



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

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CLASSICAL GREEK (PRINCIPAL)

9787/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

For Examination from 2016

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

1 hour 30 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK: 60

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Question 1: Prose Composition

Principles of marking:

- (a) full marks for each section should only be awarded if grammar and vocabulary are entirely correct
- (b) the number of marks awarded for each section reflects the length of the section and its (grammatical) difficulty
- (c) more specifically, examiners should check that verbs – tense, mood, voice and person (if appropriate); nouns and adjectives – case, number and gender are written or identified correctly; they should also check for the correct translations of comparatives and superlatives
- (d) where more than one mark is given to a word, some but not full marks should be awarded for what has been correctly written or identified (e.g. the tense but not the person)
- (e) ticks should be marked on the script for particularly good Greek, e.g. appropriate subordination (such as use of participles), for accomplished use of syntax and effective choice of vocabulary; 15–16 ticks will be awarded 8 marks, 13–14, 7 marks, and so on (see table below)
- (f) if candidates write all or all but one of their breathings correctly, they will be awarded two marks; if most of their breathings are correct, i.e. all but two or three, they will receive one mark; if they have not written most breathings correctly, no marks will be awarded.

Passage	Marks
<p>1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1</p> <p>The Athenians, however, were not persuaded to <u>vote against</u> the expedition</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>because of its difficulties.</p>	[12]
<p>1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>In fact, they became more enthusiastic as time passed, which was not what Nicias</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>had thought would happen.</p>	[14]
<p>1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>His advice was considered excellent, and people now thought that the expedition</p> <p>1 1</p> <p>was safe.</p>	[12]
<p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2</p> <p>The older men thought that they would either conquer the places which they would</p> <p>1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>attack or would come to no harm because their forces were so large;</p>	[18]

2 2 1 1 1 2 1	
the younger men were eager to see <u>faraway</u> places and were confident that they	
2 1	
would return safely;	[13]
1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2	
the soldiers hoped to be paid for fighting and, if the expedition was successful, for	
1 1 1	
adding to the empire.	[14]
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	
So enthusiastic were most people that the few who opposed the expedition were	
2 1 1 1 2 1	
scared to <u>argue against</u> it in case they were called unpatriotic.	[19]

Total = 102 + 2 for breathings (see Principles of marking (f)) = 104 marks divided by 2 = 52 marks

In consideration of the whole passage, eight marks for style and fluency are awarded according to the following grid:

Style and fluency mark descriptors

- Where there are two marks within a band, the top mark should be awarded when the work consistently shows the characteristics described in the band. When the work mainly shows the characteristics described in the band, the lower mark in the band should be awarded.

7–8	Comprehensively fluent and idiomatic.
5–6	Judicious recasting of the English with good choice of vocabulary in accordance with appropriate idiom.
3–4	Some attempt to move beyond the literal to an idiomatic rendering of the text through use of more complex grammatical structures.
2	Some evidence of use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.
1	Very literal translation with only occasional attempt to capture idiom.
0	Very literal translation with no attempt to capture idiom.

[Total: 52 + 8 = 60]

Question 2: Comprehension

- Alternative suitable answers can be accepted providing the meaning remains the same.

Question	Answer	Marks	Total marks
(a)	At an assembly (the Corinthians proposed that) no treaty should be made with Athens; the city should be destroyed; (the Corinthians were supported by) the Thebans especially; many other Greeks.	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	[5]
(b)	The Spartans rejected the idea that they would enslave a Greek city that had performed a great service for Greece in its greatest danger.	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	[5]
(c)	(They propose peace) on the following conditions: there should be a destruction of the long walls and the Peiraeus; hand over all but 12 ships; the exiles should be allowed to return; the Athenians should have the same friends and enemies as the Spartans and should follow them on land and sea wherever they might lead.	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	[8]
(d)	Theramenes and others. A large number gathered around the ambassadors as they entered. They were afraid that their ambassadors had been unsuccessful. (They said) that there could be no delay (in getting a deal) because of the large number dying from hunger.	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	[8]
(e)	He advises the Athenians to accept the Spartans' terms and take down the walls.	[1] [1] [1]	[3]
(f)	Some opposed but most agreed; the terms were accepted.	[1] [1] [1]	[3]

(g)	Lysander sailed into the Peiraeus. The exiles returned. They (the Peloponnesians) began to demolish the walls accompanied by oboe players with great enthusiasm.	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	[5]
(h)	That day was the beginning of freedom for Greece.	[1] [1] [1]	[3]
(i)	One mark for correct identification of mood; one mark for the explanation. (i) ἡγῶνται (line 9): subjunctive (1) – indefinite (1) (ii) ἤκοιεν (line 12): optative (1) – after verb of fearing in historic time (1) (iii) ποιοῖντο (line 14): optative (1) – subordinate clause within indirect speech (1).	[2] [2] [2]	[6]
(j)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • καθαίρω • καθίημι 	[1] [1]	[2]
(k)	Plural – ‘agreeing’ with singular noun (ὄχλος) which means large number of people.	[1] [1]	[2]
(l)	One mark for correct identification of case; one mark for the explanation. (i) τῷ λιμῷ (line 13): dative (1) – dying from hunger (1) (ii) αὐτῶν (line 14): genitive (1) – after προηγόρει (1) (iii) Λακεδαιμονίοις (line 15): dative (1) – after πείθεσθαι (1).	[2] [2] [2]	[6]
(m)	(i) Future infinitive ἀνδραποδιεῖν (line 4) (ii) Genitive absolute ἀντειπόντων δέ τινων αὐτῷ (line 16) or πλειόνων συνεπαιεσάντων (lines 16–17) (iii) Aorist middle participle εἰργασμενην (line 4) or γενομένοις (line 5) (iv) Third declension neuter noun τείχη (lines 6 and 15) πλῆθος (line 12).	[1] [1] [1] [1]	[4]

[Total: 60]

