

**GCSE**

**Classical Greek**

**J292/01: Language**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

**Mark Scheme for June 2024**

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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.

YOU MUST MARK 10 PRACTICE AND 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

### 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.)*

**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:
- To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
  - 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
	Consequential error

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1		(In) a river (1)	1	Accept '(in) <b>the</b> river'
2	(a)	(The) other young men (1)	1	Insist on 'other' Do <b>not</b> allow 'the others'
	(b)	To find the way (1) again (1)	2	Accept 'road, path'
3		He saw Artemis naked (1)	1	Accept 'he found/discovered' Do <b>not</b> accept 'bathing'
4	(a)	Never to speak (1) about this/these things/it (1)	2	'to say nothing about this' BOD Do <b>not</b> accept 'speak to no one' 'Do not say anything' = 1/2 Accept 'of/concerning/regarding this' Accept direct speech
	(b)	Punish him (1)	1	Accept direct speech
5	(a)	Very scared (1)	1	Insist on superlative (+ especially) Do not accept 'fearing most'
5	(b)	He called his friends (1)	1	Accept 'call the friends' Insist on plural
6		He fell (down) (1) to the ground (1) He noticed (1) his hands becoming hooves (1)	4	Accept 'sank' Accept 'on, to, into' Accept 'earth/land' Accept 'saw/perceived/realised/felt' Accept 'became' ' <b>had become</b> hooves' = incorrect
7		(His) shouts (1)	1	Insist on plural 'the noises' = BOD Accept 'the shouting' Accept 'Actaeon's/stag's shouts'

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
8		They didn't know the truth (1)	1	Do <b>not</b> credit 'they thought he was a stag' as it is not in the lemma quoted for this question. Do <b>not</b> accept 'see/realise'
9		φωνή Telephone Device which allows your voice to be heard from far away  μώρως Moronic Very stupid	4	Accept any other correct answer e.g. megaphone  Phonetics: 'relating to sound' = BOD Phonetics: Do <b>not</b> accept vague referencing to 'voice(s)', e.g. 'study of voices'.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
10	(a)	Dative (1) after the preposition/ἐν (1)	2	Accept the translation on ἐν, e.g. 'Artemis was bathing <u>in</u> the river'  If a candidate chooses the incorrect case, insist on understanding of ἐν (either in Greek or translation) for the second mark
10	(b)	Accusative (1) plural (1)	2	
10	(c)	Imperfect	1	
10	(d)	πρὸς	1	
10	(e)	εὐθὺς	1	Also accept οὖν.
10	(f)	Present tense (1) first person (1)	2	Accept 'I'
10	(g)	Infinitive	1	Insist on the correct tense of infinitive if added



Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
11				Word order flexible throughout unless stated. Article + noun combinations must have both parts correct. Accept any translation using correct Greek even if vocabulary is outside the Restricted Vocabulary List.
11	(a)	ἐθαυμάσαμεν (1) τους σοφους (1) στρατηγους (1)	3	Also accept: τους στρατηγους (1) τους σοφους (1) Accept imperfect ἐθαυμάζομεν If form of στρατηγους is incorrect and the adjective agrees with it, a mark should be awarded for the adjective
11	(b)	ἐπεσον (1) εἰς (1) την [του ξενου (1)] οἰκίαν (1)	4	Do <b>not</b> insist on genitive sandwich or repeated article Accept εἰσεπεσον or imperfect
11	(c)	ἡ θεα (1) ἐστιν (1) ἰσχυρα (1)	3	Accept omission of verb 'to be' if adjective is in predicative position. Accept ἐστι (without ν)

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
12		The Persians were ruling over the Greeks/them (1)	1	Accept correct passive rendering. Do <b>not</b> accept 'The Persians have conquered the Greeks' Do <b>not</b> accept Greece
13		Soldiers (1) Cavalry(men) (1)	2	Do <b>not</b> allow 'army' Do <b>not</b> allow 'horses' Accept 'horsemen'

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
14		He (had) won (1) so many victories (1)	2	Do <b>not</b> allow 'they had won'; 'conquered' = OK Accept 'such great victories' Accept 'battles' 'He defeated/beat <u>him</u> in so many battles' = 2/2 'He defeated/beat (in) so many battles' = 1/2
15	(a)	πρὸ δένδρου (1) In front of a tree (1)	2	Accept 'before a tree' Do <b>not</b> allow 'the tree'
	(b)	To drink (1) (some) water (1)	2	Do <b>not</b> allow 'the water'
16		Sweet (1) wine (1) Very many (1) gifts (1)	4	Accept 'pleasant' Insist on superlative
17		Sent away his guards (1) and (the) fine/beautiful things (1)	2	Insist on 'send away' 'nice things' = BOD
18		He was not there/here (1) because he hated Pharnabazus/him (1)	2	Accept direct speech: e.g.: 'I am not here because I hate you' Accept 'I am here not because I hate you' Do <b>not</b> allow 'I am here because I <b>don't</b> hate you' = 1/2 Accept '...as I hate you' Do <b>not</b> allow '(in order) <b>to</b> hate you'
19		Things worthy (1) of a brave man (1)	2	'(some)thing worthy of a brave man' = 1/2 'what is worthy of a brave man' = 2/2 Accept plural 'brave men' Genitive case must be clear for the second mark
20		Stop fighting (1)	1	Accept 'the fighting' Accept 'stop himself from fighting' 'stop the fighting himself' = BOD Do <b>not</b> allow 'the battle'

**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.
NR	No response.

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.		
21	(i)	ἔπειτα δὲ τῷ Ἀγесιλάῳ ἔδοξε πορευθῆναι εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων χώραν.  Then Agesilaus decided to march into the country of the enemy.	5	ἔπειτα: accept 'next' ἔδοξε: accept 'it seemed good to' πορευθῆναι: accept 'travel'; 'go into/enter/invade' = inconsequential error
21	(ii)	ἀλλὰ ὁ Φαρνάβαζος λάθρᾳ ἔδωκε πολλὰ χρήματα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις  But Pharnabazus in secret gave much money to the Athenians ...	5	χρήματα: accept 'resources/goods'; 'gold' = inconsequential error
21	(iii)	ἵνα προσβάλωσι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις τοῖς ἔτι ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι οὖσιν.  ... in order to attack the Spartans (who were) still in Greece.	5	προσβάλωσι: 'invade' = inconsequential error; accept 'so that they <u>could</u> attack'
21	(iv)	καὶ οὕτως ἰσχυρὰν στρατιὰν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι συνέλεξαν  And the Athenians collected such a strong army ...	5	Omission of καὶ = inconsequential error οὕτως: accept 'And so/in this way the Athenians gathered a strong army' στρατιὰν: 'the army' = inconsequential error συνέλεξαν: accept 'gathered/assembled'
21	(v)	ὥστε ὁ Ἀγесίλαος ἠναγκάσθη ἀπελθεῖν ὡς βοηθήσων τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ πολίταις ὡς τάχιστα.  ... that Agesilaus was forced to go away to help his (own) citizens as quickly as possible.	5	Insist on the result clause, if not = construction error ἠναγκάσθη: 'would be forced' = more serious error ἀπελθεῖν: accept 'go back, return, come back, leave'; 'retreat' = inconsequential error ἑαυτοῦ: accept 'of himself'; 'themselves / himself' = more serious error

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
21	(vi)	<p>ἀφικόμενος δὲ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὁ Ἀγесίλαος 'ὦ Ἑλλάς,' ἔφη, 'πόσους ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας διαφθείρεις;</p> <p>Having arrived in Greece, Agesilaus said '(O) Greece, how many good men are you destroying?'</p>	5	<p>ἀφικόμενος: accept 'arriving'</p> <p>Look out for repeat error on <b>Ἑλλάδα / Ἑλλάς</b> in this section.</p> <p>ὦ Ἑλλάς: '(O) Greeks' = more serious error</p> <p>διαφθείρεις: accept 'corrupt'; insist on present tense; 'killing' = inconsequential error</p> <p>πόσους: 'so many' = more serious error</p>
21	(vii)	<p>εἰ μὴ τοσοῦτοι ἀπέθανον ἀλλήλοις μαχόμενοι, οἳ οἱ τῆμεν ἂν λαβεῖν πᾶσαν τὴν τῶν Περσῶν ἀρχήν.'</p> <p>If so many (men) had not died fighting each other, we would have been able to take the whole/all of the Persians' empire.'</p>	5	<p>Tenses in protasis and apodosis incorrect = construction error; one tense incorrect = inconsequential error</p> <p>Accept 'If so many men had not killed each other fighting'</p> <p>ῆμεν: insist on the correct person</p> <p>ἀρχήν: accept 'power, kingdom, rule'; do <b>not</b> allow '(every) ruler' (more serious error)</p> <p>λαβεῖν: accept 'capture/catch'</p>
21	(viii)	<p>ὕστερον δὲ ἐν μάχῃ ἐνίκησε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καίπερ αὐτὸς παθὼν δεινὰ τραύματα.</p> <p>Later in battle he conquered the Athenians, despite/although himself having suffered/experienced terrible wounds.</p>	5	<p>ἐν μάχῃ: accept 'in a fight'; 'in <b>the</b> battle' = inconsequential error</p> <p>ἐνίκησε: 'they conquered' = inconsequential error</p> <p>Accept 'he won a battle against the Athenians'</p> <p>Omission of αὐτὸς = more serious error</p> <p>παθὼν: accept translation as present participle; 'was suffering' = inconsequential error</p> <p>δεινὰ: accept 'serious'; 'strange' = inconsequential error</p> <p>τραύματα: 'wound' = more serious error</p>

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
21	(ix)	<p>ἐκέλευσεν δὲ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς φέρειν ἑαυτὸν περὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς,</p> <p>(And) he ordered his generals to carry him around the corpses ...</p>	5	<p>φέρειν: accept 'bring'</p> <p>ἑαυτὸν: accept 'himself'</p> <p>τοὺς στρατηγοὺς: 'the general' = more serious error; 'generals' (without definite article) = inconsequential error; 'the soldiers' = inconsequential error; 'the army' = more serious error</p> <p>νεκροὺς: accept 'the (dead) bodies', 'the dead'</p>
21	(x)	<p>ἵνα ἴδῃ εἰ Λακεδαιμόνιοί τινες ἐκεῖ ἄθαπτοι μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἐλείφθησαν.</p> <p>... so that he might see if (any/some) Spartans had been left there unburied with (their) weapons.</p>	5	<p>ἴδῃ: do <b>not</b> allow 'know' (more serious error); 'in order that he <b>saw</b>' = inconsequential error</p> <p>Λακεδαιμόνιοι = check 21 (iii) for repeated error.</p> <p>τινες: 'the' = inconsequential error</p> <p>'weapons having been left' = more serious error</p>

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