

Classical Greek

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B403** Prose Literature

Mark Scheme for June 2011

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Annotations in scoris

The following annotations are available:

	Good point well made (for use in the 10 mark questions)
	Relevance?
	Benefit of doubt
	Incorrect use of the Greek
Highlight	Additional words in translation
	Incorrect (e.g. incorrect translation or incorrect argument)
	Good style point
	Harmful addition
	Valid point (for use in 4 mark questions)
	Omission mark

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
Section A: Herodotus			
1	<p>Who is the speaker here?</p> <p>Harpagos (1)</p>	[1]	
2	<p>(a)</p> <p>"Κελεύει σε Ἀστυάγης τὸ παιδίον τοῦτο λαβόντα θεῖναι εἰς τὸ ἐρημότατον τῶν ὄρων, ὅπως ἂν τάχιστα διαφθαρείη.</p> <p>What instruction is given to the herdsman?</p> <p>B (To leave the baby in the most deserted part of the mountains.)</p>	[1]	Candidates cannot be credited for trying to increase their chances of successful choice by choosing a greater number of answers than that required. Essentially, each additional (beyond the number of responses required) wrong answer cancels out one right answer.
2	<p>(b)</p> <p>How is the urgency of the task emphasised?</p> <p>τάχιστα (1) / he says ('so that it may be destroyed) very quickly' (1)</p>	[1]	Allow either English or Greek (or English and Greek), however if English only do not allow just 'quickly'
3	<p>καὶ τάδε τοι ἐκέλευσεν εἰπεῖν, ὅτι, ἐὰν μὴ ἀποκτείνῃς αὐτό, ἀλλὰ τινι τρόπῳ περιποιήσης, ὀλέθρῳ τῷ κακίστῳ σε διαχρήσεται· ἐφορᾶν δὲ ἐκκείμενον τέταγμαί ἐγώ."</p> <p>How does the speaker make it impossible for the herdsman to refuse?</p> <p>A (He says he has been ordered to supervise the baby's exposure himself.)</p> <p>C (He says that Astyages has threatened to kill the herdsman if he does not do it.)</p> <p>D (He says that the herdsman will die a foul death if the baby survives.)</p>	[3]	Candidates cannot be credited for trying to increase their chances of successful choice by choosing a greater number of answers than that required. Essentially, each additional (beyond the number of responses required) wrong answer cancels out one right answer.

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
4	<p>Translate Passage A2 into English.</p> <p>Having heard these things and having taken up the baby, the herdsman went back the same way, and he arrived at his hut. And as it happened his own wife, too, had given birth to a child on that day.</p> <p>Having heard these things (and) having taken (up) the baby (alternatively 'child'/'infant'), the herdsman went back the same way (alternatively 'the way he had come'), and he arrived at his hut (alternatively 'resting place'/'dwelling'/'home'). (And) as it happened (alternatively 'in fact'/'indeed'/'now') his own wife, too, (accept 'this very man's wife'/ the wife of this very same man') had given birth (accept 'gave birth') to a child (accept 'boy') on that day (accept 'this same day'/'this very day' but not 'this day' alone).</p>	[5]	<p>Use the Marking Grid</p> <p>[5] Perfectly accurate</p> <p>[4] Overall sense correct; up to 2 minor errors (eg tense, number) or a single major error or omission</p> <p>[3] Overall sense correct, with several serious errors or omissions</p> <p>[2] Parts correct; a few correct phrases but overall sense lacking or unclear</p> <p>[1] Isolated knowledge of vocabulary only</p> <p>[0] Totally incorrect or omitted</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p> <p>Accept main verbs for participles but not vice versa.</p> <p>Where the translation contains an additional word or phrase that does not appear in the Greek and which changes/adds to the meaning of the translation, this should be counted as a minor error.</p>
5	<p>How does Herodotus arouse sympathy for the herdsman and his wife in Passage A3?</p> <p>In your answer you must refer to the Greek and discuss Herodotus' choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. In your answer you should cover the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the various ways the herdsman's wife tries to persuade her husband <p>Tears – δακρύσασα Supplication – λαβομένη τῶν γονάτων τοῦ ἀνδρός Urgent demand – ἔχρηζε 'By no means' strengthens this – μηδαμῶς</p>	[10]	<p>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.</p>

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
	<p>Second attempt more cunning – δεύτερα λέγει ἡ γυνὴ τὰδε</p> <p>Commands – σὺ ποίησον, πρόθες</p> <p>Finds a way to fulfil herdsman's instructions (πᾶσα ἀνάγκη) while still saving baby</p> <p>Bald statement - τέτοκα γὰρ καὶ ἐγώ, τέθνηκε δὲ τὸ βρέφος</p> <p>Contrast – τέτοκα ... τέθνηκε</p> <p>Focus entirely on the 'new' baby – no time to grieve for her own: τοῦτο μὲν ... τὸν δὲ ... παιδα</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the herdsman's own difficult situation <p>Wife begging and supplicating him not to expose the baby</p> <p>He has no choice but to expose it – ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἔφη οἷός τε εἶναι ἄλλως αὐτὰ ποιεῖν</p> <p>Harpagos' spies will check up on him – κατασκόπους ... ἐποψομένους framing ἐξ Ἀρπάγου</p> <p>He'll die a dreadful death (κάκιστα emphatic) if he listens to her pleas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the dramatic aspects of the scene <p>Through wife's eyes we see the big, good-looking baby, which makes us think of her own dead infant, presumably sickly</p> <p>Picture of her weeping/supplicating her husband – at his knees, physically lower than him</p> <p>His helplessness in the face of compulsion</p> <p>Dead baby lying there in contrast to large, healthy, live baby</p> <p>Perhaps imagine wife standing up as she now issues him with instructions – ὅμως ὦδε σὺ ποίησον ... τοῦτο μὲν φέρων πρόθες</p> <p>Dramatic revelation that she herself has given birth, but very understated</p> <p>Use of direct speech/mixture of direct and indirect speech.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
6	(a)	<p>ὁ τε γὰρ τεθνηκῶς βασιλείας ταφῆς κυρήσει, καὶ ὁ περιῶν οὐκ ἀπολεῖ τὴν ψυχὴν."</p> <p>What benefit does the herdsman's wife describe for each baby?</p> <p>(The dead baby) a royal burial/ a king's burial</p>	[1]	
6	(b)	<p>(The surviving baby) will not die/will not lose its life/soul/spirit</p>	[1]	Do not accept 'will live'/will survive'.
7		<p>Κάρτα τε ἔδοξε τῷ βουκόλῳ εὖ λέγειν ἢ γυνή, καὶ αὐτίκα ἐποίει ταῦτα·</p> <p>How does Herodotus show that the herdsman has been convinced by his wife's argument?</p> <p>Use/ position of She speaks well (1) / εὖ λέγειν (1) Use/ position of Κάρτα (1) He acts at once/αὐτίκα (1) He did as she said (1) ἐποίει ταῦτα</p>	[1]	<p>Any one of these.</p> <p>Either Greek or English translation is acceptable.</p>
8		<p>ὄν μὲν ἔφερε θανατώσων παῖδα, τοῦτον μὲν παραδίδωσι τῇ ἑαυτοῦ γυναικί</p> <p>How do you think the herdsman's wife feels at this point in the story? Give a reason for your answer.</p> <p>Sad (1) because it is not her own baby she is given (1). Happy (1) because she has a baby to care for/ because her husband will not be a murderer (1). Angry (1) because her own baby should have lived (1). Relieved (1) because the baby will live (1). Mixed emotions (1) – a combination of the above reasons (1). Worried (1) in case they are found out / because they are going against their master (1)</p> <p>Any plausible emotion and reason.</p>	[2]	Reason required for the second mark.

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9	<p>τὸν δὲ ἑαυτοῦ, νεκρὸν ὄντα, λαβὼν ἔθηκεν εἰς τὸ ἄγγος ἐν ᾧ ἔφερε τὸν ἕτερον· κοσμήσας δὲ τῷ κόσμῳ παντὶ τοῦ ἑτέρου παιδός, φέρων εἰς τὸ ἐρημότατον τῶν ὀρῶν τίθησι.</p> <p>What does the herdsman do to hide the identity of the dead baby?</p> <p>He puts it in the basket/box/container/chest (1) in which he brought the other baby home (1). He dresses/adorns it (1) in the other/royal baby's/Cyrus' finery/clothing (and gold) (1).</p>	[2]	Any two.
10	<p>Ὡς δὲ τρίτη ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἦει εἰς πόλιν ὁ βουκόλος</p> <p>When did the herdsman go into the city?</p> <p>B (On the third day.)</p>	[1]	Candidates cannot be credited for trying to increase their chances of successful choice by choosing a greater number of answers than that required. Essentially, each additional (beyond the number of responses required) wrong answer cancels out one right answer.
11	<p>There are three correct statements to explain what is happening in Passage A5.</p> <p>A (Harpagos did not look at the baby's body himself, but sent others to bury it.) C (Harpagos trusted the bodyguards to identify the baby.) F (The herdsman went to Harpagos' house without the baby's body to show him.)</p>	[3]	Candidates cannot be credited for trying to increase their chances of successful choice by choosing a greater number of answers than that required. Essentially, each additional (beyond the number of responses required) wrong answer cancels out one right answer.

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
12	<p>Show how Herodotus builds the story towards an exciting climax in these lines.</p> <p>In your answer you must refer to the Greek and discuss Herodotus' choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. In your answer you should cover the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>the process of recognition Different stages of recognition: the boy seems to look like Astyages himself - ὁ τε χαρακτήρ τοῦ προσώπου ἐδόκει προσφέρεσθαι εἰς ἑαυτόν he has a freeborn style of speech - ἡ ὑπόκρισις ἐλευθερωτάτη coincidence of boy's age and 'date of exposure' - ὁ δὲ χρόνος τῆς ἐκθέσεως stunned speechlessness as Astyages digests these ideas - ἐκπλαγείς ..ἄφθογγος recovery for action 'with difficulty' – μόγισ urgency to find out what is going on – Astyages sends away all except the herdsman</p> <p>the characters other than Astyages Cyrus speaking out bravely, scrutinised by the king, his speech analysed as 'freeborn' Cyrus having to wait for a response: suspense as he wonders if he will be punished – we imagine his composure and possible defiance Artembares has been listening: he wants 'justice' for his son, so probably hopes Cyrus will be punished Artembares dismissed, satisfied but only to a certain extent – he might have hoped for a more spectacular reaction from Astyages Cyrus led indoors: Astyages' speech must cause him to wonder what awaits him Herdsman mentioned only once - ἵνα τὸν βουκόλον μόνον λαβὼν βασανίσῃ and nothing actually happens to him in</p> 	[10]	<p>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.</p>

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	<p>these lines, but it sounds ominous. He must now be quaking, wondering what Astyages wants with him and hoping the secret has not been found out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the speed at which events move <p>Passage moves at a slow pace, creating suspense Herodotus' sentence structure emphasises slow dawning of recognition: 'while the boy was saying these things, upon Astyages came recognition of him' Slow pace emphasised by the time taken to spell out the stages of recognition - <u>καὶ ὁ τε</u> <u>χαρακτήρ</u> ... <u>καὶ ἡ ὑπόκρισις</u> ἐλευθερωτάτη εἶναι· ὁ δὲ <u>χρόνος</u> τῆς ἐκθέσεως: we can almost see Astyages turning it over in his mind <u>ἐδόκει συμβαίνειν</u> comes late in the sentence as he puts two and two together Passage of time has been important in the story: the potential for discovery was there for 10 years Slow pace continues as we see Astyages, 'struck' by these things and then 'speechless' <u>ἐπὶ χρόνον</u>: the suspense is enormous <u>μόγλις δὲ δὴ ποτε ἀνενεχθεῖς</u>: word order reflects the way Astyages 'with difficulty' pulls himself together enough to react We sense his impatience - <u>ἐθέλων ἐκπέμψαι τὸν Ἀρτεμβάρην</u>, ἵνα τὸν βουκόλον μόνον λαβὼν βασανίσῃ His calm/swift dismissal of Artembares: suspense builds further/ short clause, only four words to get rid of Artembares Balance of the removal of Artembares (<u>τὸν μὲν δὴ Ἀρτεμβάρην πέμπει</u>) and Cyrus (<u>τὸν δὲ Κῦρον ἤγον εἶσω οἱ θεράποντες</u>): very measured We are still waiting for Astyages' fury to be unleashed</p>		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
13	<p>How does the herdsman react under pressure in this passage?</p> <p>In answer to the question from where/whom did he obtain the child (1) he lies/ keeps the secret (at first)/ he replies that he and his wife are the parents (1). When Astyages threatens him with torture (1) and signals for the bodyguards to take him away (1), he tells the truth (1). And he resorts to begging forgiveness (1).</p>	[4]	<p>Any four of these or similarly suitable points.</p> <p>Do not credit 'the herdsman is tortured'.</p>
14	<p>Much later in the story Herodotus tells us that Cyrus did in fact take Astyages' place as king, despite Astyages' best efforts to prevent it. Which character(s) in the story do you think should take responsibility for this, and why?</p> <p>You should make two points in support of your answer, referring to passages printed on the paper or any other parts of the story.</p> <p>Cyrus: he obviously finds the means to take over / he is a natural leader (2)</p> <p>The herdsman: he should have obeyed Harpagos' orders and exposed the baby (2) / he should have stood up to his wife and ignored her pleas (2)</p> <p>The herdsman's wife: she should not have tried to persuade her husband, but should have respected his authority as the man of the house (2)/ she should not have tried to outwit her superiors (2)</p> <p>Harpagos: he should have obeyed Astyages' orders (2)/ he should not have relied on the spies to report on the baby's exposure, but should have supervised it himself (2)</p>	[4]	<p>Any choice of character(s) with a developed reason for each (or two developed reasons if only one character), each supported with reference to the passages printed on the paper or any other parts of the story. (2+2)</p>

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
	Astyages: he should not have asked Harpagos to do something so repellent (2)/ he should have known better than to try to outwit the divine/supernatural (2)/ he should have known that those who try to prevent dreams/prophecies being fulfilled often ironically end up as the tragic means of bringing the prophesied events to pass (2). Astyages is guilty of hybris in trying to outwit fate (2)		
	Total	[50]	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
Section B: Plato			
15	To whom is Phaedo speaking? Echecrates	[1]	
16	Ἐγὼ σοι ἐξ ἀρχῆς πάντα πειράσομαι διηγήσασθαι. Write down and translate the Greek phrase which demonstrates that Phaedo wants to tell the whole story (πάντα) in some detail. Greek: ἐξ ἀρχῆς πειράσομαι διηγήσασθαι English: From the beginning / I shall try to tell in full	[2]	Do not accept ΠΑΝΤΑ ΟΥ ΛΙΣΘΩΝ
17	At what time were Phaedo and his friends accustomed to visit Socrates? A (at daybreak)	[1]	Candidates cannot be credited for trying to increase their chances of successful choice by choosing a greater number of answers than that required. Essentially, each additional (beyond the number of responses required) wrong answer cancels out one right answer.
18 (a)	Where did they meet? At/in the lawcourt	[1]	
18 (b)	What was familiar about this place? The trial had taken place there	[1]	
18 (c)	Why did they choose this place? It was near the prison	[1]	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
19	<p>There are three correct statements to explain what is happening in Passage B2.</p> <p>B (The prison opened late each day.) D (They waited around for the prison to be opened, spending time with each other) F (When the prison was opened they used to spend most of the day with Socrates.)</p>	[3]	<p>Candidates cannot be credited for trying to increase their chances of successful choice by choosing a greater number of answers than that required. Essentially, each additional (beyond the number of responses required) wrong answer cancels out one right answer.</p>
20	<p>Translate Passage B3 into English.</p> <p>Now therefore, gentlemen of Athens, (I am) far from speaking in my own defence/defending myself, as one/you/some might think, (but) on your behalf/defending you, so that you may in no way make a (serious) mistake (allow 'not make some (serious) mistake') concerning the gift of the god to you/your gift from the god by condemning me.</p>	[5]	<p>Use the Marking Grid</p> <p>[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</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p> <p>Where the translation contains an additional word or phrase that does not appear in the Greek and which changes/adds to the meaning of the translation, this should be counted as a minor error.</p>

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21	<p>How effective do you find this part of Socrates' speech as a defence? In your answer you must refer to the Greek and discuss Plato's choice and position of words and any other stylistic features. In your answer you should cover the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an explanation of the simile City of Athens like a great thoroughbred horse. City, by implication, sluggish/lazy because of its great size, like the horse. Horse needs to be woken by horsefly – similarly city needs to be stirred to action by Socrates. Horsefly inflicted on horse/Socrates on city by the god. Horsefly, by implication, 'settles on' horse whenever/wherever it rests; so Socrates 'settles on' citizens at every turn. • the mixture of humour and seriousness Almost embarrassed chuckle - εἰ καὶ γελοϊότερον εἶπεῖν. Visual humour of this old man like an annoying fly that people try to brush off. Balance of self-deprecation (himself as an affliction – προσκείμενον and προστεθηκέναι) and arrogance that he is heaven-sent (ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ and δοκεῖ ὁ θεὸς ἐμὲ τῇ πόλει προστεθηκέναι). Emphasis on his insistence brings out the humour and lightens the exasperation people might feel with Socrates: ἐγείρων καὶ πείθων καὶ ὄνειδίζων – anaphora of καὶ, plus ἕνα ἕκαστον (no one left alone) οὐδὲν παύομαι τὴν ἡμέραν ὅλην πανταχοῦ προσκαθίζων – Socrates' omnipresence. Image still with us at end of passage: picture of citizens asleep, woken by Socrates and swatting at him (κρούσαντες) and killing him ῥαδίως, as they would the fly. 	[10]	<p>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.</p>

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	<p>Idea that city needs him balanced by humour of Socrates as annoying insect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likely effect on the listeners Socrates says he is not speaking in his own defence, but in theirs - he is an affliction/gift of the god. Unlikely to win anyone round to be told he is there to annoy them for their own good. His serious intention is likely to be misinterpreted as arrogance, even though the self-deprecating humour undercuts it. οὐ ραδίως ἄλλον τοιοῦτον εὐρήσετε: the whole point is that they do not want him, or another like him. εἰ μή τινα ἄλλον ὁ θεὸς ὑμῖν ἐπιπέμψειεν κηδόμενος ὑμῶν – last 2 words delayed for effect, suggesting that another such man would be a great boon. His assessment of the city as great and noble, but sluggish/lazy will not appeal. This is pressed home in τὸν λοιπὸν βίον καθεύδοντες διατελοῖτε ἄν. Speech unlikely to win round any who were previously opposed to him. And he almost certainly knows that. 		

Question		Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
22	(a)	<p>About what does Crito ask for instructions?</p> <p>A (the children and anything else)</p>	[1]	Candidates cannot be credited for trying to increase their chances of successful choice by choosing a greater number of answers than that required. Essentially, each additional (beyond the number of responses required) wrong answer cancels out one right answer.
22	(b)	<p>What is his purpose in asking for these instructions?</p> <p>To serve Socrates (1) best/ by carrying them out (1) OR To see if there is anything he/they can do (1) to serve Socrates (1) best (1)</p>	[2]	2 of 3 but must include 'to serve Socrates' Accept 'do him a great service/kindness/benefit (not gratitude)
23		<p>There are three correct statements to explain what is happening in these lines from Passage B5.</p> <p>B (Crito and his friends must take care of themselves above all.) D (It is most important that Crito and his friends follow the path even if they do not agree with Socrates now.) F (Socrates' instructions are the same as ever.)</p>	[3]	
24		<p>What question does Crito ask immediately after Passage B5 which shows that Crito is mainly concerned with the practical matters of Socrates' death?</p> <p>How they are to bury him(1) / how he would like to be buried (1)</p>	[1]	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
25	<p>Show how Plato creates a moving scene in this passage.</p> <p>In your answer you must refer to the Greek and discuss Plato's choice and position of words and any other stylistic features.</p> <p>In your answer you should cover the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Socrates' own behaviour</p> <p>Quiet dignity of Socrates - Καὶ ἄμ' εἰπὼν ταῦτα ἐπισχόμενος καὶ μάλα εὐχερῶς καὶ εὐκόλως ἐξέπιεν. Cheerful adverbs (εὐχερῶς and εὐκόλως) emphasised by καὶ μάλα... καί. ἐξέπιεν: 'drank it up' – no hesitation. Acceptance. πλήν γε αὐτοῦ Σωκράτους: the weeping of Apollodorus affects all but Socrates himself – phrase delayed for emphasis.</p> <p>the behaviour of Socrates' friends</p> <p>Until they see that there is no going back, most of the friends hold back their tears, but then the floodgates open - τέως μὲν... ὡς δὲ (εἶδομεν). βία... ἀστακτι to emphasise force of emotion. ἐγκαλυψάμενος...ἐμαυτόν – covering up – contrasting with ἀπέκλαιον – weeping openly. Overwhelming grief. Words physically 'envelop' the weeping. Phaedo seems to sense that Socrates doesn't need his tears, but HE does – he has lost a friend without compare - οἴου ἀνδρὸς. Crito so overwhelmed he had to leave. Apollodorus, we hear, has been weeping all along - ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν χρόνῳ - and now can only get worse - ἀναβρυχησάμενος (crying aloud), weeping (κλάων) and complaining (ἀγανακτῶν) – we imagine him railing against the unfairness of it. Apollodorus makes everyone else far worse - οὐδένα ὄντινα οὐ κατέκλασε τῶν παρόντων emphatic way of saying 'everyone'.</p> 	[10]	<p>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,</p>

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	<p>• feelings aroused in the reader Admiration for Socrates' dignity/composure and/cheerfulness. Maybe wonder how we would cope in his circumstances. We empathise with the friends: ὡς δὲ εἶδομεν πίνοντά τε καὶ πεπωκότα – use of 2 participles emphasising passage of time gives sense of 'too late' and induces despair. οὐκέτι replaces main clause – simplicity is far more eloquent, allowing us to feel their grief. ἐμοῦ γε βία καὶ αὐτοῦ ἀστακτὶ ἐχώρει τὰ δάκρυα: word order shows opening of floodgates ('of me at least by force even myself in floods went the tears'). καὶ αὐτοῦ – even myself: Phaedo is taken by surprise at his inability to control the weeping. ἐγκαλυψάμενος ἀπέκλαον ἐμαυτόν: we imagine such naked grief that he needs to cover himself. ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ τύχην, οἴου ἀνδρὸς ἑταίρου ἐστερημένος εἶην: with Phaedo we have no idea how he will manage without his friend – ἐστερημένος is particularly stark. We respect Crito's need to leave the room. We may be a little embarrassed by Apollodorus' outpourings, which have built up and now overwhelmed everyone but Socrates.</p> <p>Apollodorus' outburst is the peak of a crescendo of emotion throughout the passage, after which πλὴν γε αὐτοῦ Σωκράτους reinforces our admiration and amazement that Socrates can remain so dignified.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
26	(a)	<p>What is Phaedo's final assessment of Socrates?</p> <p>The best/noblest (man) (1), most prudent/wisest/most sensible (man) (1), most just/most righteous (man) (1) of their contemporaries / of men they have/he has known/met (1).</p>	[4]	Accept 'friend' as part of a developed point.
26	(b)	<p>What is your own opinion of Socrates? You should make two points, supporting each with reference either to passages printed on this paper or to any other passages from the text.</p> <p>Certain of his own worth – defence speech saying he is a gift of the god (2). Arrogant – suggesting city needs him (2). Self-effacing – picture of himself as annoying insect (2). Far-sighted – knows he will not be acquitted because he knows what people are like (2). Has great integrity – will not compromise himself/his views to escape death penalty (2). Unkind to wife – has her sent home in favour of spending time with friends (2). OR Considerate of wife's needs – doesn't want her to see him die (2). Good sense of humour – can bury him as they like if they can catch him (2). Remarkable ability to separate himself from his body: they will bury his body, while he himself will go to 'the joys of the blessed' (2). Great dignity and consideration for others – has a bath so that the women don't have to wash his body (2). Admirable because he can make friends with the guard in prison, respecting him as a man (2). Not afraid of death – lack of struggle/argument endears him, although perhaps separates him from us (2). Unfailingly courteous – to guard, to friends (2). Observant/respectful of religion – cock for Asclepius (2).</p>	[4]	Any reasonable opinion(s) supported with two points, each point supported with illustration from the story for full marks. (2+2)
		Total	[50]	

Marking grid for set text translation 5-mark questions**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.

Marking grid for 10-mark questions

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage of the bullet points in the question; Choice and use of evidence; Understanding and appreciation of the set text; Accuracy of writing; Control of appropriate form and style; Organisation of answer.
4	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All three bullet points covered, at least two 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.
3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two or three bullet points covered, at least one 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 clearly; Limited control of appropriate form and register; Argument is organised.
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.
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 and register; Argument difficult to discern.

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 first focus on bullet points 1-3 to decide the appropriate Level using the Indicative mark scheme to inform their judgement. They should then consider the evidence of QWC to help them decide where, within the Level, it is best to locate the candidate's mark.

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