' 'he did not say' = major error οὐδ' taken with ἀποθανόντος = major error If ἀποθανόντος clearly refers to father = major error 'as he was dying' = major error Any of the bones = slight error 'should gather' = slight error Accept 'collect' 'gather up'

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(x)	<p>τελευτήσαντος [δὲ] πατρός Αρχεβιάδης αὐτὸν ἐλύσατο.</p> <p>NB repeated error of αὐτὸν from 1(v) and 1(viii) and 1(xi)</p> <p>NB repeated error of πατρός from 1(vii) and 1(ix)</p>	[And] when his father [had] died, Archebiades ransomed him.	5	<p>Accept 'with his father having died'</p> <p>'finished' 'ended' = major error</p> <p>'having killed the father' = max 3/5</p> <p>'when his father was dying' = slight error</p> <p>'Alcibiades' or 'Archedemus' = major error</p> <p>'freed' 'released' = major error</p> <p>'A. was set free' = max 3/5 (αὐτὸν omitted and ἐλύσατο as aorist passive)</p>
1	(xi)	<p>ὅσα οὖν, ὧ ἄνδρες <u>δικασταί</u>, ἢ εἰς τοὺς πολίτας ἢ εἰς τοὺς ξένους ἢ περὶ τοὺς αὐτοῦ οἴκου ἢ περὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἡμάρτηκε, μακρὸν ἂν εἴη λέγειν.</p> <p>NB repeated error of ἡμάρτηκε from 1(iv).</p>	Therefore, judges, as many things as he did wrong either against the citizens, or against foreigners, or concerning those of his (own) household, or concerning (the) others, would be lengthy/long to speak (about).	5	<p>'such things (as)' = slight error</p> <p>Accept 'all the things which'</p> <p>Accept 'and so'</p> <p>Accept 'gentlemen of the jury' 'jurors' 'men, judges'</p> <p>'men and judges' = slight error</p> <p>'brave judges' = major error</p> <p>Accept 'to (the citizens)'</p> <p>'into' = major (only penalise once)</p> <p>Accept 'regarding'</p> <p>Accept 'house' 'family'</p> <p>Accept 'as many mistakes as he (has) made'</p> <p>Accept 'it would take a long time to speak about...'</p> <p>Accept 'it would be long to speak (about)'</p> <p>Accept 'it would be possible to speak for a long time (about)'</p> <p>Accept 'as many things as.....would be long to be recounted'</p> <p>Accept 'describe' 'tell'</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)	ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο (line 1): at what time of day did the army set out?	1	Accept 'when it became day' 'when day happened' Accept 'morning' 'at the start of the day' 'at sunrise'
2	(b)	ἐπορεύοντο ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχοντες τὸν ἥλιον (line 1): what are we told here about how the Greeks marched?	2	Accept 'with the sun' Accept 'having the sun' Accept 'on their right side' 'They marched on the right which had the sun' = 1/2 'in their right hand' = 0
2	(c)	λογιζόμενοι ἥξειν ἅμα ἡλίῳ <u>δύνοντι</u> εἰς κώμας τῆς Βαβυλωνίας χώρας (lines 1-2): at what time of day did the Greeks think that they would arrive at the Babylonian villages?	2	'at the same time as the sun was setting' = 2/2 'while/when the sun was setting' = 2/2
2	(d)	ἔτι δὲ ἀμφὶ <u>δείλην</u> ἔδοξαν πολεμίους ὁρᾶν ἱππέας (line 3): what did they think they saw in the afternoon?	2	Horses = 0 'of the enemy' = 1 'enemies and horses' = 1/2 'the horses of the enemy' = 1/2 'hostile cavalry' = 2/2

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(e)	καὶ τῶν τε Ἑλλήνων οἱ μὴ ἔτυχον ἐν ταῖς τάξεσιν ὄντες εἰς τὰς τάξεις ἔθρον (lines 3-4): what was the reaction of the Greek soldiers?	Those who happened not to be in the ranks (1) ran (1) to the ranks (1).	3	NB repeated error of τάξεσιν...τάξεις (eg 'those who happened not to be at the back, ran to the back' = 2/3) Accept anything along the lines of 'the ones not in the ranks ran to the ranks'. Accept 'arrangement' '(battle) order' 'formation' 'at the ranks' = 0 'rushed' = 1
2	(f)	Ἀριαῖος (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἐφ' ἀμάξης πορευόμενος διότι ἐτέτρωτο) (lines 4-5)			
	(i)	how was Ariaeus travelling?	on a wagon	1	'in a wagon' = 1 'by wagon' = 1 Accept 'the wagon'
	(ii)	why was he travelling like this?	because he had been wounded	1	Accept 'as...' 'he was wounded' = 1 Accept 'injured'
2	(g)	ἐν ᾧ δὲ ὠπλίζοντο ἤκον λέγοντες οἱ προπεμφθέντες σκοποὶ ὅτι οὐχ ἵππεῖς εἰσιν, ἀλλ' ὑποζύγια νέμειντο (lines 6-7): what news did the scouts bring while the Greeks were arming?	that they were not (enemy) cavalry (1) but pack animals (1) (were) grazing (1).	3	NB repeated error of ἵππεῖς from 2(d). Horses = 0 (but check repeated error) Accept 'there were...' 'the enemy did not have horses' = 0

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(h)	καὶ εὐθὺς ἔγνωσαν πάντες ὅτι ἐγγὺς που ἐστρατοπεδεύετο βασιλεύς· καὶ γὰρ καπνὸς ἐφαίνετο ἐν κώμαις οὐ πρόσω (lines 8-10)			
	(i)	what did everyone realise immediately?	that the king (1) was encamped (1) (somewhere) nearby (1)	3	'near where they were' = 1 'they were near where the king had made camp' = 2/3 'the camp of the king was near' = 3/3
	(ii)	what additional evidence did they see?	smoke (1) in the villages (1) not far off (1)	3	'village' (singular) = 0 Accept 'not far away' 'nearby'
2	(i)	Κλέαρχος δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν τοὺς πολεμίους οὐκ ἤγεν· ἤδει γὰρ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀσίτους ὄντας· ἤδη δὲ καὶ ὥψε ἦν (lines 10-11): for what two reasons did Clearchus not lead his men against the enemy?	(he knew that) the soldiers/they didn't have (any) food (1) and it was (already) late (1)	2	Accept 'were without food' Accept 'the soldiers/they were hungry' Army was hungry = 0 'he/they were late' = 0 'too late' = 0 'they were (already) delayed' = 0
2	(j)	οὐ μέντοι οὐδὲ ἀπέκλινε φυλαττόμενος μὴ δοκοίη φεύγειν (lines 11-12): why did he not want to turn aside?	he was guarding against appearing (1) to flee (1)	2	Accept 'so as not to look like he was running away' or similar 'not appearing/seeming' = 0 'he was guarding against <u>them</u> ' = 0 'to guard against the decision to flee' = 1/2 Accept 'to escape'

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
					<p>A single omission of a breathing, paragogic nu or iota subscript in any word = slight error</p> <p>More than one error of this sort in a single word is likely to be a major error.</p> <p>If a candidate includes no breathings at all, there will be a maximum of one major error per sentence.</p>
3	(a)	The soldiers realised that the walls were being guarded by the women.	οἱ στρατιῶται ἐπύθοντο τὰ τεῖχη ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν φυλασσόμενα.	5	<p>Accept any reasonable verbs of perception – other vocab = slight error.</p> <p>Accept imperfect.</p> <p>Demand use of participle construction – otherwise = major error.</p>
3	(b)	The general will order the sailors to attack the ships of the enemy.	ὁ στρατηγὸς κελεύσει τοὺς ναύτας προσβαλεῖν ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων ναυσίν.	5	<p>Accept present or aorist infinitive.</p> <p>Accusative after προσβαλ(λ)εῖν = slight error</p>

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(c)	The citizens were walking to the harbour in order to sacrifice to the goddess.	οἱ πολῖται ἐβάδιζον πρὸς τὸν λιμένα (ὡς) θύσοντες or ...ἵνα θύσειαν/ θύσαιεν/θύσωσι τῇ θεᾷ.	5	<p>Allow verb in optative or subjunctive</p> <p>Present subjunctive/optative = minor error</p> <p>Insist on imperfect for 'were walking' (otherwise = slight error)</p> <p>Use of verbs such as βαίνω or ἔρχομαι = slight error</p> <p>Gender of λιμένα as feminine = slight error</p> <p>την λίμνην = major error</p> <p>Accept purpose clause with ὡς or ὅπως</p> <p>θειᾶ (or similar) = major error</p> <p>Omission of article with θεᾷ = major error</p> <p>ὑπέρ + gen (ie 'on behalf of the goddess') = major error for phrase</p>
3	(d)	If you are persuaded by the speaker's words, you are a fool.	εἰ πείθει τοῖς τοῦ ῥήτορος λόγοις, μωρὸς εἶ.	5	<p>ὑπό + gen = major error for phrase</p> <p>Any error in type of condition = slight error in each clause (ie protasis/apodosis)</p> <p>Use of accusative after εἶ = slight error</p> <p>εἶ τὸν μωρὸν = major error</p>

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(e)	Yesterday my horse ran so quickly that I won the prize.	χθὲς ὁ ἐμός ἵππος οὕτω ταχέως ἔδραμεν ὥστε τὸ ἄθλον ἠνεγκάμην.	5	<p>Use of προτεραιᾶ (in dative with article) = OK</p> <p>ὁ ἵππος ὁ ἐμός = OK</p> <p>ὁ ἵππος ἐμοῦ = slight error</p> <p>ἐμός ἵππος = major error</p> <p>ὁ ἐμοῦ ἵππος = major error</p> <p>ὁ ἵππος μου = OK</p> <p>ταχως = slight error</p> <p>Accept imperfect for ‘was running’</p> <p>τὸν ἄθλον = slight error</p> <p>use of μισθός = slight error</p> <p>DVL does not give middle of φέρω as ‘win (a prize)’ so accept use of νικάω</p> <p>If a candidate has used an infinitive instead of indicative in the result clause, this is acceptable so long as the subject of the result clause (I) has been put into the accusative – otherwise = major error.</p>

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