



Markscheme

May 2016

Classical Greek

Standard level

Paper 2

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Option A: Homer**Extract 1 Homer, *Iliad* 16.198–220**

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) They criticized Achilles for keeping them by the ships/not letting them fight **[1]**. They would have preferred to sail back home **[1]**.
- (c) χόλος means bile/gall **[1]** in its literal sense; as if given instead of milk, referring to the character inherited by his mother; used as poetic topos for cruelty of character **[1]**. It means anger/wrath **[1]** if used metaphorically; referring to Achilles's wrath **[1]**.
- (d) The simile intensifies the strength and endurance (or similar) of the Myrmidons. Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any detail supported by the Greek such as:
- the repetition of different forms of the verb ἀραρίσκω
 - the comparison with a wall built with close-set stones (πυκνιοῖσι λίθοισι)
 - and able to withstand the violence of the winds (βίας ἀνέμων)
 - the repetition of the same words in different forms (ἀσπίς ἄρ' ἀσπίδ' **or** κόρυς κόρυν **or** ἀνέρα δ' ἀνήρ).

If other elements are highlighted in the answer, and supported by relevant examples, award marks accordingly.

- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any detail such as: they are the most eager for battle (πάντων δὲ προπάροιθε ... θωρήσσοντο); they have the same resolution (ἕνα θυμὸν ἔχοντες); to fight in the front line (πρόσθεν Μυρμιδόνων).

Total: **[15]**

Option A: Homer**Extract 2 Homer, *Iliad* 16.233–256**

2. (a) Δωδωναίε: of Dodona, in Epeiros [1]; Πελασγικὲ can be interpreted in various senses: Pelasgian (since the Pelasgians settled in Epeiros), or Thessalian (with a possible reference to an oracle of Zeus in Thessaly) or as a synonym for “Greek”. Award [1] for any sensible explanation with correct geographical reference.
- (b) ὑποφῆται: interpreters [1]. ἀνιπτόποδες: with unwashed feet [1]. χαμαιεῦναι: lying/sleeping on the ground [1]. All the epithets are connected with the religious nature of the Selli, a priestly tribe in charge of the oracle of Dodona [1]. Greek text is included here for reference only.
- (c) Achilles had asked his mother Thetis to intercede with Zeus/had prayed to Zeus [1] to help the Trojans [1] in order to punish Agamemnon for stealing Briseis from Achilles [1].
- (d) To send him glory (κῦδος ... πρόες) [1]; to make his heart bold (θάρσυνον δέ οἱ ἦτορ) [1]; to let him drive war away from the ships (ἀπὸ ναῦφι μάχην ... δίηται) [1]; to let him come back safe (ἀσκηθῆς ... ἴκοιτο) [1].
- (e) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.

Total: [15]

Option B: History**Extract 3 Herodotus, *The Histories* 1.31.1–4**

3. (a) They had enough means of living (βίος τε ἀρκέων) [1] and were of great strength (ῥώμη σώματος τοιήδε) [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) Award [1] each up to [3] for reasons such as: they were happy during their lifetime/at the moment of their death; they did not suffer any misfortune or troubles; they died at the height of fame/after a noble accomplishment.
- (d) The sons (τῶν νεηνιέων) [1] for their strength (τὴν ῥώμην) [1] and their mother (τὴν μητέρα) [1] for her children (οἴων τέκνων ἐκύρησε) [1].
- (e) She is standing before the statue [1]. She is happy/grateful [1] and proud [1].

Total: [15]

Option B: History**Extract 4 Herodotus, *The Histories* 1.36.1–3**

4. (a) Mysia [1] and Lydia [1]. They are situated in Asia Minor/Anatolia/Western Turkey.
- (b) It came down from Mount Olympus (ὀρμώμενος ... ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους τούτου) [1]; it was destroying the territory of the Mysians (τὰ τῶν Μυσῶν ἔργα διαφθείρεσκε) [1]; it was making them suffer (ἔπασχον δὲ πρὸς αὐτοῦ) [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) Chosen men (λογάδας) [1] and all his dogs (τὸ κυνηγέσιον πᾶν) [1].
- (e) He is newly married [1] and is concerned with the affairs of his marriage [1]. His true reasons: he had dreamt [1] that his son would be killed [1].

Total: [15]

Option C: Tragedy**Extract 5 Sophocles, *Electra* 634–659**

5. (a) She has dreamt of Menelaus returning (or similar) **[1]**. δειμάτων **[1]**; (φάσματα δισσῶν) ὄνειρων **[1]**.
- (b) “Protector” (or similar) **[1]**. Apollo is actually supporting Orestes’s act of revenge (or similar) **[1]**.
- (c) She is not friendly (οὐ γὰρ ἐν φίλοις) **[1]**; she is envious (φθόνῳ) **[1]**; she is “many-tongued” /deceitful (πολυγλώσσῳ) **[1]**.
- (d) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for details such as: that her dreams if good can become true; otherwise to go against her enemies; that no one rob her of her wealth; that she can live a serene life in the house of the Atridae; and keep their sceptre; that she can live with her friends; and with those children who do not hate her.
- (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, *Electra* 734–756**

6. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) He shows prudence in holding the last position (ἔσχατος/ὑστέρας) **[1]**; he is confident trusting the final lap (τῷ τέλει πίστιν φέρων) **[1]**; he is steadfast/upright (ὀρθός) **[1]**. Also accept correct references to the chasing of the Athenian contender (διώκει, etc).
- (c) The chariots crashed into one another **[1]** and only the Athenian charioteer **[1]** escaped the accident/was left unharmed **[1]**.
- (d) The text gives many details, so award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any detail such as: Orestes relaxed the rein; of the turning horse; hit the post; broke the axle; slipped out of the chariot; fell tangled into the reins; his horses scattered through the centre of the track.
- (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 D: Agon**Extract 7 Sophocles, *Antigone* 446–470**

7. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) The answer should highlight the following concepts: κηρυχθέντα are edicts **[1]** while νόμοι are laws/customs of behaviour **[1]**; there is a contrast between what has been proclaimed by Creon **[1]** and what is required by the gods/nature/custom **[1]**. Allow some flexibility in the answers, awarding marks for every correct answer even if expressed with different wording.
- (c) Because they are unwritten (ἄγραπτα) **[1]**; unfailing (κάσφαλη) **[1]**; eternal (ἀεί ποτε ζῆ) **[1]**; and their origin is unknowable (κούδεις οἶδεν ἐξ ὅτου 'φάνη) **[1]**.
- (d) Because she will not have to pay any penalty to the gods **[1]**; she knew she was going to die **[1]**; death is not a grief for those who are surrounded by evils **[1]**.
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for answers that can include: repetition (polyptoton) of ἤλγουν ... ἀλγύνομαι; contrast κείνοις ... τοῖσδε; repetition (polyptoton) μῶρα ... μῶρω μωρίαν.

Total: [15]

Option D: Agon**Extract 8 Lysias, *On the Murder of Eratosthenes* 32–35**

8. (a) The law [1]. The law about rape and seduction has been read [1] before the jurors [1].
- (b) They corrupt their minds [1]. Wives become more intimate with them than with their husbands [1]; the households become theirs [1]; it is unclear to whom the children belong [1].
- (c) The laws acquitted him of wrongdoing (ἀπεγνωκότες εἰσὶ μὴ ἀδικεῖν) [1]; commanded him to take revenge (κεκελευκότες ταύτην τὴν δίκην λαμβάνειν) [1].
- (d) Allow a range of answers, awarding [1] each up to [3] for points such as: when we are uncertain, we consult the laws; the laws are more lenient with rapists than with seducers; adultery undermines the foundations of social life; if laws are not applied, they will lose their authority, *etc.*
- (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 F: Scientific knowledge**Extract 9 Hippocrates, *De aere aquis et locis* 1**

9. (a) The seasons of the year (τὰς ὥρας τοῦ ἔτεος) [1] and the winds (τὰ πνεύματα) [1].
- (b) They can be hot (θερμά) [1] or cold (ψυχρά) [1]; common to all men/places (κοινὰ) [1] or peculiar to each place (ἐπιχώρια) [1].
- (c) Taste (ἐν τῷ στόματι) [1]; weight (ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ) [1]; and qualities (δυνάμιας/δύναμις) [1].
- (d) Its position (τὴν θέσιν) [1]; its waters (τῶν ὑδάτων πέρι) [1]; the ground (τὴν γῆν) [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 F: Scientific knowledge**Extract 10 Hippocrates, *De aere aquis et locis* 7**

10. (a) They are hard (σκληρά) [1], burning/caustic (καυσώδεια) [1], difficult to pass in urine (διουρείσθαι τε χαλεπὰ) [1] and difficult to evacuate (πρὸς τὴν διαχώρησιν ἐναντία) [1].
- (b) They are warm in winter [1] and cool in summer [1] because they come from deep springs [1].
- (c) They are facing the rising sun [1] and especially the summer rising sun [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) They face between the summer rising [1] and the summer setting [1] and/or the summer rising [1] of the sun.

Total: [15]