



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE

Classical Greek

J292/01: Language

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2023

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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 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 posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **number of required** 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 40% 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 or the RM Assessor messaging system, or by email.
5. **Crossed Out Responses**
Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

Multiple Choice Question Responses

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

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. Award No Response (NR) if:
 - there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:










- anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

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 e-mail.
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:
 - 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
	Correct
	Incorrect
	Omission
	More serious error in translation
	Inconsequential error in translation
	Benefit of doubt
	Harmful addition
	Construction error
	Repeated error
Highlight	Consequential error

12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1		(They were) friends (1)	1	Allow 'friendly' (BOD) lovers = 0 female friends = 0 'there was love between them' = 0
2	(a)	To murder/kill him (1)	1	harm, punish = 0 'To kill <u>her</u> ' = 0
2	(b)	He often (1) harmed her (1) with great force (1)	3	Allow 'many times' Allow 'had harmed her' Allow 'hit/injured/damaged her' Allow 'with great strength' 'very forcefully' 'with a lot of force' Allow 'violence' Allow 'large, great, big, huge' Do not allow 'with <u>very</u> great force' 'He would often use great force to harm her' = 3
3		She loved him (1)	1	Allow 'liked' 'She was friends with him' = 0

4		<p>Give him a love-potion (1) Not say (1) what she was doing (1)</p>	3	<p>Accept direct speech Require 'him'</p> <p>δουναι 'to have given' = BOD</p> <p>φιλτρον '<u>the</u> love-potion' = BOD</p> <p>αλλα μη ειπης Allow 'but not saying' 'but not to say/tell' Do not allow 'but having not said' Ignore 'him' (eg 'but not tell him')</p> <p>τι ποιεις Allow present tense Allow 'what she did' Allow 'what she was making' 'what she made' (BOD) Do not allow 'what she <u>had</u> done/made' Do not allow 'what <u>it</u> does' Do not allow 'what she <u>would</u> do'</p> <p>'Give him a love potion but not to tell anyone what she had done' = 2/3</p> <p>'Give him a love potion but say nothing' = 2/3</p>
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5		(With/by) other (1) pleasant words (1)	2	<p>‘with other words’ = 1 ‘with pleasant words’ = 1 ‘with words’ = 1 ‘with other pleasant reasons’ = 2 ‘with other <u>sweeter</u> words’ = 1</p> <p>ήδεσι Allow ‘nice’ ‘sweet’</p> <p>λογοις Allow ‘stories’ ‘(another) story’</p> <p>‘She said/by saying other pleasant words’ = 2 ‘having believed/trusted other pleasant words’ = 1/2 (HA)</p>
6		Prepared (1) a great dinner (1)	2	<p>παρεσκευασε Do not allow ‘provided’</p> <p>μεγα Allow ‘big’ ‘large’ ‘huge’</p> <p>δειπνον Allow ‘meal’ Do not allow ‘food’ Do not allow ‘<u>the</u> great/big dinner’</p>
7		After a few days (1)	1	<p>Allow ‘a few days later’ Do not allow ‘shortly after’ ‘not long after’ ‘soon afterwards’</p> <p>‘(with)in a few days’ = 1 (BOD) Do not allow reference to eating and drinking</p>

8		She suffered (1) nothing bad (1)	2	<p>Ignore HA in <i>καιπερ</i> clause – focus on correct translation of <i>ἐπαθεν οὐδεν κακον</i></p> <p><i>ἐπαθεν</i> Allow 'experienced'</p> <p><i>οὐδεν κακον</i> Allow 'no bad thing(s)' Allow 'no(thing) evil' 'no misfortune' Do not allow 'no more bad thing(s)' Do not allow 'badly'</p> <p>Allow 'she suffered no harm', 'no harm came to her'</p> <p>No one suffered bad things = 1 She no longer suffered a bad thing = 1 'nothing bad was suffered' = 1 (no agent) 'She never did anything else bad' = 0/2</p>
9	(a)	<p>Example:</p> <p><i>ἄνδρα</i> Android A robot which looks like a man (‘a robot’ = BOD)</p>	2	<p>Accept any correct answer, eg misandry, androgynous</p> <p>Allow andrology but must reference study of men’s reproductive health not just ‘study of men’ for meaning mark.</p> <p>Do not allow names eg ‘Andrew’ ‘Andreas’ (<i>vel sim</i>)</p>
9	(b)	<p>Example:</p> <p><i>πολὺ</i> Polygon A many-sided shape</p>	2	<p>Accept any correct answer, eg polyamorous, polyglot, polysyndeton</p> <p>Do not allow ‘poly-’ on its own</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
10	(a)	Imperfect	1	
10	(b)	φίλοι	1	Accept also: ό, Φιλόνεως, Λυκῖνος, ή, γυνή, Κρίτυλλα Do not credit if word written in English script (eg Philoneos)
10	(c)	Genitive (1) masculine (1)	2	plural = HA (max 1/2)
10	(d)	είς	1	Do not allow εις τοσουτον
10	(e)	Imperfect	1	
10	(f)	πολλάκις	1	Do not allow εις τοσουτον
10	(g)	Aorist (1) third person (1)	2	Ignore weak/strong Allow 'he/she' 'plural' = HA
10	(h)	Adverb	1	
11	(a)	ό οίνος (1) οὐκ ἐστιν (1) ἐν (1) τη χωρα (1)	4	Word order flexible throughout. Article + noun combinations must have both bits correct.
11	(b)	ἐτρεχεσ / ἐτρεχετε (1) εις (1) κινδυνον (1) Do not allow aorist Do not allow προς Allow article: τον κινδυνον	3	Accept any translation using correct Greek even if vocabulary outside of Restricted Vocabulary List.
11	(c)	ό ἵππος (1) ἐφαγε (1) τον λιθον (1) Allow use of imperfect: ἦσθιε	3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
12		When he was young / a young boy (1)	1	<p>Allow 'young child' 'little boy' Allow 'infant' (BOD) Insist on νεος as young</p> <p>Do not allow 'a boy' Do not allow 'new child' Do not allow 'new-born child' 'baby'</p> <p>Do not allow 'in the past'</p>
13	(a)	His money (1) was taken (1) His father (1) was killed (1)	4	<p>τα χρηματα αυτου ηρεθη Allow 'possessions' 'property' 'goods' 'wealth' Do not allow 'gold' 'silver' 'things' They asked for his money = 1/2 'He/the tyrant/they took his money' = 2 His money was stolen = 2 He lost his money = 1 He took <u>all</u> his money = ok</p> <p>αυτου must be understood: 'he took the money <u>for himself</u>' = 1/2 'he took <u>his</u> money for himself' = 2/2</p> <p>ο πατηρ απεθανεν Allow 'died' 'He/the tyrant/they killed his father' = 2</p>
13	(b)	αισχιστος (1) very/most shameful (1)	2	<p>Insist on superlative Allow 'the most' Allow 'disgraceful' 'ugly' Do not allow 'very disgraced' Do not allow adverb (ie 'very disgracefully')</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
14		Escape (from) the city (1)	1	Allow 'flee <u>out of</u> the city' Do not allow 'flee <u>from</u> the city' 'flee the city'
15	(a)	They were still suffering (1) terrible things (1)	2	Insist on inclusion of ἐτι Allow 'they were continuing to suffer' Allow present tense ('they still suffer') Allow 'they still suffered' Do not allow 'would still suffer' 'going to suffer' Allow 'terribly' Allow 'strange things' Allow ' <u>such</u> terrible things' = BOD Do not allow 'bad things' 'badly' 'That there was still terrible suffering' = 1
	(b)	(To) help (them) (1)	1	Help <u>him/Aratus</u> = 0 (HA)

16		They wanted (1) to be free (1)	2	<p>και not required</p> <p>ἐβουλοντο Allow 'they were wishing' Do not allow 'planned'</p> <p>ἐλευθεροι εἶναι Allow 'to be free men' Allow 'to be freed/released/set free' (BOD) 'They wanted freedom' = 2 'They wanted to see freedom' = 2 (BOD) Do not allow 'to be freedmen' Do not allow 'to be <u>more</u> free' Do not allow '(wished) to go freely'</p> <p>'They wanted themselves to be free' = 2 'They wanted to free themselves' = 1 'They wanted to know the same freedom' = 1</p>
17		More citizens (1)	1	<p>Insist on πλειονες as comparative Allow '<u>rather</u> many'</p>
18		Lead them(selves) (1) against the Macedonians (1)	2	<p>Watch out for harmful additions with ἐν πολεμῷ Allow 'into war' Reference to city / citizens = HA (max 1/2)</p> <p>Insist on ἑαυτους being included</p> <p>Lead them to fight (against/with) the Macedonians = 2 Lead them with the Macedonians = 1 To go to war with the Macedonians' = 1</p>

19		<p>He won (1) so many victories (1) the city became much stronger (1) than before (1)</p>	4	<p>ὁ δε...ἐνίκησε Allow 'he conquered' Do not allow 'they won'</p> <p>τοσαυτας νικας Allow 'such great victories' Allow 'such victories' (BOD) Do not allow '(such a great) victory' (singular) Do not allow 'victories of such a kind'</p> <p>'He was successful in so many victories' = 2 'He was successful to such an extent that' = 1/2 'The victory they had won was so great that' = 0/2</p> <p>ἡ πολις ἐγενετο Allow 'began to become'</p> <p>πολλω ισχυροτερα ἢ προτερον insist on πολλω being rendered Allow 'much more <u>powerful</u>'</p>
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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 Βρασίδας 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 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.		
20	(i)	<p>ὁ Ἄρατος ἤδη ἔβουλετο μάχεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Μακεδόνας,</p> <p>Aratus now wanted to fight against the Macedonians,</p>	5	<p>ἤδη Any error or omission = more serious error Accept 'already' 'by now'</p> <p>ἔβουλετο 'planned' = more serious error</p> <p>μάχεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Μακεδόνας Allow 'to battle' Allow 'fight (with) the Macedonians' (ie don't require πρὸς) 'fight <u>to(wards)</u> the Macedonians' = inconsequential error 'in front of the Macedonians' = more serious error</p>

20	(ii)	<p>ἀλλὰ ὁ Κλεομένης, ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς, ἀεὶ ἐνίκα αὐτὸν ἐν μικραῖς μάχαις.</p> <p>... but Cleomenes, the king of the Spartans, was always beating him in small battles.</p>	<p>Omission or mistranslation of ἀλλὰ = inconsequential error</p> <p>ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς Allow 'the Spartan king' 'the king of Sparta' Allow 'who was king of the Spartans' (BOD) Allow 'a king of the Spartans' (BOD)</p> <p>Omission or mistranslation of ἀεὶ = more serious error</p> <p>ἐνίκα αὐτὸν Allow 'beat' (ie aorist translation ok) Allow 'conquered' 'defeated' Allow 'won him' (BOD) 5 'won him over' = more serious error (but 'won over him' = BOD) 'won/defeated <u>himself</u>' = more serious error 'conquered <u>them</u>' = inconsequential error '<u>had</u> conquered' = inconsequential error</p> <p>Omission of αὐτὸν = more serious error</p> <p>ἐν μικραῖς μάχαις Allow 'fights' 'wars' = inconsequential error (war = more serious error) other meanings = more serious error</p> <p>'Always won his battles' = max 3/5 'Always won the smallest of fights' = max 3/5</p>
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20	(iii)	<p>ó οὖν Ἄρατος ἤτησε τοὺς Μακεδόνας πέμπειν στρατιώτας ἵνα προσβάλῃ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις.</p> <p>Therefore Aratus asked the Macedonians to send soldiers so that he might attack the Spartans.</p>	<p>Omission or mistranslation of οὖν = inconsequential</p> <p>στρατιώτας ‘armies’ = inconsequential error ‘army’ = more serious error</p> <p>πέμπειν ‘in order to send’ = construction error</p> <p>5 ἵνα προσβάλῃ Allow ‘(in order) to attack’ (no ‘he’ required) Allow ‘so that he <u>could</u> attack’ ‘in order that <u>they</u> might attack’ = inconsequential error ‘invade’ = inconsequential error</p> <p>τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ‘Sparta’ = inconsequential error</p> <p>‘Therefore Aratus sent the Macedonian soldiers in order to attack the Spartans’ = 2/5</p>
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20	(iv)	<p>ὁ δὲ Κλεομένης γνούς ὅτι δεῖ καὶ ἑαυτὸν ἔχειν ξένους ὡς συμμάχους ...</p> <p>(But) Cleomenes, having realised (that) it was necessary for him also to have foreigners as allies ...</p>	<p>γνούς Allow 'who had learnt...' Allow 'having gotten to know' 'having discovered' Accept present participle (ie 'knowing' 'realising' 'discovering' 'understanding') 'finding out' 'having found out' = inconsequential error Beware connection error with γνούς & ἤρετο (v) – construction error to be penalised in section 5</p> <p>ὅτι Omission is ok, so long as indirect statement is clear</p> <p>δεῖ Allow 'he had to have' 'would be necessary' = inconsequential error</p> <p>5 Omission of καὶ = inconsequential error Allow 'even' 'actually' 'and' = inconsequential Allow καὶ to be taken with either δεῖ or ἔχειν</p> <p>ἑαυτὸν Allow 'for he himself' 'Having realised himself that...' = more serious error</p> <p>συμμάχους 'alliance' 'comrades' 'companions' = inconsequential error 'enemies' = more serious error</p> <p>'that it was necessary to have foreigners as allies himself' = ok 'it was necessary for him to have foreign allies' = one more serious error (omission of ὡς)</p>
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20	(v)	<p>ἤρετο τὸν Πτολεμαῖον, τὸν τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἄρχοντα, εἰ παρέξει ὄπλα καὶ ἵππους.</p> <p>...asked Ptolemy, the ruler of Egypt, if he would provide weapons and horses.</p>	<p>ἤρετο ‘chose’ = more serious error Beware connection error with γνους (iv) & ἤρετο – construction error to be penalised here in section 5</p> <p>τὸν τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἄρχοντα Allow ‘ruler of the Egyptians’ ‘the Egyptian ruler’ Allow ‘leader’ Allow attributive present participle rendering, ie ‘the one ruling Egypt’</p> <p>5 ‘while he was ruling Egypt’ = inconsequential error ‘king’ = inconsequential error</p> <p>εἰ παρέξει Allow ‘to provide’ ‘if he will provide’ = ok ‘if he could provide’ = inconsequential error ‘prepare’ = inconsequential</p> <p>ἵππους ‘cavalry’ = inconsequential error</p>
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20	(vi)	<p>ὁ δὲ γελάσας εἶπεν, 'τοῦτο ποιήσω, ἐὰν πέμψης μοι τὴν γυναῖκα ἣν μάλιστα φιλεῖς.'</p> <p>And he, having laughed, said: 'I will do this, if you send me the woman (whom) you love the most.'</p>	<p>γελάσας Allow 'laughing' 'with a laugh' 'smiling' 'rejoicing' = inconsequential error Allow 'he laughed, saying'</p> <p>ποιήσω 'I will make' = more serious error</p> <p>τοῦτο Allow 'these things' 'those things' = inconsequential error</p> <p>μοι Omission = inconsequential error</p> <p>5</p> <p>τὴν γυναῖκα 'the/your wife' = inconsequential error 'a woman' = inconsequential error 'a wife' = more serious error</p> <p>ἣν Omission if clearly a relative clause = ok, otherwise construction error</p> <p>μάλιστα Allow 'very much' 'especially' 'very greatly'</p> <p>φιλεῖς 'I love' = more serious error</p>
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20	(vii)	<p>ὁ μὲν οὖν Κλεομένης δακρῦων πρὸς τὴν μητέρα προσῆλθε, ἢ δὲ ἀνδρείως ἀπεκρίνατο,</p> <p>So Cleomenes weeping went to his mother, but she replied bravely:</p>	<p>οὖν = check 20 (iii) for repeated error</p> <p>δακρῦων Allow 'crying' 'after crying/weeping' = inconsequential error</p> <p>προσῆλθε Allow 'approached'</p> <p>ἢ δὲ ἀνδρείως ἀπεκρίνατο '<u>who</u> replied bravely' (if clearly referring to mother) = inconsequential error 'and <u>he</u> replied bravely' = more serious error 'and <u>the man</u> replied' = max 3/5 (omission of bravely) 'said' = inconsequential error 5 'asked' = more serious error</p> <p>μὲν...δὲ No clear connection = inconsequential error (eg Cleomenes..., she...)</p> <p>Allow 'went crying to his mother'</p> <p>'Therefore Cleomenes, crying, went towards his mother and answered the men' = 3/5</p> <p>'Therefore Cleomenes, crying, went towards the city and answered the men' = 2/5</p> <p>'Therefore, while Cleomenes went to his mother crying, she replied bravely' = 5/5</p>
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20	(viii)	<p>‘ἐγὼ πορεύσομαι <u>ὅπου</u> οἶά τ'εἰμί βοήθειν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις.’</p> <p>‘I will travel wherever I can help the Spartans.’</p>	<p>πορεύσομαι Allow ‘go’ ‘march’ error in tense = more serious error (eg ‘I travel’)</p> <p>ὅπου οἶά τ'εἰμί βοήθειν Allow ‘wherever I am able to help’ ‘Wherever <u>to be able</u> to help’ = more serious error ‘Wherever I can <u>to</u> help’ = construction error ‘So that I am able to help’ = construction error ‘Wherever I <u>would</u> be able to help’ = more serious error ‘Wherever <u>if</u> I am able to help’ = inconsequential error ‘Wherever I <u>go</u> I am able to help’ = one more serious error and one inconsequential error</p> <p>5</p> <p>βοήθειν needs to be taken as prolativ infinitive with οἶά τ'εἰμί otherwise = construction error</p> <p>τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ‘With the Spartans’ = inconsequential error ‘(Help) Sparta’ = more serious error (short section)</p> <p>‘I will <u>try to help</u> the Spartans wherever I am able’ = 3/5</p> <p>‘I will send help to wherever the Spartans will go’ = 1 (2+ items of vocab)</p>
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20	(ix)	<p>ὁ δὲ Κλεομένης, ἐπεὶ τέλος ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀράτου ἐνικήθη, ἔπλευσε πρὸς τὴν Αἴγυπτον, νομίζων ἐκεῖ ἀσφαλῆς ἔσσεσθαι.</p> <p>(But) when Cleomenes was finally beaten by Aratus, he sailed to Egypt, thinking that he would be safe there.</p>	<p>ἐπεὶ...ἐνικήθη Allow ‘conquered’ ‘having been beaten’ = one more serious error ‘<u>then</u> finally defeated’ = one more serious error ‘after being conquered’ / ‘since having been defeated’ / ‘when conquered’ = one inconsequential error</p> <p>τέλος Any error of meaning = more serious error</p> <p>ὑπὸ ‘on behalf of’ = more serious error</p> <p>νομίζων ... ἀσφαλῆς ἔσσεσθαι 5 Allow ‘believing’ ‘considering’ ‘thinking he was safe’ = more serious error ‘thinking (himself) to be safe’ = inconsequential error ‘thinking <u>it</u> would be safe’ = inconsequential error ‘thinking there would be <u>safety</u> (there)’ = inconsequential error ‘thinking <u>it to be</u> safe’ = more serious error</p> <p>ἀσφαλῆς ‘kept safe’ = BOD ‘saved’ = more serious error</p> <p>ἐκεῖ Omission or error = more serious error Allow ‘here’</p>
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20	(x)	<p>ὁ μέντοι Πτολεμαῖος, αἰσθόμενος τὸν Κλεομένη <u>οὐκέτι</u> χρήσιμὸν ὄντα, ἐκέλευσεν τοὺς φύλακας αὐτὸν ἀποκτεῖναι πρὸ τῆς μητρὸς.</p> <p>However Ptolemy, having perceived that Cleomenes was no longer useful, ordered the/his guards to kill him in front of his mother.</p>	<p>μητρὸς = check 20 (vii) for repeated error</p> <p>μέντοι Omission or error = inconsequential error</p> <p>αἰσθόμενος Allow 'having noticed' 'having realised' Accept present participle, ie 'perceiving' 'noticing' 'ascertained' 'learnt' 'seen' 'observed' = inconsequential error</p> <p>τὸν Κλεομένη οὐκέτι χρήσιμὸν ὄντα Allow '(noticing Cleomenes) as no longer useful' Allow '(noticing Cleomenes) to no longer be useful' Allow '(noticing Cleomenes) no longer being useful'</p> <p>χρήσιμὸν 'necessary' = inconsequential error Other errors of meaning = more serious error</p> <p>οὐκέτι taken with αἰσθόμενος = inconsequential error (eg 'no longer realising that Cleomenes was useful')</p> <p>τοὺς φύλακας Omission of definite article = inconsequential error</p> <p>πρὸ τῆς μητρὸς Allow 'before his mother' 'for his mother' = more serious error</p>
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