

# Markscheme

May 2016

Classical Greek

Higher level

Paper 2

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## Section A

### Option A: Homer

#### Extract 1 Homer, *Iliad* 16.306–329

1. (a) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (b) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for answers that can include: μηρὸν (thigh); στέρνον (breast); σκέλος (base of the leg); λαπάρης (flank); ὤμον (shoulder); βραχίων (arm).
- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for answers that can include: hexameter; epithets; patronimics; Homeric diction and dialect; sequence of single combats; insistence on anatomical detail; metaphorical descriptions of death; couple of brothers fighting.
- (d) They are brothers/sons of Araisodarus (κασιγνήτοιο/υῖες Ἄμισωδάρου) **[1]**; spearmen (ἀκοντισταὶ) **[1]**; comrades of Sarpedon (Σαρπηδόνοσ ἐταῖροι) **[1]**. Also accept: they are killed by two brothers (δοιοῖσι κασιγνήτοισι). Award **[0]** if either the Greek or the English is not given.

Total: **[10]**

**Option A: Homer****Extract 2 Homer, *Iliad* 22.136–156**

2. (a) They are running away from the city **[1]**. Award **[1]** for any additional detail related to running away from the walls, past the watchtower, along the wagons road.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (c) The contrast between Achilles and Hector is enhanced by the stylistic choices. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- juxtaposition (beginning of line) Ἔκτορα δ' ... Πηλεΐδης δ'
  - juxtaposition (end of line) φοβηθείς ... πεποιθώς
  - juxtaposition μένειν ... λίπε, βῆ δὲ
  - juxtaposition μένειν ... ἐπόρουσε
  - simile of the hawk and the dove κίρκος ... πέλειαν
  - with juxtaposition φοβεῖται ... ἐπαῖσσει
  - juxtaposition ἐμμεμαώς ... τρέσε
  - description of the two springs ἦ μὲν γάρ ... ἦ δ' ἑτέρη to reinforce the sense of contrast
  - contrast with the peaceful domestic life before the arrival of the Greeks ἄλοχοι καλάι τε θύγατρες, τὸ πρὶν ἐπ' εἰρήνης πρὶν ἔλθειν υἱας Ἀχαιῶν
  - contrast Τρώων ἄλοχοι ... υἱας Ἀχαιῶν.

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument: **[2]** if very coherent and well argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**

**Option B: History****Extract 3 Herodotus, *The Histories* 7.223**

3. (a) At the hour when the market fills (ἐς ἀγορῆς ... πληθώρην) **[1]**; because the chosen way was shorter/took less time to travel (ἢ κατάβασις συντομωτέρη τε ἐστὶ) **or** because this had been decided by Epiates (ἐπέσταλτο ἐξ Ἐπιάτεω οὔτω) **[1]**.
- (b) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (c) Advancing into the open space **[1]**; displaying their greatest strength (against the barbarians) **[1]**.
- (d) They are many (against few) **[1]**; they need to be forced to fight by their leaders **[1]**; there is no precise account of the dead **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

**Option B: History****Extract 4 Herodotus, *The Histories* 7.236**

4. (a) To occupy the island of Cythera with the fleet [1] in order to bring a direct threat/war against the Spartans/Laconia [1].
- (b) The fleet will be very strong (ὁ ναυτικός στρατός δυσμεταχειρίστος) [1] and will support the army (πᾶς ὁ ναυτικός τῷ πεζῷ ἀρήξει **or** ὁ πεζὸς τῷ ναυτικῷ πορευόμενος) [1].
- (c) Achaemenes's speech deploys a number of rhetorical and stylistic devices to make its point more persuasive. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- reported as direct speech (no specific Greek required for this remark)
  - direct address: ὦ βασιλεῦ
  - denigrates the opponent through accusations/*ad hominem*: φθονέει τοι εὖ πρήσσοντι ἢ καὶ προδοιοὶ πρήγματα τὰ σά
  - and derogatory remarks about his people: τρόποισι τοιούτοισι χρεώμενοι Ἕλληνες χείρουσι
  - repetition φθονέει – φθονέουσι (with any remark about the relevance of the idea of φθόνος for Herodotus, or how this could be perceived by his Greek readers)
  - appeal to prudence through reminding suffered misfortunes: ἐπὶ τῆσι παρεούσησι τύχησι
  - stress of potential danger through repetition of ἀξιόμαχοί
  - appeal to unity and mutual support (ἀλῆς, ἀρήξει, ὁμοῦ, χρήσιμος) contrasted with splitting of forces (διασπάσεις)
  - also through repetition/anaphora: οὔτε σὺ ... οὔτε ἐκεῖνοι
  - and contrast of the two forces: ἐκεῖνοί γε αὐτοὶ ἐωπῶν ... ἡμεῖς δὲ ἡμέων.

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument: [2] if very coherent and well argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: [10]

**Option C: Tragedy****Extract 5 Sophocles, *Electra* 537–557**

5. (a) They too had (two) children (παῖδες διπλοῖ) [1]; and the war had been started because of her (ἦς ὁ πλοῦς ὄδ' ἦν χάριν) [1].
- (b) Hades's desire to feast on her child [1]; Agamemnon loved Menelaus's children more than his own [1].
- (c) Agamemnon had to pay a penalty for killing her child instead of Menelaus's (οὐκ ἔμελλε τῶνδέ μοι δώσειν δίκην) [1]; these were actions of an inconsiderate and evil father (ἀβούλου καὶ κακοῦ γνώμην πατρός) [1]; Iphigenia herself would have agreed (φαίη δ' ἂν ἡ θανοῦσά) [1].
- (d) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

Total: [10]

**Option C: Tragedy****Extract 6 Euripides, *Electra* 822–843**

6. (a) One lobe of the liver (“liver” required) was missing (λοβὸς μὲν οὐ προσῆν σπλάγχνοις) **[1]**; the portal vein and the gall ducts/bladder were inauspicious (πύλαι δὲ καὶ δοχαὶ χολῆς πέλας κακὰς ἔφαινον) **[1]**.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (c) The extract builds up a sense of tension by drawing a dramatically ironic parallel between the sacrificial killing of the victim and that of Aegisthus. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- dexterity of Orestes in carrying out the ritual cutting up of the victim (θᾶσσον, and the whole simile of the runner)
  - precise indication of anatomical details (πύλαι ... δοχαὶ χολῆς)
  - ironic juxtaposition of Orestes as a stranger (ὦ ξέν’) and the danger “at the door” (θυραῖον)
  - juxtaposition of the fugitive (φυγάδος) and the king (ἀνάσσω)
  - anxiety of Aegisthus inspecting the entrails (repetition of Αἴγισθος λαβῶν ἤθρει)
  - anatomical details in the killing of Aegisthus (σφονδύλους ... νωτιαῖα)
  - graphic description of death with shivering/gasping (ἤσπαιρεν) and shouting (ἠλάλαζε).

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument: **[2]** if very coherent and well argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**



**Option D: Agon****Extract 7 Lysias, *On the Murder of Eratosthenes* 1–4**

7. (a) To be the same kind of jurors to him as they would be to themselves (έμοι δικαστάς ... ύμίν αύτοίς είητε or any appropriate combination of Greek text) **[1]** if they had suffered the same kind of misfortune (τοιαύτα πεπονθότες) **[1]**.
- (b) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (c) Vengeance is accorded to members of all social classes (τοίς άσθενεστάτοις προς τους τὰ μέγιστα δυναμένους **or** τον χείριστον τών αύτών τυγχάνειν τῷ βελτίστῳ) **[1]**; they all consider this a most outrageous act (ύβριν ... δεινοτάτην) **[1]**.
- (d) Eratosthenes had an intrigue with his wife (έμοίχευεν) **[1]**; corrupted her (διέφθειρε) **[1]**; brought shame on his children (ήσχυνε) **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

**Option D: Agon****Extract 8 Thucydides, *The Peloponnesian War* 4.20**

8. (a) The expression is usually taken in the sense of a feud of the individual families of Sparta against the Athenians in contrast with the national hostility, **or** a quarrel peculiar to Sparta in contrast with that of the Peloponnesian confederacy. Award **[1]** each for each element of a plausible explanation.
- (b) They will have remission from their sufferings (τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλησιν ἀνάπαυσιν κακῶν ποιήσωμεν) **[1]** and will be in submission to both the Spartans and the Athenians (τό γε ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ἴστε ὅτι ὑποδεέστερον ὄν τὰ μέγιστα τιμήσει) **[1]**.
- (c) The speech is an example of persuasive oratory in which a number of stylistic devices are aimed at reaching the desired effect. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- reported as direct speech (no specific Greek required for this remark)
  - stress of the personal pronouns “we” and “you”: ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, ὑμῖν, *etc*
  - euphemism to indicate the death of their men: τι ἀνήκεστον
  - emphatic position of τὰ ἐνόητα ἀγαθὰ and τό γε ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν
  - *captatio benevolentiae*: ὑμᾶς αἰτιωτέρους ἡγήσονται; ὑμεῖς τὸ πλεον κύριοί ἐστε; τὴν χάριν ὑμῖν προσθήσουσιν
  - appeal to unity in common interest: ἡμῶν γὰρ καὶ ὑμῶν ταῦτὰ λεόντων, *etc*.

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument: **[2]** if very coherent and well argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**

**Option F: Scientific knowledge****Extract 9 Hippocrates, *De aere aquis et locis* 8**

9. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for details which can include: the sun rises and draws up the finest part of water (ἀνάγει καὶ ἀναρπάζει τοῦ ὕδατος τό τε λεπτότατον καὶ κουφότατον); the brine is left behind (τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀλμυρὸν λείπεται αὐτοῦ); because of its thicker and heavier nature (ὑπὸ πάχους καὶ βάρους); not only from fresh water but also from the sea (οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑδάτων μόνον τῶν λιμναίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ...); and eventually becomes salt (γίνεται ἅλεις).
- (b) That the thinnest wet element, or similar (τὸ προφαινόμενον τοῦ ἰδρώτος) **[1]** is drawn up from the human body too (ὁ γὰρ ἥλιος ἀναρπάζει) **[1]**.
- (c) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (d) His whole body sweats **[1]** because the sun does not shine on (part of) his body **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

**Option F: Scientific knowledge****Extract 10 Plato, *Phaedrus* 274d–275b**

10. (a) The creator and the judge have different tasks/must be different persons [1], and Theuth is biased by paternal benevolence [1].
- (b) μνήμη, “memory”, is directed inwards towards themselves [1]; ὑπόμνησις, “reminiscence”, is directed outwards and needs the help of written characters [1].
- (c) The extract is a rejection of the utility of writing, supported by a highly elaborate rhetorical style where the main thesis is supported by a number of contrasts. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- judicial setting/oral context of debate, with weighting of the pros and cons of each invention: τὸ μὲν ἔψεγεν, τὸ δ’ ἐπῆνει
  - dialogic form (no specific Greek required, or transition words such as ἔφη ὁ Θεῦθ ... ὁ δ’ εἶπεν)
  - repetition (in chiasmus) σοφωτέρους ... μνημονικωτέρους ... μνήμης ... σοφίας
  - personification of writing: τεκεῖν; πατήρ ὦν γραμμάτων
  - contrast ἔξωθεν ... ἔνδοθεν, μνήμης ... ὑπομνήσεως, δόξαν ... ἀλήθειαν, δοξόσοφοι ... σοφῶν
  - ironic contrast πολυήκοοι ... πολυγνώμονες and ἀγνώμονες.

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument: [2] if very coherent and well argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: [10]

## Section B

### Instructions

Section B is assessed by the assessment criteria found below and published in the subject guide.

Criterion A (Range of evidence) assesses to what extent the evidence represents both prescribed passages and supplementary reading. A candidate is expected to:

- use relevant examples from the prescribed passages to support the response (candidates are not expected to provide exact quotes)
- demonstrate knowledge of historical, political and cultural contexts beyond those embedded in the prescribed passages.

Criterion B (Understanding and argument) assesses how well the response demonstrates understanding of the chosen option. Ideally, a candidate will:

- build a critical analysis that responds directly to the prompt in a clear, logical and imaginative way
- fully address the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples related to the chosen option.

Total: **[12]**

### Criterion A: Range of evidence

- To what extent does the evidence represent both prescribed passages and supplementary reading?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1	The response includes weak evidence from the prescribed passages only.
2	The response includes specific evidence from the prescribed passages only.
3	The response includes evidence from both the prescribed passages <b>and</b> supplementary reading.
4	The response includes specific evidence from both the prescribed passages <b>and</b> supplementary reading.

**Criterion B: Understanding and argument**

- How well does the response demonstrate understanding of the chosen option?
- How well is the argument constructed?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	The response demonstrates a limited understanding of the chosen option without addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples. The argument has limited focus, coherence and development.
3–4	The response demonstrates limited understanding of the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the chosen examples. The argument has focus but has limited coherence and is not developed.
5–6	The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples in a limited way. The argument has focus and coherence but is not developed.
7–8	The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples. The argument has focus and coherence, and is developed.

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