



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE

Classical Greek

J292/01: Language

General Certificate of Secondary Education

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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Annotations

	Correct
	Incorrect
	Omission
	More serious error in translation
	Inconsequential error in translation
	Benefit of doubt
	Harmful addition
	Construction error
	Repeated error
	Consequential error

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1		Long ago	1	Allow: 'formerly', 'in the past', 'some time ago' Do not allow: 'once', 'once upon a time', 'for a long time'
2	(a)	A (big) army	1	Do not accept: 'soldiers'
2	(b)	They asked him (1) to help (them) (1)	2	They asked for help = 2/2 They asked them for help = 1/2 They asked him to join the war = 1/2 They got him to help them = 1/2
3		He did many (and) (1) brave deeds (1)	2	Accept: 'acts/things/tasks/work'
4		He was angry	1	Allow: 'he was the best of the Greeks'
5	(a)	(They) stopped fighting	1	'They stopped the soldiers from fighting' = 0
5	(b)	To admire (1) (the) two fine heroes (1)	2	Do not accept: 'they admired' Allow: 'Beautiful', 'handsome', 'good' Do not accept: 'very fine'
6	(a)	(That) Memnon would win	1	Insist on future tense
6	(b)	(Achilles/he) killed him	1	
7		To provide him (with) (1) a very big/great gift (1)	2	Accept: 'give', 'produce' Do not accept 'prepare' Insist on superlative Do not accept: ' The greatest/biggest gift'

					Do not accept: 'reward/prize'
8			A god	1	
9			(They) Sacrificed to him	1	Allow: 'sacrificed for him'
10			Examples of answers δύο – dioxide – a molecule containing two atoms of oxygen πολιται – politics – the way a state is run by its citizens	4	Credit sensible answers. As they come from the same Indo-European root, examiners should accept answers which derive from Latin – e.g. duet. 'city' acceptable
11	(a)		Imperfect	1	
11	(b)		Dative (1) after ἐν (1)	2	Accept suitable translation of ἐν as an alternative
11	(c)		ὁ	1	Accept Μέμνων and ἀφικόμενος (although not on the RVL)
11	(d)		Accusative (1) as (direct) object (of ἐποίησεν) (1)	2	Accept suitable translation
11	(e)		εἰς	1	Accept δια
11	(f)		εὐθύς	1	
11	(g)		Nominative (1) + masculine (1)	2	
12	(a)		Did you drink the bad wine? ἀρα (1) ἐπιες (1) τον κακον (1) οἶνον (1);	4	Credit candidates who omit ἀρα but include a Greek question mark (;) Singular or plural second person fine.
					Word order flexible throughout unless specified.

12	(b)		A horse was leading the messenger. ἵππος (1) ἤγε (1) τον ἄγγελον (1)	3		Article + noun combinations must have both parts correct.
12	(c)		I wish to find the prize. ἐθελω (1) εὕρισκειν/εὕρειν (1) το ἄθλον (1)	3		Accept any translation using correct Greek even if vocabulary outside of Restricted Vocabulary List.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
13		He escaped (1) by sea (1)	2	He escaped to an island = 2/2 Do not accept 'fled/sailed away'
14	(a)	Where (1) he (had) sailed (to) (1)	2	'Where to sail' = 1/2 'they/it (had) sailed' = 1/2
14	(b)	τάχιστα (1) – very quickly (1)	2	Do not credit 'as quickly as possible'
15		Scared	1	Do not accept 'feared'
16		Bring/carry him (1) in his boat (1) (away) from the Romans (1)	3	Allow: 'take' Insist on pronoun σὺ Allow: 'ship' Accept correct rendering of direct speech – e.g. '(will you bring/carry me (1) in your boat (1) (away) from the Romans (1))' 'Sail him away from the Romans' = 2/3
17		(In/on) the harbour	1	Accept 'at' Do not allow: 'by' Insist on definite article
18		He was captured (by the Romans) (1) He was forced (1) to live in Italy (1)	3	Accept: 'taken'
19		They were guilty of (1) nothing (1)	2	'They were responsible for nothing' = 2/2 'They were not guilty of anything' = 2/2 'They had done nothing wrong' = 2/2 'They were not guilty' = 1/2

					'They had not done anything' = 1/2 'No-one was guilty' = 1/2
20			as/like prisoners (of war)	1	ὡς required
21	(a)		Everyone (1) would obey them (1)	2	πάντας must be taken as subject of the indirect statement.
21	(b)		Using/with force	1	Incorrect translation of χρώμενοι = HA – e.g. 'with useful/good force' Accept: 'violence', 'force' NB: if 21 (a) is incorrect and the answer 'everyone would obey them' is provided in 21 (b) then it should be credited.

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
22	(i)	<p>μετὰ δὲ ὀλίγα ἔτη οἱ Ἕλληνας, οὐκ ἐθέλοντες δοῦλοι γενέσθαι, συνέλεξαν μείζονα στρατίαν.</p> <p>After a few years the Greeks, not wanting to become slaves, assembled a bigger army.</p>	5	<p>Maximum of one more serious error for μετὰ δὲ ὀλίγα ἔτη</p> <p>Accept: 'A few years later'</p> <p>After many years = inconsequential error</p> <p>Accept: 'gathered/collected (together)'</p> <p>μείζονα: great/very great/better = inconsequential error</p>
22	(ii)	<p>οἱ οὖν Ῥωμαῖοι ἐπεμψαν τὸν Μόμμιον ἵνα κολάσῃ αὐτούς.</p> <p>Therefore the Romans sent Mummius to punish them.</p>	5	<p>Omission/mistranslation of οὖν = inconsequential error</p> <p>αὐτούς: any error = more serious error</p>
22	(iii)	<p>τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς οἱ Ἕλληνας τῷ στρατοπέδῳ προσβαλόντες πολλοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἔλαβον.</p> <p>In the night the Greeks, having attacked their camp, captured many Romans.</p>	5	<p>τῆς νυκτὸς: Accept 'within/by/at/during'</p> <p>'That night / when it was night' = inconsequential error</p> <p>Rendering προσβαλόντες without connection = more serious error</p> <p>προσβαλόντες: allow 'attacking'; 'invading' = inconsequential error</p> <p>ἔλαβον: allow 'took', 'captured', 'seized'</p> <p>'took the camp and attacked...' = two more serious error</p>

22	(iv)	<p>ὁ οὖν <u>Διαῖος</u>, ὁ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγός, νομίζων ῥαδίως κτήσεσθαι δευτέραν νίκην,</p> <p>Therefore Diaeus, the general of the Greeks, thinking that he would easily obtain a second victory...</p>	5	<p>Watch out for repeated error - οὖν</p> <p>'it would be easy to obtain' = inconsequential error 'they would easily obtain' = inconsequential error</p> <p>'To easily obtain' = construction error</p> <p>'a second easy victory' = inconsequential error</p>
22	(v)	<p>ἐκέλευσε τοὺς στρατιώτας παρασκευάσασθαι ὡς μαχουμένους <u>ἐγγὺς</u> τῆς <u>Κορίνθου</u>.</p> <p>...ordered his soldiers (in order) to prepare to fight near Corinth.</p>	5	<p>Any mistranslation of the relationship between νομίζων and ἐκέλευσε = more serious error</p> <p>ἐκέλευσε: 'ordering' = more serious error</p> <p>Allow: 'to be prepared', 'prepare themselves'</p> <p>Allow: 'for fighting'</p> <p>ὡς μαχουμένους: maximum of one more serious error</p>
22	(vi)	<p>“ἡμεῖς” ἔφη “ἰσχυρότεροι καὶ σοφώτεροί ἐσμεν τῶν <u>Ῥωμαίων</u>.”</p> <p>'We' he said 'are stronger and wiser than the Romans.'</p>	5	<p>'We' he said 'are the strongest and wisest of the Romans' = 3/5</p> <p>'We' he said 'are the stronger and wiser of the Romans' = 3/5</p>
22	(vii)	<p>εἰ βούλεσθε ἐλεύθεροι μένειν, μὴ φύγητε ἀλλὰ <u>δείξατε</u> ποιοὶ ἐστε.”</p> <p>'If you want to remain free, don't flee but show what sort of men you are.'</p>	5	<p>Maximum of one more serious error for the tenses used in the conditional clause.</p> <p>βούλεσθε... ἐστε: 'we want...we are' = one more serious error</p> <p>'If you want to freely remain' = one more serious error</p> <p>μὴ φύγητε: accept 'you should not flee'</p>

					ποῖοί ἐστε: maximum of one more serious error; 'What sort of man you are' = inconsequential error 'how great/many you are' = inconsequential error
22	(viii)	οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, τῆς μάχης ἀρξαμένης, κάκιστα ἔπραξαν καὶ ἀνεχώρησαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. (But) when the battle began, the Greeks fared very badly and retreated into the city.	5	τῆς μάχης ἀρξαμένης: 'having begun the battle' = more serious error κάκιστα ἔπραξαν: allow: 'did very badly'; very bad/terrible things = more serious error 'worse' = inconsequential error Accept: 'withdrew' εἰς: 'in' = more serious error	
22	(ix)	ἀλλὰ οὕτως αἰσχρὸς ἦν ὁ Μόμμιος ὥστε τὰ τεῖχη διαφθείρας ἐφόνευσε πάντας οὓς ἦυρεν. But Mummius was so shameful that having destroyed the walls he slaughtered everyone (whom) he found.	5	ἀλλὰ: omission/mistranslation = inconsequential error αἰσχρὸς: 'ugly', 'terrible' = inconsequential error 'It/this was so shameful that/to Mummius' = more serious error οὕτως ... ὥστε = maximum of one more serious error for these two words τὰ τεῖχη: 'the wall' = inconsequential error διαφθείρας ἐφόνευσε: 'he destroyed...murdering' = one more serious error οὓς ἦυρεν: maximum of one more serious error	

22	(x)	<p>ὁ δὲ <u>Διαῖος</u> οὐκ εἰδὼς τί ἄλλο οἷός τ' ἐστὶ ποιῆσαι, τήν τε ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα καὶ τὸν παῖδα ἀποκτείνας, ἔπιε <u>φάρμακον</u>.</p> <p>(And) Diaeus, not knowing what else he could do, having killed (both) his wife and son, drank poison.</p>	<p>5</p> <p>τί ἄλλο οἷός τ' ἐστὶ = maximum of one more serious error</p> <p>οἷός τ' ἐστὶ: 'he can do' = BOD; 'he would be able' = inconsequential error</p> <p>ποιῆσαι: 'make' = inconsequential</p> <p>ἑαυτοῦ: omission = more serious error</p> <p>'he killed his wife and child by/with poison' = 2 more serious errors</p>
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