

Classical Greek

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B403** Prose Literature

Mark Scheme for June 2012

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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Good response/positive
	Unclear/dubious point
	Benefit of doubt
	Subordinate clause/Consequential error
	Contradiction
	Cross
	Extendable ellipse
	Major error
	Minor error
	Harmful addition
	Good use of Greek
	Omission mark
yellow highlight	Harmless addition

MARK SCHEME

Section A

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
1			Mnesiphilus (an Athenian man)	1	Not just 'an Athenian man'. Any recognisable spelling.
2			C Themistocles	1	
3			C, E, F	3	One mark per correct answer.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
4		<p><i>Sample translation:</i> While Themistokles was saying this/these things, again the Corinthian Adeimantos was attacking him, both ordering him to fall silent as he had no fatherland, and not allowing Eurybiades to ask a cityless man for his vote.</p>	5	<p>Award up to five marks per translated section according to 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p>Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p> <p>If only part of translation is completed, award 2 marks for less than half, 3 marks for more than half.</p> <p>Minor errors ταῦτα omitted ἐὼν rendered as 'telling' or 'ordering' ἐὼν rendered by a main verb</p> <p>Major errors tense of λέγοντος (i.e. after/having said) 'interrupted' for 'attacked' omission of αὐθις omission of ἐὼν</p> <p>Accept when Themistocles said this omission of τε addition of 'general' to 'Corinthian Adeimantos' (highlight as non-harmful addition) literal translation of 'to whom there was no fatherland' 'given that he had no fatherland' 'since he did not have a fatherland' 'on the grounds that he...' 'not allowing Eurybiades to put a question to the vote at the instance of a cityless man' 'preventing' for ἐὼν</p>	<p>[5 marks]: All of the meaning conveyed, with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[4 marks]: Most of the meaning conveyed with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed</p> <p>[3 marks]: Part of the meaning conveyed, but with two or more major errors or omissions allowed</p> <p>[2 marks]: A limited amount of the meaning conveyed</p> <p>[1 mark]: A very limited amount of the meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0 marks]: None of the meaning conveyed</p> <p>NB Consequential errors should not be penalised</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
5		<p>This passage is forceful and threatening. Themistocles, demanding that the Spartan commander of the joint fleet do as he advises, pulls rank as an Athenian, suggesting that no other Greek state could defeat them if they decided to attack. He makes it clear that responsibility for any defeat by the Persians will be Eurybiades' own, yet the consequences will be felt by all the Spartans.</p> <p>Many harsh words - πολλά τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγεν. Indirect speech - succinct, threatening, bullying tone. Athens is bigger than Corinth – ἑαυτοῖς εἶη καὶ πόλις καὶ γῆ μείζων ἢ περ ἐκείνοις. Threat that Athens has 200 warships manned and ready to attack – ἕως ἄν διακόσται νῆες ἑαυτοῖς ὡς πεπληρωμένοι. Athens would undoubtedly win – οὐδαμὸς γὰρ ἔφη Ἑλλήνων αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας ἀποκρούσεσθαι. Emphasis on relative powerlessness of smaller states. Herodotus dismisses Adeimantos now - Σημαίνων δὲ ταῦτα, τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε εἰς Εὐρυβιάδην – and Themistokles turns to address Eurybiades again. More earnest tone - λέγων μᾶλλον ἐπιστρεφῶς. High emotion – disjointed sentence structure: “Σὺ εἰ μενεῖς αὐτοῦ, καὶ μένων ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ἔσει, - εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀνατρέψεις τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Direct address to one man (Σὺ – emphatic position): quite unusual, putting responsibility firmly on Eurybiades.</p>	10	<p>The points given 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.</p> <p>The candidate should make a range of points which may include reference to the suggested bullets. Emphasis should be on answering the question and on illustrating that answer with detailed reference to the passage.</p> <p>Suggested points included here. Candidates are not restricted to these.</p>	<p>Level 4 9-10 Level 3 6-8 Level 2 3-5 Level 1 0-2</p>

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	Levels of response
			<p>Short sentences to give force to his remarks. Personalises his remarks, making Eurybiades feel the weight of them: Σὺ εἰ μὲν εἶς αὐτοῦ, ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ἔσει, ἀνατρέψεις τὴν Ἑλλάδα: bearing sole responsibility for overturning Greece would be extremely harsh.</p> <p>Turns to coercion: ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πείθου· If Eurybiades does not 'obey' him – very presumptuous in addressing the commander of the fleet!</p> <p>ἡμεῖς μὲν... ὑμεῖς δέ: 'I'm all right, Jack. You'll be the one to suffer.'</p> <p>Directly threatens to withdraw Athenians from the battle, suggesting that they will be perfectly fine as they have a divinely ordained destiny – ἥπερ ἡμετέρα τέ ἐστὶν ἐκ παλαιοῦ, καὶ τὰ λόγια λέγει ὅτι ὑφ' ἡμῶν δεῖ αὐτὴν κτισθῆναι. So the Spartans need the Athenians, but the Athenians have no need of anyone else because they have an escape route (we wonder how true it is).</p> <p>ὑμεῖς δὲ συμμάχων τοιῶνδε μονωθέντες μεμνήσεσθε τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων." Themistocles ends by saying that the Spartans will regret not doing as they were told when they find themselves bereft of 'such allies' (συμμάχων τοιῶνδε).</p>			

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6		λαθών (1) Secretly OR escaping/having escaped notice (1)	1+1	One mark for Greek, one for translation. Accept 'unobserved'.
7		He is a member of his household (slave or family) (1). He is tutor to Themistocles' children (1).	2	Accept 'servant' and 'paidagogos' or 'attendant'.
8	(a)	The Greeks are scared (1) and have decided to run away (1). They disagree with one another (1) and will not oppose the Persians (1). They will fight against one another in the battle (1).	2	Any two points. This is a context question, so they do not have the Greek in front of them.
	(b)	(ὡς) πιστὰ ἐγένετο (1). (Since) it was credible (1).	1+1	1 mark for Greek, 1 mark for English. Accept τοῖς...ἀγγελθέντα with appropriate translation, but no more Greek words than that. English translation must reflect exactly the Greek words selected. Allow 'since it seemed believable', 'since they believed it'.
9		D midnight	1	
10		C, D and F	3	One mark per correct answer.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	(a)	Ariabignes (general, son of Darius, brother of Xerxes) (1). Many (other) famous men (1) of both the Persians (and the Medes) and the (other) allies (1).	3	'Xerxes' brother' is acceptable; 'Darius' son' is not, as it gives no indication that Ariabignes is important in relation to Xerxes. Do not accept 'noble' for ὀνομαστοί. 'Famous' and 'allies' must be present.
	(b)	Since the Greeks knew how to swim (1), those who had their ships destroyed (1) swam across to Salamis (1)	3	'They could swim to Salamis' alone = 1 mark.
	(c)	Emphasis on fact that Persians, in contrast to Greeks, could not swim – τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ διεφθάρησαν, νεῖν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι. Repetition of 'destroyed' – διεφθάρησαν...διεφθείροντο. Repetition of 'flee/flight' – εἰς φυγὴν...φευγούσαις. Fact that they were destroyed by their own side – ἐπεὶ δὲ αἱ πρῶται νῆες εἰς φυγὴν ἐτράποντο, ἐνταῦθα αἱ πλείσται διεφθείροντο. Identification of two different groups, those in front (fleeing) and those behind (still pushing forward) - οἱ γὰρ ὀπίσθε τεταγμένοι, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν παριέναι ταῖς ναυσὶ πειρώμενοι ... ταῖς ἄλλαις ναυσὶ ταῖς φευγούσαις περιέπιπτον. Devotion to/fear of Xerxes forces them to act unwisely: ὡς ἀποδειξόμενοι ἔργον τι καὶ αὐτοὶ βασιλεῖ. καὶ αὐτοὶ particularly poignant.	4	Any two points – 1 mark per point + 1 mark for supporting Greek evidence.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
12		<p>Characterisation: Themistocles not crediting Mnesiphilus with his ideas; his two urgent speeches to Eurybiades; his ability to argue a case and his willingness to use threats if necessary; his willingness to lie and cheat to get what he wants/what he feels is right.</p> <p>Eurybiades a silent figure by contrast and not particularly in command.</p> <p>Adeimantos' open dislike/suspicion of Themistocles.</p> <p>Aristeides' willingness to set aside old rivalries and work with Themistocles.</p> <p>The lack of unity among the Greeks.</p> <p>Liveliness of exchanges between Themistocles and Adeimantos and the open taunting.</p> <p>The issue of 'do the ends justify the means?'</p> <p>Herodotus' open admiration for Aristeides.</p> <p>Strangeness of phantom appearing in battle.</p> <p>Use of speeches, both long and short, to break up the narrative.</p> <p>Description of chaos in the battle.</p> <p>The pathetic eagerness of the Persians to be seen doing deeds of heroism by Xerxes.</p> <p>Herodotus' assessment of strengths/weaknesses of each – Persians' lack of discipline and order.</p>	8	<p>Assess answers using the level descriptors in the 8-mark marking grid in the Appendix, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p> <p>Candidates should make a range of points in response to the question, illustrating them where possible with reference to the text they have read.</p> <p>Suggested points included here, but candidates are not restricted to these.</p>	<p>Level 4 7-8</p> <p>Level 3 4-6</p> <p>Level 2 2-3</p> <p>Level 1 0-1</p>

Section B

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
13	The 'gentlemen of Athens' / the jury / the Athenian citizens	1	Any of these. Do not allow 'magistrates' just 'the Eleven' 'Meletus and Anytus' 'Meletus and Anytus and the prison authorities' Allow 'Meletus and Anytus' if part of the general body of the court
14	A Socrates' accusers	1	
15	A, D and F	3	One mark per correct answer.
16	Greek: ἀμείνονι (ἀνδρὶ) (1) English: (a) better (man) (1)	1+1	One mark for the Greek, one for the English.
17	The friends/they (came out of the prison and) found out/were told that (1) the ship had arrived/returned from Delos (1).	2	Allow recognisable spellings of Delos.
18	Greek: ὡς προαίτατα (1) English: as early as possible (1)	1+1	One mark for Greek phrase, one mark for English translation. 'Very early' is not sufficient. Accept 'as soon as possible' addition of 'to come', as long as Greek and English match Do not accept 'as quickly as possible'

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
19		D To wait until they were called.	1	
20		Releasing/unshackling Socrates (1) explaining/announcing/ordering how/that he is to die today/on this day (1).	2	
21		A, B and E	3	One mark for each correct answer.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
22		<p><i>Sample translation:</i> 'Socrates,' he said, 'I shall not at any rate pass judgment on you as I do upon others for getting angry with me and cursing when I bid them drink the poison, under compulsion of the (chief) magistrates.'</p>	5	<p>Award up to five marks per translated section according to 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p>Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p> <p>If only part of translation is completed, award 2 marks for less than half, 3 marks for more than half.</p> <p>Minor errors tense of καταγιγνώσκω (as perfect tense) 'who' or 'when' for ὅτι 'rulers' 'government'</p> <p>Major errors tense of καταγνώσομαι singular ἀρχων</p> <p>Accept omission of γε 'compelled by the chief magistrates' 'authorities' 'drug'</p>	<p>[5 marks]: All of the meaning conveyed, with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[4 marks]: Most of the meaning conveyed with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed</p> <p>[3 marks]: Part of the meaning conveyed, but with two or more major errors or omissions allowed</p> <p>[2 marks]: A limited amount of the meaning conveyed</p> <p>[1 mark]: A very limited amount of the meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0 marks]: None of the meaning conveyed</p> <p>NB Consequential errors should not be penalised</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
23		<p>This passage builds a picture of a gentle Socrates who treats all comers with similar respect, regardless of social status. Showing Socrates in a mutually respectful, affectionate relationship with a man who was never part of his 'circle' demonstrates that he is a generally likeable, harmless, kind man. The guard's grief at his loss is evidence of his worth independent of the opinions of friends, who could be seen to be biased.</p> <p>Guard says Socrates is most noble man of all prisoners he has had to guard – γενναϊότατον...ἄνδρα ὄντα τῶν πῶποτε δεῦρο ἀφικομένων. Most gentle man of all the prisoners -πραότατον. Best man of all the prisoners - ἄριστον. Tricolon of superlatives with repeated καί to emphasise this good opinion.</p> <p>All emphasised by πῶποτε – of those who have 'ever' arrived there.</p> <p>Knows Socrates not angry with him, but with those who actually sentenced him – certainty brought out by καὶ δὴ καὶ νῦν εὖ οἶδ' – moreover now I know well (that).</p> <p>Others may take it out on the one who delivers the poison, but not Socrates.</p> <p>Clearly very fond of him - νῦν οὖν, οἶσθα γὰρ ἃ ἦλθον ἀγγέλλων, χαίρέ: the parenthetic οἶσθα γὰρ ἃ ἦλθον ἀγγέλλων suggests closeness between them, further emphasised by the farewell and plea to try to bear the inevitable as peaceably as possible - χαίρέ τε καὶ πειρῶ ὡς ῥᾶστα φέρειν τὰ ἀναγκαῖα.</p>	10	<p>The points given 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.</p> <p>The candidate should make a range of points which may include reference to the suggested bullets. Emphasis should be on answering the question and on illustrating that answer with detailed reference to the passage.</p> <p>Suggested points included here. Candidates are not restricted to these.</p> <p>Accept any view of Socrates' character which is supported by reference to the text.</p>	<p>Level 4 9-10 Level 3 6-8 Level 2 3-5 Level 1 0-2</p>

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	Levels of response
			<p>ὡς ῥᾶστα and τὰ ἀναγκαῖα envelop φέρειν. Tears as he turns to go, knowing that saying more would be futile, are very moving.</p> <p>Socrates looks up at him (ἀναβλέψας πρὸς αὐτόν) - suggests mutual liking/respect. Reinforced by Καὶ σύ...χαῖρε, καὶ ἡμεῖς ταῦτα ποιήσομεν. Bids him sincere farewell and does not regard plea as presumptuous.</p> <p>Socrates shows himself to be a 'true gentleman', by regarding guard as ὡς ἀστεῖλος...ὁ ἄνθρωπος: unusual choice of word, with its overtones of 'town-bred/sophisticated', but clearly these two have formed a relationship between equals during Soc's stay in prison and have treated each other with mutual courtesy.</p> <p>Impression reinforced - guard has visited Socrates & talked with him παρὰ πάντα μοι τὸν χρόνον.</p> <p>Verbal echoes: - ἦν ἀνδρῶν λῶστος (we remember ἄριστον) and ὡς γενναίως με ἀποδακρύνει (we remember γενναιότατον).</p> <p>Use of γενναίως, with overtones of high birth or thoroughbred pedigree, to describe guard's weeping is again surprising, but it links with ἀστεῖλος.</p>			

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
24	(a)	He walks about (1) (until he says) his legs are heavy/tired (1), then lies down (on his back) (1), as he has been told to (1).	3	Any 3 of these. Do not accept any information from outside these lines.
	(b)	He takes hold of/touches him (1). After a while (1), he examines his feet and legs (1), squeezes his foot (hard) (1) to see/and asked if he can feel it (1). He does the same to his shins/legs (1) and moves up the body (1), showing that Socrates is becoming cold and stiff (1).	3	Any 3 of these which make a coherent explanation. Watch for singulars and plurals of feet and legs. Do not accept ankles for 'legs' or 'shins'. Accept 'limbs' for 'legs'.
	(c)	The style is calm, with no overt emotion - Socrates walks about (περιελθών) until told to lie down on his back (κατεκλίνη ὑπτίως). He calmly obeys the orders of the 'expert' on the poison, with no discussion - οὕτω γὰρ ἐκέλευεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος. There is no panic – the indirect speech is brief and reports a simple 'no' from Socrates when asked if he can feel anything - ὁ δ' οὐκ ἔφη. Very economical style: Socrates covers his face before the poison reaches his stomach (ἐκκαλυψάμενος - ἐνεκεκάλυπτο γάρ), but we find this out only when he uncovers it later. The atmosphere is of calm inevitability: it is almost devoid of emotion. The central section is all about the actions of the man who demonstrates that Socrates is growing cold and stiff - ἡμῖν ἐπεδείκνυτο ὅτι ψύχουιτό τε καὶ πήγνυτο. Socrates is curiously absent. He covers his face and seems already to have left them, separating himself mentally and physically from his friends – ἐκκαλυψάμενος - ἐνεκεκάλυπτο γάρ. Socrates' final thoughts are for religious observance: the time for emotion is past - - ὦ Κρίτων, ἔφη, τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρύονα· ἀλλὰ ἀπόδοτε καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε.	4	Any two points – 1 mark per point + 1 mark for supporting Greek evidence.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
25		<p>Portrayal of Socrates' character: seen through his own words and actions and those of the other characters.</p> <p>Very moving: death scene, the drinking of the poison.</p> <p>Socrates' calm acceptance of death and assurance that he is going on to the Isles of the Blessed.</p> <p>Socrates true to his character – even when in danger, he will not back down.</p> <p>Socrates' behaviour at the trial is illustrative of the type of behaviour that brought him to trial in the first place.</p> <p>Flashes of humour – gadfly simile and also his laughter and joke to diffuse tension when Crito asks how he wants to be buried.</p> <p>Portrayal of personal relationships – Socrates and the guard, Socrates and his wife, Xanthippe.</p> <p>Variety of ways in which people respond to a crisis – Apollodorus, Crito, Phaedo himself.</p> <p>Shows us how the Athenian justice system operated.</p>	8	<p>Assess answers using the level descriptors in the 8-mark marking grid in the Appendix, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p> <p>Candidates should make a range of points in response to the question, illustrating them where possible with reference to the text they have read.</p> <p>Suggested points included here, but candidates are not restricted to these.</p>	<p>Level 4 7-8</p> <p>Level 3 4-6</p> <p>Level 2 2-3</p> <p>Level 1 0-1</p>

APPENDIX 1

Marking grid for set text translation 5-mark questions

[5]	All of the meaning conveyed, with one minor error allowed
[4]	Most of the meaning conveyed with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed
[3]	Part of the meaning conveyed, but with two or more major errors or omissions allowed
[2]	A limited amount of the meaning conveyed
[1]	A very limited amount of the meaning conveyed
[0]	None of the meaning conveyed
	NB Consequential errors should not be penalised

Marking grid for 8-mark questions

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with the question; • Selection and coverage of supporting points; • Understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Accuracy of writing; • Control of appropriate form and register; • Organisation of answer.
4	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good engagement with the question; • A good range of relevant points with development; • A good understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible, fluent and very accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly; • Sustained control of appropriate form and register; • Argument well organised.
3	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some engagement with the question; • A range of relevant points, with some development; • A general understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible and accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly; • Limited control of appropriate form and register; • Argument organised.
2	2-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited engagement with the question; • A few relevant points; • A basic understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning; • Very limited control of form and register; • Argument apparent in places, even if underdeveloped.

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
1	0-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Little or no engagement with the question;• Any points made are of little or no relevance;• Very little understanding or appreciation of the set text;• Writing may be illegible and/or contain many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar and meaning may be unclear;• 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. 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

Marking grid for 10-mark questions

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with the question; • Selection and coverage of supporting points; • Choice and use of evidence from the Greek text; • Accuracy of writing; • Control of appropriate form and register; • Organisation of answer.
4	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good engagement with the question; • A range of relevant points, with development; • A good range of appropriate Greek quotation with relevant discussion; • Legible, fluent and very accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly; • Sustained control of appropriate form and register; • Argument well organised.
3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some engagement with the question; • A range of relevant points, with some development; • Some appropriate Greek quotation with some relevant discussion; • Legible and accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly; • Some control of appropriate form and register; • Argument is organised.
2	3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited engagement with the question; • A few relevant points; • Limited Greek quotation with limited relevant discussion; • Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning; • Limited control of form and register; • Argument apparent in places, even if underdeveloped.

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
1	0-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Little or no engagement with the question;• Any points made are of little or no relevance;• Very little or no appropriate Greek quotation or relevant discussion;• Writing may be illegible and/or contain many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar and meaning may be unclear;• Very limited 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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