

GCSE

Classical Greek

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

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2014

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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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10. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	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.
	Benefit of doubt
	Major error
word	Repeated or consequential error or non-harmful edition
CON	Construction error
	Minor error
	Harmful addition
	Completely correction section
	Omission mark = major error

11. Subject-specific Marking Instructions

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	Two	1	Harmful addition of days / months etc = 0 marks
2	(To) take/capture (1) the Athenian(s)' harbour / port (1)	2	Allow 'the harbour at/in/of Athens' Don't accept 'harbours' Athenian's = BOD
3	They had a big/great/large (1) fleet (1) and were very strong/powerful (1) by/at sea (1)	4	'there was a great fleet for them' = 2 'their fleet was big' = 2 'their fleet was big and very strong' = 3 Allow a range of 'greatness' 'very big' = BOD superlative necessary They must link 'the strongest' with the Athenians ships = 0 a lot of ships = 1 along/by <u>the</u> sea = 0 in the sea = 0 Accept 'on the sea'
4	(a) (Some/certain) allies (1) of the Spartans (1)	2	Allies must be plural The allies of the Spartans = 1 (HA for 'the') Accept of Sparta/with Spartans at Sparta = 0
	(b) Attack (1) as quickly/fast as possible (1)	2	Invade = 0 Very quickly = 0 as soon as possible = 0
5	He/they/the Spartans would/will easily (1) capture/take the harbour (1) and destroy (1) many ships (1)	4	Accept first person/future tense Accept direct speech Agent necessary 'might/can/could easily' = 0 'easily' can be taken either with 'capture' or 'destroy' More/very easily = HA Check question 2 for consequential error of 'harbour'.
6	To run (1) to/towards the sea (1)	2	accept anything to do with 'moving quickly' into the sea = 0
7	(a) At/in/during the night	1	Accept 'this/that night'
	(b) So (that)/in order that the Spartans might sail (1) secretly/in secret (1)	2	accept anything to do with 'sailing' accept 'could/can/may sail' Accept 'without being seen'

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
			<p>Sample translation of first section for guidance:</p> <p>The Athenians and the Spartans were/had been fighting for two years; but now Brasidas and the other generals of the Spartans wanted to capture the Athenians' harbour. For the Athenians, because they had a big fleet and were very strong by sea, were not guarding the harbour. Some/certain allies of the Spartans, knowing this, persuaded/were persuading Brasidas to attack as quickly as possible.</p> <p>Therefore Brasidas said: "If I try, I shall easily capture the harbour and destroy many ships."</p> <p>When everything had been prepared, he ordered the sailors to run to the sea; and these things happened during the night, so that the Spartans could sail in secret.</p>

Question 8: Unseen translation

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
		[40]	Content Levels of response
8	NB Specimen translation is example for guidance only.		4-mark 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. [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. Three pieces of vocabulary (excluding καὶ and the definite article) are needed for 1 mark.
i	οἱ μέντοι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ναῦται, πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀφικόμενοι, οὐκ ἔπλευσαν πρὸς τὰς Ἀθήνας. However the sailors of the Spartans, having arrived at /reached the sea, did not sail to(wards) Athens,	4	mistranslation of μέντοι = major error Allow 'Spartan sailors' Accept 'arriving' 'arrived' without 'and' = CON Accept 'to the sea' Any error with πρὸς = major error
ii	ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ τὸν κίνδυνον, καὶ χειμῶν τις ἐκώλυσε αὐτούς. for they were afraid of the danger, and a storm prevented /hindered them.	4	Omission of γὰρ = major error Accept 'danger' without the article the storm' = major Mistranslation of αὐτούς = major 'fearing/being afraid' = major 'they were afraid for the danger' = major (if γὰρ omitted) accept 'stopped' addition of 'a storm which' = CON 'the storm which...' = 2 majors
iii	ἠναγκάσθησαν δὲ πρὸς νῆσον τινα πλεῖν, ἣ Σαλαμίς καλεῖται. (And) they were forced to sail to a (certain) island, which is called Salamis;	4	Omission of δὲ = not penalised Consequential errors for τινα from ii; No relative pronoun = CON Accept 'it was called Salamis' Accept 'was'

iv	<p>τρεις ναυς των πολεμιων εκει βια ειλον, και εβλαψαν τα τειχη και τους αγρους.</p> <p>there they took/captured three ships of the enemy by/with/using force, and damaged the walls and the fields.</p>	4	<p>Allow 'enemy ships' Allow singular or plural of των πολεμιων singular of τα τειχη / τους αγρους = minor mistranslation of βια = major error 'three ships took...' = major</p>	
v	<p>υστερον δε, επει οι Αθηναιοι φρυκτους εν τη νησω ορωντες περι τούτων εμαθον, φόβος δεινότατος ην.</p> <p>(But) later, when/since the Athenians, seeing fire-/distress-signals on the island, learned/understood/got to know/found out about these things, there was (a) very terrible fear.</p>	4	<p>Accept 'by seeing'/'saw and'/'as they were seeing'/'from seeing' If 'when' is taken with 'seeing' and no connective is given = major Omission of δε = not penalised 'having seen' = minor 'they learnt these things' = minor Omission of επει = CON Accept 'about this/ About them' Accept 'they had/there was for them' 'they were <u>very</u> terribly scared' = BOD</p>	
vi	<p>οι μεν γαρ εν τη πολει ενομιζον τον λιμενα ηδη υπο των Λακεδαιμονιων ληφθηναι.</p> <p>For those/the men/the people in the city thought/considered that the harbour had already/now been taken/captured by the Spartans;</p>	4	<p>Accept 'some ...' any misunderstanding of the construction of οι μεν or not linked with εν τη πολει = CON eg. 'For they were thinking in the city' = CON Accept 'was/have been taken'</p>	
vii	<p>οι δε περι τον λιμενα οικουντες ενομιζον τους πολεμιους απο της Σαλαμινος δι' ολιγου πλεύσεσθαι, ως εισβαλουντας εις την χωραν.</p> <p>but those/the men/the people living around the harbour thought that the enemy soon</p>	4	<p>Accept ... others' (with this translation no need for δε) No contrast made with δε = major Accept 'some (who lived)' 'near the harbour' = minor Consequential error τον λιμενα and ενομιζον from vi and τους πολεμιους</p>	

	would/were going to sail from/out of Salamis, (in order) to invade the land/country.		from iv and πλεύσεσθαι from i Any error of εἰς is a minor, but accept 'into, against' only 'in' = minor 'so they would invade...' = BOD Accept 'that they would/might...'
viii	καὶ δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἂν ἐνίκησαν, εἰ μὴ ὁ χειμὼν αὐτοὺς ἐκώλυσεν. And the Spartans would indeed have won/conquered/been victorious, if the storm had not prevented/hindered them.	4	Omission of καὶ = major Omission of δὴ = major Both incorrect = CON One incorrect = minor 'a storm' = minor 'the same storm/the storm itself' = major 'the storm itself hindered them' = HA Accept 'had the storm not hindered'/ 'unless the storm had hindered them'
ix	ἡμέρας δὲ γενομένης, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ ἀληθὲς ἔγνωσαν. φύλακας εὐθὺς πρὸς τὸν λιμένα ἔπεμψαν, καὶ πολλοὶ στρατιῶται πρὸς τὴν Σαλαμίνα ἔπλεον. (But) when it became day, the Athenians got to know/recognised/found out/learnt/knew the truth. They immediately/straightaway sent guards to the harbour, and many soldiers sailed/began to sail to Salamis.	4	Omission of δὲ = not penalised Maximum mistake for gen. abs.phrase = major Accept 'when the day <u>began</u> ' Omission of genitive participle without further connective = major 'at day break'/'with day breaking' = BOD Accept 'were sailing' Consequential error ἔπλεον from vii Consequential error τὸν λιμένα from vi and vii
x	οἱ οὖν Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ὁ ἡγεμὼν εἰς τοσοῦτον ἐφοβήθησαν ὥστε πάντες ἀνεχώρησαν. Therefore/and so the Spartans and the(ir) leader were so afraid that they all/everyone retreated/withdrew.	4	Omission of οὖν = major Very greatly = major The Spartan leader = a major and a minor

APPENDIX 1

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. When a participle is translated as a main verb and a connective is not used, this constitutes 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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