



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Classical Greek

H044/01: Language

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

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

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.

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.

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 the meaning of the Greek

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	(a)	<p>ἐνθαῦθα Κλεάνωρ ὁ Ὀρχομένιος ἀνέστη καὶ ἔλεξεν ᾧδε.</p> <p>Then Cleanor the Orchomenian stood up and spoke thus.</p>	5	<p>Ignore ἐνθαῦθα. Small section. All mistakes will be major.</p> <p>ἔλεξεν ᾧδε: accept 'said the following'.</p>
1	(b)	<p>ἀλλ' ὄρατε μὲν, ᾧ ἄνδρες, τὴν βασιλέως ἐπιουκίαν, ὄρατε δὲ τὴν Τισσαφέρωνος ἀπιστίαν,</p> <p>(But/well) you see, gentlemen, the perjury of the king, and/but you see the treachery of Tissaphernes,</p>	5	<p>Accept ὄρατε taken as imperative</p> <p>Ignore omission of ἀλλ'.</p> <p>Insist on some rendering of μὲν...δέ, otherwise slight error.</p>
1	(c)	<p>ὅστις καίπερ λέγων ὡς γείτων τέ ἐστι τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ περὶ πλείστου ποιήσεται σῶσαι ἡμᾶς,</p> <p>who, despite saying (both) that he was a neighbour of Greece and (that he) would make it his top priority to save us,</p>	5	<p>Accept 'how' for ὡς</p> <p>'is' for ἐστι 'will make...' for περὶ πλείστου ποιήσεται</p> <p>Slight 'whoever' for ὅστις 'the Greeks' for τῆς Ἑλλάδος</p>
1	(d)	<p>καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις αὐτὸς ὁμόσας ἡμῖν, αὐτὸς ἔξαπατήσας συνέλαβε τοὺς στρατηγούς.</p> <p>and (despite) having himself given us his oath/sworn to us on these conditions, he himself deceived and arrested our generals.</p>	5	<p>Accept any reasonable conjecture for ἐπὶ τούτοις, e.g. 'upon these words/things'.</p> <p>Slight translating αὐτὸς only once</p>

1	(e)	<p>ὁ γὰρ Τισσαφέρνης Δία <u>ξένιον</u> οὐκ ἠδέσθη, ἀλλὰ Κλεάρχῳ <u>ὀμοτρόπεζος</u> γενόμενος</p> <p>For Tissaphernes did not respect Zeus the god of hospitality, but having eaten at the same table as Clearchus</p>	5	<p>Allow flexibility over the translation of <u>ὀμοτρόπεζος</u> γενόμενος, e.g. 'having become a table fellow with/of' or 'having become eating at the same table as/with'</p>
1	(f)	<p>καὶ οὕτως ἐξαπατήσας τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπολώλεκεν.</p> <p>and having deceived/deceiving them in this way/thus, he destroyed/killed the men.</p>	5	<p>Accept τοὺς ἄνδρας translated as object of ἐξαπατήσας ἐξαπατήσας possible repeated error from (d)</p>
1	(g)	<p>Ἀριαῖος δέ, ὃν ἡμεῖς ἠθέλομεν βασιλέα καθιστάναι, καὶ σὺν ᾧ <u>ἔδώκαμεν καὶ ἐλάβομεν πιστὰ</u> μὴ προδώσειν ἀλλήλους,</p> <p>And Ariaeus, whom we wished to appoint king and with whom we gave and received pledges not to betray one another/each other,</p>	5	<p>Slight μὴ προδώσειν translated as negative purpose clause καθιστάναι: 'to become king'</p>
1	(h)	<p>καὶ οὗτος οὔτε τοὺς θεοὺς <u>δείσας</u> οὔτε Κῦρον τεθνηκότα αἰδεσθεῖς, καίπερ τιμώμενος μάλιστα ὑπὸ Κύρου ζῶντος,</p> <p>even he/he too, neither fearing the gods nor respecting Cyrus having died, although he was most highly honoured by Cyrus (when he was) alive,</p>	5	<p>Accept αἰδεσθεῖς: 'having honoured/feared/respected' Κῦρον τεθνηκότα: 'the dead Cyrus'</p> <p>Slight καὶ translated as 'and'</p> <p>Major not translating τιμώμενος as passive καίπερ possible repeated error from (c) αἰδεσθεῖς possible repeated error from (e)</p>

1	(i)	<p>νῦν πρὸς τοὺς ἐκείνου ἐχθίστους <u>ἀποστάς</u>, ἡμᾶς τοὺς Κύρου φίλους <u>κακῶς ποιεῖν</u> πειρᾶται.</p> <p>having now defected to the bitterest foes of that man/Cyrus/him, (he) is trying to treat us, the friends of Cyrus, badly.</p>	5	<p>Accept any reasonable translation of ἐχθίστους which conveys the force of the superlative</p> <p>Major making ἡμᾶς the subject of κακῶς ποιεῖν</p>
1	(j)	<p>ἀλλὰ <u>τούτους</u> μὲν δεῖ θεοῖς δίκην δοῦναι· ἡμᾶς δὲ δεῖ ταῦτα ὀρῶντας μήποτε ἐξαπατηθῆναι ἔτι ὑπὸ τούτων,</p> <p>Well/but these men must be punished by the gods; but we, seeing this/these things, must never again be deceived by them,</p>	5	<p>Accept 'still/yet' for ἔτι (DVL)</p> <p>Slight Literal rather than idiomatic translation of θεοῖς δίκην δοῦναι Omitting translation of ἔτι</p> <p>ἐξαπατηθῆναι: possible repeated error from section (d) ὀρῶντας: possible repeated error from (b)</p>
1	(k)	<p>ἀλλά, μαχομένους ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα <u>κράτιστα</u> πάσχειν ὅ τι ἂν δοκῇ τοῖς θεοῖς.</p> <p>but fighting as strongly as we can, (we must) suffer/endure whatever seems good to the gods/whatever the gods decide.</p>	5	<p>Major Not connecting ὡς with <u>κράτιστα</u> Not linking πάσχειν back to δεῖ in section (j).</p> <p>τοῖς θεοῖς: possible repeated error from (j)</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)	(they should distinguish between/consider) people who are allowed to be insolent (1) and people/those who are not (1).	2	
2	(b)	Rich people buy their way out of risks/dangers/trials (1) with money (1). Poor people are forced to show self-control (1) by/due to their lack of means/poverty (1).	4	
2	(c)	(they demand/request/expect/think it right) to be excused/forgiven by (1) their elders (1)	2	τῶν πρεσβυτέρων: allow some flexibility with this comparative, since only the noun πρεσβύς is on DVL.
2	(d)	both (groups) find fault with (1) older people making a mistake (1) equally/similarly (1)	3	
2	(e)	They are allowed to hurt/insult (1) whomever they may wish (1) while suffering nothing themselves (1)	3	
2	(f)	(i) It is not possible for them/the weak (when insulted/offended) (1) to defend themselves against/resist (1) those who have initiated hostilities (1)	3	ἔξεσσι: note possible repeated errors with this recurrent word
2	(f)	(ii) (When they wish to insult/offend) they are unable to conquer/win against (1) those wronged/those they offend (1)	2	Note possible repeated errors with the verb ὑβρίζειν
2	(g)	(He thinks he is speaking about his arrogance) not seriously (1) but in jest (1)	2	Both participles are glossed: insist upon 'not' and 'but'
2	(h)	(i) (He is not wishing) to persuade the boule/them (1) that the defendant is such (a person) (1)	2	Accept a translation of the direct speech, i.e. 'you' and 'I am'.
2	(h)	(ii) (He wants/is trying) to ridicule him (1), as though (he is) doing something admirable/good/fine (1)	2	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(a)	εἰ ἦσαν (ἄνδρες) ἀρίστοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔπασχον ταύτας τὰς συμφοράς/ταῦτα τὰ κακά.	5	
3	(b)	οὕτως ἀνδρείως ἐμάχοντο ὥστε ὑπο τῶν συμμάχων τιμᾶσθαι/ἐτιμῶντο.	5	aorist versions also acceptable for either verb or both verbs
3	(c)	ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπέθετο τοὺς στρατιῶτας οἴκαδε πορευσαμένους.	5	πορευσαμένους: accept ἀποχωρησάντας; insist on aorist of the participle
3	(d)	ἢ τῆς παιδος μήτηρ ἤρετο/ἠρώτησε (αὐτήν) πότερον βούλοιτο μένειν ἢ ἀπιέναι.	5	βούλοιτο: accept vivid indicative
3	(e)	ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ ἄρχοντας σόφους ἐλέσθαι, ἵνα τοὺς νομοὺς γραφῶσιν/γραφοῖεν.	5	accept αἰρεῖσθαι accept any appropriately rendered expression of purpose: relative clause of purpose, future participle with or without ὡς, ἵνα / ὅπως

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