

Markscheme

May 2023

Classical Greek

Standard level

Paper 2

8 pages



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Option A — Homer

Extract 1 Homer, *Odyssey* 22.354–377

- (a) Because Medon always took care of him (μευ αίεὶ κηδέσκετο) [1]; when he was a child (παιδὸς) [1].
 - (b) Philoetius [1]; the swineherd (Eumaios) [1]; or Odysseus [1].
 - (c) Medon was hiding under a chair (ὑπὸ θρόνον) [1]; wrapped in an animal skin (άμφὶ δὲ δέρμα ἔστο βοὸς) [1]; because he was fleeing death (άλύσκων κῆρα μέλαιναν) [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.
 - (e) To take heart (θάρσει) [1]; to tell others (that good deeds are better than evil ones) (εἵπησθα καὶ ἄλλω) [1]; and having gone outside (έξελθόντες μεγάρων) [1]; to sit outside / in the courtyard (ἔζεσθε θύραζε/είς αὐλήν) [1].

Total: **[15]**

Option A — Homer

Extract 2 Homer, *Odyssey* 22.398–418

- 2. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
 - (b) She sees Odysseus (Ὀδυσῆα) [1]; covered in blood (αἴματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένον) [1]; amid the corpses of the suitors (μετὰ κταμένοισι νέκυσσιν) [1].
 - (c) Odysseus is spattered with the blood [1] of the suitors [1] like a lion is befouled [1] with the blood of an ox [1].
 - (d) Award [1] up to [2] for any of the following: He tells her to rejoice (χαῖρε); and to restrain herself (ἴσχεο); and not to boast/cry out (μηδ' όλόλυζε).
 Because it is unholy to rejoice (ούχ ὸσίη εύχετάασθαι) [1]; over the fallen (κταμένοισιν έπ' άνδράσιν) [1].
 - (e) Those who dishonoured him (αἴ μ' άτιμάζουσι) [1]; and those who are guiltless (αἳ νηλείτιδές) [1].

Option B — History

Extract 3 Thucydides, *The Peloponesian War* 7.75–7.76

- **3.** (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) the humiliation felt (ταπεινότητα) [1]; at this point in the expedition (τελευτὴν) [1]; was in contrast with the glory felt (οἴας λαμπρότητος) [1]; when they initially set out (αὐχήματος τοῦ πρώτου) [1]. Greek quotations are included for reference only.
 - (c) This was the greatest reversal (μέγιστον διάφορον τοῦτο) [1]; ever experienced by a Greek army (τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ στρατεύματι) [1].
 - (d) Award [1] each up to [2] for any of the following reversals: They had come to enslave others, and were departing in fear of being enslaved; they had sailed out with prayer and paeans and were returning with evil omens; they were travelling by land instead of by sea (or similar).
 - (e) Award [1] each up to [4] for any answers supported by quotation such as: He perceived the army's mood (eg ὁρῶν τὸ στράτευμα άθυμοῦν καὶ έν μεγάλη μεταβολῆ ὄν); he passed along the ranks (ἐπιπαριὼν ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων); he offered encouragement (ἐθάρσυνέ); and comfort (παρεμυθεῖτο); kept raising his voice (βοῆ τε χρώμενος ἔτι μᾶλλον).

Option B — History

Extract 4 Thucydides, The Peloponnesian War 7.79

- **4.** (a) they set out (έπορεύοντο) [1]; they forced their way to the hill (έβιάσαντο) [1]; they found the enemy ready for them (ηὖρον) [1].
 - (b) Award [1] each up to [4] for any answers supported by quotation such as: They were hit with a volley of arrows (βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ πολλῶν); they charged (προσβαλόντες); they attacked the fortifications (ἐτειχομάχουν); failed to reach the top (ού δυνάμενοι βιάσασθαι); retreated (ἀνεχώρουν πάλιν); and rested (ἀνεπαύοντο).
 - (c) Because all these things were (ταῦτα πάντα γίγνεσθαι) [1]; indications of their destruction (έπὶ τῷ σφετέρῳ ὁλέθρῳ) [1].
 - (d) They attacked on all sides (προσέβαλλόν πανταχῆ αύτοῖς κύκλῳ) [1]; they retreated when Athenians advanced (καὶ εί μὲν ἐπίοιεν οὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπεχώρουν) [1]; and advanced when Athenians retreated (εί δ' ἀναχωροῖεν, ἐπέκειντο) [1]; and attacked from the rear (τοῖς ὑστάτοις προσπίπτοντες) [1]. Greek quotations are included for reference only.
 - (e) To create fear among the Athenians (φοβήσειαν) [1]; to cause a retreat (κατὰ βραχὺ τρεψάμενοι) [1].

Option C — Tragedy

Extract 5 Sophocles, *Philoctetes* 1–25

- 5. (a) He was ordered by the kings (ταχθεὶς τῶν ἀνασσόντων ὕπο) [1]; because of his diseased foot (νόσω καταστάζοντα διαβόρω πόδα) [1]; sacrifices were ruined (οὕτε λοιβῆς ἡμὶν οὕτε θυμάτων παρῆν ἑκήλοις προσθιγεῖν) [1]; he wailed constantly (άεὶ βοῶν, στενάζων) [1].
 - (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
 - (c) Because Philoctetes might learn that he is on Lemnos [1]; and the plan be ruined [1].
 - (d) A cave with two openings (δίστομος πέτρα τοιάδ') [1]; with double exposure to the sun (ἡλίου διπλῆ πάρεστιν ἐνθάκησις) [1]; with good air flow (αύλίου πέμπει πνοή) [1]; where there is a spring (ποτὸν κρηναῖον) [1].
 - (e) 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: **[15]**

Option C — Tragedy

Extract 6 Sophocles, *Philoctetes* 114–134

- 6. (a) Neoptolemus (σὺ or σοῦ) [1]; Philoctetes / Philoctetes's arrows / similar (κείνων χωρὶς / έκεῖνα) [1].
 - (b) He will cast off all shame (αίσχύνην άφείς) [1]; he will be known as clever (σοφός) [1]; and noble (άγαθὸς) [1].
 - (c) He will go away (ἄπειμι) [1]; to avoid being observed (μὴ κατοπτευθῶ) [1]; and send the scout to the ship (τὸν σκοπὸν πρὸς ναῦν ἀποστελῶ) [1].
 - (d) He will send back the same scout (τοῦτον τὸν αύτὸν ἄνδρα) [1]; disguised as a ship's captain (ναυκλήρου τρόποις μορφὴν δολώσας) [1]; in order to preserve the secret (ὼς ἀν άγνοία προσῆ) [1].
 - (e) "Award [1] each up to [2] for any relevant point of discussion and [1] up to [2] for a credible effect such as:
 - Chiasmus (σὺ κείνων ... ἐκεῖνα σοῦ) highlights the equal importance of Philoctetes and Neoptolemus to see the fall of Troy.
 - Assonance (σὺ μὲν μένων νυν κεῖνον) emphasizes the moment of decision.
 - Enjambment (ναυκλήρου τρόποις μορφὴν δολώσας) highlights the trickery of Odysseus's plan.
 - Diction (eg on the δόλ root; or words of perception) emphasizes trickery.
 Repetition of similar words shows the process of persuading Neoptolemus (ποίω, ποήσω; σοφός, σάφ', παρήνεσα, συνήνεσα).

Option E — Women

Extract 7 Euripides, *Iphigenia at Aulis* 1368–1393

- 7. (a) That Clytemnestra listen to her (είσακούσατε τῶν έμῶν λόγων) [1]; that they thank Achilles (τὸν μὲν οὖν ξένον δίκαιον αίνέσαι) [1]; that Clytemnestra shelter Achilles from reproach (σὲ τοῦθ' ὁρᾶν χρή, μὴ διαβληθῆ στρατῷ) [1].
 - (b) That it is right for her to die (κατθανεῖν μοι δέδοκται) [1]; that she wants to do so with glory (τοῦτο δ' αὐτὸ βούλομαι εὐκλεῶς πρᾶξαι) [1]; casting off what is common (παρεῖσά τὸ δυσγενές) [1].
 - (c) Award [1] each up to [4] for any of the following answers supported by Greek quotation: All Greece looks to her (είς ἔμ' Ἑλλὰς πᾶσα νῦν ἀποβλέπει); the trip to Troy depends on her (πορθμός ναῶν) and the destruction of Troy (Φρυγῶν κατασκαφαὶ); raids will cease (μηκέθ' ἀρπάζειν); she will gain fame (μου κλέος γενήσεται).
 - (d) Clytemnestra did not bear her for herself [1]; but for all Hellas [1].
 - (e) 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: [15]

Option E — Women

Extract 8 Plato, Republic Book 5 456b-d

- (a) Women are suitable (είσὶν ἰκαναὶ) [1]; they share the nature of men (συγγενεῖς αὐτοῖς τὴν φύσιν) [1]; similar natures should have the same pursuits (ἐπιτηδεύματα τὰ αὐτὰ ἀποδοτέα ταῖς αὐταῖς φύσεσιν) [1]; it is not unnatural (μὴ παρὰ φύσιν εἶναι) [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) She must receive an education no different than that of men (ούκ ἄλλη μὲν ποιήσει παιδεία) [1]; because they have the same nature (τὴν αύτὴν φύσιν παραλαβοῦσα) [1].
 - (d) Either all men are equal [1] or some are better [1].
 - (e) In the ideal city [1]; who will be the better men? [1]; guardians through guardian education [1]; or shoemakers through shoemaker training [1]. Accept a range of answers that express these four items.

Option G — Barbarians

Extract 9 Herodotus, *The Histories* 2.38–39

- **9.** (a) If they see even one black hair [1]; the bull is considered impure [1] (or similar).
 - (b) The bull is inspected standing up (δίζηται ... όρθοῦ ἐστεῶτος τοῦ κτήνεος) [1]; and lying down (καὶ ὑπτίου) [1]; its tongue is inspected (τὴν γλῶσσαν έξειρύσας) [1]; and the hair of its tail (τὰς τρίχας τῆς ούρῆς) [1].
 - (c) Award [1] up to [4] for any of the following: The priest marks it (σημαίνεται); he wraps the horns (περὶ τὰ κέρεα εἰλίσσων); with payrus (βύβλω); he puts on sealing clay (σημαντρίδα έπιπλάσας); and presses his ring into it (έπιβάλλει τὸν δακτύλιον).
 - (d) The penalty is death (θάνατος ἡ ζημίη έπικέεται) [1] for someone who sacrifices an unverified animal (ἀσήμαντον δὲ θύσαντι) [1].
 - (e) Award [1] each up to [3] for any of the following: they take the animal to the altar (άγαγόντες κτῆνος πρὸς τὸν βωμὸν), light a fire (πῦρ ἀνακαίουσι), pour a libation (οἶνον έπισπείσαντες), call the god (έπικαλέσαντες τὸν θεὸν), slaughter the animal (σφάζουσι), cut its head off (ἀποτάμνουσι τὴν κεφαλήν).

Total: [15]

Option G — Barbarians

Extract 10 Herodotus, The Histories 2.44-45

- 10. (a) That Herakles [1] is an ancient god [1].
 - (b) to worship in two ways (διξὰ Ἡράκλεια ἱδρυσάμενοι ἔκτηνται) [1]; with proper sacrifice (θύουσι/ έναγίζουσι) [1]; as an Olympian (ως άθανάτω Ὀλυμπίω έπωνυμίην) [1]; and as a hero (τω̃ δὲ ἑτέρω ως ἤρωι) [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) He was peaceful (τὸν δὲ τέως μὲν ἡσυχίην ἔχειν) [1]; until they began to consecrate him for sacrifice (or similar) at the altar (έπεὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ πρὸς τῷ βωμῷ κατάρχοντο) [1]; when he killed them all (πάντας σφέας καταφονεῦσαι) [1].
 - (e) Egyptians are only allowed to sacrifice boars, bulls, calves, and geese (χωρὶς ὑῶν καὶ έρσένων βοῶν καὶ μόσχων καὶ χηνῶν) [1]; as many as are pure (ὄσοι ἀν καθαροὶ ἔωσι) [1]; they could not then have sacrificed a man (κῶς ἀν οὖτοι ἀνθρώπους θύοιεν) [1].