

GCE

Classical Greek

H044/01: Language

AS Level

Mark Scheme for June 2025

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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% 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. 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 the annotation 'SEEN' to confirm that the work has been seen and mark any responses using the annotations in section 11.
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 is not 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.**
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

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
	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 $\mu\epsilon\nu\ldots \delta\epsilon$)

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.		The below are intended as examples of 'slight' and more serious 'major' errors; others may be identified at standardisation.
1	i	ἡ δὲ Ἱππαρχία ἤρα τοῦ Κράτητος καὶ τῶν λόγων καὶ τοῦ βίου, οὐδὲνα τῶν μνηστήρων ἀξιοῦσα, (And) Hipparchia was in love with Crates, with both his words and his life, thinking none of her suitors fit/worthy,	5	'I was in love with' = major error 'and with his words and with his life' = ok Accept 'valuing'/'holding in esteem' for ἀξιοῦσα 'demanding' = major error 'nothing of her suitors' = major error
1	ii	οὐδε πλούσιον ὄντα, οὐδ' εὐγενῆ, οὐδε καλόν· ἀλλὰ πάντ' ἦν Κράτης αὐτῇ. not even if they were rich, nor noble, nor handsome. But Crates was everything to her.	5	'neither if they were rich' = ok 'neither being' = ok (BOD) 'But everything was Crates to her' = slight error
1	iii	Κράτης μὲν οὖν καλούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν γονέων αὐτῆς ἀποτρέψαι τὴν θυγατέρα, πάντ' ἐποίει, And so Crates, being called by her parents to turn their daughter away, was doing everything,	5	NB possible repeated error of αὐτῆς from section (ii) Omission of μὲν = ok Omission of οὖν = slight error 'calling' = major error 'being ordered' = major error
1	iv	καὶ τέλος οὐ πείθων, ἀναστὰς καὶ δειξάμενος αὐτῇ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκευὴν ἔφη, and finally not persuading her, having stood up and having shown her his (own) clothes, said,	5	NB possible repeated error of αὐτῆς from sections (ii) and (iii) 'not obeying' = major error 'standing up and showing' = ok 'her clothes' = major error

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	v	‘ὁ μὲν <u>νυμφίος</u> οὗτος, τὰ δὲ κτήματα ταῦτα· ταῦτα βουλεύου.’ εἴλετο ἡ κόρη καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀναλαβοῦσα τρόπον ‘This is the bridegroom, but these are his possessions; consider these things.’ The girl chose (him) and having taken up the same manner/custom	5	Omission of δὲ = ok ‘This bridegroom, but these possessions’ without supplying ‘is/are’ = slight error ‘plan/discuss these things’ = slight error ‘wish these things’ = major error Failure to spot agreement of αὐτὸν with τρόπον (e.g. by translating it as pronoun) = major error ‘the way/manner/custom itself’ = slight error ‘his way’ = slight error
1	vi	συμπεριήει τῷ ἀνδρὶ καὶ πρὸς τὰ δεῖπνα ἀπήει. καὶ δ’ εἰς <u>συμπόσιον</u> ἦλθεν, went around with her husband and went out to dinners. And she even went to a drinking party	5	Failure to recognise συμπεριήει and ἀπήει as compounds of εἶμι = major error ‘man’ = ok ‘to the dinners’ = ok ‘to dinner’ = slight error
1	vii	οὗ Θεόδωρόν τινα ἤλεγξε, <u>σοφίσματι</u> χρώμενη τῷδε· ‘Θεόδωρος δὲ τύπτων ἑαυτὸν οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, where she got the better of a certain Theodorus, using this/the following clever argument: ‘Theodorus does no wrong when he hits himself,	5	NB possible repeated error of ἑαυτὸν from section (iv) οὗ ‘not’ = major error ‘Theodorus got the better of someone’ = major error Failure to spot agreement of <u>σοφίσματι</u> and τῷδε = major error
1	viii	οὐδ’ ἄρα Ἱππαρχία Θεόδωρον τύπτουσα ἀδικεῖ.’ ὁ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὸ λεχθὲν οὐδὲν ἀποκρίνασθαι ἔσχεν, nor then does Hipparchia do wrong when she hits Theodorus.’ He had nothing to answer to what had been said,	5	NB possible repeated error of οὐδ from section (ii) and τύπτουσα ἀδικεῖ from section (vii) Omission of ἄρα = slight error ‘to what she had said’ = ok ‘nothing having been said’ = major error ‘was not able to answer’ = ok
1	ix	ἐπειράσατο δ’ αἰσχύναί αὐτήν, λέγων ‘ἄρ’ αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ τὸν <u>ἰστὸν</u> λιποῦσα;’ ἡ δὲ Ἱππαρχία οὐδαμῶς ἐταράχθη,	5	NB possible repeated error of αὐτῆς and αὐτῇ from sections (ii), (iii) and (iv) Omission of ἄρ’ = slight error

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		but tried to shame her, saying 'Is this the woman who left her loom?' But Hipparchia was in no way disturbed,		Omission of ἡ = major error 'leaving' = slight error οὐδαμῶς 'not, never' = slight error
1	x	ἀλλὰ θρασέως, 'ἐγώ,' φησίν, 'εἰμί, Θεόδωρε· ἀλλὰ μὲν σοι δοκῶ ἡμαρτηκέναι , but (she) said confidently 'I am, Theodorus; but surely I don't seem to you to have made a mistake,	5	NB possible repeated error of φησίν from section (iv) ἡμαρτηκέναι: 'to be making a mistake' = slight error Omission of σοι = major error
1	xi	εἰ τῷ χρόνῳ ὃν ἔμελλον <u>ἰστῶ προσαναλώσειν</u> πρὸς <u>παιδείαν</u> ἐχρησάμην; if I used the time which I was going to waste further at the loom towards education?'	5	NB possible repeated error of ἐχρησάμην from section (vii) 'I was hesitating' = slight error 'I was intending' = ok 'which loom' = major error 'with the/a loom' = ok 'to the/a loom' = slight error 'I use' = slight error

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	Translation		There is a street in Athens called Tripods, in which are brazen tripods, carrying statues very much deserving of mention. For there is a statue of a satyr, about which Praxiteles is said to have especially rejoiced. And once when Phryne asked for whatever was the most beautiful of his works, he agreed to give it, but didn't want to say which seemed most beautiful to him. And so a slave of Phryne's, having run into Praxiteles' house, kept saying that fire had fallen upon his workshop and the majority of his works had been destroyed, but in fact not all at least had been lost. Praxiteles immediately ran out through the doors and kept saying that he had laboured in vain, if indeed the fire had taken both his satyr and his Eros. But Phryne told him to remain confident. For she said that he had suffered nothing grievous, but having been captured by trickery was admitting the most beautiful of the things he had made. Thus Phryne took the Eros.		
2	(a)		From the brazen tripods in it (1)	1	Insist on 'brazen' for the mark
2	(b)	(i)	On the tripods (1)	1	
2	(b)	(ii)	He especially rejoiced about it (1)	1	Insist on 'especially/very much' for the mark
2	(c)		Whatever/whichever was the most beautiful (1) of his works (1)	2	Insist on 'whatever/whichever' for the first mark
2	(d)		He agreed to give it (1) but didn't want to say (1) which seemed most beautiful to him (1)	3	NB possible repeated error of 'most beautiful' from 2(c)

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(e)	(i)	A slave of Phryne's (1)	1	'A slave' = 0
2	(e)	(ii)	Most/the majority of his works (1) had been destroyed (1)	2	Insist on 'most/majority' rather than 'many'
2	(f)		Not all of them (1) had been lost (1)	2	'not everything' = ok
2	(g)	(i)	He ran out (1) of (the) doors (1)	2	Insist on 'doors' plural for second mark
2	(g)	(ii)	That he had toiled in vain (1) if the fire had taken (1) both the/his Satyr and the/his Eros (1)	3	Omission of 'both' = ok
2	(h)		Remain/stay confident (1)	1	'Remain/stay being confident' = ok 'Remain/stay while being confident' = 0
2	(i)		She told him he had suffered (1) nothing grievous (1) but that he had been captured by trickery (1) and was admitting (1) the most beautiful of the things he had made (1)	5	'nothing heavy' = BOD 'had admitted' = ok 'was agreeing' = 0 NB possible repeated error of 'most beautiful' from 2 (c) and (d)
	(j)		Because Eros was the god of love and she was Praxiteles' lover (1) Because the statue of Eros was more beautiful than the statue of the satyr (1)	1	Credit any reasonable response – do not credit restatements of the fact she chose it, e.g. 'because she preferred it'

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 sentence; 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 sentence 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
3					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. There will be a maximum of one major error per sentence for lack of breathings.
3	(a)		I asked the doctor what that disease was. [έγω] ήρωτησα/ήρομην τον ιατρον ήτις/τις [έστιν/είη] εκείνη ή νοσος / ή νοσος εκείνη.	5	ήτησα = major error νοσος treated as masculine = slight error ή εκείνη νοσος = slight error ήν = slight error
3	(b)		The queen told her daughter not to lie to her. ή βασιλεια έκελευσε την [έαυτης] θυγατερα μη αύτη ψευδεσθαι/ψευσασθαι.	5	είπε/έλεγε = major error οὐ = slight error αύτης = slight error έαυτη = slight error
3	(c)		Ten fast messengers are better than one reckless guide. δεκα ταχεις άγγελοι άμεινονες/βελτιονες [είσιν] ή είς θρασυς ήγεμων / ένος θρασεος ήγεμονος.	5	άγαθωτεροι = major error άριστοι/βελτιστοι = slight error ή ένος = slight error
3	(d)		If the crowd hadn't been calm, the heralds would not have escaped. εί το πληθος μη ήσυχασεν / του πληθους μη ήσυχασαντος, οί κηρυκες οὐκ έξεφυγον άν.	5	οί πολλοι = BOD μη ήσυχον ήν / μη ήσυχου όντος = ok το πληθος/ του πληθους ... ήσυχασαν/ήσυχασαντων (collective treated as plural) = slight error οὐκ ήσυχασεν/ήσυχασαντος = slight error ήσυχαιεν = major error το πληθος μη ήσυχασαν (no genitive absolute) = slight error μη έξεφυγον = slight error έφυγον = slight error

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
					ἐκπεφευγασιν = major error Omission of ἀν = major error
3	(e)		The people voted to attack their enemies, although the politicians were not eager. ὁ δῆμος ἐψηφισατο τοῖς [ἐαυτῶν] πολεμίοις προσβαλλεῖν/προσβαλεῖν, καίπερ τῶν ῥητορῶν οὐ προθυμουμένων / οὐ προθυμῶν ὄντων.	5	οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐψηφισαντο = ok τοὺς πολεμίους = slight error τοῖς πολεμίοις αὐτῶν = slight error καίπερ οἱ ῥήτορες = slight error μη = slight error οὐ προθυμηθησαν / οὐ προθυμοὶ ἦσαν = major error προθυμηθέντων = slight error ἄκοντων / οὐ βουλομένων = slight error

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