

Classical Greek

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B403** Prose Literature

Mark Scheme for June 2013

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.













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.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2013

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Benefit of doubt
	Cross
	Elipse
	Contradiction
	Consequential error
	Major error
	Minor error
	Harmful addition
	Point for style / supporting Greek
	Omission
	Good response/positive
	Unclear

Section A

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		(An) Athenian general/statesman/leader	1	Must mention <i>Athenian</i> Do not accept just <i>an Athenian</i> , <i>a sailor</i> , <i>a Greek</i> or <i>a famous Athenian</i> Accept <i>strategist</i>
2		B on Eurybiades' ship	1	
3		C, E, F	3	One mark per correct answer.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Levels of response
4	<p>λέγοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ, ὁ Κορίνθιος στρατηγὸς Ἀδείμαντος εἶπεν, “Ὁ Θεμιστόκλεις, ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσιν οἱ προεξανιστάμενοι ῥαπίζονται.”</p> <p>Ὁ δὲ ἀπολυόμενος ἔφη, “Οἱ δὲ γε ἐγκαταλειπόμενοι οὐ στεφανοῦνται.”</p> <p><i>Sample translation:</i> While he was speaking, the Corinthian general Adeimantus said: ‘Themistocles, in the games, those who start before the signal get beaten with a stick.’ And he in defence/retaliation said: ‘Yes, but those who get left behind are not crowned as winners.’</p>	5	<p>Award up to five marks for the whole translation according to 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p><i>After he said</i> = major error</p> <p>Accept: <i>before the whistle, jump the gun, before the bell, start too early, ahead of time, before the mark</i></p> <p><i>contest, race</i> (not plural) = minor error</p> <p>Accept: <i>thrashed, flogged, whipped, beaten with a stick</i> is optional</p> <p><i>in reply</i> = minor error</p> <p>Omission of both δὲ and γε = minor error</p> <p><i>after he had spoken</i> = major error</p> <p><i>stay behind, start late</i> = minor error</p> <p>Accept <i>those who are not quick enough off the mark</i></p> <p>Future tense: <i>will be beaten, will not be crowned</i> = minor error</p> <p>Accept <i>don't win prizes, medals</i></p>	<p>[5] All of the meaning conveyed, with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[4] Most of the meaning conveyed, with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed</p> <p>[3] Part of the meaning conveyed, but with two or more major errors or omissions allowed</p> <p>[2] A limited amount of the meaning conveyed</p> <p>[1] A very limited amount of the meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0] None of the meaning conveyed.</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
5		<p>Themistocles speaks very forcefully to Eurybiades in terms of 'obedience' to his suggestion, showing no deference to his rank as admiral. He makes clear the advantage to the small Greek fleet of fighting in a confined space, as opposed to the disadvantage of fighting in the open, where they will be overwhelmed by superior Persian numbers. Moreover, the Athenian wives and children need protection on Salamis, which they will not receive if the Peloponnesians insist on going home. In fact, the Peloponnesians will be destroying their own cause by retreating to the Isthmus, as they will simply draw the Persians to the very target they want to protect.</p> <p>Well-structured argument: <i>πρῶτον μὲν...</i> (τὸ γὰρ ἐν στενῷ ναυμαχεῖν – explanation of this)... <i>αὐθις δε...</i> καὶ μὴν...: first an appeal to strategy, then an appeal to their humanity and finally an appeal to self-interest.</p> <p>Emphasis on Eurybiades' responsibility to the whole of Greece: <i>Ἐν σοὶ νῦν ἐστι σῶσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα</i> – emphatic word order and a stark statement of 'the facts'.</p> <p>Eurybiades is commander of the combined Greek fleet, yet Themistocles advises him to 'obey' him - <i>ἐμοὶ πειθόμενος</i>. Contrast between <i>αὐτοῦ</i> and <i>πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμὸν</i>.</p> <p>Neat idea of fighting in narrow space with few ships against many leading to big victory: <i>ἐν στενῷ συμβάλλοντες ναυσὶν ὀλίγαις πρὸς πολλὰς... πολὺ κρατήσομεν</i>.</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>Candidates 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 marks)</p> <p>Level 3 (6–8 marks)</p> <p>Level 2 (3–5 marks)</p> <p>Level 1 (0–2 marks)</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
		<p>Neatly balanced sentence showing the advantages to each side and thus the choice facing Eurybiades - τὸ γὰρ ἐν στενῷ ναυμαχεῖν πρὸς ἡμῶν ἐστίν, ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ δὲ πρὸς ἐκείνων.</p> <p>Vivid present tense περιγίγνεται: 'Salamis survives'. This is of utmost importance to the Athenians, but is slipped in here in second place in this attempt to persuade the Spartan.</p> <p>Moral obligation on Eurybiades to defend the evacuated wives and children of the Athenians: τέκνα τε καὶ γυναῖκες in emphatic position at sentence end.</p> <p>Cunning development of the argument from 'by staying here you will defend the Peloponnese just as well as by fighting off the Isthmus' to the suggestion that, by defending the Peloponnese, Eurybiades would simply lead the Persians there - ἄξεις ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον.</p> <p>εἴπερ εὖ φρονεῖς: 'good judgment' in Themistocles' eyes is obedience to his suggestion. He now makes it appear that any other course would be disastrous for the Peloponnese, as well as for Athens.</p>			

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)	ᾠθισμὸς (λόγων) (1) debate/argument OR (verbal) wrestling/struggling (1)	2	One mark for Greek, one for translation. Do not accept λόγων πολὺς
	(b)	C encircling the Greeks at Salamis with their ships	1	
7	(a)	The best and/or most just man (in Athens) (1)	1	Do not accept <i>greatest</i> Accept <i>finest, very good, very just</i>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By mentioning the fact that the generals were still arguing he suggests a contrast with this worthy man (1) He gives him a 'personal reference', saying that his opinion is based on what he has found out about his character (1) He uses superlative(s) (1) 	1	Any one of these or any other reasonable answer. Credit any reference to ostracism with regard to the contrast with his other attributes. Do not accept 'He uses adjectives'
8		A, B and E	3	One mark per correct answer.
9	(a)	They begin to back water (1) and run their ships aground (1)	2	Accept: <i>retreat, reverse, go back, turn astern, turn tail, beach the ships, stranded the ships</i> Do not accept <i>turn around</i>
	(b)	Ameinias (the Athenian) is the only man to take the initiative. (1) While everyone else is fleeing (1), he puts out to sea (1) and charges an enemy ship (1). (When the others see) his ship is entangled (1), they also attack the enemy (1), helping Ameinias (1). Ameinias gives the other Greeks the courage to act (1).	4	Any four of these points which make a coherent statement of events. 3 marks only if no mention about his taking the initiative or contrast with the behaviour of the other Greeks or his encouragement. <i>Accept he inspires them</i>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supernatural support/encouragement for the Greeks – φάσμα γυναικός. • Strange idea that phantom of a woman appears in battle – φάσμα γυναικός ἐφάνη. • Idea of hearsay – λέγεται δὲ καὶ τάδε – which makes it more fantastical (and dubious). • Repetition of ἐφάνη, φανείσα to emphasise the suddenness and strangeness. • She speaks loudly enough for the whole Greek camp to hear – διεκελεύσατο ὥστε καὶ ἅπαν ἀκοῦσαι τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατόπεδον – to galvanise the forces. • ὀνειδίσασα: mortifying for the Greek army, like being hen-pecked in front of friends. • “ὦ δαιμόνιοι, μέχρι πόσου ἔτι πρύμναν ἀνακρούεσθε;” Vividness of direct speech/direct challenge to their manhood by calling them ‘wretches’ and suggesting that they are cowards. 	4	<p>Any two points – 1 mark per point + 1 mark for supporting Greek evidence with some understanding.</p> <p>Accept <i>army</i></p>
10	The Persians are no longer properly marshalled (1) and are not acting with their wits about them (1). OR The Greeks are, by contrast, well ordered/in battle array (1).	2	<p>Maximum of one mark for detail about the Greeks.</p> <p>Do not accept <i>plan</i></p> <p>Accept: <i>didn't act sensibly, without thought, not in formation, still</i> for ἔτι = harmful addition</p>
11	They were keen/wanted to impress. (1) They were afraid of Xerxes/the king (1), (each thinking/fearing that) the king would be watching him (1).	2	<p>Accept any two points</p> <p><i>the king himself</i> = harmless addition</p> <p>Accept: <i>was watching, had more zeal</i></p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
12		<p>Candidates may choose to write about one character whom they admire or do not admire, or they may choose to write about two or more.</p> <p>This is very much Themistocles' episode: other characters are shown in supporting roles.</p> <p>Themistocles: quick-witted, clever, persuasive, cogent in argument, yet manipulative, deceitful, willing to stoop to anything, including threats and lies, to achieve his ends. Note that he does not credit Mnesiphilus with his strategy and also that he seems to undermine Eurybiades' power.</p> <p>Eurybiades: he is the Spartan commander of the Greek fleet, yet he says nothing in our prescription. This could be seen as a mark of weakness or as a sign of good sense when faced with a force like Themistocles. When Themistocles threatens to leave them to it unless they obey him, he has little choice but to accept, since the rest of the Greeks would not cope alone.</p> <p>Adeimantos: this Corinthian commander has a deep dislike and distrust of Themistocles, and perhaps he is justified. Note his quick-witted remark about those who 'jump the gun' and his later attempt to disenfranchise Themistocles on the grounds that he is now cityless (ἄπολις). From his point of view, Athens is already lost, while the Peloponnese is still worth saving.</p> <p>Aristeides: 'the best and most just man to have lived in Athens'. He is clearly admired by Herodotus and is prepared, in this extract, to put his enmity with Themistocles aside for the greater good.</p>	8	<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>Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 8-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p> <p>Suggested points included here. Candidates are not restricted to these.</p>	<p>Level 4 (7–8 marks) Level 3 (4–6 marks) Level 2 (2–3 marks) Level 1 (0–1 marks)</p>

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	Levels of response
			<p>Ameinias of Pallene: he is clearly very courageous, in that he is the first to attack the Persian ships when they advance, despite the fact that all his fellow-Greeks have withdrawn.</p> <p>Sicinnus: he is brave, loyal and obviously completely trustworthy in Themistocles' eyes. Can we admire him?</p>			

Section B

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
13		In Athens/in court	1	Accept 'in the agora'. Do not accept <i>Areopagus/senate/theatre</i>
14		B hostile	1	
15		B, E and F	3	One mark per correct answer.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
16		<p>κατιδὼν δ' ἡμᾶς καὶ κραυγᾶσας, καὶ διαλεχθεὶς τι πρὸς αὐτὸν οὕτως ὡς ἂν μεθύων, ὥστε μὴ μαθεῖν ὃ τι λέγοι, παρήλθε πρὸς Μελίτην ἄνω.</p> <p><i>Sample translation:</i> Catching sight of us and uttering a yell, and saying something to himself in such a way as a drunken man would, so that I/people could not understand what he was saying, he went (past) up (hill) towards Melite.</p>	5	<p>Award up to five marks for the whole translation according to 5-mark marking grid.</p> <p><i>passing by</i> = major error</p> <p>Omission of <i>κατιδὼν</i> = major error</p> <p>Accept <i>he uttered a shout, shouted out, calling out, shouting</i></p> <p>Omission of <i>τι</i> = minor error (Accept <i>mumbling</i> or <i>muttering</i> as long as <i>τι</i> present)</p> <p><i>οὕτως ὡς ἂν</i> accept <i>like a drunkard would, just like a drunk, in the same way/in such a way as a drunken man would/might</i></p> <p><i>drunken men</i> = minor error <i>just as a drunk does</i> = minor error</p> <p><i>in an unintelligible fashion</i> as translation of <i>ὥστε μὴ μαθεῖν ὃ τι λέγοι</i>, = major error</p> <p><i>his words</i> for <i>ὃ τι λέγοι</i> = major error</p> <p>Omission of <i>ἄνω</i> = major error</p>	<p>[5] All of the meaning conveyed, with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[4] Most of the meaning conveyed, with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed</p> <p>[3] Part of the meaning conveyed, but with two or more major errors or omissions allowed</p> <p>[2] A limited amount of the meaning conveyed</p> <p>[1] A very limited amount of the meaning conveyed</p> <p>[0] None of the meaning conveyed.</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
17		<p>This passage shows Conon and his gang behaving like thugs, holding down Phanostratus so that Ariston can bear the full brunt of their violence. The details of the attack are extremely vivid and visual, while the portrayal of Conon crowing and flapping his arms like a prize-fighting cockerel is an unedifying picture of Greek manhood.</p> <p>Picture Ariston and Phanostratus suddenly finding themselves surrounded/separated by gang - ὡς δὲ ἀνεμείχθημεν. No time to react.</p> <p>Phanostratus immediately sectioned off - εἰς μὲν αὐτῶν, ἀγνώσ τις, τῷ Φαναστράτῳ προσπίπτει καὶ κατεῖχεν ἐκείνον – to prevent him from helping Ariston. This is the last we see/hear of him.</p> <p>Chilling detail of unknown man (ἀγνώσ τις): clearly has no personal grudge against Ariston, so holds Phanostratus down. Telling element of surprise – as he προσπίπτει, Phanostratus has no time to react.</p> <p>All verbs referring to Conon, his son and son of Andromenes are active (they fall upon, strip, trip, push, treat, leap, beat, split, close up and leave): focus is entirely on their violence – Ariston’s sufferings come later. προσπίπτει is vivid present tense.</p> <p>Thugs first strip Ariston - τό μὲν πρῶτον ἐξέδυσαν – loss of dignity/increased vulnerability. Short sentence – clothes gone almost before he realises.</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>Candidates 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 marks) Level 3 (6–8 marks) Level 2 (3–5 marks) Level 1 (0–2 marks)</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
			Content	Levels of response
	<p>εἰθ': 'then' begins list of violent acts, lengthened by four participles: reflects seemingly endless attack – ἐναλλόμενοι καὶ παίοντες add yet more horrors, dismaying reader.</p> <p>Details of attack all too familiar: picture the helpless, falling, sullied victim, ground into mud by leaping/beating, blood from his lip mingling with the dirt.</p> <p>Result clause: μεν...δε balances split lip and closed eyes ὥστε τὸ μὲν χεῖλος διακόψαι, τοὺς δ' ὀφθαλμοὺς συγκλεῖσαι.</p> <p>Emphasis finally on victim: μήτ' ἀναστῆναι μήτε φθέγξασθαι δύνασθαι – inability to function.</p> <p>ἦδε γὰρ: early verb - focus back on Conon: highly unattractive picture of him 'singing' (crowing), imitating winning cockerels after a fight. This was hardly an equal struggle!</p> <p>οἱ δὲ κροτεῖν τοῖς ἀγκῶσιν αὐτὸν ἤξιουν ἀντὶ πτερύγων τὰς πλευράς: meanwhile Conon's gang mindlessly urge him to further insults with the 'wing-flapping'. Note alliteration to suggest Ariston's contempt – the tiniest hint of emotion as he tells tale.</p>		<p>Do not penalise Conon flapped his arms like a chicken</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
18	(a)	Greek: (ὑπὸ γυναικὸς) ὑποπεμφθεῖσα (1) English: (having been) sent secretly (by a woman) (1)	2	One mark for Greek word, one mark for English translation. Must include <i>sent secretly</i> in translation.
	(b)	The old woman (she) has been sent by/works for another woman (1), who was committing adultery (1), so did not want her husband to find out/Eratosthenes to know about the spy (1)	2	Any sensible answer which suggests the woman's adultery and her desire to remain incognito. Must include reference to her having been sent by someone else.
19	(a)	That she is a busybody.	1	Do not accept <i>malicious, gossip</i> Accept <i>interfering, meddling, stir up trouble</i>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She begins with/uses a denial/negative – (μηδεμια). (1) • She tells him not to think her a busybody, (although she knows it looks as if she is) – (μηδεμιᾷ πολυπραγμοσύνη). (1) • she uses the imperative (νόμιζε) • She begins almost with an apology for approaching him – (μη... με νόμιζε...) (1) 	1	Any one of these or other suitable point. Greek evidence not essential. Accept: <i>She addresses the matter straight away.</i> Do not accept: <i>She addresses him by name.</i>
20		A confusion	1	
21		A, D and F	3	One mark for each correct answer.
22		Style: it reflects the dawning of recognition on Euphiletus (1) plus explanation (1). Character: it shows Euphiletus as a trusting husband until this point (1) plus explanation – change of attitude/he becomes suspicious (1). Detail: the change from καὶ πάντα μου to ταῦτά μου πάντα shows the hardening of suspicion from a general, confused 'everything' to 'all these (specific) things' (2).	2	One of these points explained, OR any other reasonable opinion with explanation. Award 1 mark only for <i>For emphasis</i> Must show some understanding of the Greek to gain full marks. Award 1 mark for awareness that the speech is being delivered in court
23	(a)	To be whipped (1) and thrown into a mill-house (1) and never cease to be afflicted by such evils (1) OR to tell the whole truth (1) and suffer no evil (1), but be pardoned for her part in it all (1).	4	Any two out of three in each case – NOT 3 +1. Accept variety of interpretations for μύλωνα ἐμπεσεῖν Essential: telling the whole truth/everything/confess plus one of the other two points

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	She denies it all/says she knows nothing (1) and invites him to punish her as he wishes (1)	2	Accept: <i>she refused to say anything</i> Accept: <i>do whatever he wants to punish her</i>
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as she hears the name of Eratosthenes, all her bravado is gone/she is terror-stricken – ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγὼ ἐμνήσθην Ἐρατοσθένους...ἐξεπλάγη. • The emphatic οὗτος, followed by ὁ φοιτῶν εἶη..., which suggests knowledge of so much more, also terrifies her. • She leaps to the conclusion that he knows everything in detail (presumably including her own part in it) - ἡγησαμένη με πάντα ἀκριβῶς ἐγνωκέναί. • She supplicates him urgently - πρὸς τὰ γόνατά μου πεσοῦσα. • She now needs to beg for the immunity which was freely offered a moment previously - καὶ πίστιν παρ' ἐμοῦ λαβούσα μηδὲν πείσεσθαι κακόν. • She now accuses the man of whose wickedness she had feigned ignorance - κατηγορεῖ... • καὶ τότε ἤδη (or τότε or ἤδη individually) immediate reaction 	4	Any two points – 1 mark per point + 1 mark for supporting Greek evidence. Allow mention of alliteration 'κ' in final words if convincing explanation given

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
24		<p>Lysias' purpose here is to portray Euphiletus as a decent man caught out by his wife's infidelity and to show that he was not by nature a violent man who planned a murder.</p> <p>Candidates may choose to concentrate on only positive aspects of Euphiletus' character, or to include negative aspects according to their own interpretation.</p> <p>Good husband: stern at first (used to watch over wife as much as possible), but very trusting once baby was born (handed over all his concerns to her) – true partnership.</p> <p>Sympathetic to wife's needs: swapped levels in the house to accommodate breastfeeding and washing baby, to avoid her risking the staircase in the night.</p> <p>Caring father: wanted crying baby to be fed.</p> <p>Has human failings: obviously made a grab for the slave-girl when drunk; also has a quick temper – gets angry when wife does not do his bidding at once, so orders her.</p> <p>Good sense of humour: laughs when she teases him about his indiscretion with the slave-girl and doesn't mind her little 'joke' when she bolts the bedroom door, shutting him in.</p> <p>Bitterness when looking back on events: 'I was silent and considered these things were so' and 'Nevertheless, not even then saying anything on the matter, I went and was gone outside in silence.' Cannot believe he did not suspect anything at the time.</p> <p>Naive – as above. Speech punctuated by 'I found out afterwards'.</p>	8	<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>Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 8-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p> <p>Suggested points included here. Candidates are not restricted to these.</p>	<p>Level 4 (7–8 marks) Level 3 (4–6 marks) Level 2 (2–3 marks) Level 1 (0–1 marks)</p>

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	Levels of response
			<p>Flashes of violence: threat to whip slave-girl and, of course, treatment of Eratosthenes – strikes him, hurls him down, twists his hands behind his back and binds them, then kills him despite his pleas for his life.</p> <p>Reasonable: offers slave-girl immunity if she tells the whole truth and does not insist on torturing her, as old woman suggested.</p> <p>Demands slave-girl's silence: protecting his dignity in public? Or already planning to take matters into his own hands?</p> <p>Why does he not confront his wife and punish her?</p> <p>A good friend – invites Sostrates to dinner, knowing that otherwise he would be alone.</p> <p>Wants to act within the law, so will do nothing without witnesses – gathers friends to witness E's crime, before invoking the laws as he kills him.</p> <p>He's hardworking: goes out into the fields.</p>			

APPENDIX 1

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.

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
is a Company Limited by Guarantee
Registered in England
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
Registered Company Number: 3484466
OCR is an exempt Charity

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2013

