



GCE

Classics: Classical Greek

Unit **H044/01**: Language

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank page
	Correct point in comprehension or completely correct section of translation
	Error in comprehension
	End of section
	Omission of words or part-words
	Slight error
	Major error
	Consequential error
	Repeated error
	Harmless addition

Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Guidance on applying the marking grids for translating into English

The general principle in assessing each section should be the proportion (out of 5) of sense achieved.

The passage is divided into 11 sections, each worth 5 marks. Assessors award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the following grid:

Marks	Description
5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed
4	Mostly correct
3	More than half right
2	Less than half right
1	Little recognisable relation to meaning of the Greek
0	No response, or no response worthy of credit

One approach for each section is given. Acceptable alternatives will be illustrated during Standardisation, but examiners should assess on its own merits any approach that satisfactorily conveys the meaning of the Greek – the crucial consideration being the extent to which every Greek word is satisfactorily rendered in some way in the English.

The determination of what a “slight” error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate. Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the only consideration. The term “major” error has been used here to determine an error which is more serious than a “slight” error.

The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits in the context of the passage and the section.

It is likely that some of the errors below may be regarded as “major” if they appear in a relatively short and straightforward section, whereas in longer or more complex sections they are more likely to be a “slight” error.

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered as a “slight” error are:

- a single mistake in the translation of a verb, for example incorrect person or tense
- vocabulary errors that do not substantially alter the meaning
- omission of particles that does not substantially alter the meaning (although in certain cases the omission of a particle may not count as an error at all, most especially with $\mu\epsilon\nu\dots\delta\epsilon$)

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered as a “major” error are:

- more than one slight error in any one verb
- vocabulary errors that substantially alter the meaning
- omission of a word or words, including alteration of active to passive if the agent is not expressed
- missed constructions
- alteration in word order that affects the sense

The final decisions on what constitutes a “slight” and “major” error will be made and communicated to assessors via the standardisation process (after full consideration of candidates’ responses) and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

Guidance on applying the marking grids for translating into Greek

The general principle in assessing each sentence should be the proportion (out of 5) of sense achieved.

Each sentence is worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks for each sentence according to the 5-mark marking grid below:

Marks	Description
5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed
4	Mostly correct
3	More than half right
2	Less than half right
1	Little recognisable relation to meaning of the English
0	No response, or no response worthy of credit

There are many acceptable ways of translating the English sentences into correct Greek. Acceptable alternatives will be agreed at Standardisation, but examiners should be ready to accept other versions that accurately render the meaning into Greek.

The determination of what a “slight” error is only necessary when it is the only error in a section; this distinction will then determine whether a mark of 5 or 4 is appropriate. Where marks of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 are applicable, the overall proportion of meaning conveyed in the section is the only consideration. The term “major” error has been used here to determine an error which is more serious than a 'slight' error. The classification below should be seen only as a general guide, the intention of which is to maintain standards year-on-year. Lead markers should consider each instance on its own merits in the context of the sentence.

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered as a “slight” error are:

- a single mistake in a word
- the omission of an uninflected word
- omission or incorrect use of a breathing

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered as a “major” error are:

- more than one mistake in a word
- the omission of an inflected word

The final decisions on what constitutes a “slight” and “major” errors will be made and communicated to assessors via the standardisation process (after full consideration of candidates’ responses) and these decisions will be captured in the final mark scheme for examiners and centres.

		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		The passage has been divided into 11 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid listed above.		The below are intended as examples of 'slight' and more serious 'major' errors, others may be identified at standardisation.
	i	οἱ οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τὸν παρόντα φόβον πολλὰ μὲν ἐνόμισαν ἰδεῖν ἃ οὐκ εἶδον, πολλὰ δ' ἀκούσαι ἃ οὐκ ἤκουσαν. Therefore the Athenians, because of their present fear, thought that they had seen many things which they had not seen, and had heard many things which they had not heard.	5	NB repeated errors highlighted. Allow simple past tense in indirect statement for all verbs. Allow 'but' διὰ τὸν παρόντα φόβον – maximum of one major and one slight error for phrase 'on account of being afraid' – one major error 'on account of the fear (being) present' = ok ἐνόμισαν – allow 'believed' Do not allow 'knew' Allow 'much' 'lots of things' 'Many thought' = major error Any error with indirect statement = major error Any error with relative = major error
	ii	ποῖαι δ' ἱκετεῖαι θεῶν οὐχ ἐγένοντο ἢ θυσῶν ἀναμνήσεις What (sorts of) supplications of the gods, or reminders of sacrifices did not occur,	5	ποῖαι must be a question otherwise major (eg such) Allow 'what sort of' 'how many...?' – slight error ἱκετεῖαι and ἀναμνήσεις must be plural in translation Allow 'to the gods' Allow 'did not happen' 'did not become' 'were not happening' – slight 'as reminders' = major
	iii	ποῖος τε ἔλεός παιδῶν καὶ πόθος γυναικῶν οἰκτός τε πατέρων καὶ μητέρων; what (sort of) pity/compassion of children and longing for wives and pity/compassion for fathers and mothers?	5	NB repeated error highlighted from section (ii) 'pity <u>over</u> ' - BOD

	Answer	Marks	Guidance
iv	<p>ἐνόμισαν γάρ, εἰ δυστυχεῖς εἶεν, τὸ λοιπὸν ἔσσεσθαι κακόν.</p> <p>For they thought, if they were unfortunate, that the future would be bad.</p>	5	<p>NB repeated error of ἐνόμισαν from section (i)</p> <p>'they noticed' = slight error 'If there was bad luck' = one major 'if they <u>would be/might be</u> unfortunate' = slight error 'they would fare badly' = major Allow 'what remains/remained' 'the rest' 'the result' – slight error Any other mistake for 'το λοιπον' – major error 'will be' – BOD Allow 'evil'</p>
v	<p>τίς θεῶν οὐκ ἂν ᾤκτειρεν αὐτούς ὑπὲρ τοῦ μεγέθους τοῦ κινδύνου;</p> <p>Which of the gods would not have pitied them on account of the magnitude of the danger?</p>	5	<p>Allow 'which god' 'which of gods' 'would not pity them' – slight error Allow 'size' 'greatness' Allow 'on behalf of' αὐτούς as reflexive = slight error</p>
vi	<p>τίς ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἂν ἐδάκρυσεν; τίς τὴν τόλμαν αὐτῶν οὐκ ἂν ἐθαύμασεν;</p> <p>Which of men would not have wept? Who would not have admired their daring?</p>	5	<p>NB repeated error of τίς from section (v) Allow 'which men' 'which man' 'who of men' 'which of <u>the</u> men' = slight error 'a certain man' = major 'why would men' = major 'would not weep' = slight error Allow 'have been amazed at/by' 'be amazed by' = slight error (tense) 'which of them/those' = slight error</p>
vii	<p>ἐκεῖνοι δὴ πολὺ πλεῖστον κατὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν ἀπάντων ἀνθρώπων διήνεγκαν καὶ ἐν τοῖς βουλαῖς καὶ ἐν τοῖς τοῦ πολέμου κινδύνοις,</p> <p>Indeed, those men surpassed all men by a huge amount on account of their courage both in their plans and in the dangers of war</p>	5	<p>Allow 'they' Omission of δη = major πολυ πλειστον – maximum of one major for phrase '(by) much more' – slight error Allow 'according to' 'by' 'in' 'through' Allow 'excellence' 'virtue' 'and...and...' – slight error Allow 'in their councils' 'with their plans' = major</p>

	Answer	Marks	Guidance
viii	<p>ἐκλιπόντες μὲν τὴν πόλιν, εἰς τὰς ναῦς δ' ἐμβάντες,</p> <p>having abandoned the(ir) city and (having) embarked onto (the) ships</p>	5	<p>Allow 'having left behind' 'leaving behind' 'abandoning' etc</p> <p>Allow 'into their ships'</p> <p>'in ships' = major error</p> <p>'some...others...' = major error</p> <p>Any error in translation of ἐμβάντες = major (in short section)</p> <p>Must connect otherwise major</p>
ix	<p>τοὺς δ' αὐτῶν βίους ὀλίγους ὄντας ἀντιτάξαντες τῷ πλήθει τῷ τῆς Ἀσίας· ἔδειξαν δὲ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις,</p> <p>and having set their lives, being few, against the multitude of Asia; and they showed to all men</p>	5	<p>αὐτῶν must be 'their (own)' otherwise major</p> <p>omission of ὄντας = major</p> <p>Allow 'crowd' 'large number'</p> <p>'many' = major</p> <p>'of Asians' = major error</p> <p>'all men decided' = one major</p>
x	<p>νικήσαντες τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, ὅτι ἀμεινόν ἐστι μετ' ὀλίγων ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας κινδυνεύειν</p> <p>having conquered in the sea battle, that it was better to run risks with a few (men) on behalf of freedom</p>	5	<p>NB repeated error of ὑπερ from section (v)</p> <p>'it is better' = ok</p> <p>'to be in danger' = ok</p> <p>'for freedom' = ok</p> <p>'having won the sea battle' – slight error</p> <p>'with <u>the</u> few' = slight error</p> <p>'on behalf of the free' = slight error</p>
xi	<p>ἢ μετὰ πολλῶν κρατουμένων ὑπὲρ τῆς αὐτῶν δουλείας.</p> <p>than with many (men), being controlled, on behalf of their (own) slavery.</p>	5	<p>NB repeated error of ὑπερ from sections (v) and (x)</p> <p>NB repeated error of αὐτῶν from section (ix)</p> <p>Accept any reference to slaves, slavery, etc for δουλείας.</p> <p>'for the sake of' = ok</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	to be at the theft (1) while the heat (1) is at its hottest (2)	4	<p>Accept any reasonable translation for ἐν τῇ ἀρπαγῇ (eg 'they carry out their theft' or 'they steal the gold')</p> <p>'they will commit the theft' = 1/1 'for the purpose of the theft' = BOD 'to be stealing in' = 0/1</p> <p>Accept 'heats' (plural) Accept literal translation of genitive absolute ('with the heat being the hottest') 'being very hot' = 2/2 'being of the hottest' = 1/2 'with it being hot' = 1/2</p> <p>'that the burning heat' (no sense of genitive absolute) = 0/1 'how very hot the burning heat is' = 0/3</p>
2	(b)	because the ants are / become invisible (1) under the ground (1)	2	<p>Accept 'unseen' Accept 'earth' Accept 'beneath'</p> <p>Do not accept 'from the ground' 'from under' 'by the ground' 'by land'</p> <p>Do not accept 'happen to be invisible' 'appear to be unseen'</p>
2	(c) (i)	fill their bags (1) with sand (1)	2	<p>must include reference to bags not just 'these things' insist on plural ('bags')</p> <p>Do not accept 'they get out little bags to fill'</p>

		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(ii)	drive / ride (the camels back) (1) as quickly as possible (1)	2	Accept 'drive away (from <u>there</u>)' Accept past tense translation of ἐλαυνουσιν Credit ὡς ταχιστα if taken with filling the bags Do not accept 'drive away from <u>them</u> ' 'get away' 'they drive <u>the bags</u> ' Do not accept 'very quickly'
2	(d)	that having understood / learnt (what's happened) (1) by smell (1), they chase/pursue (1) immediately (1)	4	Accept any version that conveys the main points that they smell what's going on and chase the Indians/camels immediately Accept 'realised' 'found out' or similar Accept 'give chase' or similar Do not accept 'the Indians learnt' Do not accept ὁσμη as direct object Do not accept 'of the smell' Do not accept 'with their smell' Insist on appropriate subordination or connection if participle rendered more freely (eg 'when they understood...they gave chase' or 'they understood and gave chase') Credit ἀντικα taken with either μαθοντες or διωκουσι.
2	(e) (i)	they are like nothing else (1) with respect to/for speed (1)	2	Accept 'they are faster than anything else' (2/2) Accept 'their speed is like nothing else' (2/2) Accept 'nothing else has the same speed as them' (2/2) Accept 'no one else' Accept 'in terms of speed' 'in speed' 'their speed(s)...

		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(ii)	they get/got a (head) start (1) on the road (1)	2	Accept 'they take the road before/beforehand/in front/first' Accept 'path' Credit 'before the road' Credit any candidate who take της όδου as object of προουλαμβανον.
2	(f) (i)	they are worse (1) at running (1)	2	Accept 'they are slower at running' 'they run slower' Credit 'they run less' or similar
	(ii)	they are released (1) as they are dragged along (1) not (both) at the same time (1)	3	Accept any version that conveys the main points that they are released, that they are lagging behind/being dragged, and that it happens to them not at the same time. Accept 'cut loose' Accept 'those lagging are released' Accept 'they release(d) the lagging camels' Do not accept 'they ransom'
2	(g)	they remember (the children) (1) they left behind (1)	2	Credit appropriate understanding eg 'having been left behind'

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
			<p>A single omission of a breathing, paragodic nu or iota subscript in any word = slight error</p> <p>More than one error of this sort in a single word is likely to be a major error.</p> <p>There will be a maximum of one major error per sentence for lack of breathings.</p>
3	<p>(a) The generals ordered the soldiers to march for ten stades towards the mountains.</p> <p>οί στρατηγοί ἐκέλευσαν τοὺς στρατιώτας πορευθῆναι δεκά σταδίους / σταδία πρὸς τὰ ὄρη.</p>	5	<p>Accept πορευεσθαι, στρατεῦειν, στρατεῦσαι</p> <p>Accept imperfect for 'ordered'</p>
3	<p>(b) O King, did you think that your golden <u>breastplate</u> was very beautiful?</p> <p>ὦ βασιλεῦ, (ἄρα/ἀρ') ἐνομίζεις τὸν χρυσοῦν θώρακα (τὸν σὸν/σου) καλλίστον εἶναι;</p>	5	<p>Accept ἐνομίσας</p> <p>Allow omission of 'your'</p> <p>χρυσὸν = slight error</p> <p>Accept 'χρυσοῦν ὄντα'</p> <p>σου must come after θώρακα – otherwise slight error</p>
3	<p>(c) If the archers had not bravely guarded the <u>pass</u>, we would have been conquered by the enemy.</p> <p>εἰ οἱ τοξοὶ μὴ ἀνδρείως ἐφυλάξαν τὴν εἰσβολὴν, ἐνίκηθημεν ἂν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων.</p>	5	<p>Accept accurate active rendering of apodosis (ie the enemy would not have conquered us).</p> <p>οὐ in protasis = slight error</p>
3	<p>(d) While the slaves were harming the trees in the countryside, the women were weeping in the house.</p> <p>τῶν δούλων τὰ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς δένδρα βλαπτόντων, αἱ γυναῖκες ἔδακρουν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.</p>	5	<p>Accept τῶ ἀγρῶ</p> <p>Accept prepositional phrase outside τὰ δένδρα.</p> <p>Aorist for 'were weeping' = slight error</p> <p>Accept accurate use of ὑβρίζω</p> <p>ἐν τῶ πεδίῳ = slight error</p>

		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(e)	<p>We hear the politician using many fine words to persuade the citizens.</p> <p>ἀκουομεν του ῥητορος λογοις πολλοις τε και καλοις χρωμενου ινα πειση/πειθη τους πολιτας.</p>	5	<p>Politician in accusative = slight error accusative after χρωμενου = slight error</p> <p>πολλοις καλοις λογοις = ok</p> <p>Accept ὡς πεισοντος (future participle expressing purpose)</p>

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