



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme

June 2003

GCSE

Classical Greek

3024

Paper 1

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GCSE Greek 2003

Paper 1

Notes for Answers

Question 1

Passage based on Xenophon *Hellenica* II. i. 23-28

- (a) Reached the harbour. (1)
- (b) Because Lysander did not put to sea against them. (1)
- (c) (i) To follow the Athenians. (1)
- (ii) The fastest ones. (1)
- (d) What/ they (the Athenians) were doing./ (2)
- (e) (i) Four days. (1)
- (ii) B. (1)
- (f) Nothing of a warlike nature/ happened./ (2)
- (10)**

Meanwhile Alcibiades, after seeing from his (castle) walls 5

the Athenians remaining on the open shore, was very fearful. 7

Therefore, because of these things, he advised 5

the Athenians' generals to go in their ships to Sestos, 6

in order that they be safer in the city and the harbour. 7

But the generals told him to go away, 5

saying that they, not he, were the generals now. 7

When Alcibiades heard these things, 4

with very great sadness 3

finally went away to his (castle) walls. 4

On the fifth day	3
Lysander, in command of the whole of his fleet,	4
sailed away slowly out of the harbour to the Athenians' ships.	7
Since those with Lysander realised not only that they were now remaining on the open shore	8
but also that the sailors themselves were scattered over a wide area of the countryside,	7
they were ordered by their general not to wait	6
but to attack the Athenians at once.	3
But when Conon saw this,	3
because he thought that his ships would be in great danger,	7
sent men in order that they report this dreadful news to the sailors who were scattered about.	8
"Go quickly, men," he said.	4
"For if we cannot put to sea against the enemy,	7
our ships will be easily captured on the land."	6
But although the ship of Conon himself put to sea,	6
the others remained in the same place,	5
with the result that Lysander captured them while they were still on the beach.	8

92 marks scaled to (25)

Question 2

Passage 1 lines 12-24. Passage 2 lines 51-62.

- (a) First of all, consider whether these things themselves happened/ to me by design rather than by chance./ (2)
- (b) (i) There is no evidence that he persuaded Herodes to make the voyage with him;/ he (Euxitheus) made the voyage independently for his own reason./ (2)
- (ii) Repetition of negatives (οὐτε...οὐδαμοῦ) for emphasis.
Euxitheus' emphasis on his own **private and personal** business (αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτὸν...ιδίωv).
The emphatic position of *ιδίωv*.
any two out of three (2)
- (c) (i) He was going to visit his father. (1)
- (ii) In Thrace. (1)
- (iii) Methymna. (1)
- (iv) He had both a motive for making the journey/ and could not have engineered the enforced stopover in Methymna - unforeseen circumstances brought this about./ (2)
- (d) (i) The ship in which they were travelling was undecked (unroofed),/ so when it started to rain they transferred to one with a deck (roof)./ (2)
- (ii) Again use of double negative to strengthen affirmative (οὐτ'...οὐδενί...οὐδ').
Use of essentially tautologous phrase οὐδενὶ μηχανήματι οὐδ' ἀπάτη ('by no stratagem and not by trickery').
Emphasis on the way things were not in his control (ἀνάγκη καὶ τοῦτο ἐγίγνετο) - 'this also happened out of necessity'.
Use of *καί*.
Repetition of *ἀνάγκη*.
any two out of five (2)
- (e) (i) That Euxitheus killed Herodes on land/ by hitting him on the head with a rock./ (2)
- (ii) He says he never left the boat at all. (1)
- (f) And they know this for an exact fact./ But as to how the man disappeared,/ they are unable to reveal by any reasonable explanation./ (3)
- (g) (i) It happened somewhere near the harbour. (1)
- (ii) Herodes was drunk/ and had left the boat during the night./ Drunk as he was he would not have been sufficiently in control of himself to go far;/ nor would anyone else probably have had a compelling reason to take him a long off anywhere at that time of night./ (4)
- (iii) A man as drunk as Herodes was claimed to be could have been led anywhere by anyone.
other approaches possible (1)
- (h) The search lasted for two days/ and was conducted both in and away from the harbour./
either point for mark (1)
- (i) The use of *μέν* and *δέ* to mark a strong antithesis e.g. in line 3 (τοῦτο μὲν...ὁπως δ) and in lines 5-6 (τοῦτο μὲν...τοῦτο δέ).
The concatenation of negatives in lines 10 and 11 to emphasise that no trace at all of the missing man was found (οὐτε...οὐδεὶς...οὐθ'...οὐτ'...οὐδέv).
Position of *ἐγγύς*. *other possibilities considered* (2)

Question 3

- (a) (i) Arthur Evans. (1)
- (ii) After the legendary king Minos of Crete. (1)
- (b) (i) Lead-lined chests.
Storage jars (*pithoi*). (2)
- (ii) Olive oil/Wine/Grain/Gold leaf.
any two out of four (2)
- (c)
 - Sophisticated engineers - e.g. drainage system at Knossos palace.
 - High degree of artistic ability - e.g. frescoes.
 - Importance of the bull in Minoan religion - prevalence of this creature in Minoan art and artefacts.
 - Literate society - Linear A and B scripts.*other points possible* (4)
- (d) (i) Hector. (1)
- (ii) He ties Hector's corpse by means of a leather thong to the back of his chariot/ and drives around the walls of Troy three times, with the body bouncing along behind./ Achilles' maltreatment of body/ and Priam being allowed to recover his son's body for burial.
any two points (2)
- (e) (i) Because Agamemnon had pulled rank and appropriated from Achilles his Trojan captive (Briseis) as concubine. (2)
- (ii) The death (in single combat) of his friend Patroclus at the hands of Hector. (1)
- (f) Zeus
 - neutral in his dealings with Greeks and Trojans;
 - the most powerful of the Olympians.
- Hephaestus
 - rather slow-witted;
 - a figure of fun to the other Olympians.
- Apollo
 - plague
 - assistance to Hector in killing Patroclus.*any two other possibilities* (4)

(20)

Question 4

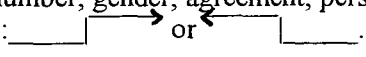
- (a) Epidaurus. (1)
- (b) (i) Orchestra. (1)
(ii) The chorus danced and sang. (1)
- (c) (i) The City (or Great) Dionysia. (1)
(ii) Judged by a panel of ten citizens,/ the votes of five of whom were selected by lot to count./ (2)
- (d)
 - Plays were performed in the open air, whereas most modern productions are indoors.
 - The actors wore masks; their modern counterparts rarely do.
 - The size of the audience was much larger than would normally attend a modern theatre.
 - All parts, even female ones, were played by men.
 - Actors usually had to play two or more different parts during the course of a play; this is not something that usually happens today.*other points possible* (4)
- (e) (i) The Olympians. (1)
(ii) Hades. (1)
- (f) (i) Dodona. (1)
(ii) By means of the leaves of his sacred oak trees. (1)
- (g) (i) The priestess (*Pythia*), having worked herself into a hypnotic trance (chemically induced by chewing bay leaves or by inhaling vapours from the earth?), would answer in a meaningless mumbo jumbo. Priests standing next to her would 'interpret' what she intoned in Greek hexameters for the grateful petitioner.
one point must be ref. to Pythia (2)
(ii)
 - 'Know thyself'.
 - 'Nothing to excess'.*either* (1)
(iii) Any sensible comment will secure the mark. (1)
- (h) Regarding Christianity:
 - There is only one deity for a Christian, a multiplicity in ancient Greek religion.
 - The Christian God is regarded as merciful and caring; the Greek gods were vicious, cruel, unpredictable and savage.*many other comments and approaches obviously possible* (2)
- (20)

The Marking of the GCSE Greek Unprepared Translation

Following a great deal of discussion and a careful consideration of the problems caused by Positive Marking in the 1988 examinations, it was decided to adopt a scheme which should not only be easier to operate, but also prove a better and fairer discriminator between candidates. On the other hand, sufficient marks are still available to candidates to ensure that the scheme is positive in the spirit of GCSE requirements.

- 1 The translation sections are given a total, roughly equivalent to the number of words in the passage.
- 2 These marks are distributed throughout the passages, and allotted according to the perceived difficulty of individual sections or phrases. The passages are therefore divided into sections, and a total is available for each section.
- 3 Marks are deducted from the total allotted to a section as follows: 1 mark maximum for an indeclinable; 2 marks maximum for a declinable. If there is only one mistake in a declinable word, then only 1 mark is deducted. No single word can lose more than 2 marks. Omissions are penalised fully.

A particular section may be so faulty that it loses all marks allotted to it. It is possible, however, for a candidate to get something right in the section, despite the mistakes. In order to maintain the 'positive' principle, I suggest that we award 1 mark (indicated +) to the section. No more than 5 +'s should be awarded altogether, and no more than 1 per section.

- 4 A caret (^) indicates the omission (i.e. of a Greek word); a 'double caret' (^) indicates the omission of a declinable. A single error in a word is indicated by a single horizontal line (—) beneath the word; a double horizontal line (==) indicates two errors in the word. The total for the section is put above the section AND entered in the margin (the former for my benefit, the latter for yours). Of course, the marks awarded plus mistakes indicated should always come to the section maximum (please do check this - it is a useful way of eliminating arithmetical and other errors on the part of the marker).
- 5 Repeated errors are not penalised, but are indicated by ringing the offending word. Generally speaking, also, you should not penalise consequential errors i.e. those mistakes which are an inevitable consequence of previous errors (which will, of course, have been penalised).
- 6 Misspellings of proper names are penalised once by deducting 1 mark. Any subsequent mistakes are ringed. It may be useful to asterisk such a deduction for ease of checking in the case of subsequent errors.
- 7 Mistakes can be of meaning, case, number, gender, agreement, person, tense, voice, mood and position. Errors of position are indicated thus: .
- 8 Active/passive transposition is allowed, provided that all elements of the phrase are correctly rendered. Mistakes or omissions are penalised up to maximum -2.
- 9 Gratuitous insertions are not penalised, unless they materially affect the meaning or structure of the phrase; in which case they are penalised -1.
- 10 Mistakes in English grammar, punctuation or spelling are not penalised.
- 11 In the case of alternative renderings, mark the first and ignore the second, unless the first is bracketed.
- 12 The definite article is regarded as part of the noun. Mistakes here (for example, incorrect inclusion or omission) are penalised -1.
- 13 Incorrect subordination or co-ordination penalised -1.
- 14 Incorrectly identified constructions are penalised -2.
- 15 Other areas of difficulty will be dealt with as and when they arise, and decisions about deductions etc. will be made at the Standardising Meeting.