



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Classical Greek

H044/01: Language

AS Level

Mark Scheme for June 2022

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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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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS**PREPARATION FOR MARKING****RM ASSESSOR**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are available in RM Assessor.
3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **required number** of standardisation responses.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 50% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone, email or via the RM Assessor messaging system.

5. Work crossed out:
- a. where a candidate crosses out an answer and provides an alternative response, the crossed out response is not marked and gains no marks
 - b. if a candidate crosses out an answer to a whole question and makes no second attempt, and if the inclusion of the answer does not cause a rubric infringement, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer and award marks appropriately.
6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
7. There is a NR (No Response) option. Award NR (No Response)
- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
 - OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
 - OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark) which isn't an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your Team Leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**

If you have any questions or comments for your Team Leader, use the phone, the RM Assessor messaging system, or email.












9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.

10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501

- a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
- b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. 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
	Harmful addition
	Repeated error
	Noted but no credit given

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 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. 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

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	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 listed above.	5	The below are intended as examples of 'slight' and more serious 'major' errors, others may be identified at standardisation.
i	<p>ἐν δὲ δὴ ταύτῃ τῇ Ἀτλαντίδι νήσῳ ἦν μεγάλη καὶ θαυμαστὴ συμμαχία βασιλέων,</p> <p>(And) indeed on this island (of) Atlantis (there) was a great and wonderful alliance of kings,</p>	5	<p>Allow 'but', omission of δε</p> <p>Omission or mistranslation of δὴ = slight error</p> <p>Allow 'in this island'</p> <p>'the island' = slight error</p> <p>Omission of ἐν = major error</p> <p>'of the king' = major error</p> <p>βασιλέων translated as participle = major error</p> <p>'an <u>allied kingdom</u>' = 2 major errors</p>
ii	<p>κρατοῦσα ἀπάσῃν τὴν νήσον, πολλὰς δὲ ἄλλας νήσους καὶ μέρη τῆς ἡπείρου.</p> <p>ruling the whole island, and many other islands and parts of the mainland.</p>	5	<p>NB repeated error of νήσον/νήσους from section (i)</p> <p>Allow 'controlling'</p> <p>Allow 'all the island'</p> <p>'but' for δὲ = slight error</p> <p>Omission of δὲ = ok</p> <p>'many of the other islands' = slight error</p> <p>Omission of καὶ = slight error</p> <p>'part of the mainland' = slight error</p> <p>'the middle of' = major error</p>

	<p>iii</p>	<p>αὕτη δὴ ἡ συμμαχία πᾶσα συναθροισθεῖσα εἰς ἓν ποτε ἐπεχείρησεν μιᾷ ὁρμῇ δουλοῦσθαι</p> <p>Indeed this whole alliance, having gathered itself together into one, once tried to enslave in one attack</p>	5	<p>NB repeated error of δὴ from section (i) NB repeated error of συμμαχία from section (i)</p> <p>‘The alliance itself’ = major error ‘The same alliance’ = major error ‘The <u>allies themselves</u>’ = 2 major errors</p> <p>Allow ‘gathering itself together’ / ‘all gathering itself together’ / ‘having been gathered altogether’ συναθροισθεῖσα taken as main verb = ok, so long as connected (eg ‘and’), otherwise major error ‘having been gathered’ (no attempt to translate συν) = slight error</p> <p>‘then’ = slight error</p> <p>Allow ‘to one place’ (but look for omission of ποτε) ἓν translated as ‘in’ = major error</p> <p>‘tried with one attack’ = ok ‘tried an attack’ = slight error</p>
	<p>iv</p>	<p>τόν τε ὑμέτερον τόπον καὶ τὸν ἡμέτερον καὶ τὸν ἐντὸς τοῦ στόματος πάντα τόπον.</p> <p>(both) your region and our region and the whole region within the mouth [of the Mediterranean].</p>	5	<p>Omission of ‘both’ = ok</p> <p>Allow ‘land’ ‘place’ ‘our region and your region’ = slight error Allow ‘ours’ ‘ourselves’ = major error</p> <p>omission of first καὶ = ok</p> <p>‘within the mouth’ without specifying of what = ok ‘within its mouth’ = ok ‘within my/your/our mouth’ = major error ‘the mouth of the river’ = slight error</p>

	<p>v</p>	<p>τότε οὖν ὑμῶν, ᾧ Σόλων, ἡ τῆς πόλεως δύναμις, ἀρετῇ τε καὶ ῥώμῃ, σαφῆς ἐγένετο εἰς ἅπαντας ἀνθρώπους·</p> <p>And so then, Solon, the power of your city became clear to all people in its virtue and strength.</p>	5	<p>NB repeated error of τε...καὶ from section (iv)</p> <p>Allow ‘therefore’ ‘so’ οὖν translated as ‘not’ = major error Omission of ‘then’ = slight error</p> <p>‘the power of many’ = major error</p> <p>Omission of ‘your’ = major error ‘our’ = slight error</p> <p>‘with virtue and strength’ = ok ‘for both virtue and strength’ = ok Omission of ‘both’ = ok</p> <p>‘to everyone’ ‘to all’ = ok ‘to all clear people’ = major error ‘became known’ = slight error</p>
	<p>vi</p>	<p>πάντων γὰρ προστάσα ἐν ταῖς τέχναις ταῖς πολεμικαῖς, τοῖς μὲν Ἑλλήσιν ἡγουμένη,</p> <p>For standing out from all/everyone in warlike skills, leading [on the one hand] the Greeks,</p>	5	<p>‘having stood before’ = ok ‘having stood out from <u>everything</u>’ = slight error</p> <p>‘in enemy arts/skills’ = ok ‘on account of’ = ok</p> <p>allow appropriate range of valid translations for πολεμικαῖς, eg ‘warlike’ ‘hostile’ ‘enemy’ ‘fighting’ ‘in war’ ‘among the enemy skills’ = slight error ‘in your crafts and fighting’ = slight error ‘the skills and the enemies’ = slight error</p> <p>‘having led’ = slight error ‘with the Greeks leading’ = major error</p>

	vii	<p>αὐτὴ δὲ <u>μονωθεῖσα</u> τῶν ἑτέρων, ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐσχάτους ἀφικομένη κινδύνους,</p> <p>but [on the other hand] having itself been isolated from the others, having arrived at the furthest dangers,</p>	5	<p>Allow 'and'</p> <p>Allow 'itself' if clearly referring to the power / city</p> <p>Allow 'left alone/isolated by others' (no article)</p> <p>'leaving / having left the others alone' = major error</p> <p>'the furthest dangers having arrived' = major error</p> <p>'the rest' = ok</p> <p>Allow 'arriving at'</p> <p>'having arrived <u>against</u>' = slight error</p> <p>Allow 'last' 'worst' 'most extreme'</p> <p>'greatest dangers' = slight error</p> <p>'great dangers' = major error</p> <p>'danger' (singular) = slight error</p> <p>δε must be rendered somehow in the translation, otherwise slight error</p>
	viii	<p>τοὺς μὲν ἐπιόντας ἐνίκησεν, τοὺς δὲ <u>μήπω</u> δεδουλωμένους ἐκώλυσεν δουλωθῆναι,</p> <p>[on the one hand] it conquered the attackers, but [on the other hand] it prevented those not yet enslaved from being enslaved,</p>	5	<p>NB possible repeated error of δεδουλωμένους/ δουλωθῆναι from section (iii)</p> <p>If μὲν...δὲ not translated = slight error</p> <p>No subject for ἐνίκησεν = slight error</p> <p>'she conquered' / 'she prevented' = ok</p> <p>Allow any reasonable translation of τοὺς ... ἐπιόντας, e.g. 'those coming on', 'the men coming against them'</p> <p>'those being against' = slight error</p> <p>'those who <u>had</u> gone against them' = slight error</p> <p>Allow 'and'</p> <p>No attempt to render μὲν...δὲ = major error</p> <p>Some...others = slight error</p> <p>μήπω taken with ἐκώλυσεν = slight error</p> <p>'those not yet enslaved prevented' = major error</p> <p>'prevented them from enslaving those not yet enslaved' = slight error</p>

	ix	<p>τοὺς δ' ἄλλους, ὅσοι οἰκοῦσιν ἐντὸς τῶν Ὀρῶν Ἡρακλείων, ἀφθόνως ἅπαντας ἠλευθέρωσεν.</p> <p>and it ungrudgingly liberated all the others, as many as live within the Pillars of Hercules.</p>	5	<p>NB possible repeated error of ἄλλους from section (ii) NB possible repeated error of ἅπαντας from section (ii)</p> <p>Allow 'but' 'the others ... were liberated' = slight error 'the sort/kind which live' = major error 'who dwell' = slight error 'so many men...' (no 'as') = major error</p> <p>'as many as lived' = ok οἰκοῦσιν taken as participle = major error</p> <p>Any error on ἀφθόνως = slight error Allow 'without grudge'</p> <p>'freed the others...everyone ungrudgingly' = slight error</p>
	x	<p>ὕστερῳ δὲ χρόνῳ <u>σεισμῶν</u> μεγίστων καὶ <u>κατακλυσμῶν</u> γενομένων, μιᾶς ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς χαλεπῆς ἐπελθούσης,</p> <p>(But) at a later time when very great earthquakes and floods happened, when one harsh day and night arrived,</p>	5	<p>NB possible repeated error of γενομένων from section (v)</p> <p>Allow 'and' Allow 'after some time' Allow 'later'</p> <p>'great' = slight error</p> <p>'a later time of extraordinary earthquakes and floods happening' = ok 'one day and a harsh night' = ok 'arriving during one harsh day and night' = slight error 'having met a difficult day and night' = slight error</p>

	xi	<p>ὅ τε ὑμέτερος στρατὸς πᾶς ἔδυσ ὑπο τὴν γῆν, ἣ τε Ἀτλαντὶς νῆσος ὡσαύτως ὑπο τὴν θαλάσσην δῦσα ἠφανίσθη.</p> <p>both your whole army sank beneath the earth, and in the same way the island of Atlantis, having sunk beneath the sea, disappeared.</p>	5	<p>NB possible repeated error of ὑμέτερος from section (iv) NB possible repeated error of πᾶς from section (iii) NB possible repeated error of νῆσος from sections (i) and (ii) NB possible repeated error of ὑπο in this section</p> <p>Omission of 'both' = ok 'our army' = slight error</p> <p>'your army and everything else' = major error</p> <p>Allow 'sinking' Allow 'sank...and disappeared' Allow 'all sank'</p> <p>'by land' = slight error</p>
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TRANSLATION

When all the soldiers were silent and clearly despondent at Alexander's anger on the one hand, but on the other in no way changing their minds, he nevertheless kept having sacrifices made about the river-crossing, but good omens were not arising for him as he had the sacrifices made. Then indeed, having gathered the oldest of his friends and those especially faithful to him, because everything was indicating to him the journey back, he announced to the army that he had decided to turn back again. They started shouting and many of them were crying. Some even approached the king's tent and promised Alexander many good things, because he had endured to be conquered by them alone. Then indeed, having divided the army according to ranks, he ordered them to prepare twelve altars, in height equal to the biggest towers, but in width greater still than towers, both as gifts to the gods who had led him hither so victorious, and as memorials of his own toils.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2 (a)	They were (all) silent (1) and (clearly/certainly) despondent (1) and they didn't change their minds (1)	3	'quiet' = ok Do not allow 'having been in silence' Do not allow 'would not change their minds' Do not allow 'never' 'They were clear/certain being despondent' = ok
2 (b) (i)	Sacrificed / made sacrifices about the river-crossing (1)	1	'He offered a sacrifice about the river-crossing' = ok 'concerning' = ok 'around' = ok
(ii)	There were no good omens / good omens did not arise for him (1)	1	Allow 'There were bad omens from the sacrifice' 'the sacrifices did not become good omens' = ok 'a good omen did not occur' = ok 'by the sacrifice he did not make good omens' = 0
2 (c)	The eldest/oldest of his companions (1) and those especially / most faithful (to him) (1)	2	'his eldest companions' = ok 'Very much' = ok 'most reliable / loyal / trustworthy' = ok
2 (d) (i)	To turn back (again) (1)	1	'to turn around' = 1 Incorrect translation of $\pi\alpha\lambda\iota\nu$ = 0 'to be turned back again/away' = 0 'to go back again' = 1
(ii)	Because everything was indicating (to him) (1) the way back (1)	2	'Everyone was indicating the way back' = 1/2 'They were indicating the whole way back' = 1/2 Allow road / path / journey 'a way back' = ok

				Must have sense of πάντα and 'back' in answer 'again' = ok
2	(e)	They were shouting (1) and crying (1)	2	'Shouted' / 'cried' = ok
2	(f) (i)	To the king's tent / the tent of the king (1)	1	'the camp of the king' = 0
	(ii)	They promised him / Alexander (1) many (and) good things (1) because he (had) endured to be conquered (1) by them alone (1)	4	'Many (things) and good things' = ok Do not credit '(they did) many good things' Allow 'he allowed himself' 'Being conquered' = ok 'by these (men) alone' = ok
2	(g)	Divided the army (1) according to ranks / by ranks (1) and ordered them to prepare (1) 12 altars (1)	4	'12 ranks' = ok Do not allow 'from the ranks' Allow 'into squadrons' 'Build' = ok
2	(h)	The altars were in height equal to the biggest towers (1) and in width bigger (yet/still) than towers (1)	2	NB possible repeated error of μεγιστοις from section (x) 'As high as' = ok Must recognise superlative – 'tallest' = ok Must recognise comparative – 'Wider (still) than' = ok 'even greater' = ok
2	(i)	Gifts to the gods who had led him here (so) victorious (1) and memorials of his (own) toils (1)	2	Accept any reasonable translation of οὐτω νικῶντα 'a gift' (singular) = ok 'led him to be victorious' = ok 'Pains' = ok 'suffering' = ok 'a memorial' (singular) = ok

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 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. 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
		5	<p>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.</p> <p>There will be a maximum of one major error per sentence for lack of breathings.</p>
3	<p>(a)</p> <p>The girls thought that their brothers were very strange.</p> <p>αί κοραι ένομισαν τους άδελφους [αύτων] δεινοτατους [είναι].</p>	5	<p>Use of ότι + indicative/optative or participle construction = slight error</p> <p>Allow αί παιδες</p> <p>Allow any reasonable vocab for 'thought', allow imperfect or aorist: eg ένομιζον/ήγουντο/ήγησαντο</p> <p>Sandwiching of αύτων = slight error</p> <p>Use of sandwiched έαυτων = ok</p> <p>Use of unsandwiched έαυτων = slight error</p> <p>Use of past tense for 'were' (eg ήσαν in ότι construction) = slight error</p> <p>δεινους / δεινοτερους = slight error</p>

3	(b)	<p>I will carry the heavy spears in order to help the commander.</p> <p>[έγω] οἶσω τας βαρειας λογχας ἵνα τῷ λοχαγῷ βοηθῶ/βοηθησῶ.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>τας λογχας τας βαρειας = ok τας λογχας βαθειας = slight error</p> <p>Use of optative in ἵνα construction = slight error</p> <p>Use of infinitive to express purpose = major error</p> <p>ὡς τῷ λοχαγῷ βοηθησῶν = ok Use of future participle without ὡς = ok</p> <p>αἰτινες τῷ λοχαγῷ βοηθησουσιν = ok Use of αἰ rather than αἰτινες + future indicative = ok</p> <p>Use of relative pronoun + subjunctive or future participle = slight error</p> <p>Allow τῷ ἀρχοντι οἷ τῷ στρατηγῷ οἷ τῷ ἡγεμονι</p>
3	(c)	<p>The mistress feared that the wild beasts were escaping.</p> <p>ἡ δεσποινᾶ ἐφοβηθη/ἐφοβειτο μὴ τὰ θηρία ἐκφευγῆ.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>ἡ δεσποτιης = slight error</p> <p>Use of ὅτι after verb of fearing = major error Use of imperfect for 'were escaping' = slight error μὴ + subjunctive or optative = slight error</p>
3	(d)	<p>The helmsman was so impious that he did not escape the notice of the gods.</p> <p>ὁ κυβερνητης οὕτως ἀσεβης ἦν ὥστε τοὺς θεοὺς μὴ λανθανεῖν/λαθεῖν.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Accept any sensible (grammatically correct) synonym for κυβερνητης ἐκφευγεῖν = slight error τῶν θεῶν = slight error</p> <p>Allow οὐκ ἔλαθεν</p>

3	(e)	<p>If you follow the cavalry, I will not kill those spies with stones.</p> <p>ἐάν [συ] τοῖς ἵππευσι ἔπη, [ἐγώ] ἐκείνους τοὺς κατασκοποὺς οὐκ ἀποκτενω λιθοῖς.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>'you follow' – allow singular or plural, present or aorist subjunctive: ἐάν ... σπη / ἔπησθε / σπησθε Allow εἰ + future indicative (ἐψη / ἐψεσθε) ἐάν + future indicative = slight error εἰ + subjunctive = slight error εἰ or ἐάν + present indicative = major error εἰ or ἐάν + optative = slight error</p> <p>τοὺς ἵππεις = slight error (case) τοῖς ἵπποις = slight error (vocab) τοὺς ἵππους = major error (case and vocab) ἐκείνους must be in predicate position – otherwise slight error μη instead of οὐκ = slight error συν λιθοῖς = ok μετα λιθῶν = slight error ὑπο λιθῶν = slight error τοῖς λιθοῖς = slight error Allow λιθοῖς τισιν</p> <p>Use of ἄν in apodosis with or without optative = slight error</p>
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