



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE (9–1)

Classical Greek

J292/01: Language

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for November 2020

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

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.

© OCR 2020

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 03 November 2020 – Morning

GCSE (9-1) Classical Greek
J292/01 Language

MARK SCHEME











Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK 100

Version: Post-standardisation
Last updated: 18/11/2019

(FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

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.
	Benefit of doubt
	Consequential error
	Incorrect translation or interpretation or factual error
	More serious error
	Inconsequential error
	Harmful addition
	Translation section fully correct
	Omission mark
	Repeated error

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1		They are enemies (1)	1	Allow 'hostile' 'they hated the gods' = BOD
2		They wanted (1) to rule (1)	2	
3		To defeat/conquer/overpower (the giants) (1) alone (1)	2	Allow: 'have victory (over the giants)' Do not allow 'win' Be careful of 'only' Allow 'by themselves'
4		To help (1)	1	
5	(a)	(He) injured/harmed them (with lightning bolts) (1)	1	
5	(b)	Killed them (1) with his sword (1)	2	'With <u>a</u> sword' = 0
6		Most/very bravely	1	Insist on superlative
7		She used it (1) as a shield (1)	2	Allow 'like a shield'. 'She used it for her shield' = 1
8	(a)	She stopped him (1)	1	
8	(b)	People/men today/now (1)	1	
9		Fire (1) escaping from the earth/ground (1)	2	Allow 'coming out of'
10	(a)	Monarchy = rule by one person	2	
10	(b)	Triskaidekaphobia = fear of the number thirteen	2	
11	(a)	ἀεὶ	1	Accept πάλαι (not RVL)
11	(b)	genitive	1	
11	(c)	Imperfect (1) plural (1)	2	
11	(d)	Imperfect (1) 3rd/they (1)	2	
11	(e)	πρὸς (1)	1	
11	(f)	Aorist (1)	1	'Strong aorist' = BOD
11	(g)	Accusative (1) direct object (1) (of βλάψαντος)	2	Do not insist on object of βλάψαντος, but if any other verb is identified give no mark
12	(a)	εὐθύς (1) ἐκρουψαμεν (1) τον οἶνον (1)	3	Word order flexible throughout.

12	(b)	ὁ πολίτης (1) ἔχει (1) καλὴν (1) φωνὴν (1) Accept ὁ πολίτης καλὴν τὴν φωνὴν ἔχει	4	Article + noun combinations must have both bits correct. Accept any translation using correct Greek even if vocabulary is outside of Restricted Vocabulary List.
12	(c)	τὸ ἔργον (1) χαλεπὸν (1) ἦν (1)	3	
13		After (1) the death of Alexander (1)	2	'After Alexander had died' = 2
14		He had not died (1) really/truly (1)	2	'He wasn't dead/he did not die' = 1 Do not allow 'Truthfully'
15		Why (1) they were running (1) into every danger (1)	3	Must have 'every' with 'danger' Accept direct speech
16		(With) words (1)	1	
17		To march (1) against the Macedonians (1)	2	'To attack the Macedonians' = 1
18		τέλος (1) finally/at last (1)	2	
19		A big/great (1) disaster/misfortune (1)	2	'Event' = BOD
20		A stone (1) fell (1) by chance (1) from the wall(s) (1)	4	'The stone' = 0
21	(a)	On the third day (1) (after his wound)	1	

21	(b)		Doctors (1)	1	Insist on plural 'His/the doctors' = 0
----	-----	--	-------------	---	---

Mark scheme for unseen translation

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.

The mark scheme awards marks for the proportion of sense communicated. If a candidate has communicated the 'gist' of a sentence (e.g. they know who has done what to whom) they will score 5, 4 or 3 marks. If they have not understood the basic sense of the sentence, they will score a maximum of 2.

A completely correct translation with no omissions or errors will always score 5. The key judgment for a candidate who has demonstrated understanding of the overall meaning of the sentence is whether they should score 5, 4 or 3. This will depend on the gravity of their errors/omissions and may depend on the number of words in the sentence to be translated or the difficulty of the Greek and is usually decided at standardisation after a judgment has been formed about the performance of candidates.

A word containing more than one error should be treated as a maximum of one serious error. Repeated and consequential vocabulary errors should not be penalised.

ὁ οὖν Βρασίδης ταῦτα ὑποσχόμενος ἔπεισε τοὺς πολίτας, καὶ οὕτως ἔλαβε τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν.

Brasidas therefore by promising these things persuaded the citizens, and in this way he captured Amphipolis.

- (i) 'Brasidas by promising these things persuaded the citizens, and in this way he captured Amphipolis' - omission of οὖν ('therefore') is an inconsequential error, so 5 marks out of 5
- (ii) 'Brasidas therefore by promising these things was persuading the citizens, and in this way he was capturing Amphipolis' - imperfect for aorist twice over makes two inconsequential errors, so 4 marks out of 5
- (iii) 'Brasidas therefore by preventing these things persuaded the citizens, and in this way he captured Amphipolis' - 'preventing' for 'promising' is a vocabulary error giving wrong sense, so 4 marks out of 5

- (iv) 'Brasidas therefore provided these things to persuade the citizens, and this man captured Amphipolis' - 'provided' is a vocabulary error giving wrong sense, 'to persuade' tries to make an indicative verb into a purpose clause, and the adverb 'in this way' is mistaken for a pronoun - making several more serious errors, yet with the overall sense still clear, so 3 marks out of 5
- (v) 'Brasidas did not provide such things to send to the citizens, so in this way he captured Amphipolis' - numerous vocabulary errors (confusion of similar words) giving wrong sense, but part is correct, so 2 marks out of 5
- (vi) 'Brasidas did not reply these things to many people, and Amphipolis took nothing' - isolated knowledge of vocabulary but no continuous sense, so 1 mark out of 5

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered 'more serious' would be:

- case (normal use wrongly rendered, or e.g. confusion of different types of time expression)
- tense (except where slippage between different past tenses is justified or required in English, e.g. Greek imperfect as simple past, Greek aorist as pluperfect)
- construction (not recognised/not correctly rendered)
- sentence structure (writing a sentence with no main clause, or several unconnected)

The categorisation of 'inconsequential' and 'more serious' errors might vary within a paper, depending on the length of the sentence for translation (e.g. the omission of a word in a five word sentence might be judged more serious than a similar omission in a twelve word sentence) and might vary between papers. The final decisions on what constitute 'inconsequential' and 'more serious 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.

5	Perfectly accurate with no errors or omissions, or one inconsequential error
4	Essentially correct but two inconsequential errors or one more serious error.
3	Overall meaning clear, but more serious errors or omissions.
2	Part correct but with overall sense lacking/unclear.
1	No continuous sense; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only.
0	No response or no response worthy of credit.

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.		
22	(i)	οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐνικήθησαν. The Athenians were defeated both by land and by sea.	5	'Athens' = more serious error Vocabulary error in ἐνικήθησαν = more serious error Omission of 'both...and' = inconsequential Any error on κατὰ γῆν = inconsequential Any error on κατὰ θάλασσαν = inconsequential
22	(ii)	πόλλοι δὲ ἔφυγον ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν ὡς μισοῦντες τοὺς <u>Μακεδόνας</u> . Many (men) fled/ran away from their homes/houses because/as they hated the Macedonians.	5	'Escaped' = inconsequential Maximum of one more serious error for phrase ὡς μισοῦντες
22	(iii)	ὁ οὖν τῶν <u>Μακεδόνων</u> ἄρχων ἐξέπεμψε <u>φυγαδοθήρας</u> ἵνα φονεύσωσι τούτους. And so/therefore the leader of the Macedonians sent out exile-hunters to murder/kill these (men)/them.	5	'Sent' = inconsequential Vocabulary error in φονεύσωσι = more serious error
22	(iv)	ὁ δὲ <u>Δημοσθένης</u> , ὅς πρότερον ἔλεγεν ὅτι αἰσχιστον εἶη τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γενέσθαι τοῖς τῶν πολεμίων δούλοις... (But) Demosthenes, who before/previously was saying that it was very shameful for the Athenians to become the slaves of their enemies / the enemy ...	5	Missing superlative = inconsequential τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις: beware repeat error from section (i)

22	(v)	<p>... ἔκρουσεν ἑαυτὸν ἐν ἱερῷ νομιζὼν ἐκεῖ ἔσεσθαι ἀσφαλῆς.</p> <p>... hid himself in a temple thinking/considering/believing that he would be safe there.</p>	5	<p>'Thinking that he was safe there' = inconsequential.</p> <p>Omission of ἐκεῖ = inconsequential</p>
22	(vi)	<p>τῶν μέντοι φυγαδοθηρῶν ἀφικομένων, ὁ Δημοσθένης ἤρετο εἰ ἔξεστί γράψαι ἐπιστολήν μικρὰν πρὸς τοὺς φίλους.</p> <p>However, when the exile-hunters arrived, Demosthenes asked if he could write a little letter to his friends.</p>	5	<p>τῶν φυγαδοθηρῶν ἀφικομένων: maximum of one more serious error for this phrase.</p> <p>ἔξεστί: allow: 'it/he was allowed, it/he was possible, it/he was permitted'</p> <p>'asked if he can' = BOD</p>
22	(vii)	<p>εὐθύς δὲ κάθισας καὶ λαβὼν τὸν <u>κάλαμον</u> βία ἔδακεν.</p> <p>(And) immediately having sat down and having taken his pen he bit it with force.</p>	5	<p>Allow participles to be rendered as main verbs.</p>
22	(viii)	<p>εἰδὼς γὰρ ὅτι <u>φάρμακόν</u> τι ἔνεστιν, ἤλπιζεν ἀποθανεῖσθαι.</p> <p>For knowing that there was some/a poison inside, he hoped to die.</p>	5	<p>εἰδὼς: allow 'he knew...and'. If 'and' is omitted = inconsequential.</p> <p>Any error on τι = inconsequential</p> <p>Allow: 'in it'</p> <p>'Kill himself' = BOD</p>
22	(ix)	<p>γέλασας δὲ ἐβόησεν· "βάλετε τὸ σῶμά μου πρὸς τοὺς <u>κύνας</u>."</p> <p>Having laughed/ laughing, he shouted: "Throw my body to the dogs!"</p>	5	<p>'You throw' = more serious error</p>

22	(x)	<p>ἔπειτα δὲ ἐπειράσατο μὲν ἐκβῆναι διὰ τῆς θύρας, οἱ δὲ πόδες ἤδη ἀσθενεῖς ὄντες οὐκ ἐπίθοντο τῷ ἑαυτῶν δεσπότῃ.</p> <p>Then/next/afterwards he tried to go out through the door, but his feet which were (by) now weak did not obey their master.</p>	5	<p>μὲν... δὲ: omission of contrast = inconsequential ἤδη: omission = inconsequential</p> <p>If ἑαυτῶν is incorrect = inconsequential</p> <p>'Legs' = inconsequential</p>	

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored