

**Classical Greek**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B401** Classical Greek Language 1 (Mythology and domestic life)

**Mark Scheme for June 2012**

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions)

Annotation		Meaning
	BOD	Benefit of doubt
	Cross	Major error
	Ellipse	Extendable ellipse
	Highlight	Repeated or consequential error
CON	CON	Construction error
	H Line	Minor error
	H Wavy Line	Additional words not penalised
	HA	Harmful addition
	Tick	Completely correction section
	^	Omission mark

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		Her husband/her man/Sychaeus had died	1	Where the Greek word with incorrect accent may have caused mistranslation or confusion, use BOD.  If 'the man/the husband' then 'Sychaeus' is necessary.  Accept 'had been killed / was dead / the death of'.  Do not accept 'is/was dying'.
2		Never/not to love/like [1] another man/anyone else [1]	2	'Never/not to marry again' = 1.  Accept 'husband'.
3	(a)	(By) sea OR (by) boat/ship	1	Accept 'he sailed/sailing'.  Accept 'from/across/along/down the sea'.
	(b)	τυχῆ OR 'by chance/accidentally'	1	Either English or Greek; if both English and Greek are provided then both must be accurate.  Do not accept translation as 'fortune'.
	(c)	μετὰ πολλῶν / ἄλλων / ναύτων	1	μετὰ + one other word. No translation necessary.
4		(They) had been destroyed [1] by the wind [1] and the sea [1]	3	'(They) had been destroyed by a storm' = 2 .  Accept Any reasonable tense of the verb waves winds  Do not accept 'damaged'.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	εὐθύς OR 'at once/immediately'	1	Either English or Greek; if both English and Greek are provided then both must be accurate.
	(b)	To prepare/make ready [1] food/corn and wine [1] for the guests/strangers/foreigners [1]	3	Just 'food' or 'wine' = 0;  Do not accept provide for the first mark drink for the second mark hosts for the third mark.  Insist on plural for ξένοις.
6		Who they were [1] and where they were from [1]	2	Accept the questions in either order.  Allow direct speech.  Not necessary to provide translation of ἔρχονται.  Allow any reasonable past tense for ἔρχονται.  Do not allow 'who the men were'.
7	(a)	Fighting (against) the Greeks	1	Just 'fighting' = 0.  Allow 'fought'.  Do not allow 'attack'.
	(b)	The city/Troy was on fire/burning/had been set on fire/burnt OR The Greeks had set fire to the city	1	Just 'a fire' = 0;  Must have reference to 'the city/Troy' and 'fire/burning' for the mark.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(a)	To find a new homeland	1	'new' is essential. Do not accept 'found'.
	(b)	She (always) pursues/chases them [1] and provides many bad things for them [1]	2	Allow past tense of verb. Do not allow 'him': 'them' must be in at least one half of the answer. Allow 'make/cause/produce/give/do'. Allow good modern idiom for the phrase 'πολλὰ κακά...παρεχοῦσα', e.g. 'makes lots of trouble for them'.

## Question 9: Unseen Translation

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Levels of response
i	<p>ἐπεὶ ταῦτα ἤκουσεν, Διδῶ ἑθαύμαζεν  <u>Αἰνείαν</u> καὶ ἤσθετο αὐτὸν ἀνδρείοτατον  ὄντα.</p> <p>When/since she (had) heard these things,  Dido admired Aeneas and perceived (that)  he was very brave.</p>	20	<p>Award up to four marks per translated section according to 4-mark marking grid.</p> <p>See Appendix 2 for detailed guidance.</p> <p><b>i</b> Accept  ‘this/these words’  ‘was amazed/marvelled at/wondered at’  ‘noticed/realised/understood/saw/felt’  ‘him to be/as being very brave’</p> <p>But:</p> <p>‘after’ = minor error.</p> <p>A genitive absolute rendering of ἐπεὶ ταῦτα ἤκουσεν = minor error.</p> <p>‘the bravest/the most brave’ = minor error.</p> <p>‘him being very brave’ = minor error.</p>	<p><b>[4 marks]</b>  Perfectly accurate</p> <p><b>[3 marks]</b>  Overall sense correct; with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed</p> <p><b>[2 marks]</b>  Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear</p> <p><b>[1 mark]</b>  No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only</p> <p><b>[0 marks]</b>  Totally incorrect or omitted.</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised</p>

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Levels of response
ii	<p>τῆς μὲν ἡμέρας <u>Διδῶ</u> αὐτὸν πολλάκις ἤτησεν τὸν λόγον αὐθις λέγειν,</p> <p>During the day Dido often asked him to tell the story again,</p>		<p>ii Accept within/in the day begged many times to say/speak the speech/account/words</p> <p>But:</p> <p>‘He asked/begged Dido’ = major error.</p> <p>‘of the day/by day/that day/at day’ = minor error.</p> <p>‘the word’ = minor error.</p>	
iii	<p>τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς <u>Διδῶ</u> ἐν ὕπνῳ ἐφαίμετο ἴδεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ ἀκούειν τὴν φωνὴν αὐτοῦ.</p> <p>but during the night Dido seemed in (her) sleep to see him and to hear his voice;</p>		<p>iii Some indication of μὲν ... δὲ must be shown; if omitted it is a major error.</p> <p>Accept whilst/whereas/on the one hand...on the other within/in the night appeared to listen to</p> <p>But:</p> <p>‘of the night/by night/at night/that night’ = minor error.</p> <p><b>Beware repeated error in time phrases.</b></p> <p>‘To hear him’ = ok but subsequent error = major; ‘his words’ = minor error.</p>	



Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Levels of response
iv	<p>ὥστε δι' ὀλίγου μάλιστα ἐφίλει τὸν Αἰνεΐαν, ἐπιλανθανομένη τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Συχαίου.</p> <p>consequently she soon began to love Aeneas very much, forgetting (about) her/the husband/man Sychaeus.</p>		<p><b>iv</b> Accept As a result/so that/with the result that shortly/in a short time Accept any suitable past tense translation; e.g. she liked/loved especially/very greatly/most 'and she forgot'</p> <p>But: 'that/so/thus/and so/therefore' = minor error. 'the most' = minor error. 'she forgot' (with no 'and') = minor error.</p>	
v	<p>τέλος δὲ ἔδοξεν Αἰνεΐα αὐτῷ ἐν Λιβύῃ μένειν καὶ ἐκεῖ κτίζειν πατρίδα νέαν τοῖς Τρωέσσι.</p> <p>(But/and) finally, Aeneas himself decided/it seemed good to Aeneas himself to remain in Libya and to establish a new homeland for the Trojans there.</p>		<p><b>v</b> Accept At last/in the end/eventually to stay/wait on Libya to found/set up</p> <p>But: 'she decided' = minor error. If 'she decided' followed by 'himself' = major error. 'with Aeneas' = minor error. 'with her' = major error if it is the translation of αὐτῷ. 'his/her/the new homeland' = minor error. 'to the Trojans' = BOD. 'with the Trojans' = minor error.</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
10		Angry	1	Allow anything to do with anger, angry, irate. Do not allow: 'irritated'.
11		To establish a (new) homeland [1] in/on Italy [1] OR Not to found a (new) homeland in/on Libya [1] but in/on Italy [1]	2	Allow: found/set up.  'to make Italy his homeland' = 1 ('in/on' needed for 2 marks).  Do not allow: 'home'.
12		<b>Any 3</b> of these: To force Aeneas [1] to prepare ships [1] and leave/depart/go [1] at once [1]	3	<b>Any 3</b> out of these 4, as long as it is Aeneas who is understood to prepare the ships, not Hermes.  Accept 'make' or 'compel' instead of 'force'.  'Ship' not allowed (it must be plural).  Do not accept 'sail away'.  'to leave' with the sense of purpose = 0; 'and to leave' = 1.
13	(a)	A/the god/Hermes [1] appeared (to him) [1]	2	Anything that conveys appearance or sight of a god is acceptable.  'Zeus' not acceptable.  Plural 'gods' incorrect.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(b)	(He was) so/είς τοσοῦτον [1] (frightened that) he wanted to flee / βούλεσθαι φυγεῖν [1] as quickly as possible/ὡς τάχιστα [1]	3	<p>Either English or Greek; if both English and Greek are provided then both must be accurate.</p> <p>Accept to such an extent/so greatly/so much he wished to run away</p> <p>Do not accept 'planned' 'to escape/leave/get away'</p> <p>Anything other than 'as quickly as possible' = 0.</p>
13	(c) (i)	Dido would be distressed [1]	1	<p>'that Dido <u>WAS</u> distressed' = 0 'Aeneas didn't want to hurt Dido' = 0</p> <p>Accept 'will be' equivalents to distressed, e.g, 'upset'. 'it would upset Dido' 'Dido would grieve'</p>
	(ii)	πολὺν χρόνον (ἐφρόντιζε)	1	<p>No translation necessary. Any other additions = 0.</p>
14		C	1	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
15	(a)	That she had not been faithful (to him)	1	Accept direct speech.  Accept 'loyal/true'  Do not accept 'truthful/trustworthy' 'I have betrayed'
	(b)	(Grief that) Aeneas has left her Fury with Aeneas (Shame that) she betrayed her promise to Sychaeus To 'punish' Aeneas To 'punish' herself	1	Some reference to any of: Aeneas's departure, her guilt/shame, broken pledge, idea of punishment is needed for the mark.  She was upset = 0.
16		Hypnosis/hypnotism/hypnotise/hypnotic [1] to do with sleep or sleepiness [1]  Nautical [1] to do with sailors or sailing or ships/boats/the navy/the sea [1]	4	Any one of these with sensible definition. Allow other related words, as long as the meaning is clear. Allow spelling errors, as long as the meaning is clear. Award 1 mark if the correct meaning of an incorrect derivative is given or if the derivative or meaning is clearly transposed. The meaning of the derivative must have a sufficiently clear explanation and if unclear must be the same part of speech. If a second incorrect meaning is given no mark can be awarded.
<b>Total</b>			<b>20</b>	

## APPENDIX 1

**4-mark grid for marking translation****[4 marks]**

Perfectly accurate

**[3 marks]**

Overall sense correct; with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed

**[2 marks]**

Part correct; overall sense lacking/unclear

**[1 mark]**

No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only

**[0 marks]**

Totally incorrect or omitted.

N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised

## APPENDIX 2

**MARKING NOTES FOR TRANSLATION**

- 1 **Omission** of a word (including those glossed) is a major error.
- 2 **Nouns/Pronouns**: one error of meaning, number or case constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 3 **Adjectives**: one error of meaning, agreement or degree constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 4 **Adverbs**: one error of meaning or degree constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 5 **Verbs**: one error of meaning, tense, person, voice or mood constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 6 **The active-passive interchange** is permitted, as long as the agent is expressed in a passive rendering: e.g. 'Phrixus sacrificed the ram' can be expressed as 'The ram was sacrificed BY PHRIXUS' without penalty. If 'by Phrixus' is omitted, it constitutes a minor error.
- 7 **Reversal of main verb and participle** is a minor error: e.g. "The god, replying, said..." may NOT be rendered "The god replied, saying...".
- 8 **The genitive absolute**: e.g. τῶν δούλων φυγόντων may be rendered
  - (i) The slaves having fled, ...
  - (ii) When/since/as/because/after the slaves had fled, ...
  - (iii) The slaves fled and...
- 9 **Aorist and present participles**: aorist participles may be translated by a present tense, but **NOT** the other way round.

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