

MARKSCHEME

May 2004

CLASSICAL GREEK

Standard Level

Paper 2

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SECTION A

[45 marks]

1.(a)

- (i) The suitors are trying to string Odysseus' bow **[1 mark]** so that the victor can marry Penelope **[1 mark]**; a prompt response is required by Odysseus **[1 mark]**. Other answers on their merit.
- (ii) **[4 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[3 marks]** for a translation with one major error with two minor errors; **[2 marks]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); **[1 mark]** for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (iii) Mark only for length of syllables. **[1 mark]** per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.
- (iv) This is an early start for Odysseus **[1 mark]** to establish who is loyal, who is disloyal **[1 mark]**; without this preliminary work success would have been unlikely **[1 mark]**. As ever, other responses on their merit.
- (v) He is careful **[1 mark]**, he attracts great loyalty from his people **[1 mark]**; he recognises and acknowledges loyalty **[1 mark]**. For full marks, the answers (not necessarily mine) should be related to the text.

1.(b)

- (i) The disguised Odysseus had sought to try the bow and been rebuked and accused of drunkenness and threatened by the suitors. **[3 marks]**
- (ii) They fear that "the stranger" will string the bow **[1 mark]**; they do not fear that he will marry Penelope, even if he does string the bow **[1 mark]**.
- (iii) Mark only for length of syllables. **[1 mark]** if all correct, no mark otherwise.
- (iv) **[4 marks]** for a translation (or one with a minor error); **[3 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[2 marks]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); **[1 mark]** for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (v) The two most obvious points are the stratification of the society and the low status of women. For good marks, candidates will need to relate those or other points to the text; two good points well grounded in the text should be awarded **[4 marks]**.

2.(a)

- (i) That Jason is to marry Creon's daughter [*1 mark*]; that Medea is dangerously deranged by the news [*1 mark*].
- (ii) [*4 marks*] for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); [*3 marks*] for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; [*2 marks*] for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); [*1 mark*] for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (iii) Mark only for length of syllables. [*1 mark*] per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.
- (iv) Loyalty to mistress, concern for fate of children, concern for children's feelings (line 89 in particular). Two good points (not necessarily mine), well rooted in the text, should attract [*4 marks*].
- (v) We are forewarned that Medea and her children are to be exiled [*1 mark*]; we are forewarned that the outcome might be that Medea would murder her children [*1 mark*].

2.(b)

- (i) That she had abandoned her people for Jason [*1 mark*] and rendered him great services [*1 mark*].
- (ii) That Medea's services were caused by Aphrodite; though there is a grudging acknowledgment of Medea's contribution; effectiveness is likely to be nil, because the basic idea is insulting. Full marks for any two of these (or other persuasive points) provided that they are rooted in the text.
- (iii) [*4 marks*] for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); [*3 marks*] for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; [*2 marks*] for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); [*1 mark*] for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (iv) Better to be in Greece than in the barbarous east; better to live under rule of law; coming here has made you famous. These three ideas (or others equally valid should attract [*3 marks*].
- (v) Mark only for length of syllables. [*1 mark*] per line if all correct, no mark otherwise.

3.(a)

- (i) Philocleon is addicted to jury service [*1 mark*], and his son, with the help of the family slaves, is trying to prevent him from leaving the house [*1 mark*].
- (ii) When he says he will use his teeth to escape, it is pointed out that he has no teeth [*1 mark*]; this suggests old age [*1 mark*].
- (iii) [*4 marks*] for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); [*3 marks*] for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; [*2 marks*] for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); [*1 mark*] for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (iv) Philocleon uses the excuse of needing to take a donkey to market so that he can escape [*1 mark*]; to frustrate him, Bdelycleon takes over the task [*1 mark*] only to find that donkey is lingering [*1 mark*].
- (v) Award [*1 mark*] if there is an appreciation that Aristophanes is alluding to Homer. Otherwise, [*1 mark*] for each point up to a maximum altogether of four. Polyphemus noticed that his best ram was slow; this is because Odysseus was hanging from under his body [*1 mark*]. A further elaboration of the same points [*1 mark*]. Odysseus told Polyphemus that his name was *Outis* [*1 mark*]. Odysseus came from Ithaca [*1 mark*].

3.(b)

- (i) Philocleon has been persuaded to reduce his addiction to jury service by substituting a domestic imitation of trials. A trial is taking place with one dog (a parody of Cleon) prosecuting another, Labes, (a parody of Laches). Up to now, Philocleon has indicated that he assumes that the defendant (like all defendants) is guilty. This will attract very different answers. Ask whether the candidate has given an account of the text to “make the extract understandable”. If it is very clear, award **[4 marks]**; if it is fairly clear but with some uncertainty, award **[3 marks]**; if the basic facts are clear but few or none of the details; award **[2 marks]**; if some relevant knowledge is shown insufficient to explain the context at all, award **[1 mark]**; otherwise award no mark. Gratuitous false information should reduce the tariff by **[1 mark]**.
- (ii) **[4 marks]** for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); **[3 marks]** for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; **[2 marks]** for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); **[1 mark]** for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (iii) Labes is a parody of Laches **[1 mark]**; he was a general **[1 mark]**; he is relevant because he and Cleon were enemies **[1 mark]**.
- (iv) Weeping and wailing “puppies” are introduced **[1 mark]** to parody the Athenian habit of attempting to sway juries with weeping children **[1 mark]**.
- (v) “The pebble” used to record each juryman’s vote **[1 mark]**; here, Philocleon is hustled into using his pebble to acquit **[1 mark]**.

4.(a)

- (i) The stated reason was a desire to travel [*1 mark*]; the real reason was to protect his Athenian law reform [*1 mark*].
- (ii) He had to stay away for ten years [*1 mark*] because Athenians had sworn not to change his reforms for ten years [*1 mark*] and only he (and only if he was present) could have changed them [*1 mark*].
- (iii) Candidates will answer very differently. Award [*2 marks*] for a convincing assessment or for a thorough textual analysis. Award the third mark for a satisfactory performance in the other element.
- (iv) [*4 marks*] for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); [*3 marks*] for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; [*2 marks*] for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); [*1 mark*] for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (v) Croesus is anxiously hoping for Solon's praise [*1 mark*]; instead Solon replies that the dead nonentity, Tellus, was the happiest man [*1 mark*]. Provided that the point of the answer is well made, the actual name should not be required for [*2 marks*]. Answers to this question may well overlap with answers to (ii) above. If so, treat the two questions as a single unit worth [*5 marks*].

4. (b)

- (i) Adrastus was a refugee who had accidentally killed his brother [*1 mark*]; Creon had given him refuge and purification [*1 mark*]. Candidates will choose other aspects to stress; these should be treated on their merits.
- (ii) He was unlucky [*1 mark*] and unwilling [*1 mark*]; he did, however, owe Croesus much [*1 mark*].
- (iii) Give one point each up to a maximum of four; technical terms are acceptable in answers but they are not required providing that the point is made clear.
- (iv) [*4 marks*] for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); [*3 marks*] for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; [*2 marks*] for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); [*1 mark*] for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (v) Because it demonstrates how far from being the most fortunate man Croesus was [*1 mark*] in spite of his belief to the contrary [*1 mark*].

5.(a)

- (i) The meteora [*1 mark*]; making the weaker argument prevail [*1 mark*]; atheism [*1 mark*].
- (ii) Any four of: they are numerous; they have been accusing for a long time; they influenced the jury in childhood; there was no defender; they are anonymous.
- (iii) Any two of Anytus, Meletus and Lycon.
- (iv) Aristophanes [*1 mark*] *Clouds* [*1 mark*].
- (v) [*4 marks*] for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); [*3 marks*] for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; [*2 marks*] for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); [*1 mark*] for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.

5.(b)

- (i) That Socrates corrupts the young [*1 mark*] by teaching them not to accept the city's gods but, rather, strange gods [*1 mark*].
- (ii) Either Socrates is said to believe in and teach “strange gods” [*1 mark*], or he is said to be an atheist teaching atheism [*1 mark*].
- (iii) Since Anaxagoras' book apparently taught that the sun and moon were not gods [*1 mark*], and since the book was readily available [*1 mark*], it would have been absurd for Socrates to lay claim to such ideas [*1 mark*].
- (iv) [*4 marks*] for a correct translation (or one with a minor error); [*3 marks*] for a translation with one major error or with two minor errors; [*2 marks*] for a translation with two major errors or with three minor errors (or one of a similar quality); [*1 mark*] for a translation with three major errors (or one of a similar quality). Otherwise, award no mark.
- (v) Judge on how well the candidates use the text to support their point of view. [*4 marks*] for a good case well founded; [*3 marks*] for a good a good case less securely founded or for a clear understanding of the text with a weaker case. [*2 marks*] for an acceptable case based on an acceptable use of the text; [*1 mark*] for evidence of some relevant thought or understanding; otherwise, no mark.

SECTION B

Questions 6 – 10

Essays are notoriously hard to mark; Here follows an attempt to characterize what might be expected for a given mark.

The essays are worth only [**15 marks**] each; you should not expect anything very long. Also, please note the syllabus set and do not expect material outside it (although you may reward such material).

- 13 or 15** This suggests an essay which shows a detailed knowledge of the text coupled with a persuasive answer to the question posed.
- 10 or 12** This suggests an essay which shows either a detailed knowledge of the text coupled with a weaker or less well focussed answer to the question posed **OR** one which shows a reasonable knowledge of the text coupled with a persuasive answer to the question posed.
- 7 or 9** This suggests an essay which is competent and worthy but which shows little or no knowledge or understanding beyond the obvious. Occasionally, such a mark will indicate an essay in which gross error is combined with excellent knowledge or judgment.
- 4 – 6** This suggests an essay which combines pedestrian knowledge and judgment combined with some error.
- 0 – 3** This suggests the essay of a candidate who has read little or nothing of the syllabus.
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