













Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank page: this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response
	Noted but no credit given
	Specific improvement to be rewarded with a style mark (language); or creditable development of a point (literature)
	Division between sections of a translation
	Unclear
	Benefit of doubt
	Repeated error; unpenalised; or consequential error resulting from a previous error; not to be re-penalised
	Major error, necessarily resulting in a reduced maximum mark for the section
	Incorrect: resulting in a reduced or no mark
	Not fully correct: possibly resulting in a reduced mark
	Omission, necessarily resulting in a reduced maximum mark for the section
	Point credited

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.

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 “slight” errors would be:

- 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 “major” errors would be:

- 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’ 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

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 the meaning of the Greek

0 = No response or no response worthy of credit.

Section A: Unseen Prose

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		The passage has been divided into 10 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid found above.		A useful principle when assessing the proportion of sense achieved is to visualise what the candidate's words describe
(i)		<p>ἐπεὶ δ' αὐτὸς παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχήν, χαλεπὸς μὲν Θετταλοῖς ἄρχων ἐγένετο,</p> <p>But when he/Alexander himself took (up) power, he became a cruel ruler to the Thessalians,</p>	5	<p>a short section: all errors will be major</p> <p>αὐτὸς must be rendered, whether as 'himself', 'that very man', 'actually', etc. Otherwise, major error</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ✓ <input type="checkbox"/> 'since', unless the translation could not be interpreted as temporal (eg presence of 'therefore')</p> <p>✓ <input type="checkbox"/> παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχήν: 'took over the empire'</p> <p>✓ <input type="checkbox"/> χαλεπὸς: 'difficult' or 'dangerous'</p>
(ii)		<p>χαλεπὸς δὲ Θεβαίους καὶ Ἀθηναίους πολέμιος, ἄδικος δὲ Ληστῆς καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν.</p> <p>a cruel enemy to the Thebans and Athenians and an unjust <u>robber/pirate</u> (both) by land and by sea.</p>	5	<p>χαλεπὸς: note possible repeated error from (i)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Thebes; Athens</p> <p>slight error: failure to translate πολέμιος substantively ('difficult to the Thebans and hostile to the Athenians')</p> <p>major error: 'and... and' for καὶ... καὶ</p>

	(iii)	<p>τοιούτος δ' ὢν καὶ αὐτὸς αὖ ἀποθνήσκει, αὐτοχειρία μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν τῆς γυναικὸς ἀδελφῶν, βουλῆ δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῆς ἐκείνης.</p> <p>(And) being such a man he himself (also) perished/was killed in turn, at the hands of his wife's brothers, but the plan (devised) by that woman/she herself/the same woman.</p>	5	<p>slight error: καὶ translated 'he was such a man and... he died' – but only if ὢν translated as finite - otherwise major error</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> any sensible conjecture for αὐτοχειρία... ὑπο, which is not glossed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> any appropriate meaning for βουλῆ δὲ ὑπ' (eg "at the instigation of...") Remember to consider the meaning rather than the wording here. Any translation making a clear contrast between αὐτοχειρία and βουλῆ is likely to be acceptable</p> <p>major error: "wish" for βουλῆ</p>
	(iv)	<p>τοῖς τε γὰρ ἀδελφοῖς ἐξηγγειλεν ὡς ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπιβουλεύοι αὐτοῖς καὶ ἔκρυπεν αὐτοὺς ἔνδον ὄντας ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν,</p> <p>For she (both) reported to her brothers that Alexander was plotting against them and she hid them inside (the house) for the whole / all day,</p>	5	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 'how' for ὡς to introduce the indirect statement</p> <p>major errors: indirect statement translated as purpose clause; mistaking ἐπιβουλεύοι for a form of βούλομαι; taking Alexander as the subject of ἔκρυπεν</p>
	(v)	<p>καὶ δεξαμένη <u>μεθύοντα</u> τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον ἐπεὶ <u>κατεκοίμισεν</u>, ὁ μὲν <u>λύχνος</u> ἐκαίετο, τὸ δὲ ξίφος αὐτοῦ ἐξήνεγκεν.</p> <p>and (after) receiving a <u>drunken</u> Alexander, when she had <u>put him to bed</u>, while/as the <u>lamp</u> was burning, she carried his sword out.</p>	5	<p><input type="checkbox"/> passive translation of ἐκαίετο</p> <p>major errors: translating μεθύοντα as nominative; active translation of ἐκαίετο</p>

	(vi)	<p>ὡς δ' ἦσθετο <u>ὀκνοῦντας</u> εἰσιέναι ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον τοὺς ἀδελφούς, εἶπεν ὡς εἰ μὴ ἤδη πράξοιεν, ἐξεγερεῖ αὐτόν.</p> <p>And when she noticed (that) the/her brothers (were) <u>hesitating</u> to go in against / to go in to attack Alexander, she said that if they did not do it now/at once, she would wake him (up).</p>	5	<p>major error: τοὺς ἀδελφούς not translated as “brothers” here (too far from previous mention)</p> <p>both εἰσ- and ἐπὶ must be rendered; either missed is a slight error</p> <p>ὡς: note possible repeated error from (iv); again, accept ‘how’ if translated as an indirect statement</p> <p>slight error: “already” for ἤδη</p> <p>major error: failure to recognise subject of ἐξεγερεῖ; “attack” without “go in to”</p>
	(vii)	<p>ὡς δ' εἰσηλθον, <u>ἐπισπάσασα</u> τὴν θύραν εἶχετο τοῦ <u>ῥόπτρου</u>, ἕως ἀπέθανεν ὁ ἀνὴρ.</p> <p>And when they had gone/went in, having <u>pulled</u> the door <u>shut</u>, she held onto the <u>door knocker</u>, until her husband/the man was dead.</p>	5	<p>a short section: all errors will be major</p> <p>eg. connecting τὴν θύραν syntactically with τοῦ ῥόπτρου, taking the genitive case as possessive rather than dependent upon εἶχετο; “while” for ἕως</p>
	(viii)	<p>ἡ δὲ <u>ἐχθρα</u> λέγεται αὐτῇ πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα γενέσθαι ὑπὸ μὲν τινῶν ὡς ἐπεὶ ἔδησε τὰ ἑαυτοῦ <u>παιδικὰ</u> ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος,</p> <p>Her <u>hostility</u> towards her husband is said by some people to have arisen because when Alexander had imprisoned/tied up his own <u>beloved boy</u></p>	5	<p>major error: pronominal translation of ἡ δὲ (‘She’) and adjectival translation of ἐχθρα (‘hostile’) – ie ‘She is said to have become hostile...’, leaving αὐτῇ unmoored</p> <p>major error: missing connection between passive λέγεται and agent ὑπὸ μὲν τινῶν</p>

	(ix)	<p>νεανίσκον ὄντα καλόν, αἰτησάσης αὐτῆς λῦσαι ἐξαγαγὼν αὐτὸν ἀπέσφαξεν·</p> <p>who was a beautiful youth, and she asked him to release him, he took him out and slaughtered him.</p>	5	<p>a short section but very difficult, so slight/major distinction does hold here</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> any reasonable translation of νεανίσκον, λῦσαι and ἀπέσφαξεν</p> <p>“being a fine young man” (if connected to παιδικὰ) should receive 2/5 even if the rest is missing or very wrong</p> <p>major errors: failure to recognise genitive absolute; failure to co-ordinate genitive absolute with main verb; ‘her’ as object of λῦσαι; ‘she’ as subject of ἀπέσφαξεν</p>
	(x)	<p>οἱ δέ τινες ὥς ἐπεὶ παῖδες αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐγένοντο ἐκ ταύτης, ὅτι πέμπων εἰς Θήβας ἐμνήστευε τὴν Ἰάσονος γυναῖκα.</p> <p>Some/others however (say) that since children were not (being) born to him from this woman/wife, he was sending to Thebes and was <u>wooing</u> the wife/widow of Jason.</p>	5	<p>ὥς: as (i), (iv): accept ‘how’ to introduce indirect statement or ‘because’ if entailed by translation of ἡ δὲ ἔχθρα... γενέσθαι in (viii); [later ὅτι is redundant]</p> <p>✓ <input type="checkbox"/> παῖδες ‘boys’/‘sons’</p> <p>✓ <input type="checkbox"/> αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐγένοντο literal translation of possessive dative (eg. ‘were not born to him’)</p> <p>slight error: ‘had wooed’ for ἐμνήστευε</p> <p>slight error: ‘sending her to Thebes’</p> <p>✓ <input type="checkbox"/> any wording that reflects the balance of μὲν τινῶν (viii) and οἱ δὲ τινες (x)</p>

Section B: Unseen Verse

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2(a)		The passage has been divided into 9 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid found above.		ΧΟΡΟΣ - Chorus ἌΓΓΕΛΟΣ - Messenger ΘΗΣΕΥΣ - Theseus
	(i)	ποιῖ γῆς ἀνακτα τῆσδε <u>Θησέα</u> μολῶν εὗροίμι' ἄν, ὧ γυναῖκες; Having come/gone / going where might I find Theseus, king of this land, O women?	5	<input type="checkbox"/> 'Where do I go to find...?' and other attempts to write natural English; but μολῶν must be rendered ("Where would I find Theseus?" is a major error) Character names omitted/untranslated: single major error in the first section where omitted (consequential error thereafter)
	(ii)	εἶπερ ἴστε, μοι σημήνατ'· ἄρα τῶνδε δωμάτων ἔσω; if you know, tell/show me: is he inside this palace/house / the palace here?	5	a short section: all errors will be major major error: plural translation of δωμάτων ('houses'); but accept 'halls'
	(iii)	ὄδ' αὐτὸς ἔξω δωμάτων πορεύεται. / Θησεῦ, <u>μερίμνης</u> ἄξιον φέρω λόγον Here he himself comes out of the house. / Theseus, I bring news worthy of <u>anxiety/care</u>	5	major error: no attempt to render ὄδ' slight error: no attempt to render αὐτὸς slight error: πορεύεται 'travels', 'marches' etc slight error: λόγον 'a word'; but accept 'I bring word', '(a) speech'
	(iv)	σοὶ καὶ πολίταις οἳ τ' Ἀθηναίων πόλιν ναίουσι καὶ γῆς τέρμονας <u>Τροιζηνίας</u> . (both) to you and to the citizens who live in the city of the Athenians and the boundaries of the land of Troezen.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> 'the city of Athens' <input type="checkbox"/> 'Troezenian land' etc

(v)	<p>τί δ' ἔστι; μῶν τις συμφορὰ νεωτέρα δισσᾶς κατείληφ' <u>ἀστυγείτονας</u> πόλεις;</p> <p>What is it? <u>Surely</u> some recent disaster has <u>not</u> overtaken our/the two/twin <u>neighbouring</u> cities?</p>	5	<p>'Who?' = major error</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> any reasonable rendering of κατείληφ'</p>
(vi)	<p>Ἴππόλυτος οὐκέτ' ἔστιν, ὡς εἰπεῖν ἔπος· δέδορκε μέντοι φῶς <u>ἐπὶ σμικρᾶς ῥοπῆς</u>.</p> <p>Hippolytus is no more, or near enough: but he sees the light <u>by a slender thread</u>.</p>	5	<p>This section contains three idiomatic phrases. Accept any reasonable renderings, including 'Hippolytus is practically dead' and 'so to speak'/'to speak a word' for 'Hippolytus ... enough'; or 'lives' for 'sees the light'; or any reasonable alternative to 'by a slender thread', which is glossed</p> <p>major error: 'he has seen the light'</p>
(vii)	<p>οἰκεῖος αὐτὸν ὤλεσ' <u>ἀρμάτων ὄχος</u> ἀραί τε τοῦ σοῦ στόματος,</p> <p>His own <u>chariot</u> destroyed him, and the curses/prayers of/from your mouth,</p>	5	<p>a short and simple section: all errors will be major</p> <p>οἰκεῖος: accept any meaning that makes clear that the chariot is Hippolytus's own; translations that only reflect the 'home' meaning = major error (i.e. accept 'family chariot' but not 'domestic chariot')</p>
(viii)	<p>ἄς σὺ σῶ πατρὶ πόντου κρέοντι παιδὸς ἠράσω πέρι.</p> <p>which you made against/about your son to your father, the ruler of the sea.</p>	5	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ἠράσω 'cursed', 'made', 'uttered', etc. Both ἀρά and ἀράομαι can have both positive and negative meanings; do not require a sense of 'curse'</p>
(ix)	<p>ὦ θεοί, <u>Πόσειδον</u> θ'. ὡς ἄρ' ἦσθ' ἐμὸς πατήρ ὀρθῶς, ἀκούσας τῶν ἐμῶν κατευγμάτων.</p> <p>O gods, and Poseidon: how truly indeed you were my father, having heard / since you heard my curses/prayers.</p>	5	<p>ἦσθ': literally imperfect, but accept past or present tense rendering</p> <p>slight error: failure to make ὡς ἄρ' ἦσθ' ... ὀρθῶς into an exclamation</p> <p>slight error: missing ἄρ' (accept 'after all', 'indeed', 'I see', etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'how rightly/correctly'; 'how right/true that you are...'</p>

2(b)		<p>εὐροίμ' ἄν, ᾧ γυναῖκες; εἶπερ ἴστε μοι - - v - v - v - v - v -</p> <p>ὄδ' αὐτὸς ἔξω δωμαίων πορεύεται. v - v - - - v - v -v -</p> <p>Accept an x on the final syllable of each line.</p>	5	<p>Content: Two lines give 6 feet; each correct foot should be ticked and the number of ticks converted to a mark out of 5, as below. Foot divisions should be ignored. This means that credit should be given for two or three adjacent syllables correctly marked, if they make up a correct foot, even if the candidate has split them into separate feet.</p> <p>Levels of response:</p> <p>Marks Description</p> <p>5 6 feet correct 4 5 feet correct 3 4 feet correct 2 3 feet correct 1 1 or 2 feet correct 0 None correct</p>
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