

F372 QP

AS GCE CLASSICS

Unit G2: Classical Greek Verse and Prose Literature

Specimen Paper

Morning/Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The Insert will be found in the centre of this document.
- Answer **both** Section A **and** Section B.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The Insert contains passages of Classical Greek for use with the questions.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Answer **both** Section A **and** Section B.

Section A: Prescribed Prose Literature

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a) to (g).

1 Read Passage 1A from the Insert and answer questions 1(a) to 1(c).

(a) What has caused the generals to be in the situation in which they find themselves at the start of Passage 1A?

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..... [4]

(b) In lines 3-6 from Passage 1A (*ὅτι αὐτοὶ ... τοιούτοις*), what arguments do the generals use to defend their actions?

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..... [4]

(c) Lines 13-15 from Passage 1A (ἔδοξε ... καθεώρων):

(i) What did the meeting of the Assembly decide to do?

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..... [1]

(ii) What reasons does Xenophon give for this decision?

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..... [2]

Read Passage 1B from the Insert and answer questions 1(d) to 1 (g).

(d) *ταύτη τῆ ἐορτῆ* (lines 2-3)from Passage 1B: give the name of this festival and **two** details about it.

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..... [3]

(e) In lines 1-5 from Passage 1B (*οἱ οὖν ... τῶν στρατηγῶν*), in what ways do Theramenes' followers put emotional pressure on the Assembly?

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Section B: Prescribed Verse Literature

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes answering questions (a) to (e).

2 Read Passage 2A from the Insert and answer questions 2(a) to 2(d).

(a) ὡς εἰπὼν (line 1) from Passage 2A: who has just spoken **and** what has he just done?

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..... [1+2]

(b) Lines 2-5 from Passage 2A (οἶμα λέοντος ἔχων ... ἄλτο χαμιᾶζε): how does Homer emphasise both Patroclus' strength and his vulnerability in these lines?

Make **three** points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text.

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..... [6]

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Copyright Acknowledgements:
Sources

Q1 (i) Xenophon, *Hellenica* 1.7.5

Q2 (ii) Xenophon, *Hellenica* 1.7.8

Q2 (i) Homer, *Iliad* XVI 751-771

Q2 (ii) Homer, *Iliad* XVI 784-796

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AS GCE CLASSICS

Unit G2: Classical Greek Verse and Prose Literature

INSERT

F372 QP

Morning/Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not hand in this Insert at the end of the examination. It is not required by the Examiner.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Passage 1A.

μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ βραχέως ἕκαστος ἀπελογήσατο, οὐ γὰρ
 προυτέθη σφίσι λόγος κατὰ τὸν νόμον, καὶ τὰ πεπραγμένα
 διηγούντο, ὅτι αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους πλείοιεν, τὴν δὲ
 ἀναίρεσιν τῶν ναυαγῶν προστάξαιεν τῶν τριηράρχων ἀνδράσιν 5
 ἱκανοῖς καὶ ἐστρατηγηκόσιν ἤδη, Θηραμένει καὶ Θρασυβούλῳ καὶ
 ἄλλοις τοιούτοις· καὶ εἶπερ γέ τινας δέοι, περὶ τῆς ἀναιρέσεως
 οὐδένα ἄλλον ἔχειν αὐτοὺς αἰτιάσασθαι ἢ τούτους, οἷς
 προσετάχθη. καὶ οὐχ, ὅτι γε κατηγοροῦσιν ἡμῶν, ἔφασαν,
 ψευδόμεθα φάσκοντες αὐτοὺς αἰτίους εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ
 χειμῶνος εἶναι τὸ κωλύσαν τὴν ἀναίρεσιν. τούτων δὲ μάρτυρας 10
 παρείχοντο τοὺς κυβερνήτας καὶ ἄλλους τῶν συμπλεόντων
 πολλούς. τοιαῦτα λέγοντες ἔπειθον τὸν δῆμον· ἐβούλοντο δὲ
 πολλοὶ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν ἐγγυᾶσθαι ἀνιστάμενοι· ἔδοξε δὲ ἀναβαλέσθαι
 εἰς ἑτέραν ἐκκλησίαν· τότε γὰρ ὄψε ἦν καὶ τὰς χεῖρας οὐκ ἂν
 καθεώρων. 15

Xenophon, *Hellenica* I.7.5

Passage 1B

οἱ οὖν περὶ τὸν Θηραμένη παρεσκεύασαν ἀνθρώπους μέλανα
 ἱμάτια ἔχοντας καὶ ἐν χρῶ κεκαρμένους πολλοὺς ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ
 ἑορτῇ, ἵνα πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἦκοιεν, ὡς δὴ συγγενεῖς ὄντες τῶν
 ἀπολωλότων, καὶ Καλλίξενον ἔπεισαν ἐν τῇ βουλῇ κατηγορεῖν τῶν
 στρατηγῶν. παρήλθε δὲ τις εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν φάσκων ἐπὶ τεύχους 5
 ἀλφίτων σωθῆναι· ἐπιστέλλειν δ' αὐτῷ τοὺς ἀπολλυμένους, εἴαν
 σωθῆ, ἀπαγγεῖλαι τῷ δήμῳ ὅτι οἱ στρατηγοὶ οὐκ ἀνείλοντο τοὺς
 ἀρίστους ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος γενομένους. τὸν δὲ Καλλίξενον
 προσεκαλέσαντο παράνομα φάσκοντες συγγεγραμέναι
 Εὐρυπτόλεμός τε ὁ Πεισιάνακτος καὶ ἄλλοι τινές. τοῦ δὲ δήμου 10
 ἔνιοι ταῦτα ἐπῆνον, τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ἐβόα δεινὸν εἶναι, εἰ μὴ τις
 εἰσέλθῃ τὸν δῆμον πράττειν ὃ ἂν βούληται. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις εἰπόντος
 Λυκίσκου καὶ τούτους τῇ αὐτῇ ψήφῳ κρίνεσθαι ἦπερ καὶ τοὺς
 στρατηγοὺς, εἴαν μὴ ἀφῶσι τὴν κλῆσιν, ἐπεθορύβησε πάλιν ὁ ὄχλος,
 καὶ ἠναγκάσθησαν ἀφιέναι τὰς κλήσεις. τῶν δὲ πρυτάνεων τινων 15
 οὐ φασκόντων προθήσειν τὴν διαψήφισιν παρὰ τὸν νόμον, αὐτῶν
 Καλλίξενος ἀναβὰς κατηγορεῖ αὐτῶν τὰ αὐτά. οἱ δὲ ἐβόων καλεῖν
 τοὺς οὐ φάσκοντας. οἱ δὲ πρυτάνεις φοβηθέντες ὁμολογοῦν πάντες
 προθήσειν πλὴν Σωκράτους τοῦ Σωφρονίσκου· οὗτος δ' οὐκ ἔφη
 ἀλλ' ἢ κατὰ νόμον πάντα ποιήσειν. 20

Xenophon, *Hellenica* I.7.8

Passage 2A

ὡς εἰπὼν ἐπὶ Κεβριόν ἥρωϊ βεβήκει
οἶμα λέοντος ἔχων, ὅς τε σταθμοὺς κεραΐζων
ἔβλητο πρὸς στήθος, εἴ τέ μιν ὄλεσεν ἀλκή·
ὡς ἐπὶ Κεβριόν, Πατρόκλεες, ἄλσο μεμαῶς.
Ἔκτωρ δ' αὖθ' ἐτέρωθεν ἀφ' ἵππων ἄλτο χαμᾶζε. 5
τῷ περὶ Κεβριόναο λέονθ' ὡς δηρινθήτην,
ὣ τ' ὄρεος κορυφῆσι περὶ κταμένης ἐλάφιοιο,
ἄμφω πεινάοντε, μέγα φρονέοντε μάχεσθον·
ὡς περὶ Κεβριόναο δύο μήστορες αὐτῆς,
Πάτροκλός τε Μενoitιάδης καὶ φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ, 10
ἴεντ' ἀλλήλων ταμέειν χροά νηλεῖ χαλχῶ.
Ἔκτωρ μὲν κεφαλῆφιν ἐπεὶ λάβεν, οὐχὶ μεθίει.
Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἔχεν ποδός· οἱ δὲ δὴ ἄλλοι
Τρῶες καὶ Δαναοὶ σύναγον κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.
ὡς δ' Εὐρός τε Νότος τ' ἐριδαίνετον ἀλλήλουιν 15
οὔρεος ἐν βήσσης βαθέην πελεμιζέμεν ὕλην,
φηγόν τε μελίην τε τανύφλοιόν τε κράνειαν,
αἱ τε πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἔβαλον τανυήκεας ὄζους
ἠχῆ θεσπεσίη, πάταγος δέ τε ἀγνυμενάων,
ὡς Τρῶες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι θορόντες 20
δῆουν, οὐδ' ἕτεροι μνώοντ' ὀλοοῖο φόβοιο.

Homer, *Iliad* XVI. 751-771

Passage 2B

τρῖς μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπόρουσε θοῶ ἀτάλαντος Ἄρηι.
σμερδαλέα ἰάχων, τρῖς δ' ἐννέα φῶτας ἔπεφνευ.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο δαίμοι ἴσος,
ἔνθ' ἄρα τοι, Πάτροκλε, φάνη βιότιο τελευτή· 5
ἦντετο γάρ τοι Φοῖβος ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ
δεινός· ὁ μὲν τὸν ἰόντα κατὰ κλόνον οὐκ ἐνόησεν·
ἥερι γάρ πολλῇ κεκαλυμμένος ἀντεβόλησε·
στῆ δ' ὄπιθε, πλήξεν δὲ μετάφρενον εὐρέε τ' ὤμω
χειρὶ καταπρηνεί, στρεφεδίνηθεν δέ οἱ ὄσσε.
τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν κρατὸς κυνέην βάλε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων· 10
ἠ δὲ κυλινδομένη καναχὴν ἔχε ποσσὶν ὑφ' ἵππων
αὐλώπις τρυφάλεια, μίανθησαν δὲ ἔθειραι
αἵματι καὶ κονίησι·

Homer, *Iliad* XVI. 784-796

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Copyright Acknowledgements:
Sources

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Q2 (ii) Xenophon, *Hellenica* 1.7.8

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AS GCE CLASSICS**F372 MS**

Unit G2: Classical Greek Verse and Prose Literature

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is **100**.

This document consists of **10** printed pages.

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
1	Read the passages and answer the questions.	
1(a)	What has caused the generals to be in the situation in which they find themselves at the start of this passage? The battle of Arginusae [1] was followed by a storm [1] which prevented the rescue of crews [1]; the generals are held to blame for this [1].	[4]
1(b)	In lines 3-6 (ὅτι αὐτοὶ ... τοιούτοις), what arguments do the generals use to defend their actions? They themselves had sailed after the enemy [2]. They had left the rescue of the men to suitable ex-commanders [2].	[4]
1(c)	Lines 13-15 (ἔδοξε ... καθεώρων):	
1(c)(i)	What did the meeting of the Assembly decide to do? Adjourn the meeting until another day.	[1]
1(c)(ii)	What reasons does Xenophon give for this decision? It was late [1]. They would not have been able to see the show of hands clearly [1].	[2]
1(d)	τάττη τῆ ἑορτῆ (line 2): give the name of this festival and two details about it. The Apaturia [1], plus any two details from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It took place in the month of Pyanepsion (October-November) • It was celebrated by fathers and families • It lasted three days • It included sacrifices and family gatherings • It was the occasion for the enrolling of children/young men/newly-married wives into the <i>φρατρίαι</i> (family groups). 	[3]
1(e)	In lines 1-4 (οἱ οὖν ... τῶν στρατηγῶν), in what ways do Theramenes' followers put emotional pressure on the Assembly? They wore black/mourning clothes [1] and had their heads shaved [1] as if they were relatives of the dead [1].	[3]

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
1(f)	<p>Translate lines 5-8 (<i>παρήλθε ... γενομένους</i>). Please write your translation on alternate lines.</p> <p>1 <i>παρήλθε δέ τις εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν φάσκων ἐπὶ τεύχους ἀλφίτων σωθῆναι</i></p> <p>2 <i>ἐπιστέλλειν δ' αὐτῷ τοὺς ἀπολλυμένους, ἐὰν σωθῆ, ἀπαγγεῖλαι τῷ δήμῳ</i></p> <p>3 <i>ὅτι οἱ στρατηγοὶ οὐκ ἀνείλοντο τοὺς ἀρίστους ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος γενομένους.</i></p> <p>The passage has been divided into 3 sections each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.</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 Greek at all</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>	[15]
1(g)	<p>In lines 8-20 (<i>τὸν δὲ Καλλίξενον ... πάντα ποιήσειν</i>) how does Xenophon convey the intensity of the Assembly's debate and the extraordinary nature of its decisions? You should refer to both content and style and support your discussion with four points from the Greek text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intensity of the debate is shown in the number of points and responses rapidly made within relatively few lines, in the way the two sides threaten each other at once and the ways that parts of the crowd react Each sentence starts with a new person/people becoming involved; draws attention to the rapidity of points and speakers Number of words suggesting illegality (<i>παράνομα, παρὰ τὸν νόμον, κατὰ νόμον</i>) Pejorative expressions for the people and their reactions (<i>ὄχλος, ἐβόα, ἐπεθορύβησε πάλιν, ἐβόων</i>) <i>εἰ μὴ τις ἐάσει τὸν δῆμον πράττειν ὃ ἂν βούληται</i>: double indefinites suggest extent of their determination to do what they wanted <i>τῇ αὐτῇ ψήφῳ ...</i>: phrase stresses the exact same vote as... <i>φοβηθέντες</i> a key word. <p>1 mark per example from text and 1 for its discussion up to 8 maximum. If no discussion of style, maximum of 4/8.</p>	[8]

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
1(h)	<p>In what ways does Xenophon appear to blame the Athenians for their defeat by Sparta?</p> <p>Discuss with reference to the passages printed on this paper and the rest of the set text.</p> <p>Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid below, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p> <p>The following points are indicative and offer question specific guidance.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They executed or exiled most of their experienced commanders • They were fickle by turning against those who had led them into prosecuting the generals when it was too late to get them back • They acted illegally in the Assembly • They relied on Alcibiades who had not always been loyal • They turned against Alcibiades again when he made a mistake at Notium • They moored in a totally inappropriate place at Aegospotami and left the ships untended in the face of Lysander • They arrogantly ignored the good advice of Alcibiades at that point. <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 of 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 meaning well.</p> <p>[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 meaning clearly.</p>	

Section A		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
1(h) cont'd	<p>[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.</p> <p>[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.</p>	[10]
Section A Total		[50]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
2	Read the passages and answer the questions.	
2(a)	ὥς εἰπὼν (line 1): who has just spoken and what has he just done? Patroclus [1]; he has killed the charioteer Cebriones [1] and gloated over his body [1].	[1+2]
2(b)	Lines 2-5 (οἶμα λέοντος ἔχων ... ἄλτο χαμᾶζε): how does Homer emphasise both Patroclus' strength and his vulnerability in these lines? Make three points and support your answer with reference to the Greek text. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> οἶμα λέοντος ἔχων: he is described as having the spring of a lion attacking a sheepfold – suggests wildness ἔβλητο πρὸς στήθος: the lion has been wounded in the chest, foreshadowing P's wounds ἐή τέ μιν ἄλεσεν ἀλκή: its courage/strength has destroyed it – though this is a stock feature of animal similes it may suggest P's impending doom Πατρόκλεες: the apostrophe to Patroclus is emotive ἄλσο μεμαῶς - suggests P.'s eagerness to fight (over-eagerness?) Ἔκτωρ ... ἄλτο χαμᾶζε: Hector leaps down from his chariot to face him – we feel Patroclus' death is closer. <p>Any three points. 1 mark for each Greek expression quoted and 1 for appropriate comment.</p>	[6]
2(c)	Translate lines 6-11 (τὸ περὶ Κεβριόναο ... νηλεί χαλκῶ). Please write your translation on alternate lines. 1 τὸ περὶ Κεβριόναο λέονθ' ὡς δηρινθήτην, 2 ὃ τ' ὄρεος κορυφῆσι περὶ κταμένης ἐλάφοιο ... μάχεσθον 3 ὡς περὶ Κεβριόναο δύω μήστωρες αὐτῆς ... νηλεί χαλκῶ. The passage has been divided into 3 sections each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid. [5] Correct translation (as agreed at Standardisation), with one minor error allowed [4] One serious error or two minor errors, otherwise the meaning is conveyed [3] Most of the meaning conveyed, but several errors [2] Half the meaning conveyed; the rest seriously flawed [1] A minority of meaning conveyed [0] No elements of meaning conveyed; no relation to Greek at all N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.	[15]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
2(d)	<p>Lines 15-21 (ὡς δ' Εὐρός ... φόβοιο): with close reference to the Greek, discuss the points of comparison in this simile and say how appropriate you find it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The east and south winds are compared to Greeks and Trojans clashing with each other (<i>ἐριδαίνετον ἀλλήλουιν</i>) • The winds, like the armies, compete as equals • The noise (<i>ἠχῆ θεσπεσίη, πάταγος δέ τε ἀγνυμενάων</i>) suggests the noise of battle • The branches they hurl at each other (<i>ἔβαλον τανυήκεας ὄζους</i>) suggest missiles hurled by the two armies (<i>τανυήκης</i> always used of swords elsewhere) • The simile effectively describes the violence of battle (but, as often in Homer, the description is extended beyond the initial point of comparison). <p>Look for two valid points about points of comparison, supported by reference to the Greek (2 marks each) and a general comment on the appropriateness of the simile (2 marks).</p>	[6]
2(e)	<p>Lines 1-13 (τρίς μὲν ... κονίησι): how does Homer make these lines both dramatic and moving? Make five points, supporting your answer with reference to the Greek text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dactylic line 1 suggests rapid movement • Repetition of <i>τρίς</i> emphasises P's onslaught • enjambement of <i>σμερδαλέα ἰάχων</i> emphasises the vivid phrase • <i>τρίς δ' ἐννέα φῶτας ἔπεφνεν</i>: killing of 27 men in three attacks is unparalleled • <i>Πάτροκλε</i>: sudden address to Patroclus and reference to the end of his life are moving • Enjambement of <i>δεινός</i> - stresses that Apollo was terrible to behold • <i>οὐκ ἐνόησεν</i>: Patroclus did not see him coming • Vivid word <i>στρεφεδίνηθεν</i> • Dactylic rhythm of line 11 suggests helmet bouncing away • Alliteration of <i>κ, ν, π, ξ</i> effectively suggest clatter of helmet rolling on the ground • Evocative word <i>μῖανθησαν</i> • <i>αἶματι</i> and <i>κονίησι</i> emphasised by enjambement. <p>Any five. One mark for a valid point, one for a supporting reference to the text.</p>	[10]

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
2(f)	<p>In the lines of Iliad XVI you have read, how does Homer create sympathy for Patroclus?</p> <p>Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid below, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p> <p>The following points are indicative and offer question specific guidance.</p> <p>Answers might include:</p> <p>Patroclus' noble qualities ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His concern for the Greeks (weeping at the start of the book) and eagerness to help them ('let me take out the Myrmidons to fight') • His might in battle (long list of his killings). <p>... but also his foolhardiness (which will lead to his death)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignores Achilles' advice not to push his luck too far • Sarcastically gloats over the body of Cebriones. <p>Patroclus' impending death is either directly foretold or indirectly foreshadowed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zeus only half grants Achilles' prayer for P's safety • Death of Sarpedon foreshadows death of P • Apostrophes to P, increasing as his death nears, create pathos. <p>Circumstances of P's death show that he is now powerless, increasing sympathy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apollo catches P. unaware (hidden in mist) • Zeus strips him of his armour • Detailed description of the fatal blows (struck by Euphorbus' spear, stabbed by Hector). <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 of 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 meaning well.</p>	

Section B		
Question Number	Answer	Marks
2(f) cont'd	<p>[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 meaning clearly.</p> <p>[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.</p> <p>[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.</p>	[10]
Section B Total		[50]
Paper Total		[100]

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO1	AO2ab	Total
1	32	18	50
2	18	32	50
Totals	50	50	100