

Classics - Classical Greek

Advanced Subsidiary GCE AS H040

Mark Schemes for the Units

June 2009

HX-CLAS/MS/R/09

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Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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F371 Classical Greek Language

The mark scheme for Unit F371 begins on the next page.

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
1	<p>Translate the following passage into English. Please write your translation on alternate lines.</p> <p><i>The Isaurians choose death for themselves and their families rather than surrendering to Perdikkas and the Makedonians.</i></p> <p>Seeing that there was no escape and that they did not have forces sufficient to keep the enemy out of the city for long, the Isaurians decided not to surrender the city and not to place their fate in the hands of the enemy. So one night they shut up their children, parents, and wives in their houses and set them on fire.</p> <p>1 τῆς δὲ φλογὸς αὐξανομένης, οἱ μὲν Ἰσαυρεῖς εἰς τὸ πῦρ εἰσέβαλλον τὰ κτήματα</p> <p>2 καὶ πάντα τὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις χρησιμὰ ἐσόμενα.</p> <p>3 οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Περδίκκαν, ἰδόντες τὰ γενόμενα,</p> <p>4 κατὰ πάντα τόπον προσβαλόντες, ἐπειρῶντο εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν.</p> <p>5 τῶν δὲ πολιτῶν ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἀμυνομένων</p> <p>6 καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν Μακεδόνων ἀποκτεινάντων,</p> <p>7 ἔτι μᾶλλον ὁ Περδίκκας ἐθαύμαζε διότι οἱ Ἰσαυρεῖς,</p> <p>8 τὰς οἰκίας καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ πάντα τῷ πυρὶ παραδεδωκότες,</p> <p>9 οὕτως ἀνδρείως τὰ τεῖχη φυλάσσουσιν.</p> <p>10 τέλος δὲ τοῦ Περδίκκου καὶ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀποχωρησάντων,</p> <p>11 οἱ Ἰσαυρεῖς εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἑαυτοὺς ρίψαντες ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις ἐτάφησαν.</p> <p>12 Περδίκκας δέ, ἡμέρας γενομένης, ἔδωκε τοῖς στρατιώταις τὴν πόλιν εἰς ἀρπαγὴν.</p> <p>13 οὗτοι δὲ τὸ πῦρ κατασβέσαντες πολὺ ἀργύριον τε καὶ χρυσὸν ἤρουν,</p> <p>14 τῆς πόλεως πολλὰ ἔτη εὐδαιμονεστάτης οὐσης.</p>	

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
1 cont'd	<p>The passage is divided into fourteen sections, as indicated above. Marks for each section are to be awarded as follows (what constitutes a 'minor' or 'serious' error in context will be established at Standardisation):</p> <p>[5] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed</p> <p>[3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors</p> <p>[2] Half the meaning conveyed, the rest seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A minority of meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0] No element of meaning conveyed; no relation to the Greek at all</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>	[70]
Section A Total		[70]

Question Number	Answer	
1 cont'd	Correct translation as agreed at Standardisation:	
	τῆς δὲ φλογὸς αὐξανομένης	<p>As/ when/since/because the fire... Accept flames Increased/grew/spread With the fire growing is acceptable Being increased Had increased is wrong (minor)</p> <p>The fire grew and...is acceptable</p>
	οἱ μὲν Ἰσαυροὶ εἰς τὸ πῦρ εἰσέβαλλον τὰ κτήματα	<p>Ignore μὲν Ignore spelling of Isaurians Accept "they threw", i.e. do not insist on imperfect Accept flames for fire Accept started to throw Accept the possessions (do not require their)</p>
	καὶ πάντα τὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις χρησιμὰ ἐσόμενα	<p>Accept all the things that; accept everything that πάντα must be object of threw Insist on future but accept "might be" Present or past not a minor error All the things about to be is wrong (minor) WILL BE is wrong (minor) To or for the enemy Accept enemies</p>
	οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Περδίκκαν, ἰδόντες τὰ γινόμενα	<p>Ignore δὲ The men/ those around/with/beside all acceptable Accept Perdiccas' men Accept seeing Accept the events What / the things that – had happened is acceptable What they had done/ what had been done is acceptable What was happening is WRONG (this appears to be common) but minor The things having happened is wrong (minor)</p>

<p>κατὰ πάντα τόπον προσβαλόντες</p>	<p>Attacking is acceptable Attacked and tried is acceptable In all places is acceptable Everywhere is acceptable Attacked every place is wrong πάντα must agree with τόπον</p>
<p>ἐπειρῶντο εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν</p>	<p>Do not insist on imperfect – tried is acceptable To enter into is acceptable Ignore the Isaurians....they</p>
<p>τῶν δὲ πολιτῶν ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἀμυνομέω</p>	<p>With the citizensis acceptable As/when/since all acceptable Although is wrong Had resisted is wrong (minor) As the citizens were resisting/resisted both acceptable The wall (singular) is acceptable Fortification acceptable Can be "The citizens resisted and...then P was even more amazed"</p>
<p>καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν Μακεδόνων ἀποκτεινάντων</p>	<p>The genitive absolute must continue with the citizens as subject of having killed Taking the Macedonians as subject of having killed is wrong And killed acceptable (do not insist on HAD killed) but were killing is wrong but minor Many of the Macedonians is object of "having killed" Accept "many Macedonians" Accept when many Ms had been killed</p>
<p>ἔτι μᾶλλον ὁ Περδίκκας ἐθαύμαζε διότι οἱ Ἰσαυρεῖς</p>	<p>Still/yet More/further both acceptable Rather is wrong. These words must be together but this is minor Was surprised/amazed Admire is wrong not minor Because/that both acceptable Wondered why is acceptable Wondered because Because of the Isaurians ...were guarding wrong not minor</p>

	<p>τὰς οἰκίας καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ πάντα τῷ πυρὶ παραδεδωκότες</p>	<p>Handing over (present) is acceptable Surrender, give up, not just give (minor) Consign, sacrifice Do not insist on THEIR houses Everything else/all the rest is acceptable All the other things/remaining things acceptable To fire/flames is acceptable. In the fire is wrong</p>
	<p>οὕτως ἀνδρείως τὰ τεῖχη φυλάσσουσιν</p>	<p>So bravely. Thus is wrong (but minor). The wall is acceptable Guard/are guarding/had guarded all wrong (must be were guarding/guarded). Were defending – acceptable</p>
	<p>τέλος δὲ τοῦ Περδίκκου καὶ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀποχωρησάντων</p>	<p>Finally, in the end, eventually, at last Accept with P and the M..... When/as/since P and the M went away / had gone away (not were going away) Retreat/leave are acceptable</p>
	<p>οἱ Ἰσαυρεῖς εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἑαυτοὺς ῥίψαντες</p>	<p>Throwing is acceptable Diving/leaping into acceptable Rushing not acceptable</p>
	<p>ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις ἐτάφησαν</p>	<p>Do not insist on their Were buried Entombed/buried themselves acceptable</p>
	<p>Περδίκκας δέ, ἡμέρας γενομένης</p>	<p>Ignore δέ When / as both acceptable. Since is wrong When it was (became) day/ when day dawned/at daybreak all acceptable Day having become is one error After a day had passed – one error The following day – wrong</p>

	<p>ἔδωκε τοῖς στρατιώταις τὴν πόλιν εἰς ἀρπαγὴν</p>	<p>Gave the soldiers the city is acceptable (do not insist on "to" if the meaning is conveyed) Handed over is acceptable For / to / as plunder. For the purpose of is acceptable Into is wrong The soldiers decided = one error</p>
	<p>οὗτοι δὲ τὸ πῦρ κατασβέσαντες</p>	<p>They/these men/these, all acceptable Accept present participle</p>
	<p>πολὺ ἀργύριόν τε καὶ χρυσὸν ἤϋρον</p>	<p>Much/ a lot of both acceptable Money/silver (both acceptable) Ignore the τε (do not insist on both....and)</p>
	<p>τῆς πόλεως πολλὰ ἔτη εὐδαιμονεστάτης οὐσης</p>	<p>Accept "with the city having been"....or just "the city having been....." in English absolute construction As/since/because all right. Although and when are wrong Do not insist on "had/having been." With the city being is acceptable As the city was/is....for many years is acceptable Insist on very/most. The most is wrong Accept prosperous, rich, wealthy Do not accept happy, lucky, fortunate (but these are near misses and so minor)</p>

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
2	<p>Translate the following passage into English. Please write your translation on alternate lines.</p> <p><i>A defendant attempts to convince the jury of his valuable naval services to the state.</i></p> <p>I'll give you a decisive proof of this, gentlemen. First of all, when Alkibiades was general, though he was neither friend nor kinsman of mine, he used to sail on my ship. As a general, as you know, he could have done whatever he wanted: surely he would not have risked his life by going to sea on any ship if he had not been thoroughly satisfied of its excellence and seaworthiness?</p> <p>1 καὶ ὅτε ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ νῆες διεφθάρησαν, οὐδέενος μοι συμπλέοντος στρατηγοῦ, ἐγὼ τὴν τε ἐμαυτοῦ ναὺν ἐκόμισα καὶ ἄλλην ἔσωσα.</p> <p>2 καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἀπὸ τύχης ἐγένετο, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς παρασκευῆς τῆς ἐμῆς.</p> <p>3 εἶχον γὰρ χρήμασι πείσας κυβερνήτην Φαντίαν ἅπαντα τὸν χρόνον, ὅς ἐδόκει τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄριστος εἶναι.</p> <p>4 καὶ ταῦθ' ὅτι ἀληθῆ λέγω, πάντες ἐπίστασθε, ὅσοι ἐτυγχάνετε ὄντες ἐκεῖ τῶν στρατιωτῶν.</p> <p>5 αἱ μὲν γὰρ σωθεῖσαι τῶν νεῶν δώδεκα ἦσαν.</p> <p>6 ἐγὼ δ' ὑμῖν δύο ἐκόμισα, τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ τριήρη καὶ τὴν τοῦ Ναυσιμάχου.</p> <p>The passage is divided into six sections, as indicated above. Marks for each section are to be awarded as follows (what constitutes a 'minor' or 'serious' error in context will be established at Standardisation):</p> <p>[5] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed</p> <p>[3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors</p> <p>[2] Half the meaning conveyed, the rest seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A minority of meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0] No element of meaning conveyed; no relation to the Greek at all</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>	[30]

Question Number	Answer	
2 cont'd	Correct translation as agreed at Standardisation:	
	καὶ ὅτε ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ νῆες διεφθάρησαν	Ignore καὶ Penalise THE ships (minor). Ships or some ships. Were destroyed, were lost, were sunk Ships sank is acceptable
	οὐδένοσ μοι συμπλέοντοσ στρατηγοῦ	οὐδένοσ must agree with στρατηγοῦ Genitive absolute – as/since/because acceptable Accept when/although Accept awkward with no general sailing with me μοι must be after συμ στρατηγοῦ – accept general/admiral/commander
	ἐγὼ τὴν τε ἐμαυτοῦ ναῦν ἐκόμισα	ἐμαυτοῦ – my own or just my Ignore the τε – do not insist on both...and
	καὶ ἄλλην ἔσωσα	Another (not the other)
	καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἀπὸ τύχης ἐγένετο	Ignore καὶ ταῦτα– accept this (singular) Happened, occurred, not became By/from/thanks to/due to/owing to/because of luck/chance, accidentally, fortuitously, by a fluke
	ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆσ παρασκευῆσ τῆσ ἐμῆσ	Second ἀπὸ – accept from, as a result of, thanks to, due to, owing to, because of, from Accept my preparations
	εἶχον γὰρ χρήμασι πείσασ κυβερνήτην Φαντίαν	I had Phantias (ignore spelling) AS helmsman. Do not insist on AS. Accept a Phantian helmsman Must be proper name of some sort, must be with helmsman Accept Ph was my helmsman Having persuaded/won over Persuading acceptable With/by money

<p>ἅπαντα τὸν χρόνον</p>	<p>The whole time – do not insist on for Not “for all time” All the time is acceptable</p>
<p>ὃς ἐδόκει τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄριστος εἶναι</p>	<p>Who I thought was/ is acceptable Do not insist on who being straight after Phantias Who was considered to be is acceptable</p>
<p>καὶ ταῦθ' ὅτι ἀληθῆ λέγω</p>	<p>That what I say is true That I am telling the truth That I say this truly That in saying this I am telling the truth Do not insist on translation of tauta if the sense is conveyed (and certainly do not insist on plural) This clause must be dependent on “you all know.” Many will translate this clause first and this will usually be wrong</p>
<p>πάντες ἐπίστασθε, ὅσοι ἐτυγχάνετε ὄντες ἐκεῖ τῶν στρατιωτῶν</p>	<p>You all know/understand ὅσοι must be connected with πάντες – as many as – but who on its own is fine Were in fact there Were actually there Were there is acceptable Happened/chanced to be there Happened being there is one error Were amongst the soldiers correct στρατιωτῶν is partitive Were of the soldiers is acceptable Were there as soldiers acceptable</p>
<p>αἱ μὲν γὰρ σωθεῖσαι τῶν νεῶν δώδεκα ἦσαν</p>	<p>The point of this sentence is TWELVE: twelve is the predicate, and the translation must convey this for full marks. 12 ships were saved – is just acceptable The ships that were saved numbered / were twelve is correct There were 12 ships saved is correct The saved of the ships were twelve – correct just τῶν νεῶν must be dependent on αἱ μὲν γὰρ σωθεῖσαι Some for αἱ μὲν is wrong Accept – got home safely</p>

	ἐγὼ δ' ὑμῖν δύο ἐκόμισα	For you, on your behalf, to you, I brought you
	τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ τριήρη καὶ τὴν τοῦ Ναυσιμάχου	Second τὴν– the trireme, that of, or just Nausimachos'. Nausimach/khos/us ignore spelling. If Nausimachou, wrong (and max 4)

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
3	Translate the following sentences into Greek. Please write on alternate lines.	
(a)	When the Persians invaded Greece, the Greeks at first were very afraid. τῶν Περσῶν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα εἰσβαλόντων, οἱ Ἕλληνες πρῶτον μάλα ἐφοβοῦντο.	[6]
(b)	For the Persian army was so great that it seemed impossible to defeat it. ὁ γὰρ τῶν Περσῶν στρατὸς τοσοῦτος ἦν ὥστε [αὐτὸν] νικῆσαι ἀδύνατον ἐφαίνετο.	[6]
(c)	But the Spartans ordered the king to lead a few soldiers against the enemy. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὸν βασιλέα ἐκέλευσαν ὀλίγους στρατιώτας ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀγαγεῖν.	[6]
(d)	Although these men fought very bravely, in the end they all died. οὔτοι καίπερ ἀνδρειότατα μαχεσάμενοι, τέλος ἀπέθανον πάντες.	[6]
(e)	But if the Spartans had not stayed for a long time, the whole of Greece would have been quickly taken. εἰ δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὴ πολὺν χρόνον ἔμειναν, ἡ πᾶσα Ἑλλάς ταχέως ἐλήφθη ἄν.	[6]
	<p>There are many acceptable ways of translating the English sentences into correct Greek. Above is given one example for each sentence. Acceptable alternatives will be agreed at Standardisation, but examiners should be ready to accept other versions that accurately render the meaning into Greek.</p> <p>Each sentence is to be marked out of 6, according to the criteria stated below.</p> <p>[6] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[5] Minor errors only in syntax or accident</p> <p>[4] Rather more errors but a good proportion of sentence correct</p> <p>[3] Around half the accident and syntax correct</p> <p>[2] Accident and syntax seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A very little correct Greek</p> <p>[0] No correct Greek at all</p>	
	Section B Total	[30]
	Paper Total	[100]

Question Number	Answer										
3 cont'd	<p>Acceptable translations as agreed at Standardisation:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 371 746 909">When the Persians invaded Greece</td> <td data-bbox="746 371 1410 909"> <p>Accept genitive absolute (present or aorist participle both acceptable), ἐπει ὅτε + indicative aorist or imperfect. Accept Περσικοί Ignore capital letters for all names Article not necessary with Greece Invade – εἰσβαλλω εἰς or προς and ἐπι all + accusative. But penalise εἰσβαλλω + simple accusative. Do not accept προσβαλλω. Accept στρατευομαι στρατευω / (can be middle or passive) εἰς, ἐπι, προς + accusative. Accept "led the army/soldiers into". (Question to ask in these cases is – does this imply invade? Here, yes.)</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 909 746 1111">the Greeks at first were very afraid</td> <td data-bbox="746 909 1410 1111"> <p>Very – σφοδρα μαλα μαλιστα πολυ Were afraid – imperfect or aorist ἐφοβηθησαν – must be passive, middle is wrong (but this is minor)</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 1111 746 1346">For the Persian army</td> <td data-bbox="746 1111 1410 1346"> <p>Ὁ γαρ Περσικος στρατος ἡ γαρ στρατια το γαρ στρατευμα των Περσων Accept ὁ Περσικος στρατος and the army of the Persians. Do not insist on genitive sandwich.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 1346 746 1469">was so great</td> <td data-bbox="746 1346 1410 1469"> <p>τοσουτος ἦν Accept οὕτω μεγας</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 1469 746 1751">that it seemed impossible</td> <td data-bbox="746 1469 1410 1751"> <p>ὥστε ἔδοκει δοκειν ἐφαινετο φαινεσθαι ἀδυνατον οὐ δυνατον ὥστε + either infinitive negative μη, or indicative of φαινομαι δοκει Negative οὐ Accept οὐ δυνατον Use of ἐξεστι acceptable</p> </td> </tr> </table>	When the Persians invaded Greece	<p>Accept genitive absolute (present or aorist participle both acceptable), ἐπει ὅτε + indicative aorist or imperfect. Accept Περσικοί Ignore capital letters for all names Article not necessary with Greece Invade – εἰσβαλλω εἰς or προς and ἐπι all + accusative. But penalise εἰσβαλλω + simple accusative. Do not accept προσβαλλω. Accept στρατευομαι στρατευω / (can be middle or passive) εἰς, ἐπι, προς + accusative. Accept "led the army/soldiers into". (Question to ask in these cases is – does this imply invade? Here, yes.)</p>	the Greeks at first were very afraid	<p>Very – σφοδρα μαλα μαλιστα πολυ Were afraid – imperfect or aorist ἐφοβηθησαν – must be passive, middle is wrong (but this is minor)</p>	For the Persian army	<p>Ὁ γαρ Περσικος στρατος ἡ γαρ στρατια το γαρ στρατευμα των Περσων Accept ὁ Περσικος στρατος and the army of the Persians. Do not insist on genitive sandwich.</p>	was so great	<p>τοσουτος ἦν Accept οὕτω μεγας</p>	that it seemed impossible	<p>ὥστε ἔδοκει δοκειν ἐφαινετο φαινεσθαι ἀδυνατον οὐ δυνατον ὥστε + either infinitive negative μη, or indicative of φαινομαι δοκει Negative οὐ Accept οὐ δυνατον Use of ἐξεστι acceptable</p>
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to defeat it	<p>Νικαν νικησαι αυτην αυτον αυτο Do not insist on object of "defeat", but if candidates give it it must agree with their chosen word for army (but this is minor) Aorist or present infinitive. Accept δυνατον φαινεσθαι αυτην νικασθαι νικηθηναι it seemed impossible that it should be defeated.</p>
But the Spartans	But = αλλα first word, or δε second word
ordered the king	Ordered – aorist or imperfect both acceptable
to lead a few soldiers	αγειν αγαγειν ολιγους στρατιωτας οπλιτας ηγεισθαι ηγησασθαι ολιγοις στρατιωταις
against the enemy	Against – must be επι + accusative, not προς minor error Enemy must be plural. Accept εχθρος
Although these men	Accept word order καιπερ ουτοι οιδε Accept μεν and δε instead of although Accept καιπερ μεν + πτορ and παντες δε + indicative Accept genitive absolute and then παντες απεθανον
fought	Present or aorist both acceptable. If καιπερ, must be participle
very bravely	ανδρειοτατα
in the end	τελος
they all died	Απεθανον απωλοντο παντες
But if the Spartans	Ignore BUT. Ignore the Spartans.
had not stayed for a long time	ει...μη πολυν μακρον χρονον εμειναν πολυν μακρον χρονον. Accept επι in front of this. δια πολλου is minor error Accept πολλας ημερας but not for many years

	the whole of Greece	<p>Πασα ἢ Ἑλλας ἢ πασα Ἑλλας ἢ Ἑλλας πασα . Or ὅλη for πασα. Ignore Greece, but of course take account of its case. Not πασα της Ἑλλαδος Do not accept all the Greeks</p>
	would have been quickly taken	<p>ταχεως ἐληφθη ἂν οἱ Περσαι πολεμοι την Ἑλλαδα πασαν ἔλαβον εἶλον ἂν ἂν is essential, as is aorist passive, but accept ἔαλω ἤλω</p> <p>ἐληφθη ἤρεθη</p> <p>Accept – “the Persians would quickly have taken the whole of Greece” (but not just “they would have taken...” as “they” would then refer to the Spartans).</p>

F372 Classical Greek Verse and Prose Literature

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
1(a)	<p>In the lines before this passage begins, what difficulties has the speaker said that he faces as prosecutor? Make <u>two</u> points.</p> <p>(Greek quotation is not necessary.) Difficult for Lysias to cover the vast amount of material (τοιαῦτα καὶ τοσαῦτα) within the limit of the water clock. 'It's not the beginning which is difficult, but stopping (παύσασθαι)' or 'It's impossible to say everything (μήτε...εἰπεῖν ἅπαντα δύνασθαι).'</p> <p>Lack of experience in pleading cases – οὐτ' ἔμαντοῦ πάποτε οὔτε ἀλλότρια πράγματα πράξας, which causes him great despondency.</p> <p>I do not have to show what I have got against them, but what the motive for their hostility was.</p> <p>Everyone has an abundance of reasons (both private and public) for anger against the Thirty.</p> <p>One mark per point (points do not need to be as full as the above).</p>	[2]
1(b)	<p>In lines 1-5 (Οὐμὸς...ἀδικεῖσθαι), how does the speaker's language stress that his family is completely innocent and harmless?</p> <p>You should refer to <u>both</u> the content <u>and</u> the style of the Greek and support your answer with <u>three</u> examples from the Greek.</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks per point, with a maximum of 4 for content alone.</p> <p>Cephalus was <u>invited</u> to Athens by Pericles. Living in a democratic manner Five negatives – οὐδένι...οὔτε...οὔτε ...οὔτε ...οὔτε Both generations innocent – οὔτε ἡμεῖς οὔτε ἐκεῖνος etc. For thirty years, the family were <u>never</u> involved in law-suits – δίκην οὔτε ἐδικασάμεθα οὔτε ἐφύγομεν and emphasis on πάποτε.</p> <p>Contrast of the two (legal) verbs - ἐδικασάμεθα...ἐφύγομεν They never did harm to others or suffered harm – μήτε εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους ἐξαμαρτάνειν μήτε ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἀδικεῖσθαι. Balance/contrast of the two verbs - ἐξαμαρτάνειν...ἀδικεῖσθαι Repetition of ἄλλους...ἄλλων (1) in a different case/ with different preposition (1)</p>	[6]
1(c)	<p>φάσκοντες . . . χρηματίζεσθαι (lines 6-13): φάσκοντες here means 'pretending' or 'claiming'. What did the Thirty Tyrants pretend they were doing, and what in fact did they do?</p> <p>They wanted to cleanse the city, (1) and turn citizens towards virtue. (1)</p> <p>They claimed that they were punishing metics, (1) but in fact they were extorting money from them. (1)</p>	[4]

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
1(d)	<p>Translate lines 14-17 (καὶ τοὺς ἀκούοντας...ἀπολογία). <u>Please write your translation on alternate lines.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> καὶ τοὺς ἀκούοντας οὐ χαλεπῶς ἔπειθον· ἀποκτινύναι μὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώπους περὶ οὐδένοσ ἠγοῦντο, λαμβάνειν δὲ χρήματα περὶ πολλοῦ ἐποιοῦντο. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖσ δέκα συλλαβεῖν, τούτων δὲ δύο πένητας, ἵνα αὐτοῖσ ἦ πρὸσ τοὺσ ἄλλουσ ἀπολογία. <p>The passage above has been divided into three sections, each of which is worth five marks. Please write the marks awarded on each section in the body of the text at the end of the section, indicating where each section ends with a vertical line. Add up the sectional marks to give a total out of 15, to be written in the right-hand margin.</p> <p>[5] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[4] One serious error or two minor errors; otherwise the meaning is conveyed</p> <p>[3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors</p> <p>[2] Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A minority of meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0] No element of meaning conveyed; no relation to the Greek at all</p>	[15]
1(e)	ἀλλ' οὕτωσ...λυσαμένουσ (lines 1-6):	
1(e)(i)	<p>What <u>three</u> services which he performed for the city does Lysias mention here?</p> <p>Providing a chorus for a dramatic performance. (1) Paying tax. (1) Ransoming many Athenian prisoners. (1)</p>	[3]
1(e)(ii)	<p>How does the speaker's language convey his indignation?</p> <p>You should refer to the <u>style</u> of the Greek (<u>not</u> the content), supporting your answer with <u>three</u> examples from the Greek text.</p> <p>use of γε in οὐ τούτων...ἀξιουσ γε – emphasising that they did not <u>deserve</u> such treatment</p> <p>rhetorical listing of good things he has done for the city</p> <p>πάσασ... πολλοὺσ – position emphasising the number of services</p> <p>μὲν / δὲ balancing his duties</p> <p>Position of κοσμίουσ – emphasising their orderliness</p> <p>Position of πάν [or alliteration of π (and τ)] in πάν τὸ προσταπτόμενον ποιούντασ – they had done everything they had been instructed to do.</p> <p>Balance of the participles in lines 5-7 emphasises number of good things they had done.</p>	

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
1(e)(ii) cont'd	<p>Contrast of οὐδένα and πολλούς – they had made no enemies, but ransomed many from the enemy.</p> <p>Any three points.</p>	[6]
1(f)	<p>οὔτοι γὰρ...ἐκώλυσαν (lines 7-11): state the four crimes committed by the Thirty which Lysias mentions here.</p> <p>They drove many citizens out <u>to the enemy</u>. (1) Killed many citizens <u>without burying them</u>. (1) Deprived many with full citizenship of their rights. (1) Prevented the daughters of many from getting married. (1)</p>	[4]
1(g)	<p>In your opinion, which are the most effective points used by Lysias in his prosecution of Eratosthenes?</p> <p>You may make limited use of the passages on this Question Paper. Marks are awarded for the quality of the written communication of your answer.</p> <p>Candidates will vary as to which points they consider most effective, but the following are likely to be included in their answers:-</p> <p>Good behaviour of his family (Section 4) Persecution of the Metics by the Thirty Tyrants (Sections 5-7) Arrest and personal danger of Lysias (8-17) Execution of Polemarchus (17-18) Maltreatment of Polemarchus' body and seizure of his possessions, especially tearing off his wife's earrings (18-20) Crimes of the Thirty (21-23) – exiling and killing many citizens (Lysias attacks Eratosthenes by associating him with them). Did not allow burial – a heinous crime in Greece. Terrible if the men who had the victorious generals at Arginusae executed are to escape judgement for executing innocent citizens. Allow other valid points, e.g. from the cross-examination of Eratosthenes.</p> <p>Level descriptors</p> <p>[9-10] Comprehensive answer covering most or all of the points in the Mark Scheme; Highly perceptive response with detailed reference to the rest of the prescription; Argument incisive, very well structured and developed; technical terms accurately and effectively used; Sustained control of appropriate form and register; Legible, fluent and technically very accurate writing.</p> <p>[6-8] Answer covering some of the points in the Mark Scheme; Perceptive response with some reference to the rest of the prescription; Argument well structured and developed; technical terms accurately and effectively used; Good control of appropriate form and register; Legible and technically accurate writing, conveying the meaning well.</p>	

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
1(g) cont'd	[4-5] A few valid points, but some significant omissions; Limited reference to the rest of the prescription; Argument coherent, if cumbersome or under-developed; some technical terms accurately used; Basically sound control of appropriate form and register; Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying the meaning clearly.	
	[2-3] Limited response; Little or no meaningful reference to the rest of the prescription; Argument coherent, even if very cumbersome or under-developed; Simple technical terms used appropriately; Basic control of appropriate form and register; Legible and generally accurate writing, clarity not obscured.	
	[0-1] Work in this Band may meet some of the criteria for the Band above, but on balance falls below the standard defined for the higher Band; Alternatively, work in this Band will be too inadequate, inaccurate, inappropriate or irrelevant to justify any credit in a higher Band.	[10]
	Section A Total	[50]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p>Translate lines 1-6 ("Ὡς εἰπὼν...ἀμφιγύοισιν). Please write your translation on alternate lines.</p> <p>1 "Ὡς εἰπὼν ὁ μὲν ἦρχ', ὁ δ' ἄμ' ἔσπετο ἰσόθεος φῶς. τῶν δ' ὡς τε δρυτόμων ἀνδρῶν ὄρυμαγδὸς ὄρωρεν 2 οὔρεος ἐν βήσσης, ἔκαθεν δέ τε γίγνεται ἀκομή, ὡς τῶν ὄρυτο δοῦπος ἀπὸ χθονὸς εὐρυδείης 3 χαλκοῦ τε ῥινοῦ τε βοῶν τ' εὐπολητάων, νυσσομένων ξίφεσίν τε καὶ ἔγχεσιν ἀμφιγύοισιν.</p> <p>The passage above has been divided into three sections, each of which is worth five marks. Please write the marks awarded on each section in the body of the text at the end of the section, indicating where each section ends with a vertical line. Add up the sectional marks to give a total out of 15, to be written in the right-hand margin.</p> <p>[5] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[4] One serious error or two minor errors; otherwise the meaning is conveyed</p> <p>[3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors</p> <p>[2] Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed</p> <p>[1] A minority of meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0] No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to the Greek at all</p>	[15]
2(b)	<p>In lines 7-9 (οὐδ' ἂν...ἄκρους), how does the language emphasise the terrible state of the body of Sarpedon?</p> <p>You should refer to <u>both</u> the content <u>and</u> the style of the Greek and support your answer with <u>three</u> examples from the Greek.</p> <p>οὐδ' ἂν - not even a shrewd man (or 'one who knew him well') (φράδμων ἀνὴρ) would have recognised Sarpedon. (2) Sarpedon was covered in weapons, blood and dust (βελέεσσι καὶ αἵματι καὶ κονίησιν) (any two). (2) From head to toes (ἐκ κεφαλῆς...ἕς πόδας ἄκρους) (2) Enjambement of 'know' Repetition of 'and' Award up to 2 marks for any other relevant comment, e.g. διαμπερὲς - 'right through'.</p>	[6]
2(c)	<p>Lines 10-13 (οἱ δ' αἰεὶ...ὀμίλειον): discuss the main points of comparison in this simile, stating how appropriate they are.</p> <p>You must support your answer with reference to the Greek.</p>	

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
2(c) cont'd	<p>Points of comparison:</p> <p>State: flies are like men (1) milk pails are like the body (1)</p> <p>Discuss the appropriateness (identifying the Greek) of any two of buzzing - noise of battle (2) number - crowd around (2) constancy - always there (2) body/pails as focus of attention (2)</p> <p>Up to two marks for any other relevant comments: e.g. dead flies gather around a corpse (1); contrasts calmness of evocation of countryside (1)</p>	[6]
2(d)	<p>θυμὸν ἀπηύρα (line 11): how much credit could Hector claim for causing the death of Patroclus? Make <u>three</u> points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hector finishes him off with his spear. (1) • BUT Apollo had knocked Patroclus off balance/hit him in the back knocked off his helmet and loosed his breastplate. (1) • Euphorbus had hit him with a spear. (1) 	[3]
2(e)	<p>Lines 6-19 (ὡς δ' ὅτε ... γῦπες ἔδονται): what impression of Hector do you get from these lines?</p> <p>Make <u>four</u> points, and support your answer with reference to the Greek.</p> <p>Hector compared with a lion – shows his courage/strength (βίηφιιν) and superiority to the boar (the inferior animal). High-minded (μέγα φρονέοντε) Patroclus compared with an untiring (ἀκάμαντα) wild boar – so Hector's victory shows his heroic greatness. Boastful – ἐπευχόμενος, αὐτος μεταπρέπω Spiteful/mocking – calls Patroclus a fool (νήπιε) for imagining he could sack Troy/carry off the Trojan women to Greece. Nasty – 'the vultures will eat you' (γῦπες ἔδονται). Any four points. Any other relevant comment.</p>	[8]
2(f)	<p>What instruction does Hector go on to imagine Achilles gave to Patroclus before he left for battle?</p> <p>Don't come back (1) until you have slain Hector (1).</p>	[2]
2(g)	<p>What part is played by the gods in the section of <i>Iliad</i> XVI which you have read?</p> <p>You may make limited use of the passages on this Question Paper. <u>Marks are awarded for the quality of the written communication of your answer.</u></p>	

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
2(g) cont'd	<p>Zeus 644-658 – ponders fate of Patroclus, decides to let him live and drive the Trojans back to Troy. Causes Hector to flee 'who recognised the sacred scales of Zeus'.</p> <p>662 – Zeus controls events on the battle field.</p> <p>666 – tells Apollo to take Sarpedon away from the battle field, bathe his wounds in the river, and take him to Lycia to be buried there.</p> <p>688-91 – Zeus puts fury into the breast of Patroclus.</p> <p>Apollo 676 foll. – carries out Zeus' instructions.</p> <p>700-711 – Apollo defends Troy against Patroclus, thinking destructive thoughts against him (τῷ ὀλοᾷ φρονέων) and pushes him back three times. When Patroclus tries a fourth time, Apollo, with a terrible cry (δεινὰ ὀμοκλήσας), warns him that Troy is not fated to fall by Patroclus' spear (οὐ νύ τοι αἶσα σῶ ὑπὸ δουρὶ πόλιν πέρθαι) 707-8.</p> <p>715 foll. – Apollo disguises himself as Asius, Hector's uncle, to rebuke Hector for withdrawing from the battle. He tells him to go after Patroclus, somewhat humorously stating that Apollo would grant his prayer (δῶη δέ τοι εὖχος Ἄπόλλων).</p> <p>Apollo then goes into the fray and sends evil panic upon the Argives.</p> <p>788 foll. (if not interpolated, are virtually a repetition of 715 foll.) – Apollo (δεινός) interferes in the battle again, stopping Patroclus when he rushed at the Trojans for the fourth time; he smites him on the back, knocks off his helmet, which Zeus grants to Hector to wear on his head, and looses Patroclus' breastplate.</p> <p>845 foll. – Patroclus blames Zeus and Apollo for his death.</p> <p>Other gods</p> <p>693 – 'when the gods called you to death' (θάνατόνδε).</p> <p>867 – the immortal horses given to Peleus by the gods save Automedon from Hector.</p> <p>Level descriptors</p> <p>[9-10] Comprehensive answer covering most or all of the points in the Mark Scheme; Highly perceptive response with detailed reference to the rest of the prescription; Argument incisive, very well structured and developed; technical terms accurately and effectively used; Sustained control of appropriate form and register; Legible, fluent and technically very accurate writing.</p> <p>[6-8] Answer covering some of the points in the Mark Scheme; Perceptive response with some reference to the rest of the prescription; Argument well structured and developed; technical terms accurately and effectively used; Good control of appropriate form and register; Legible and technically accurate writing, conveying the meaning well.</p>	

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
2(g) cont'd	[4-5] A few valid points, but some significant omissions; Limited reference to the rest of the prescription; Argument coherent, if cumbersome or under-developed; some technical terms accurately used; Basically sound control of appropriate form and register; Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying the meaning clearly.	[10]
	[2-3] Limited response; Little or no meaningful reference to the rest of the prescription; Argument coherent, even if very cumbersome or under-developed; Simple technical terms used appropriately; Basic control of appropriate form and register; Legible and generally accurate writing, clarity not obscured.	
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	Section B Total	[50]
	Paper Total	[100]

Grade Thresholds

Advanced Subsidiary GCE Classics - Classical Greek (H040)
June 2009 Examination Series

Unit Threshold Marks

Unit		Maximum Mark	A	B	C	D	E	U
F371	Raw	100	73	62	52	42	32	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0
F372	Raw	100	73	62	52	42	32	0
	UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40	0

Specification Aggregation Results

Overall threshold marks in UMS (ie after conversion of raw marks to uniform marks)

	Maximum Mark	A	B	C	D	E	U
H040	200	160	140	120	100	80	0

The cumulative percentage of candidates awarded each grade was as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	U	Total Number of Candidates
H040	79.7	91.1	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	363

123 candidates aggregated this series

For a description of how UMS marks are calculated see:

http://www.ocr.org.uk/learners/ums_results.html

Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

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