

Classical Greek

General Certificate of Secondary Education **B403**

Prose Literature

Mark Scheme for June 2010

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Section A: Herodotus

Passage 1

1 Who is Astyages?

King of the Medes. [1]

2 What is the warning Astyages has just been given by the interpreters of dreams?

That his grandson/his daughter's child (1) will be king instead of him (1). [2]

3 ταῦτα δὴ οὖν φυλαττόμενος ὁ Ἀστυάγης. What is Astyages' response to the warning?

D He tries to prevent it from coming true. [1]

4 καλέσας τὸν Ἄρπαγον, ἄνδρα οἰκεῖον καὶ πιστότατον τῶν Μήδων καὶ πάντων τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ἐπίτροπον. Give one reason why Astyages chooses Harpagos to help him.

He is a relative.
He is the most trustworthy/loyal of the Medes.
He is his personal steward.
Any one. [1]

5 "Ἄρπαγε, πρᾶγμα ὃ ἂν προσθῶ, μηδαμῶς παραχρήση. λάβε τὸν Μανδάνης παῖδα, φέρων δὲ εἰς σεαυτοῦ ἀπόκτεινον· μετὰ δὲ θάψον ὧτιμι ἂν τρόπῳ αὐτὸς βούλη." What instructions are given to Harpagos?

B Harpagos must do exactly as Astyages tells him.
D Harpagos must take Mandane's child and bring him to his own house to kill.
E Harpagos must bury him in whatever way he chooses. [3]

Passage 2

6 ἔπαιζε μετ' ἄλλων ἡλίκων ἐν ὁδῷ.

(a) How old is Cyrus at this point in the story?

10 [1]

(b) Where are the children playing?

C In the road. [1]

- 7 καὶ οἱ παῖδες παίζοντες εἶλοντο ἑαυτῶν βασιλέα εἶναι τοῦτον δὴ τὸν τοῦ βουκόλου ἐπίκλησιν παῖδα. In what way is the attitude of the majority of the other children towards Cyrus surprising?

Although he is the herdsman's son [1], they choose him to be their king [1]
Reward suitable linguistic points as indicated:

τοῦτον δη – this one indeed [1]

OR τὸν τοῦ βουκόλου ἐπίκλησιν παῖδα – so-called son of the herdsman [1]

OR contrast between βασιλέα and τοῦ βουκόλου...παῖδα [1]

[2]

- 8 Translate these lines from Passage 2:

ὁ δὲ τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν διέταξεν οἰκίας οἰκοδομεῖν, τοὺς δὲ δορυφόρους εἶναι, τὸν δὲ πού τινα αὐτῶν "ὄφθαλμὸν βασιλέως" εἶναι, ὡς ἐκάστω ἔργον προστάττων.

And he appointed some of them to build houses, others to be bodyguards, and a certain one of them perhaps to be 'the king's eye', assigning a task to each separately.

[5]

Use the Marking grid at the end of the mark scheme.

Passage 3

- 9 There are three correct statements to explain what is happening in Passage 3. Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

A Artembares is a distinguished man among the Medes

C Artembares' son refuses to do Cyrus' bidding.

F When the boys obey him, Cyrus beats the boy with a whip.

[3]

Passage 4

- 10 How does Herodotus show Artembares' outrage in Passage 4? Support your answer with reference to the Greek text.

περιυβρίσμεθα – we have been insulted

ὑπὸ τοῦ σοῦ δούλου, βουκόλου δὲ παιδός - by your slave, the son of a herdsman to boot

emphasis on the boy's social status (δούλου / βουκόλου παιδός)

idea of hybris – utter arrogance (περιυβρίσμεθα)

Any two points.

[2]

Passage 5

- 11 In your own words, explain the main points of Cyrus' defence. Make four points.

Justice was behind my actions.

They chose me as their king, this boy included.

They thought me worthy of the position.

Then, while the others obeyed me, this boy defied me.

So I punished him, as befitted my position.

If I have done wrong, I am ready to take my punishment.

Any 4 of these or other suitable points.

[4]

- 12 What aspects of the speech do you think cause Astyages to suspect that this is his supposedly dead grandson? Make four points.

Cyrus is not cowed by the king's questions – he is respectful but defends himself.

Cyrus' calm assurance in accepting the boys' choice of himself as king.

His lack of surprise that they considered him ἐπιτηδειότατος.

His lack of discomfort in giving orders - οἱ μὲν νυν ἄλλοι παῖδες τὰ ἐπιταπτόμενα ἐπετέλουν.

He does not seem to feel inferior to the other boys.

He refers to the son of Artembares coolly as οὗτος and ὅδε.

He takes his responsibilities very seriously, even though it is a game - οὗτος δὲ ἀνηκούσται τε καὶ λόγον εἶχεν οὐδένα

The punishment is no game - εἰς ὃ ἔλαβε τὴν δίκην.

Cyrus has no time for disobedience.

He acknowledges that if a wrong is committed, then punishment is due, and he is as ready to take that punishment himself as to mete it out to others - εἰ οὖν δὴ τοῦδε ἔνεκα ἀξιόστινος κακοῦ εἰμί, ὥδέ τοι πάρεμι.

He is quietly dignified, strong and unchildlike. He is also fiercely logical.

He is convinced he is right.

He believes he acts with justice on his side.

Any four of these or other suitable points.

[4]

Passage 6

- 13 Harpagos is in a difficult position. How effectively does Herodotus show him working through his problems to reach a solution?

In your answer you must refer to the Greek and discuss Herodotus' choice and position of words and any other stylistic features.

Your answer should cover the following points:

- why Harpagos feels he both should and should not carry out Astyages' orders

He feels that he should carry out Astyages' orders because Astyages is the king: if he does not do as he is told, he will suffer for it - ἀλλὰ τῆς μὲν ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα ἐμοὶ δεῖ τοῦτον τὸν παῖδα τελευτᾶν.

Early position of ἀλλὰ τῆς μὲν ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα ἐμοὶ in the sentence, which follows hot on the heels of λείπεται τὸ ἐντεῦθεν ἐμοὶ κινδύνων ὁ μέγιστος: a chiasmic order – 'if I am connected with his death, I'll be in the greatest danger; but I'll be safe if he dies'. This produces a neat contrast between his 'danger' and his 'safety' - κινδύνων ὁ μέγιστος and τῆς μὲν ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα.

Ὁὐχ ἢ ἐνετέλλετο Ἀστυάγης· οὐδ' εἰ παραφρονήσει τε καὶ μανείται κάκιον ἢ νῦν μαίνεται, οὐκ ἔγωγε προσθήσομαι τῇ γνώμῃ αὐτοῦ, οὐδ' εἰς φόνον τοιοῦτον ὑπηρετήσω. He is clearly repulsed by the idea of killing the child, hence the repeated negatives and the reference to 'such a murder' (φόνον τοιοῦτον).

He says he has many reasons not to murder the baby: he is his own relative (συγγενές) for a start. Also, because Astyages is an old man (γέρων) and has no male child (ἄπαις ἄρσενος γόνου), Mandane is his heir, so if her son is killed she will punish Harpagos on her accession to the throne. The use of a list emphasises the number of reasons.

He is prepared to pass the responsibility on to Astyages' own servant, rather than bear rather more direct responsibility by having one of his own servants carry out the murder.

- Harpagos' attitude to Astyages and the child

He has little respect for Astyages – he refers to him as mad and feels that Astyages' mind is warped – παραφρονήσει, μανείται, μαινεται all in close proximity for emphasis. Note two different words for madness (being mad and losing his wits completely) and the extravagant claim that, no matter how mad Astyages may become in the future, Harpagos will not obey him.

κάκιον ἢ νῦν: he has no illusions that Astyages will come to his senses, but is merely scornful of him and yet scared.

His attitude to the baby is questionable. He starts off well by saying πολλῶν δὲ ἔνεκα οὐ φοιεύσω τὸ παιδίον (πολλῶν at the beginning of the sentence for emphasis), but we soon realise it is not for sentimental reasons that he is reluctant. He mentions briefly that the baby is a relative, but then goes on to reveal his self-interest. As Astyages is old and unlikely now to produce a male heir, this baby's death would be disastrous for Harpagos.

He has no feeling for Mandane at all: all his concern is for what will happen to him if she becomes queen.

- How much sympathy we can have for Harpagos and his solution to the problem

Harpagos has been placed in an impossible situation: if he kills the baby, he is guilty of murder and will suffer in the future; if he doesn't kill the baby, he will suffer right away! This is emphasised by the chiasmic structure and contrast between safety and danger above.

The decision that the boy must die, but at someone else's hands, is probably the only logical one in his circumstances, but it is difficult for us to feel any sympathy for a man who chooses to kill a baby and who has no obvious concern for the feelings of the child's mother. Clearly, if one of his own servants kills the child, he feels that he is responsible, but if he passes that responsibility to one of Astyages' own servants he feels that he is innocent. It is not a solution, but a way of evading direct blame. Why not warn Mandane and enable her to escape with her child? For us, today, there would be other possibilities. [10]

The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.

Passage 7

14 How does Herodotus make this passage vivid and dramatic?

In your answer you must refer to the Greek and discuss Herodotus' choice and position of words and any other stylistic features.

Your answer should cover the following points:

- the use of direct speech to convey the herdsman's view of events;

The fact that the whole passage is in direct speech gives a vivid sense of the herdsman's point of view. We see his feelings and reactions – 'what I wish I hadn't seen' (ὃ μὴ ἰδεῖν ὄφελον) and 'I went inside, amazed' (ἐκπλαγείς).

He sees the baby crying and kicking – the 'human' side of the story (ἀσπαῖρόν τε καὶ

κραυγανώμεν).

Herdsmen enter a rich man's house and find it full of grief (κλαυθμῶ) – both seen and heard. The passage moves quickly, the herdsman's speech reflecting accurately the first sight of the baby lying there (προκειμένοι), its legs kicking (ἀσπαίρον) over the rim of its crib and the sound of its wailing (κραυγανώμενοι), then the sight of the clothing as he steps further into the room - κεκοσμημένον χρυσῶ τε καὶ ἐσθήτι ποικίλῃ.

- the likely effect on the poor herdsman of this visit to a rich man's house;

Short clauses as the herdsman makes this unaccustomed visit to the city (εἰς πόλιν ἔλθων). Herdsman enters a rich man's house and finds it full of grief (κλαυθμῶ) – he is amazed (ἐκπλαγεῖς).

Baby adorned with gold and many-coloured clothing (κεκοσμημένον χρυσῶ τε καὶ ἐσθήτι ποικίλῃ) – not something we would hear from a high-ranking man, only from a peasant on whom it would make an impression.

'Harpagos ordered me...' (Ἄρπαγος δέ, ὡς εἶδέ με, ἐκέλευε): he is only a servant, so must do as this powerful man says.

He tells his wife he was threatened, so we see him forced into obedience – πόλλ' ἀπειλήσας εἰ μὴ ταῦτα ποιήσαιμι

He is likely to be totally bewildered by the speed of the whole experience – the sights, sounds and inexplicable orders all crowding in on one another thick and fast.

As soon as he sees the herdsman (ὡς εἶδέ με), Harpagos orders him to take the baby as quickly as possible (τὴν ταχίστην): there is no idle chatter or introduction – a man of the herdsman's lowly status deserves none.

The herdsman is forced into a situation where he has no choice but to do as he is told – he is almost totally passive (he is amazed, he sees and he hears and then finally picks up the baby and leaves) in this passage, while Harpagos orders and threatens (ἐκέλευε and πόλλ' ἀπειλήσας).

- the timing of the baby's identity being revealed

When the herdsman goes in and sees the baby, richly dressed, and everyone wailing, he has no idea what is going on. When he is told to take it away and expose it, he doesn't know whose it is, but he does feel that he has no choice. Everything is done in such a hurry that he has time only to register the sights and sounds, not to ask questions – if he dared.

'I found out the whole story' – he obviously can ask only a servant to explain what is going on. Note the vivid, colloquial use of the present tense as he reports this to his wife – πυνθάνομαι.

He finds out the truth καθ' ὁδὸν from a servant, who was the one to hand over the child only once they were safely outside the city. The bombshell comes at the last moment – that the order is from the king to kill his own grandchild: the herdsman is trapped and there is no going back, no opportunity even for questions. [10]

The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.

[Paper Total: 50]

Section B: Antiphon

Passage 1

- 15 ἐπλέομεν δὲ εἰς τὴν Αἴνον. We are told that Euxitheus and Herodes were sailing to Aenus. From where had they set out?
Mytilene [1]
- 16 Why was Euxitheus, the speaker, making this journey?
A To visit his father [1]
- 17 Why was Herodes making the journey?
D To set free some slaves.
Accept B, C or D [1]
- 18 (a) Identify one group of people on board the ship with Euxitheus and Herodes.
(The) slaves (due for release) OR (the)Thracians (who were due to receive them).[1]
(b) How is Euxitheus able to prove the things he has said in Passage 1?
He has witnesses. [1]

Passage 2

- 19 Three of the following statements about Passage 2 are correct. Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.
B There was a storm and those travelling had to break their voyage.
D The ship lying at anchor in Methymna was the one on which the prosecution claim falsely that Herodes died.
E Euxitheus asks the jury to consider whether all these things happened by chance or as a result of forward planning. [3]

Passage 3

- 20 Τὰ μὲν γινόμενα ταῦτ' ἐστίν. 'These are the facts of the case,' says Euxitheus. Give two facts about the disappearance of Herodes which Euxitheus has just stated.

Herodes and Euxitheus spent the preceding evening drinking together.
Herodes got off the ship and did not come back on board.
Euxitheus did not get off the ship all that night.
Euxitheus participated in the search along with everyone else.
Euxitheus was responsible for sending a messenger to Mytilene.
Any two. [2]

- 21 ἐκ δὲ τούτων ἤδη σκοπεῖτε τὰ εἰκότα. Euxitheus goes on to explain his interpretation of events following the disappearance of Herodes.
Three of the following statements about Passage 3 are correct. Put a tick in each correct box.

- A No one accused Euxitheus immediately after Herodes disappeared.
D The prosecutors waited until Euxitheus had gone off on his voyage before accusing him.
F It was easier for the prosecutors to plot against Euxitheus in his absence. [3]

Passage 4

- 22 Translate these lines from Passage 4:

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγὼ μὲν φρουδὸς ἢ πλέων εἰς τὴν Αἶνον, τὸ δὲ πλοῖον ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Μυτιλήνην ἐν ᾧ ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ Ἡρώδης ἐπίνομεν, πρῶτον μὲν εἰσβάντες εἰς τὸ πλοῖον ἠρέυνων. [5]

When I went off on my voyage to Aenus and the ship on which Herodes and I had been drinking had come into Mytilene, first of all the prosecution came on board the ship and began to make a search,

Use the Marking grid at the end of the mark scheme.

- 23 καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὸ αἷμα ἠῦρον, ἐνταῦθα ἔφασαν τεθνάναι τὸν ἄνδρα· ἐπειδὴ δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦτο οὐκ ἐνεχώρει, ἀλλ' ἐφαίνετο τῶν προβάτων ὄν αἷμα, ἀποτραπόμενοι τούτου τοῦ λόγου συλλαβόντες ἐβασάνιζον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.

- (a) What evidence do the prosecutors find and what assumption does this lead them to make in these lines?

A bloodstain (on the ship on which Herodes and Euxitheus had been drinking).
That the blood proves that Herodes died there. [2]

- (b) Do you think that the prosecutors are good detectives? Give a reason for your answer.

Their ability is poor. They jump to conclusions, then immediately jump the other way when any doubt is cast.

- OR They assess the evidence – the bloodstain – and reach a sensible conclusion; then, when that is undermined, they realise that they have no real evidence and interrogate possible witnesses.

Either of these or any other sensible answer. [2]

Passage 5

24 How does Euxitheus undermine the prosecution's case in these lines? You should consider the following points:

- the claims of the prosecution

The prosecution claim he was thrown into the sea (κατεποντώθη).

The prosecution claim they have found clues on the ship on which he was drinking (ἐν μὲν ᾧ ἔπινε πλοίῳ).

The prosecution admit he was not killed on that ship (ἐν ᾧ αὐτοὶ μὴ ὁμολογοῦσιν ἀποθανεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα).

- Euxitheus' reaction to these claims

If he was thrown into the sea, they need to produce the boat from which it happened (ἐν τίνι πλοίῳ;).

They have not been able to identify the boat (οὐχ ἠῦρον οὔτ' αὐτὸ τὸ πλοῖον).

Euxitheus agrees that it ought to be possible to find clues on the boat on which it happened (καὶ μὴν εἰκός γε ἦν καὶ σημείον τι γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ), but they have found their clues on the wrong boat (ἐν τούτῳ φασὶν εὑρεῖν σημεῖα)!

Herodes got off the boat alive (ἐξ οὗ ἐξέβαινε)!

They have no clue as to the whereabouts of the all-important ship.

- the tone and style of the writing

Short statement followed by question to undermine the claim - 'Ἄλλ' ὡς κατεποντώθη λέγουσιν. ἐν τίνι πλοίῳ;

Two examples here of 'obvious/clear' (δῆλον) and 'likely' (εἰκός): there is a great deal of supposition and speculation throughout the speech and very little evidence on either side.

Disbelief and irony (πῶς ἂν οὖν οὐκ ἐξηυρέθη;); see also the use of δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι and σημείον τι... ἀνδρὸς τεθνεώτος ἐντιθεμένου καὶ ἐκβαλλομένου νύκτωρ.

Rhetorical questions (ἐν τίνι πλοίῳ; πῶς ἂν οὖν οὐκ ἐξηυρέθη;).

Short sentence structure grabs listener's attention.

καὶ μὴν εἰκός γε ἦν: he appeals to logic.

ἀνδρὸς...νύκτωρ: longer, drawn-out sentence to illustrate the dragging on and off the boat of a dead man *by night*. νύκτωρ at end for emphasis – this would not have been an easy job!

νῦν δὲ – contrasting supposition with fact: prosecution's evidence does not add up.

ἐν μὲν ω...ἐν τούτῳ...ἐν ᾧ: all emphasise that it's the *wrong boat* on which to find any supposed evidence.

αὐτοὶ: they are not convinced of their claims.

οὐχ ἠῦρον οὔτ' ... οὔτε... οὐδέν: they cannot provide evidence at all. Repeated negatives for emphasis.

[10]

The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.

Passage 6

- 25 In your own words, explain the tortured slave's situation. Make two detailed points.

All he wants is for the torture to stop [1], so he says what he thinks they want to hear [1].

He may possibly want to defend the accused (his master? We don't really know the slave's identity.), because he apparently does change his story [1], but largely self-interest naturally prevails [1].

If he thinks there is a chance he will be released [1], he will tell lies against Euxitheus [1].

Once he realises he is going to be killed anyway [1], he may as well tell the truth [1].

Any two clear points.

[4]

- 26 By what means does Euxitheus suggest that evidence obtained against him by this torture is unreliable? Make two points supported by reference to the Greek in Passage 6.

He says that the slave told lies 'with good hope', suggesting that self-interest motivated him [1] – μετὰ χρηστῆς τῆς ἐλπίδος [1].

He says that the slave changed his story as soon as he realised he would die [1]: ἐνταῦθ' ἤδη – it was then at that time...[1].

Contrast between what he did while he still had hope and what he did when it was taken away [1]: Ἔως μὲν... ἐπειδὴ δε [1].

He says he was persuaded (πεισθείη) by them (ὑπὸ τούτων) [1] to tell lies (καταψεύδεσθαι) [1].

Euxitheus' language is constantly weighing up lies and truth [1] – καταψευσάμενος, ἀληθεία, καταψεύδεσθαι, τὰ ψευδῆ, τὰ ληθῆ [1].

Any two points.

[4]

Passage 7

27 To what extent are we encouraged to feel sympathy or pity for the tortured slave? You should consider the following points:

- the attitude of the prosecution towards the slave

Ironic paradox that they 'reward' him with 'death': θάνατον...τὴν δωρεὰν ἀπέδοσαν.

They have no interest in his life, only in what they can make him say – οὐ τοῦ σώματος...τῶν λόγων.

σώματος...λόγων: de-personalised language – he is just body and words.

χρεία – need: he is a tool to be used, an instrument of their case.

Euxitheus' account of this uses condemnatory language, so this encourages us to feel for the slave.

- the attitude of Euxitheus and his friends towards the slave

The friends have no more thought for the slave's well-being than do the prosecution: they tell the prosecution not to kill the slave before/until Euxitheus returns – πρὶν ἐγὼ ἔλθοιμι.

Euxitheus at first appears condemnatory of the prosecution's attitude towards the slave, but then we find his own attitude very little different.

ζῶν μὲν...διὰ τῆς αὐτῆς βασάνου ἴων ὑπ' ἐμοῦ: Euxitheus would have tortured him just as much to get him to refute the prosecution's story.

ζῶν μὲν...τεθνεὼς δὲ: contrast – alive/dead.

ἀπεστέρει: this is an active verb with the slave as the subject – ironic, in that he has no control over his action here – he is a victim.

τοῖς δὲ λόγοις τοῖς ἐψευσμένοις ὑπ' ἐκείνου ὡς ἀληθέσιν οὐδὲν ἐγὼ ἀπόλλυμαι: Euxitheus claims to be 'ruined/destroyed' by the slave's lies.

In all, the apparent hypocrisy of Euxitheus (by modern standards) may well provoke deeper sympathy for the slave than he intends.

- whether the passage makes us lose sympathy for Euxitheus

There is almost certainly a contrast between an ancient and a modern viewpoint here. As ancients believed that a slave's testimony was admissible only if it was obtained under torture, they would have taken a more phlegmatic view of the whole proceedings.

The language with which Euxitheus condemns the prosecution's attitude leads us to expect that his own view will be different – σώματος and λόγων suggest that the slave is easily dispensed with. It is with a chill, then, that we read πρὶν ἐγὼ ἔλθοιμι, ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, ἀπεστέρει, ἀπόλλυμαι.

δι' αὐτοῦ τοῦ σώματος ἀπολλυμένου...ἀπόλλυμαι: both Euxitheus and the slave are 'destroyed', 'ruined' or 'killed' by this: no one is the winner – both are losers. Irony of Euxitheus being 'destroyed' by the slave's destruction.

Euxitheus' attitude to us appears quite cynical, so we probably have more sympathy with the slave's predicament than either Euxitheus or Antiphon intends. To a society which does not believe in slavery at all, the idea of someone being tortured by both sides in competition is repellent. If we had sympathy for Euxitheus before, it probably wavers at this point.

Any suitable response well argued.

[10]

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[Paper Total: 50]

Marking grid for set text translation 5-mark questions

- [5] Perfectly accurate
- [4] Overall sense correct; up to 2 minor errors (eg tense, number) or a single major error or omission
- [3] Overall sense correct, with several serious errors or omissions
- [2] Parts correct; a few correct phrases but overall sense lacking or unclear
- [1] Isolated knowledge of vocabulary only
- [0] Totally incorrect or omitted

N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of the points in the indicative mark scheme; • Choice and use of evidence; • Understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Accuracy of writing; • Control of appropriate form and style; • Organisation and use of technical vocabulary.
4	9 – 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All three bullet points covered in detail; • A good range of accurate Greek quotation with developed discussion of this; • Detailed understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible, fluent and technically very accurate writing; • Sustained control of appropriate form and register; • Very well structured and organised argument; technical terms accurately and effectively used.
3	6 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two bullet points covered in detail; • Some accurate Greek quotation with relevant discussion; • A general understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning accurately; • Limited control of appropriate form and register; • Argument is organised, some technical terms accurately used.
2	3 – 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One bullet point covered in detail, or two or three bullet points covered sketchily; • Limited Greek quotation which might not be discussed in detail; • A basic understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible and generally accurate writing, clarity not obscured; • Very limited control of form and register; • Argument coherent even if cumbersome or underdeveloped, simple technical terms used appropriately.
1	0 – 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One bullet point covered sketchily, or two or three bullet points hardly covered at all; • Very little or no Greek quotation and/or no discussion of evidence; • Very little understanding or appreciation of the set text; • Writing may be illegible and/or contain many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar; • Little control of form or register; • Argument difficult to discern, technical terms inaccurately used or omitted.

Quality of Written Communication (QWC): the QCA guidance stipulates that all three strands of QWC must be explicitly addressed – hence in the marking grid the presence of bullet points 4-6. In assigning a mark, examiners must focus on bullet points 1-3 to decide the appropriate Level using the Indicative mark scheme to form their judgment. They should then consider the evidence of QWC to help them decide where, within the Level, it is best to allocate the candidate's mark.

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