GCSE

Classical Greek

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

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2014

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

Annotation	Meaning
BP	Blank Page – this annotation **must** be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
BOD	Benefit of doubt
✖	Major error
Word	Repeated or consequential error
CON	Construction error
▭	Minor error
～～	Additional words not penalised
HA	Harmful addition
✔	Completely correction section
∧	Omission mark

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
1			Rich/wealthy men/people or the rich	1	Do not accept singular
2	**(a)**		He admired it or he was amazed (at/by it)	1	Accept 'wondered at it' Do not accept 'Surprised'
	(b)		• Who [1] is that woman [1]? • What [1] is the centaur doing [1]?	4	Allow correct rendering of indirect speech. Allow: 'that wife 'Who is the/this woman' = 1 mark Do not accept 'making'
3	**(a)**		A very terrible [1] river [1]	2	Accept 'very dangerous' Do not accept 'very strange/clever' Insist on superlative
	(b)		Heracles crosses/goes through [1] alone. [1] The centaur carries/brings/bears Deianeira/Heracles' wife [1] through/across the water. [1]	3	Any three. Accept past tenses Heracles **only** crosses = 1. Do not accept '**could** cross/go through'
	(c)		He kisses her/Deianeira.	1	
4			The whole story/account / all (of) the story	1	Do not accept: 'every word / all the words'
5	**(a)**		(He grew/was) Angry / he was angered	1	
	(b)		He fired at/shot/hit the centaur/him [1] with a poisoned arrow [1].	2	'He fired a poisoned arrow at the centaur/him' = 2 Do not accept 'he threw (into/onto)'
6	**(a)**		(That) soon [1] he would die [1].	2	Accept: 'in a short time' Accept: 'he would be dead'
	(b)		• (He told her to) take his (own) (blood-stained) cloak [1]. • (He said that) it is/was a love-charm [1]	2	Do not accept: 'capture' Do not accept: '**a/the/this** (blood-stained) cloak'

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	**Levels of response**
7				20	The passage has been divided into 5 sections each worth 4 marks. Award up to 4 marks per translated section according to the 4-mark marking grid.	**[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 |
| | **i** | | "prwton men oJ Hraklh~ hn pisto~ ajnhr, uJsteron d jouj

At first Heracles was a faithful/trustworthy/loyal husband/man, but later (he was) not. | 4 | Error of prwton = major. Error of uJsteron = major. But 'afterwards' = minor.

Lack of contrast with men…d j = major error But d jtranslated as 'and' = minor. | **[2]** Part correct; but with overall sense lacking/unclear.

[1] No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only |
| | **ii** | | telo~ dev polun cronon macesameno~ epi;tou~ polemiou~, oikade epanhlqen, agwn thn tou`basilew~ qugatera, ojnomati Iolhn:

(And/but) at last/finally, having fought (against) the enemy for a long time, he returned/went back home/homewards, leading/bringing the daughter of the king, called Iole. | 4 | Accept: 'fighting' 'After a long time fighting' = BOD If macesameno~ is translated as a main verb and there is no conjunction = CON.

Incorrect rendering of polun cronon = one major | **[0]** Totally incorrect or omitted

N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised. |

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	**Levels of response**
	iii		ἐβούλετο γὰρ <u>γαμεῖν</u> καὶ αὐτήν, νεωτέραν οὖσαν τῆς <u>Dhianeira~</u>. For he wanted to marry her as well/also/too/even, being/since she was younger than Deianeira.	4	καὶ = 'and' = minor 'who was' = minor If 'being' refers to Heracles = major. Maximum of one major for the phrase νεωτέραν τῆς <u>Dhianeira~</u>. 'newer/more recent' = minor 'of' = minor for recognition of genitive.	
	iv		ἥδε <u>Dhianeira</u> εἰς τοσοῦτον ἐμίσει τὴν <u>Iolhn</u> ὥστε δακρύουσα ᾔτησεν τὸν <u>Hraklea</u> εὐθὺς ἀποπέμπειν αὐτήν. (And/but) Deianeira was hating/hated Iole so much that, weeping/crying, she asked/begged Heracles to send her away at once.	4	ὥστε translated as purpose = minor if εἰς τοσοῦτον omitted but it is CON if εἰς τοσοῦτον has been translated. 'She wept and asked' = minor. 'She **immediately** asked Heracles' = minor 'herself' = minor	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance	
					Content	**Levels of response**
	v		tou`de; <u>Hrakleou~</u> aggeilanto~ oti exesti duo gunaika~ filein, th/ <u>Dhianeira</u> edoxe tw/ <u>filtrw/</u> <u>crasqai</u> iha peiqoi auton eauthn monhn filein." But when Heracles announced that it was possible to love two women/wives, Deianeira decided to use the love-charm, so that she might persuade him to love her/herself alone.	4	Omission of de; or translation as 'and' = minor Heracles announced … **and** = ok. If the participle of the genitive absolute is translated as a main verb and there is no conjunction = CON. While Heracles was announcing = minor. 'he could' = minor 'it is possible' = minor 'he can' = major 'it was allowed' = minor It seemed good/right to Deianeira = ok. Incorrect rendering of edoxe = CON. Persuade **he himself / himself** = minor '**only** to love her' = minor	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
8			How Heracles died/was killed	1	
9	(a)		• not unjust [1] • foolish/stupid [1]	2	Accept: 'not wrong/unfair' Accept: 'just/right'.
	(b)		She gave Heracles the (blood-stained/centaur's) cloak as a gift/present [1] not realising/perceiving/noticing that it was poisoned [1]	2	Reward 1 mark for answers which show understanding of the story but are not directly related to the Greek. Do not accept: 'knowing/learning'. Accept: (there was) poison on it.
10	(a)		εὐ|υ;~	1	No translation necessary. If correct Greek is provided with an incorrect translation = HA.
	(b)		(To) sacrifice to the gods	1	
11			The poison was (so / very) [1] strong [1] (that/and) it / was burning/burnt [1] **his** body [1].	3	Any **three**. Allow: 'set fire to' 'The poison burnt his body' = 2
12			C (The poison ate into Heracles)	1	
13			• He fell/collapsed on to/against the altar [1] • He was crying/weeping [1] • He asked why the gods did not save him [1]	2	Any **two**. Accept direct speech. Accept answers to do with Heracles appealing to the gods with reference to the vocative.
14	(a)		...she killed herself	1	Accept imperfect tense 'She kills/had killed herself' = BOD
	(b)		...the gods took pity on him [1] and took him to Olympus as a god [1]; he received **a** reward/prize [1] although he (had) behaved badly/disgracefully [1]	2	Any **two** of these. Accept: 'he was rewarded'

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
15			For example: Calligraphy [1] – (the art of) beautiful writing [1] Monotheism [1] – belief in one god [1]	4	Accept any other valid derivatives. Accept any recognisable spelling of the derivative. Accept as correct an English word and its meaning entered each in the wrong box. Award mark for either a clear definition of the English word or a clear acknowledgment of its connection to the Greek root. Thus an incorrect derivative may still be plausibly connected to the original Greek word.

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.