

General Certificate of Secondary Education
Classical Greek
Classical Greek Verse Literature
Specimen Paper

B404

Time: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.
Additional materials: None

Candidate
Forename

Candidate
Surname

Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Do not write in the bar codes.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.

This document consists of **16** printed pages.

Answer **either** Section A or Section B.

Section A: Homer

Answer all the questions.

Passage 1

“

τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω· πρὶν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἔπεισιν
ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ ἐν Ἀργεῖ, τηλόθι πάτρης,
ἰστὸν ἐποιχομένην καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιόωσαν.
ἀλλ' ἴθι, μή μ' ἐρέθιζε, σαώτερος ὧς κε νέηαι.”

Iliad 1 lines 29-32

1 Give **two** examples of how Agamemnon is especially cruel to Chryses.

(a).....

.....

(b).....

.....[2]

2 How, by choice or use of language, does Agamemnon show his lack of respect for Chryses?
Use an example from the Greek.

.....

.....[2]

Passage 2

τῷ γὰρ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη·
 κήδετο γὰρ Δαναῶν, ὅτι ῥα θνήσκοντας ὀράτο.
 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἤγερθεν ὀμηγερέες τε γέγοντο,
 τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·

Iliad 1 lines 55-58

- 3 Why is Hera so concerned about the death of the Greeks? Make **two** points.

.....
[2]

- 4 Homer describes Hera as θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη. What does this tell us about her?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** She is white-faced Hera.
- B** She is white-haired Hera.
- C** She is white-armed Hera.
- D** She is Hera of the white dress.

[1]

- 5 Homer describes Achilles as πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς. What does this tell us about him?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** He is Achilles king of men
- B** He is steadfast noble Achilles
- C** He is swift-footed godlike Achilles
- D** He is swift-footed Achilles

[1]

- 6 What pessimistic prediction does Achilles make immediately after this passage?

.....
[1]

[Turn over

Passage 5

οὐ γὰρ πώ ποτ' ἐμὰς βοῦς ἤλασαν οὐδὲ μὲν
ἵππους,
οὐδέ ποτ' ἐν Φθίῃ ἐριβόλακι βωτιανείρῃ
καρπὸν ἐδηλήσαντ', ἐπεὶ ἦ μάλα πολλὰ μεταξὺ,
οὐρεὰ τε σκίοεντα θάλασσά τε ἠχήμεσσα·
ἀλλὰ σοί, ὦ μέγ' ἀναιδὲς, ἄμ' ἐσπόμεθ', ὄφρα σὺ
χαίρῃς,
τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάῳ σοί τε, κυνῶπα,
πρὸς Τρώων· τῶν οὐ τι μετατρέπη οὐδ' ἀλεγίζεις·

Iliad 1 lines 154-160

- 9 οὐ γὰρ πώ ποτ' ἐμὰς βοῦς ἤλασαν: who is Achilles talking about here and what point is he making?

.....
.....[2]

- 10 ὦ μέγ' ἀναιδὲς: what has Agamemnon said to deserve this insult?

.....
.....[2]

- 11 τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάῳ σοί τε: what is the τιμή that Achilles aims to win for Menelaus and Agamemnon?

.....
.....[1]

- 12 Tick the **three** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- A Achilles refers to Menelaus as 'dog-faced'.
- B Achilles refers to Agamemnon as 'dog-faced'.
- C The Greeks set out to give compensation to the Trojans.
- D Phthia is described as shady.
- E There are mountains and sea between Troy and Phthia.
- F Phthia is described as fertile.

[3]

Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

Section B: Euripides

Answer all the questions.

Passage 1

ἤκω δὲ πεισθεῖς σοῖς λόγοισιν ἐνθάδε
 ἄγνωστον ἐς γῆν, ἄξενον. σὲ δ' ἱστορῶ,
 Πυλάδη—σὺ γάρ μοι τοῦδε συλλήπτωρ πόνου—
 τί δρῶμεν; ἀμφίβληστρα γὰρ τοίχων ὄρᾱς
 ὑψηλά· πότερα δωμαίων προσαμβάσεις
 ἐμβησόμεσθα; πῶς ἂν οὖν λάθοιμεν ἂν;
 ἢ χαλκότευκτα κλήθρα λύσαντες μοχλοῖς—

Iphigenia in Tauris lines 74-80

15 Who is the speaker?

.....[1]

16 What kind of land has the speaker come to?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A unknown
- B inhospitable
- C recognisable
- D friendly

[1]

17 How does the speaker describe the person they are talking to?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A as a fellow prisoner
- B as a partner
- C as a co-captor
- D as a brother

[1]

[Turn over

18 Tick the **three** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- A The speaker asks Pylades 'What are you doing?'
- B The speaker asks Pylades 'What are we to do?'
- C The place is surrounded by high battlements.
- D The steps lead to the palace.
- E The door-bolts are made of gold.
- F The speaker considers using crowbars.

[3]

Passage 2

φεύγειν μὲν οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν οὐδ' εἰώθαμεν,
τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ δὲ χρησμὸν οὐ κακιστέον·
ναοῦ δ' ἀπαλλαχθέντε κρύψωμεν δέμας
κατ' ἄντρ' ἃ πόντος νοτίδι διακλύζει μέλας—
νεὼς ἄπωθεν, μή τις εἰσιδὼν σκάφος
βασιλεῦσιν εἶπη κᾶτα ληφθῶμεν βία.

Iphigenia in Tauris lines 85-90

19 Write down and translate the phrase which Pylades uses to say that it would be wrong to try to escape.

.....
.....[2]

20 (a) Who is ὁ θεός?

.....[1]

(b) What did the oracle say? Make **three** points.

.....
.....
.....[3]

Passage 4

Ιφ. Κάλχας τις ἦλθε μάντις ἐκ Τροίας πάλιν;
 Ορ. ὄλωλεν, ὡς ἦν ἐν Μυκηναίοις λόγος.
 Ιφ. ὦ πότνι', ὡς εὖ.—τί γὰρ ὁ Λαέρτου γόνος;
 Ορ. οὐπω νεόσθηκ' οἶκον, ἔστι δ', ὡς λόγος.
 Ιφ. ὄλοιτο, νόστου μήποτ' ἐς πάτραν τυχών.
 Ορ. μηδὲν κατεύχου· πάντα τάκείνου νοσεῖ.

Iphigenia in Tauris lines 133-138

22 Write down and translate a Greek phrase which expresses Iphigenia's pleasure when she heard of Calchas' death.

.....
[2]

23 Who is ὁ Λαέρτου γόνος?

.....[1]

24 πάντα τάκείνου νοσεῖ: explain why this is so. Make **two** points.

.....
[2]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Sources:

Euripides Scenes from *Iphigenia in Aulis* and *Iphigenia in Tauris* ed EC Kennedy Bristol Classical Press (Duckworth) ISBN 0906515971

Ibid *Iphigenia in Tauris* lines 39-166

Homer *Iliad* ed Munro Oxford Classical Press (OUP) publication date 1900

Ibid *Iliad* 1 lines 29-187

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OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

CLASSICAL GREEK

B404

Unit B404: Classical Greek Verse Literature

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is **50**.

Section A: Homer		
Question Number	Answer Max	Mark
1	<p>Give two examples of how Agamemnon is especially cruel to Chryses. [2]</p> <p>Chryses will grow old with Agamemnon (1) She will be far from home (1) She will have to work for Agamemnon (1) And share his bed (1) Any two of these.</p>	
2	<p>How, by choice or use of language, does Agamemnon show his lack of respect for Chryses? Use an example from the Greek. [2]</p> <p>Use of imperatives to a priest - ἀλλ' ἴθι, μή μ' ἐρέθιζε.</p>	[2]
3	<p>Why is Hera so concerned about the death of the Greeks? Make two points. [2]</p> <p>She is on the side of the Greeks because she wants revenge on Paris and the Trojans for not being awarded the prize for the most beautiful.</p>	[2]
4	<p>Homer describes Hera as θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη. What does this tell us about her? [1]</p> <p>C - She is white-armed Hera.</p>	[1]
5	<p>Homer describes Achilles as πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς. What does this tell us about him? [1]</p> <p>D - He is swift-footed Achilles</p>	[1]
6	<p>What pessimistic prediction does Achilles make immediately after this passage? [1]</p> <p>He thinks that the Greeks will have to return home.</p>	[1]
7	<p>Translate these lines. [5]</p> <p>Use the Marking grid at the end of the mark scheme.</p>	[5]

Section A: Homer		
Question Number	Answer Max	Mark
8	<p>How does Homer make this picture of Apollo a frightening one?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the figure of Apollo himself <p>angry in his heart - χωόμενος κήρ carrying weapons ominous rattle of arrows - ἔκλαγξαν in emphatic position anger again - χωομένοιο</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> his actions against the Greeks <p>sits down at a distance and fires - ἔζετ' ... ἀπάνευθε attacks mules, dogs and men βάλλ' - emphatic position at beginning of line - he keeps on shooting the men heaps of dead bodies - position of αἰεὶ and θαμειαί emphatic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the way that Homer portrays his divine power <p>Phoebus Apollo - full appellation comes down from Olympus simile - like night - ominous: νυκτὶ ἐοικώς no need to get close to his victims - he can shoot from a distance - ἀπάνευθε he can wreak havoc while seated silver bow - beautiful but deadly ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο emphatic position of δεινῆ - 'terrible was the twang of the bow' 'always': emphatic position of αἰεὶ - pyres heaped up: he does more damage than the whole Trojan army</p> <p>The points given above 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>	[10]
9	<p>οὐ γάρ πώ ποτ' ἐμὰς βοῦς ἦλασαν: who is Achilles talking about here and what point is he making?</p> <p>The Trojans. They never did him any harm.</p>	[2]
10	<p>ὦ μέγ' ἀναιδής: what has Agamemnon said to deserve this insult?</p> <p>Unless the Greeks give him another girl (1) he will take one of their girls (1) (for himself).</p>	[2]

Section A: Homer		
Question Number	Answer Max	Mark
11	<p>τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάῳ σοί τε: what is the τιμή that Achilles aims to win for Menelaus and Agamemnon?</p> <p>Recovery of Helen</p>	[1]
12	<p>Tick the three correct statements.</p> <p>B - Achilles refers to Agamemnon as 'dog-faced'. E - There are mountains and sea between Troy and Phthia. F - Phthia is described as fertile.</p>	[3]
13	<p>How does Homer make this a crushing reply from Agamemnon to Achilles? [10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the insults Agamemnon heaps on Achilles <p>most hateful of all kings - superlative and emphatic position of ἔχθιστος αἰεί: emphatic position - he 'always' loves strife, wars and battles (note list of these)</p> <p>his strength is god-given, so no credit to him</p> <p>sneering tone of 'go and lord it over the Myrmidons', as if they are the only ones who care (Agamemnon certainly doesn't)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the threat he makes <p>As Phoebus Apollo is taking Chryses, he'll take Briseis</p> <p>emphasis on 'your prize' (τὸ σὸν γέρας)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agamemnon's emphasis on his superiority <p>I don't concern myself with you (σέθεν δ' ἐγὼ οὐκ ἀλεγίζω) nor do I heed your anger (οὐδ' ὄθομαι κοτέοντος) - repetition of idea</p> <p>he'll take Chryses back himself now (going back on his previous intention to let her go with one of the Greek chieftains): he'll now no longer dignify Achilles or anyone else with this task (see 144-147)</p> <p>he'll come to his hut himself (αὐτὸς ἰὼν) - to add to the humiliation</p> <p>emphasis on how much stronger he is than Achilles (ὄσσον φέρτερός εἰμι σέθεν)</p> <p>intends to use Achilles' defeat as an example to others (στυγέη δὲ καὶ ἄλλος ... ὁμοιωθήμεναι ἄνην)</p> <p>The points given above 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>	

Section A: Homer		
Question Number	Answer Max	Mark
14	<p>Who do you think is the more to blame in the argument between Agamemnon and Achilles?</p> <p>Lines 88-91 Achilles says no one will harm Calchas while he lives, not even Agamemnon. This is slightly provocative.</p> <p>Agamemnon reasonably (?) says he must have a replacement for Chryses.</p> <p>Achilles at 122 is quite cheeky in reply, even joking at Ag's expense (124) But he does say Ag will eventually get a replacement.</p> <p>Ag unwisely rises to this baiting (131) – accuses Achilles of deception (which is provocative). Agamemnon says he will take someone else's girl – maybe Achilles'. This is bound to annoy Achilles. But he then tries to calm things down by saying we shall deal with this later, and even honours Achilles by suggesting that he might be the one to return Chryses.</p> <p>Achilles then completely loses his temper, and is outspoken.</p> <p>Ag unsurprisingly goes straight for him in return.</p> <p>So both are to blame.</p> <p>Use the 8-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme.</p>	[8]
Section A Total		[50]

Section B: Euripides		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
15	Who is the speaker? Orestes	[1]
16	What kind of land has the speaker come to? A - unknown	[1]
17	How does the speaker describe the person they are talking to? B - as a partner	[1]
18	Tick the three correct statements. B - The speaker asks Pylades 'What are we to do?' C - The place is surrounded by high battlements. F - The speaker considers using crowbars.	[3]
19	Write down and translate the phrase which Pylades uses to say that it would be wrong to try to escape. (φεύγειν μὲν) οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν (fleeing would be) intolerable/ not endurable	[2]
20(a)	Who is ὁ θεός? Apollo	[1]
(b)	What did the oracle say? Make three points. To go to the land of the Taurians, take the statue of Artemis and take it to Athens.	[3]
21	How does Euripides make Iphigenia's account of her dream vivid? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the disaster itself Earthquake: house collapses from top down one pillar left: sprouts golden hair and speaks in a male voice vocabulary of destruction: σεισθῆναι, θριγκὸν ... πίπνοντα, ἐρείψιμον, βεβλημένον πρὸς οὐδας	[10]

Section B: Euripides		
Question Number	Answer Max	Mark
21 Cont'd	<p>emphatic position of πᾶν at start of clause and βεβλημένον at start of line πρὸς οὐδας: juxtaposed with ἐξ ἄκρων σταθμῶν στῦλος εἷς: solid position in centre of line vivid picture of golden hair φθέγμα: emphatic position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iphigenia's part in what happens in her dream <p>Iphigenia runs outside the house and watches it all collapse: her isolation. As an observer (εἰσιδεῖν) she sees one pillar remain. ἔδοξέ μοι δόμων πατρῶων: she has lost almost everything. κάγῳ: it's all muddled up - she thinks she has to kill this stranger in her dream, so sprinkles him ready for death. κλαίουσα: emphatic position - end of sentence, beginning of line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iphigenia's interpretation of her dream <p>The house is her family collapsing from the cornice (Agamemnon) to the ground. Orestes is the one remaining pillar and she has to kill him. Stark position of short sentence τέθνηκ' Ὀρέστης . The points given above 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>	
22	<p>Write down and translate a Greek phrase which expresses Iphigenia's pleasure when she heard of Calchas' death. (ὦ πόττι',) ὥς εὔ. (O lady), how just is that? (or similar)</p>	[2]
23 Who	<p>is ὁ Λαέρτου γόνος? Odysseus</p>	[1]
24	<p>πάντα τὰκείνου νοσεῖ: explain why this is so. Give two points. Odysseus had to wander for ten years (1) before he could get home (1). His wife was pestered by suitors (1). Any two correct points.</p>	[2]
25	<p>Translate these lines. Use the Marking grid at the end of the mark scheme.</p>	[5]

Section B: Euripides		
Question Number	Answer Max	Mark
26	<p>How does Orestes' account of his travels reflect the pain he endured? [10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the part played by Phoebus and the Furies Furies hounding him to avenge father's death by killing mother, then pursuing him for killing his mother. διαδοχαῖς: successions/relays of Furies ἄρκυν: Apollo has trapped him - idea of whole cycle as a trap from which it is impossible to escape. ἠλαυνόμεσθα: he is driven φυγάδες: exile - not his wish ἕξεδροι χθονὸς: whole line emphasises him as victim. the metaphor from racing Madness created by Furies sends him on a long journey, but metaphor from racing suggests endless loops, going over old ground - δρόμους ... καμπίμους. madness that drives him round in circles - τροχηλάτου μανίας πόνων: labours - endurance like Herakles ἐξεμόχθουν: toiled at the atmosphere created by the vocabulary Atmosphere of relentless pursuit with little control over where he goes - ἠλαυνόμεσθα. Orestes as victim - ἄρκυν. σ' ἠρώτησα: Apollo in control - he needs permission to stop. Pointlessness of travels - circuits. The points given above 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. 	
27	<p>How does Euripides use the fact that neither Orestes nor Iphigenia knows of the other's identity or fate to create a gripping drama?</p> <p>Iphigenia interprets her dream as meaning that Orestes is dead, and then Orestes enters.</p> <p>Then the conversation between Orestes and Iphigenia is full of dramatic irony.</p> <p>She asks whether Pylades and Orestes are brothers. (In fact O and she are the siblings)</p> <p>Iphigenia is about to kill the two of them (106).</p> <p>She asks for O's name, but he will not tell her.</p>	[8]

Section B: Euripides		
Question Number	Answer Max	Mark
27 Cont'd	<p>But he does tell her he comes from Argos, which amazes her (111)</p> <p>Note Orestes' enigmatic answers in 114, 120, 124, 128 140 –141 they get very close to the truth.</p> <p>143 She says she comes from Greece, and at 147 asks about their father 152 Orestes asks if she is related to Agamemnon.</p> <p>158 Orestes refers to his own killing of his mother 165 Iphigenia refers to herself, without Orestes realising it.</p> <p>169 Iphigenia asks whether Agamemnon's son still lives. Orestes says yes, but does not say that he is that son.</p> <p>171 Iphigenia realises her dream was false, but does not know the full truth.</p> <p>Each exchanges information about themselves, and get very close to the truth without quite revealing enough.</p> <p>Use the 8-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme.</p>	
Section B Total		[50]

Marking grid for 10-mark questions

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of the bullet points in the question; • Choice and use of evidence; • Understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Accuracy of writing; • Control of appropriate form and style; • Organisation of answer.
4	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All three bullet points covered, at least two in detail; • A good range of accurate Greek quotation with developed discussion of this; • Detailed understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible, fluent and technically very accurate writing; • Sustained control of appropriate form and register; • Very well structured and organised argument.
3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two or three bullet points covered, at least one in detail; • Some accurate Greek quotation with relevant discussion; • A general understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly; • Limited control of appropriate form and register; • Argument is organised.
2	3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One bullet point covered in detail, or two or three bullet points covered sketchily; • Limited Greek quotation which might not be discussed in detail; • A basic understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible and generally accurate writing, clarity not obscured; • Very limited control of form and register; • Argument coherent even if cumbersome or underdeveloped.
1	0-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One bullet point covered sketchily, or two or three bullet points hardly covered at all; • Very little or no Greek quotation and/or no discussion of evidence; • Very little understanding or appreciation of the set text; • Writing may be illegible and/or contain many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar; • 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 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.

Marking grid for 8-mark questions

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choice and use of evidence; • Engagement with the question; • 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"> • A good range of well-chosen points covered in detail; • Answer well-directed at the question; • Detailed understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible, fluent and technically very accurate writing; • Sustained control of appropriate form and register; • Very well structured and organised argument.
3	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An adequate range of relevant points; • Answers slightly less focused on the question; • A general understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly; • Limited control of appropriate form and register; • Argument is organised.
2	2-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few relevant points; • Limited engagement with the question; • A basic understanding and appreciation of the set text; • Legible and generally accurate writing, clarity not obscured; • Very limited control of form and register; • Argument coherent even if cumbersome or underdeveloped.
1	0-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or two points made, which may be irrelevant; • Little or no engagement with the question; • Very little understanding or appreciation of the set text; • Writing may be illegible and/or contain many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar; • 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 set text translation 5-mark questions

[5] Perfectly accurate

[4] Overall sense correct; up to 2 minor errors (eg tense, number) or a single major error or omission

[3] Overall sense correct, with several serious errors or omissions

[2] Parts correct; a few correct phrases but overall sense lacking or unclear

[1] Isolated knowledge of vocabulary only

[0] Totally incorrect or omitted

N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.

Assessment Objectives Grid

Question	AO2	Total
1-26	50	50
Total	50	50

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