

**GCE**

**Classical Greek**

**H044/01: Language**

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2019**

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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
	Correct point in comprehension or completely correct section of translation
	Error in comprehension
	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  $\mu\epsilon\nu\dots\delta\epsilon$ )

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
		The passage has been divided into 11 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid found above.		
1	(i)	<p>πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ὁ Κριτίας τῷ Θηραμένει ὁμογνώμων τε καὶ φίλος ἦν· ἐπεὶ δὲ αὐτὸς ἐβούλετο πολλοὺς ἀποκτείνειν</p> <p>And so, (at) first Critias was (both) of the same opinion as and a friend to/with/of Theramenes; but when he (himself) [Critias] was wanting/wanted to kill many (men),</p>	5	<p>Accept: Critias and Theramenes were of the same opinion and friends.</p> <p>Accept 'firstly' or 'in the beginning' for πρῶτον.</p> <p>Accept 'to put many to death' for πολλοὺς ἀποκτείνειν.</p> <p>Accept 'friendly' for φίλος.</p> <p><b>Major</b></p> <p>Causal rather than temporal translation of ἐπεὶ δέ, missing the contrast with πρῶτον μὲν.</p> <p>ἐπεὶ δέ = 'then when' = 1 major.</p> <p>αὐτὸς taken as the object = major error.</p>
	(ii)	<p>ἄτε φυγῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, ὁ δὲ Θηραμένης ἀντέκοπτε, λέγων ὅτι</p> <p>seeing that/since he had been banished by the people, Theramenes resisted/opposed (him), saying that</p>	5	<p>Accept 'democracy' for δήμου.</p> <p>Accept literal translation of ἄτε φυγῶν.</p> <p>Accept omission of ὅτι if the indirect statement is clear; otherwise, major.</p> <p><b>Slight</b></p> <p>'Fleeing'/'having fled'/'he had fled' (<i>vel sim</i>) for φυγῶν.</p> <p>ἄτε = 'in as much as'</p> <p><b>Major</b></p> <p>Any other translation (or omission) of ἄτε.</p> <p>ὑπό = 'from'.</p>

	(iii)	<p>οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶη ἀποκτείνειν τινὰ <b>ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου</b> τιμώμενον, τοὺς δὲ καλοὺς κάγαθούς μὴδὲν κακὸν ἐργαζόμενον.</p> <p>it was not reasonable to kill someone/anyone (who was) honoured by the people but (was) doing no harm/evil to the fine and good (men).</p>	5	<p>Accept any reasonable translation of καλοὺς κάγαθούς (e.g. 'the fine/great and the good'). Accept 'respected' for τιμώμενον. Accept 'aristocrats' for τοὺς δὲ καλοὺς κάγαθούς.</p> <p><b>Slight</b> 'Would be' for εἶη. 'Some/certain (men)' for τινὰ.</p> <p><b>Major</b> 'Those' or 'them' for τινὰ. Maximum of 2 major errors for mistranslation of τοὺς δὲ καλοὺς κάγαθούς μὴδὲν κακὸν ἐργαζόμενον.</p>
	(iv)	<p>ὁ δὲ Κριτίας ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι οὐ δυνατὸν ἐστὶν τοῖς <b>πλεονεκτεῖν βουλομένοις</b></p> <p>(But) Critias replied that it was not possible/impossible for those who want(ed)/those wanting to gain power</p>	5	<p>Accept present tense translation of ἐστίν.</p> <p><b>Slight</b> Infinitive taken with οὐ δυνατὸν ἐστίν.</p> <p><b>Major</b> 'He was not/would not be able' for οὐ δυνατὸν ἐστίν. Failure to render article + participle (τοῖς βουλομένοις) correctly.</p>
	(v)	<p>μὴ οὐκ <b>ἐκποδῶν ποιεῖσθαι</b> τοὺς δυνατωτάτους καλύειν. ἀποθνησκόντων δὲ πολλῶν καὶ ἀδίκως, πάλιν ἔλεγεν ὁ Θηραμένης</p> <p>not to get rid of those who were most able to hinder (them). But with many being killed and unjustly, Theramenes said again</p>	5	<p>Ignore errors as a result of οὐκ. Accept 'even' or 'also' for καί.</p> <p><b>Slight</b> Omission of superlative in τοὺς δυνατωτάτους. Omission of καί.</p> <p><b>Major</b> Translation of μὴ as 'if' or 'from'. Error of tense with the participle ἀποθνησκόντων. Mistranslation of πάλιν.</p>



Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(vi)	<p>ὅτι εἰ μὴ λήψοιντο ἱκανοὺς ὡς <u>κοινωνοὺς</u> τῶν πραγμάτων, ἀδύνατον ἔσοιτο τὴν <u>ὀλιγαρχίαν</u> μένειν.</p> <p>that unless they took/admitted enough people as participants of/in the affairs/things/matters of the city, it would be impossible for the oligarchy to remain.</p>	5	<p>Accept 'got' or 'captured' for λήψοιντο.</p> <p>Accept genitive translation of τῶν πραγμάτων, if it is recognised as dependent upon κοινωνοὺς.</p> <p>Accept 'endure' for μένειν.</p> <p><b>Slight</b> Omission or mistranslation of ὡς.</p> <p><b>Major</b> Translating τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν as object rather than subject of μένειν.</p>
	(vii)	<p>ἔπειτα μέντοι Κριτίας καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι τριάκοντα, ἤδη φοβούμενοι τὸν Θηραμένην,</p> <p>Then however, Critias and the rest of the Thirty, already/now fearing Theramenes,</p>	5	<p>Accept 'the other' for οἱ ἄλλοι.</p> <p><b>Major</b> 'Critias and <u>thirty others</u>'</p>
	(viii)	<p><u>καταλέγουσι</u> τρισχιλίους τοὺς <u>μεθέξοντας</u> τῶν πραγμάτων· ὁ δ' αὖ Θηραμένης καὶ πρὸς ταῦτα <u>ἔλεγεν</u> ὅτι</p> <p>enlisted three thousand (who were) going to share in the government/affairs of the city. But Theramenes, in turn/again to these things also said that</p>	5	<p>Accept present tense translation for καταλέγουσι.</p> <p>Accept '(who were) to share' for τοὺς <u>μεθέξοντας</u>.</p> <p>Accept 'in response' for πρὸς ταῦτα.</p> <p><b>Slight</b> Translating only one of αὖ or καί. 'In addition to these things' for πρὸς ταῦτα.</p> <p><b>Major</b> Failing to recognise future tense of μεθέξοντας. Maximum one major error for πρὸς ταῦτα.</p>
	(ix)	<p><u>ἄτοπον εἶη</u> τοὺς βελτίστους <u>τρισχιλίους</u> τῶν πολιτῶν <u>κοινωνοὺς</u> ποιήσασθαι</p> <p>it was strange/paradoxical to make the best three thousand of the citizens participants</p>	5	<p>Accept 'the best three thousand citizens'.</p> <p><b>Slight</b> Translation of ποιήσασθαι as 'value'. 'Would be' for εἶη (beware potential repeated error from (iii)).</p>

	(x)	<p>ὥσπερ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τοῦτον ἔχοντα πάντα καλοὺς καὶ ἀγαθοὺς</p> <p>as if/as though this number had/contained all fine and good (men)</p>	5	<p><b>Major</b></p> <p>'Because', 'so that' or any other mistranslation of ὥσπερ. Omission of τοῦτον.</p>
	(xi)	<p>καὶ ὥσπερ οὐτ' ἔξω τούτων σπουδαίους, οὐτ' ἐντὸς τούτων κακοὺς οἷόν τε εἶη γενέσθαι.</p> <p>and as if/though there could neither be excellent men/people outside these, nor bad men within them.</p>	5	<p>Accept 'it was not possible' for οἷόν τε εἶη</p> <p><b>Major</b></p> <p>'Just as...so' for ὥσπερ (x) ... ὥσπερ (xi) is one major error in section (xi).</p>

2	(a)		They got up earlier (1).	1	'They marched earlier' = 1
2	(b)	(i)	cross (1) a gorge.	1	'go/pass through a gorge' = 1
2	(b)	(ii)	they were afraid (1) that the enemy might attack them (1) whilst they were <b>crossing</b> (1)	3	'as the enemy might attack them whilst they were crossing' = 2/3 Beware repeated error from 2 b (i).
2	(c)		A thousand cavalry/horsemen (1) and four thousand bowmen/archers (1)	2	5000 in total = 1 'horsemen and archers' - 1
2	(d)		In his earlier/previous attack (1) having (just) a few men (1) he suffered nothing (1) but (thought that he had) done many bad things. (1)	4	πρόσθεν needs to be acknowledged for 1 mark. Accept 'in the attack before(hand)' 'Did not suffer any loss' = OK The contrast between μὲν οὐδέν and πολλά δέ needs to be appreciated for 1 mark here.
2	(e)		When the Greeks <b>had crossed over</b> (1) and were eight stades away (from the gorge) (1).	2	
2	(f)	(i)	(Some of) the light armed troops and hoplites (1) were ordered to pursue (the enemy) (1); the <b>cavalry</b> were told (1) to <b>pursue</b> boldly/be bold (1)	4	Do not insist on partitive genitive. Accept 'the cavalry were asked/ordered'. Do not accept 'fight boldly'.
2	(f)	(ii)	a larger (1) force/power (1) would follow them. (1)	3	Comparative (μείζωνος) required for 1 mark.
2	(g)		The enemy did not wait for their <b>pursuers</b> (1) but fled over/towards/along the gorge (1). Many of their infantry were killed/died (1); of their <b>cavalry</b> [about/up to] eighteen (1) were taken alive in the gorge (1).	5	Accept 'into' or 'through' for ἐπί. Ignore translation of εἰς since this meaning ('up to') is not on DVL.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
					A single omission of a breathing, paragogic nu or iota subscript in any word = slight error More than one error of this sort in a single word is likely to be a major error. If a candidate includes no breathings at all, there will be a maximum of one major error per sentence.
3	(a)		τῶν πολεμίων τὸν ποταμὸν διαβάντων ἔδοξε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τῷ στρατόπεδῳ προσβάλλειν.	5	Accept διαβεβηκότων. Accept ἐπιτίθεσθαι/ἐπιθέσθαι (+ dative).
3	(b)		ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν εἰπεῖν ὅτι ἔπαθεν.	5	Accept optative in historic sequence (ὅτι παθοῖ) <b>Major</b> Translating 'he had suffered' with a pluperfect (i.e. ἐπεπόνθει)
3	(c)		ὁ γέρον οὐκ ἔφη διδάσκειν (τοὺς) νεανίας χρημάτων ἔνεκα	5	Accept a phrase using μισθός.
3	(d)		σπονδὰς δεξάμενοι, οὐκετι φοβούμεθα μὴ ἀπολλώμεθα	5	Accept nom fem pl ending on the participle; accept μὴ ἀπολλοίμεθα.
3	(e)		ἐὰν με ἀποκτείνητε βλάψετε μόνον ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς	5	<b>Slight</b> Accept εἰ + future indicative in protasis. <b>Major</b> Future indicative βλάψετε is essential. No other tense/mood allowed.

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