

# Markscheme

May 2015

Classical Greek

Higher level

Paper 2

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**Genre: epic**

1. (a) Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (b) They are a headland and an island respectively **[1]**; South (of the) Peloponnese **[1]**; it is the last precise geographical reference, the limit of the world Homer was familiar with (or similar) **[1]**.
- (c) Favorable: the ships are sailing on their course, pushed by the wind **or** steered by the helmsmen with favourable wind (τὰς δ' ἄνεμός τε κυβερνήται τ' ἴθυνον) **[1]**. Adverse: the wind raised by Zeus is of gale force (ἐπῶρσ' ἄνεμον Βορέην νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς λαίλαπι θεσπεσίη) **or** the force of the wind is such that the sails are torn apart (ιστία δέ σφιν τριχθὰ τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διέσχισεν ἴς ἄνέμοιο), *etc* **[1]**.
- (d) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; no mark otherwise. **[10 marks]**
2. (a) Award **[1]** for any detail such as: Odysseus got it at Ismarus; from Maron; it is exceptionally strong, *etc*.
- (b) Odysseus had previously mentioned Zeus **[1]** as protector of wanderers **[1]**, or similar answers.
- (c) The three main themes of the extract are the (immoderate) use of wine made by the Cyclops; the ξείνιον or ritual gift; Odysseus's name. Award **[1]** each up to **[6]** for the correct identification of the main themes and for stylistic remarks such as:
- use of direct speech throughout the extract
  - immoderate enjoyment of wine: ἦσατο δ' αἰνῶς
  - the Cyclops asking again and again: ἦτεε ... αὖτις
  - stress on number of times: δεύτερον, τρις ... τρις
  - emphasis on ξείνιον through repetition of δός ... δῶ
  - standard epithets: ζείδωρος ἄρουρα, οἶνον ἐριστάφυλον, *etc*
  - formulae: ὡς φάτ', ὡς ἐφάμην, *etc*
  - paratactic syntax: καὶ γὰρ Κυκλώπεσσι ... καί σφιν
  - anaphora/repetition/polyptoton: Οὗτις/Οὗτιν
  - Odysseus keeps his wits in contrast with the Cyclops: πρόφρων ... περὶ φρένας ... νηλεί θυμῷ.

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

**[12 marks]**

**Genre: historiography**

3. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for: anaphora/polyptoton/repetition (ἐμεῦ... ἐμοῦς); polysyndeton (καὶ ... καὶ); anticlimax (παῖδας ... ἀδελφεοὺς, etc).
- (b) To fill the body with joy **[1]**; to swell (with anger) **[1]**. Accept a wide range of valid answers.
- (c) Pythius had offered gifts to Xerxes's father Darius **[1]**; had offered all his wealth to Xerxes **[1]**; had been rewarded for this by Xerxes **[1]**. Other related details to be marked on their merits.
- (d) Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

**[10 marks]**

4. (a) συμφοραὶ (misfortunes) **[1]**; νοῦσοι (sicknesses) **[1]**.
- (b) The god is envious of/does not suffer happiness/pride **[1]** greater than his/in others than himself **[1]**. Similar answers to be marked on their merits.
- (c) Award **[1]** up to **[6]** for any of the following stylistic points related to pessimism:
- use of direct speech and staging of the dialogue
  - swift change in Xerxes's mood (νῦν τε καὶ ὀλίγω πρότερον)
  - lexical juxtapositions: μακαρίσας ... δακρύεις; τεθνάναι ... ζῶειν; βραχὺν ... μακρὸν; θάνατος ... ζόης; ἀνθρώπω ... θεὸς
  - universality of wickedness stressed by οὔτε τούτων οὔτε τῶν ἄλλων
  - inexorability of pain stressed by πολλάκις καὶ οὐκ ἅπαξ
  - paradox: βραχὺν ἐόντα μακρὸν δοκέειν εἶναι ποιεῦσι
  - Also: Xerxes's sorrow about shortness of life is here reversed by regarding life as even too long because of the miseries that afflict it.

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

**[12 marks]**

**Genre: tragedy**

5. (a) By obeying Theseus's orders [1] Hippolytus will actually bring grief to him [1].
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; no mark otherwise.
- (c) North-eastern coast of the Peloponnese, Argolides, etc [1]; Hippolytus was brought up there [1]; Theseus is spending his exile there [1].
- (d) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- [10 marks]**
6. (a) The ones who have dishonoured the marriage-bed (ἦτις ... θυραίους) [1]; those not matching words with deeds (μισῶ ... κερκτημένας) [1].
- (b) ποντία: marine [1]. Aphrodite had been born from the foam (ἀφρός) of the sea [1].
- (c) Award [1] each up to [6] for any of the following points related to the contrast between private and public:
- love described as disease and madness: ἔτρωσεν; νόσον; ἄνοιαν; contrasted with military metaphors of resistance to love: νικῶσα; κρατῆσαι
  - juxtaposition between power of love and of resolutions: κρατῆσαι- κράτιστον
  - contrast between domestic and public dimensions: θυραῖα/ θυραίους; λανθάνειν/ μάρτυρας πολλοὺς ἔχειν; τέραμνά τ' οἴκων
  - juxtaposition αἰσχρὰ- καλά and ἐσθλοῖσιν- κακοῖς (in chiasmus)
  - juxtaposition ἐν λόγοις- λάθρα
  - shift from personal recollection in the first part to general statements in the second
  - etc.

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

**[12 marks]**

**Genre: comedy**

7. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any valid remark such as: like (some of) the sophists he is committed to physical enquiries; his enquiries are ridiculed by the contrast between his sublime language and the triviality of his basket; the pun περιφρονῶ... ὑπερφρονεῖς refers to the charges of atheism against the sophists; the same with ἀπὸ ταρροῦ... ὑπερφρονεῖς.
- (b) He is in a basket **[1]**; to mix the intellect with air **[1]** (or similar answers for this second point).
- (c) The contrast between the philosophical (Heraclitean) correlation intelligence-dryness **[1]** and the prosaic comparison with the watercress **[1]**.
- (d) Award **[3]** for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. **[2]** for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. **[1]** for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.

**[10 marks]**

8. (a) The scene is an *agon* **[1]**; the protagonists (Just and Unjust Argument) are trying to prove the superiority of their model of education/their superiority in debates/to convince Strepsiades to let them teach Pheidippides, *etc* **[1]**.
- (b) ψήφισμα is a decree passed by the Assembly **[1]**; Pheidippides will actually propose a law to allow sons to beat their fathers *or* any reference to the procedures of the Assembly and the political life of Athens in Aristophanes's times **[1]**.
- (c) The Just Argument's speech is an example of the old-style education, reflected in the symmetry, constraint, *etc*, which sharply contrasts with the incisive, obscene, *etc* answers of the Unjust Argument. Award **[1]** each up to **[6]** for any of the following points related to the Just Argument's notion of education:
- pedantic and erotic list of anatomical attributes: στῆθος, χροιάν, *etc*
  - comical juxtapositions: πυγὴν μεγάλην, πόσθην μικράν
  - variatio and exaggeration: πόσθην ... κωλῆν
  - juxtapositions, with chiasmus: αἰσχρόν ... καλὸν ... καλὸν ... αἰσχρόν
  - reference to real persons: Ἀντιμάχου
  - echoes of epic and tragic epithets: καλλίπυργον ... κλεινοτάτην
  - metaphors: σῶφρον ... ἄνθος
  - *etc*.

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument; **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

**[12 marks]**

**Genre: philosophy**

9. (a) Charging money for their teaching (χρήματα διδόντας) [1]; persuading the youths to associate with them (instead of their fellow citizens) (πείθουσι ... συνείναι) [1] **or** be grateful (χάριν προσειδέναι).
- (b) He is a sophist (σοφός, ironic) [1]; he travels from place to place in his quality (ἐπιδημοῦντα) [1]. Any other answers supported by the Greek text to be marked on their merits.
- (c) Award [3] for a correct answer, or for an answer with no more than one minor error. [2] for answers with up to two or three minor errors or one major error. [1] for answers with two major errors (or four minor errors). Otherwise, no mark should be awarded.
- (d) Award [1] each up to [3] for remarks such as: Callia was a rich nobleman, so the matter could be discussed without taking into account economic restraints; argument by analogy; examples from everyday life used to discuss relevant philosophical topics; horses associated with nobility (and reference to Callias's father's name, Hipponicus); typical example of Socrates's argumentative style; irony of the last line, *etc.*

**[10 marks]**

10. (a) What he really didn't know were the most important matters (or similar) [1]. While the hand-workers knew the object of their specific art [1].
- (b) Knowledge of one specific art (as men believe) [1] and human wisdom as thing of no value (the true meaning of the oracle) [1].
- (c) The extract is centered on the notion of σοφία (wisdom), a concept analysed by means of unrelenting juxtapositions and subtle variations in meaning. Award [1] each up to [6] for any of the following points related to Plato's philosophical arguments:
- repetitions/polypytoton/juxtapositions: ἐπισταμένω ... ἐπισταμένους; ἠπίσταντο ... ἠπιστάμην; ἔχουσιν ... ἔχειν ... ἔχω ... ἔχειν
  - progressive clarification of concepts and definition of exact meaning: σοφώτεροι ... σοφώτατος
  - juxtapositions: αὕτη ἢ πλημμέλεια ... ἐκείνην τὴν σοφίαν; σοφὸς ... τὴν ... σοφίαν ... ἀμαθῆς τὴν ἀμαθίαν
  - repeated appeals to the Athenians: ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι
  - polysyndeton: καὶ ... χαλεπώταται καὶ βαρύταται
  - emphatic placement of σοφός (repeated)
  - *etc.*

Award up to two marks for the coherence and clarity of the argument; [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and well-argued; no marks if incoherent and poorly argued.

**[12 marks]**