

GCSE

Classical Greek

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

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2015

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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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Annotation	Meaning of annotation
X	Major error
—	Minor error
CON	Construction error = major error
HA	Harmful addition (see mark scheme)
^	Omission = major (if the omission is a minor error, use minor error red line)
Highlighted text	Consequential error
BOD	Benefit of the doubt = accept
✓	Completely correct full mark translation; also used for identification of correct vocabulary for translation sections worth one mark

MARK SCHEME

Answer		Marks	Guidance
1 (a)	He was king of the Persians (1)	[1]	Accept 'of Persia', 'Persian king' Do not allow 'leader' Both reference of 'king' and 'Persia(n)' necessary for a mark
1 (b)	He prepared (1) a very big army (1) (in order) to invade Greece (1)	[3]	Must have superlative: 'biggest', 'greatest', 'largest' Do not allow 'best' Do not allow 'huge' (no superlative) Do not allow 'soldiers' Allow 'so that he could/might' Do not allow 'to attack' 'the Greeks' = 0 Allow 'invade into' Purpose clause must be clearly understood
2	They were unlucky (1)	[1]	Accept 'they fared badly', 'they were not lucky', 'unfortunate', 'they had bad luck' or similar
3 (a)	(They obtained/won) a great victory (1) with the/their fleet (1)	[2]	Accept all the meanings of 'great' in Greek 'by sea', 'at sea', 'in a sea-battle' = 0 Allow 'with ships/boats', 'with <u>a</u> fleet' 'The fleet obtained a great victory' = 2 'bigger/biggest victory' = HA
3 (b)	Many ships (1) were destroyed (1)	[2]	Allow 'many of the ships' If sentence made active, 'the Athenians/Greeks' must be included Do not allow 'lost' 'they lost/destroyed the ships' = 0 NB 'they lost/destroyed many ships' = 1(mark awarded for many ships)

	4	He withdrew/retreated (1) having left/leaving Mardonius (1) as leader (1)	[3]	Allow 'went back' 'went away', 'left the country' = 0 'appointing' = 0 'abandoning' = BOD Accept 'to be leader', 'in charge', 'in command' 'Mardonius was a leader' = 1 'leaving Mardonius a/the leader' = BOD Direct translation of 'as' is not necessary as long as the meaning is conveyed Reference to Mardonius himself leaving = 0 If they have identified Mardonius as a leader = 1
	5	They conquered/beat the Persians (1) by land (1) and killed Mardonius (1)	[3]	Allow 'were victorious', 'defeated', 'gained victory over', etc. 'won the Persians' = 0 Allow 'on land' 'with their land forces', 'with their army' Allow 'Mardonius was killed' 'died' = 0
	6	Barbarians/foreigners do (1) such things/such a thing/this/these things/this sort of thing (1) not Greeks (1)	[3]	Allow 'the barbarians' 'doing such a thing is barbaric' = 1 Accept 'would do' Allow 'did/were doing' in reported speech Allow 'unlike the Greeks' Do not accept 'the barbarians can do/have done/had done'
	7	He was honoured (1) by all/everyone (1)	[2]	Allow 'is/was being honoured' 'praised' = 0 Accept active.

Question 8: Unseen translation

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
	NB Specimen translation is example for guidance only.	[40]	Content The passage has been divided into 10 sections each worth 4 marks. Award up to four marks per translated section according to 4-mark marking grid.	4-mark grid
8.1	δι' ὀλίγου μέντοι ὁ Πausανίας ὑβριστικῶς ἐγένετο. θαυμάζων γὰρ τοὺς τῶν Περσῶν νόμους, Soon/In a short time however Pausanias became arrogant. For admiring/because he admired the customs of the Persians ...	[4]	Allow 'after a while' Incorrect translation of δι' ὀλίγου = major error 'having been amazed' = minor error Allow 'he was amazed <u>and...</u> ' (must have connective, otherwise CON) Allow 'being amazed <u>by</u> ' Accept 'laws' Allow 'Persian customs' Allow ἐγένετο as 'was' Omission of γὰρ = major error 'astonished' = minor error	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. (See * below).
2	καίπερ πολεμίων ὄντων, ἐβούλετο πλούσιος εἶναι καὶ πάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἄρχειν. ... although/despite they were/being enemies/the enemy, he wanted to be rich/wealthy and to rule all/the whole of Greece.	[4]	Allow ' <u>an</u> enemy' Penalty for καίπερ πολεμίων ὄντων is worth maximum of two major errors 'although being of the enemy' = CON 'of the Greeks' = major error (meaning and number) 'although being many' = major error Allow 'he wished he were rich'	1 No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only. (See ** below) 0 Totally incorrect or omitted.

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
3	ἐπιστολὴν οὖν τῷ Ξέρξῃ ἔπεμψεν ἐν ἣ τάδε εἶπεν· “ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἐὰν βοηθήσῃς μοι He therefore/and so sent a letter to Xerxes in which he said these things/this/the following: “(O) King, if you help me ...	[4]	<p>Allow ‘the’ letter’</p> <p>Any mistake on ‘in which’ = CON</p> <p>τάδε εἶπεν translated as ‘it/these things said’ = 2 minor errors (τάδε taken as a subject of εἶπεν)</p> <p>‘which said these things in it’ = major error</p> <p>‘in this/it he said these things’ = CON</p> <p>‘which inside said these things’ = CON + minor error</p> <p>‘which said’ = CON + minor error</p> <p>Accept ‘if you will help me’</p> <p>Allow μοι to be taken with both verbs.</p> <p>Omission or mistranslation of ἐὰν = CON</p> <p>‘If you wish to provide’ = minor error in section 3, CON in section 4</p> <p>If μοι is omitted the mark is lost in section 3</p>	<p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p> <p>* In order to gain two marks the meaning of at least three un-glossed words (excluding καὶ) and some structure must be correct.</p> <p>** In order to gain one mark the meaning of at least three un-glossed words (excluding καὶ) must be correct, but there is no need for structure to be clear.</p>
4	χρήματα παρέχων, τῆς Ἑλλάδος μετ’ ἐμοῦ ἄρχειν οἷός τ’ ἔσῃ.” ... (by) providing/and provide money/goods/possessions, you will be able to rule Greece with me.”	[4]	<p>‘If you wish to provide’ = minor in section 3, CON in section 4</p> <p>If μοι is omitted the mark is lost in section 3</p> <p>Accept as παρέχων ‘giving’/ ‘offering’</p> <p>Accept μοι taken with παρέχων</p> <p>Check for consequential errors with τῆς Ἑλλάδος and ἄρχειν from section 2</p> <p>Allow ‘you can/could’</p> <p>‘you are able’, ‘you would be able’ = minor error</p> <p>Any mistake with μετ’ ἐμοῦ = major error only</p>	

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
5	<p>ὁ Ξέρξης ἔφη ταῦτα ποιήσειν. ὁ οὖν Πausανίας πλουσιώτερος ἐγένετο τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων. Xerxes said he would do these things/this. Pausanias therefore became richer/wealthier than (the) other Greeks.</p>	[4]	<p>Content</p> <p>Allow 'Xerxes said he will' Consequential error of οὖν from section 3 'Xerxes said these things' = CON 'Xerxes said to do these things' = CON 'Xerxes wished to do these things' = CON + minor (minor error with 'wished', CON with the indirect statement) 'Xerxes did the things he said' = major + minor error ('he said' is a major error /CON and 'did' is a minor) Allow 'Xerxes said he intended to do these things' 'Xerxes said that these things would be done' = minor (no agent) Consequential error of meaning of πλουσιώτερος from section 2 Allow 'any other Greek' Allow 'all other Greeks' All the Greeks = minor ἐγένετο must be 'became' Any error with genitive of comparison = CON</p>	
6	<p>ἔπειτα δὲ οἱ ἔφοροι περὶ τῆς βουλῆς ἐπύθοντο. ἐκέλευσαν οὖν φύλακὰς τινας λαβεῖν τὸν Πausανίαν ὡς κολάσοντες αὐτόν. (But) then/afterwards the Ephors found out/got to know about the plan/plot. Therefore they ordered (some/certain) guards to capture/take Pausanias (in order) to/so they might punish him.</p>	[4]	<p>Omission of δὲ = no error Allow 'Ephors' with no article Allow 'learnt', 'realised', 'ascertained', 'became aware of' NB 'heard' = BOD Maximum penalty of the prepositional phrase περὶ τῆς βουλῆς is one mark Accept περὶ in the right context as 'of' 'council' for τῆς βουλῆς = minor Consequential error of οὖν from sections 3 and 5 'the/these guards' = minor error Allow 'apprehend', 'arrest' Allow 'so he would be punished by them' 'to be about to punish him' = CON 'as to punish him' = CON NB 'so as to punish him' = ok</p>	

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
			Content	
7	<p>ὁ δὲ Πausανίας οὕτως ἐφοβήθη ὥστε εἰς ἱερὸν τι ἔφυγεν. Pausanias was so afraid that he fled into/to a (certain) temple.</p>	[4]	<p>Omission of δὲ not penalised Any mistranslation of εἰς = major error, except 'in' = minor error 'in the temple' = 2 minors 'the temple' = minor 'in this way/thus... that' = minor Accept 'in such a way/to such an extent... that' 'so that' or mistranslation as purpose clause = CON Accept 'ran (away)' 'escaped' = minor</p>	
8	<p>νῦν δὲ ἔδοξε τοῖς ἐφόροις ἀνοικοδομεῖν τὴν τοῦ ἱεροῦ θύραν. The Ephors now decided to block (up) the door of the temple.</p>	[4]	<p>Accept 'it seemed good to the Ephors' 'then', 'at that time' = minor NB 'at this time' = ok 'they thought to' = CON Mistranslation of ἔδοξε = CON τοῖς ἐφόροις not with ἔδοξε = minor error ἀνοικοδομεῖν not with ἔδοξε = minor error Allow 'temple door' Beware of consequential error of τοῦ ἱεροῦ from section 7</p>	

Section	Answer	Marks	Guidance	Levels of response
			Content	
9	<p>τούτου δὲ ποιηθέντος, ὁ Πausανίας, διότι πολὺν χρόνον ἐκεῖ μένων οὐδένα σῖτον εἶχε, δεινότατα ἔπαθεν.</p> <p>When this had been done, Pausanias, because he remained/stayed there for a long time and had no food, suffered very terribly/very terrible things.</p>	[4]	<p>Allow 'when this was done' 'when they did this', 'they did this <u>and</u>'</p> <p>'having done this' = minor error (with Pausanias as subject)</p> <p>'doing this' = major error</p> <p>BUT 'after doing this' = minor error</p> <p>Maximum error on τούτου δὲ ποιηθέντος = major + minor error</p> <p>Translation of ποιηθέντος as 'made' = minor error</p> <p>'these things' = minor error (must be singular)</p> <p>Allow 'waiting' for μένων</p> <p>'having remained' = minor (because of tense)</p> <p>ἐκεῖ translated as 'here/in this place' = minor error</p> <p>Allow 'for much time'</p> <p>Allow 'because he stayed there for a long time having no food' (i.e. transference of participle = ok)</p> <p>'without having any food' = ok</p> <p>'without having food' = minor error (omission of 'any')</p> <p>'because he stayed there a long time, he had no food' = CON (no connective)</p> <p>'he had nothing to eat' = BOD</p> <p>Omission of superlative = minor error</p> <p>Allow 'very strange things/very strangely'</p> <p>'very clever things/very cleverly' = minor</p>	
10	<p>ἀλλὰ οἱ ἔφοροι ἔλυσαν αὐτὸν πρὸ τοῦ θανάτου· εἰ γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἀπέθανεν, οἱ θεοὶ ἂν ὠργίσθησαν.</p> <p>But the Ephors released him/set him free before (his) death/before he died: for if he had died in the temple, the gods would have been angry.</p>	[4]	<p>Omission of ἀλλὰ = major error</p> <p>Allow 'Ephors' (without the article)</p> <p>Maximum penalty of the prepositional phrase πρὸ τοῦ θανάτου is one major error</p> <p>Mistranslation of πρὸ = major error</p> <p>πρὸ translated as 'in front of' = minor error</p> <p>Omission of γὰρ = major error</p>	

Section		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
				Beware of consequential error of γὰρ from section 1 Error of the tense in one verb of either conditional is a minor error, error in both = CON Allow 'had been killed' Beware of consequential error of τῷ ἰερῷ from sections 7 and 8 Maximum penalty of prep. phrase ἐν τῷ ἰερῷ = major error	

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

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