

**Classical Greek**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B402** Classical Greek Language 2 (History)

**Mark Scheme for June 2012**

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## Annotations

	Annotation	Meaning
	BOD	Benefit of doubt
	Cross	Major error
	Highlight	Repeated or consequential error or non-harmful edition
CON	CON	Construction error
	H Line	Minor error
	HA	Harmful addition
	Tick	Completely correction section
	^	Omission mark = major error

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		They were fighting/battling the Spartans (1) by land and (by) sea (1)	2	Accept on/from land and on/at sea (both needed)  Do not accept attack  BOD between the land and the sea
2		He was leader of the Spartans (1). In/on/during the eighth year of the war (1) he marched to(wards) Amphipolis (1) with/having many soldiers (1).	4	Accept travelled/journeyed/led a/the Spartan leader/commander/general/guide  Do not accept 'in Sparta'  'he marched many soldiers to Amphipolis' = 2  BOD many of the soldiers BOD for/by/at the eighth year of war  Omission of war = 0
3		They/ the citizens (there) were allies of the Athenians. (1)	1	Accept ally allies of/to Athens  BOD Athenian allies
4		To arrive at/reach the city/Amphipolis (1) as quick(ly)/soon/fast as possible (1).	2	Accept get to/come to  Do not accept with the greatest speed/quickly approach

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	They did not stop/cease (marching) (1) (although) it was night (1) and a storm arose/there was a storm (1).	3	Accept carried on marching a storm happened stormy night = 2 (plural = 1) night and storm happened those marching did not stop = 1  Do not accept no one stops them/they were not stopped = 0 winter (but BOD storm/winter), storms
6	Finally (1) he/they/the army crossed a/the river (1) (and came to/approached Amphipolis) secretly/in secret (1).  <i>accept any two</i>	2	Accept went/arrived through/over river it took a long time for $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$  Do not accept rivers by the river reached

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)	<p>He/the army/they soon (1)  destroyed (1)  the fields (1)</p> <p><i>accept any two</i></p>	2	<p>Accept  in a short time  crops/countryside/farmland</p> <p>fields were destroyed = 2</p> <p>Do not accept  attacked/damaged</p>
	(b)	<p>He/they/the army was unable (1)  to capture (1)  the city (itself)/Amphipolis (1)  by force (1)  (because) the walls were high (1)</p> <p><i>accept any four</i></p>	4	<p>Accept  by/with strength  city wall/fortifications</p> <p>Do not accept  wall</p> <p>they did not have the strength to capture the city = 3  passive – the city was not able to be captured = 3</p>

## Question 8: Unseen translation

Section		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
		NB Specimen translation is example for guidance only.	40	Award up to 4 marks per translated section according to 4-mark marking grid	<b>4-mark grid</b>
<b>i</b>		<p>ἔπειτα δὲ στρατηγὸς τις τῶν Ἀθηναίων, Θουκυδίδης ὀνόματι, ἔπλευσεν ὡς βοηθήσων τοῖς τὴν πόλιν φυλάσσουσιν.</p> <p>Then a (certain) general of the Athenians (Athenian general), Thucydides by name (called Thucydides) sailed (in order) to help the men (those) guarding the city.</p>		<p>ἔπειτα - then/afterwards/next δὲ is not required the general = minor error CON sailed as help</p> <p>to help to guard city = major error BOD the guards of the city to help the guarding/ guard of the city (any omission of the men/those) = major error BOD sail away</p>	<p><b>4</b> Correct translation with one minor error allowed</p> <p><b>3</b> Overall sense clear, with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed</p> <p><b>2</b> Part correct; but with overall sense lacking/unclear</p>
<b>ii</b>		<p>ὁ δὲ Βρασίδης, ἐπεὶ ἐπύθετο αὐτὸν προσίοντα μετὰ μεγάλου ναυτικοῦ τῶν πολεμίων, ἐκέλευσε τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ μὴ ἀναχώρησαι</p> <p>(But) Brasidas, when/since he (had) learned (ascertained/found out/discovered/got to know/heard/realised) that he was approaching with a big fleet of the enemy (enemy fleet), ordered the men (those) with him not to retreat/withdraw ...</p>		<p>Accept (but) when Brasidas learned ... he ordered</p> <p>approach/coming near necessary (without verb of motion towards = minor error) a great number of ships = minor error, but with great ships = major error those fighting for him = minor error his men = minor error ordered them not to retreat = minor error μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ = treat as one phrase ordered the men... = major error leave/flee/go back = minor error</p>	<p><b>1</b> No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only</p> <p><b>0</b> Totally incorrect or omitted.</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised</p>

Section		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
iii		<p>ἀλλὰ ἰσχυρότερον προσβαλεῖν, τοῖς ξίφεσι καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι χρωμένους· ἔτι γὰρ ἤλπισε τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν ληφθήσεσθαι.</p> <p>... but to attack more strongly, using (with) their swords and shields; for he still hoped/expected that Amphipolis would be taken (captured).</p>		<p>Accept to attack stronger/make attack stronger/to strengthen the attack he would take Amphipolis/to capture Amphipolis</p> <p>throw forward = minor error having swords and shields = minor error they would capture = minor error</p>	
iv		<p>ὁ μὲντοι Βρασίδης τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰς τοσοῦτον ἐφοβείτο ὥστε ἐβούλετο καὶ ἄλλην μηχανὴν πειρᾶσθαι.</p> <p>Brasidas however was so/so much/so greatly afraid of the Athenians (feared the Athenians to such an extent) that he wanted/wished also/even to try/attempt another way (means/method/device)</p>		<p>μὲντοι = yet/moreover/but Brasidas was feared by the Athenians = 2 minor errors, but accept Brasidas was frightened by the Athenians the other way = minor error</p> <p>Accept μηχανῶν in plural mistranslation of καὶ as 'and' = minor error omission of καὶ = major error</p>	
v		<p>ἄγγελον οὖν τοῖς πολίταις ἔπεμψεν, ὃς τάδε ἔφη·</p> <p>He therefore sent a/the messenger to the citizens, who said these things (this/the following):</p>		<p>οὖν and so/so Do not accept message for ἄγγελον to the city = major error CON = omission of the relative pronoun BOD = thus/in this way/like this for τάδε</p>	



Section		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
vi		<p>“ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐὰν ἐθέλητε τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν καὶ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς παραδοῦναι ἡμῖν καὶ συμμάχους τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων γένεσθαι,</p> <p>“(O) men (gentlemen), if you are willing (wish)/want to hand over Amphipolis and yourselves to us and become/be allies of (with) the Spartans,</p>		<p>Spartan allies = minor error  allies of Sparta = minor error  CON = no infinitive after ἐθέλητε  omission of ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς = major error  omission of καὶ = major error  ‘if you wish to hand over Amphipolis yourselves’ = major error  ally (sg.) = minor error</p>	
vii		<p>ἔξεσται ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀσφαλῶς μένειν.”</p> <p>it will be possible to remain (stay) safely (safe) in the city.”</p>		<p>Accept  you will be allowed to/will be able to/can remain...</p> <p>‘those in the city were allowed’ = minor error</p> <p>BOD  μένειν wait</p>	
viii		<p>ὁ οὖν Βρασίδας ταῦτα ὑποσχόμενος ἔπεισε τοὺς πολίτας, καὶ οὕτως ἔλαβε τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν.</p> <p>Therefore Brasidas having promised/(by/after) promising, when/because/since he had promised) these things (this) persuaded/convinced the citizens, and in this way/and so/thus (he) took (captured) Amphipolis.</p>		<p>Accept  Therefore Brasidas promised ... and persuaded ...</p> <p>Check section (v) for possible consequential error of τοὺς πολίτας</p>	

Section		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
ix		<p>ὁ δὲ Θουκυδίδης εἰς τὸν λιμένα ὄψε εἰσέπλευσεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἔδοξεν τῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκκλησίᾳ κολάζειν αὐτὸν ὡς αἴτιον ὄντα.</p> <p>But Thucydides sailed (in)to the harbour/port too late. After this (these things) the Athenian assembly/meeting (assembly of the Athenians) decided to punish him on the grounds that/as (for) being (because he was) responsible/guilty/to blame/culpable.</p>		<p>Omission of δε = minor error</p> <p>Accept ...it seemed good/best to the assembly towards the harbour = minor error mistranslation of μετὰ or ταῦτα = minor error omission of μετὰ or ταῦτα = major error BOD 'after that' 'as he is guilty' (present tense)</p> <p>council, ecclesia = minor error the Athenians at the meeting = major error</p>	
x		<p>εἰ γὰρ πρὸς τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν πρότερον ἀφίκετο, αὕτη ἡ συμφορὰ οὐκ ἂν ἐγένετο.</p> <p>For if he had arrived in/at/to Amphipolis (reached Amphipolis) earlier (before/previously/sooner), this disaster/misfortune would not have happened.</p>		<p>CON if the tense is wrong in both parts of the clause one tense wrong = minor error, but insist on 'had arrived'</p> <p>first = minor error 'this would not have been a disaster' = minor error 'they have arrived' = minor error</p>	

## APPENDIX 1

**4-mark grid for marking translation****4**

Correct translation with one minor error allowed

**3**

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

**2**

Part correct; but with overall sense lacking/unclear

**1**

No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only

**0**

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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