

# OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Accredited

## AS Level Classical Greek

### H044/01 Language

#### Sample Question Paper

Version 3.4

## Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



**You must have:**

- the OCR 4-page AS Level Classical Greek Answer Booklet (*sent with general stationery*)

**Do not use:**

- a dictionary

**Other materials required:**

- None



### INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
- This document consists of **8** pages.

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## Section A

1 Translate the following passage into English.

[55]

Please write your translation on alternate lines.

*The speaker reminds the Athenians of the story of their ancestral king Kodros, who, when an oracle encouraged the Peloponnesians to attack Athens, sacrificed his life and saved his city.*

Just as our city is the most ancient, so have our ancestors surpassed all others in virtue.

Κόδρου γὰρ βασιλεύοντος, τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ἔδοξε στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀποστειλαντες<sup>1</sup> ἤροντο τὸν θεὸν εἰ λήψονται τὰς Ἀθήνας. ἀποκρινομένου δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ ὅτι τὴν πόλιν αἰρήσουσιν ἐὰν μὴ τὸν βασιλέα τὸν Ἀθηναίων ἀποκτείνωσιν, ἐστράτευσον ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας. ἱερεὺς δὲ τις πυθόμενος τὸ χρηστήριον, λάθρα ἐξήγγειλε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. καὶ οὕτως ἦσαν ἀνδρεῖοι οἱ τότε βασιλεύοντες ὥστε ἠροῦντο ἀποθνήσκειν ὑπὲρ τῆς τῶν ἀρχομένων σωτηρίας μᾶλλον ἢ ζῆν. λέγουσι γοῦν ὅτι ὁ Κόδρος λαβῶν πτωχοῦ<sup>2</sup> στολήν<sup>3</sup> ἵνα ἐξαπατήσῃ τοὺς πολεμίους, φρύγανα<sup>4</sup> συνέλεγε πρὸ τῆς πόλεως. προσελθόντων δ' αὐτῶ δυοῖν ἀνδρῶν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, τὸν ἕτερον αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, ὁ δὲ καταλελειμμένος, νομίσας πτωχὸν<sup>2</sup> εἶναι, ἀπέκτεινε τὸν Κόδρον. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι κήρυκα πέμψαντες ἤτησαν αὐτοὺς δοῦναι τὸν βασιλέα, λέγοντες αὐτοῖς ἅπαντα. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι τοῦτον μὲν ἀπέδωσαν, γνόντες δ' ὡς οὐκέτι δύνανται τὴν χώραν λαβεῖν ἀπεχώρησαν.

Adapted from Lycurgus, *Against Leocrates* 84–87

### Names

ὁ Κόδρος  
αἱ Δελφοί

Kodros  
Delphi

### Words

<sup>1</sup> ἀποστέλλω, αογ. ἀπέστειλα  
<sup>2</sup> ὁ πτωχός, –οῦ  
<sup>3</sup> ἡ στολή, –ῆς  
<sup>4</sup> τὰ φρύγανα, –ων

I send an embassy  
beggar  
clothes  
firewood

## Section B

Answer **EITHER** Question 2 **OR** Question 3.

2 Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

*Cyrus warns his men about the long journey ahead, on which they will not be able to live off the land.*

Since the majority agreed with him that it was necessary to march against the enemy as soon as possible, and no one opposed him, Cyrus began to speak as follows:

‘ὦ σύμμαχοι, τὰ ὄπλα, οἷς δεῖ χρῆσθαι, παρεσκεύασται. ἐγὼ γὰρ εὐρίσκω τὴν ὁδὸν πλέον ἢ πεντεκαίδεκα ἡμερῶν ἐσομένην, ἐν ἣ οὐδὲν εὐρήσομεν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. παρασκευάζεσθαι οὖν χρῆ σῆτον μὲν ἰκανόν· ἄνευ γὰρ τούτου οὔτε μάχεσθαι οὔτε ζῆν δυναίμεθ’ ἄν· οἴνου δὲ μικρόν τι 5 μόνον δεῖ ἔχειν, ἵνα μηδὲν κακὸν πάθωμεν ὕστερον ὕδροποτοῦντες<sup>1</sup>. πολλὴ γὰρ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἔσται ἄοινος. ἵνα οὖν μὴ ἐξαίφνης νόσοις πίπτωμεν, ἄοινοι γενόμενοι, ὧδε χρῆ ποιεῖν· σὺν τῷ σίτῳ νῦν εὐθὺς ἀρχώμεθα πίνειν ὕδωρ· τοῦτο γὰρ ἤδη 10 ποιοῦντες οὐ πολὺ πεισόμεθα.’

Adapted from Xenophon, *Cyropaedia* 6.2.25–27

### Words

<sup>1</sup> ὕδροποτέω

I drink water

- (a) τὰ ὄπλα, οἷς δεῖ χρῆσθαι, παρεσκευάσται (line 1): what is the state of the weapons in line 1? [1]
- (b) ἐγὼ γὰρ εὐρίσκω τὴν ὁδὸν πλέον ἢ πεντεκαίδεκα ἡμερῶν ἐσομένην (lines 1–3): how long does Cyrus say that the journey will be? [2]
- (c) ἐν ἣ οὐδὲν εὐρήσομεν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων (line 3): what will be the difficulty on the journey according to Cyrus? [2]
- (d) παρασκευάζεσθαι οὖν χρὴ σῖτον μὲν ἱκανόν· ἄνευ γὰρ τούτου οὔτε μάχεσθαι οὔτε ζῆν δυναίμεθ' ἄν (lines 4–5): what does Cyrus claim they must prepare and why? [5]
- (e) οἴνου δὲ μικρόν τι μόνον δεῖ ἔχειν, ἵνα μηδὲν κακὸν πάθωμεν ὕστερον ὑδροποτοῦντες (lines 5–7): what does Cyrus say they must do and why? [5]
- (f) πολλὴ γὰρ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἔσται ἄοινος (line 7): what will be the specific difficulty? [3]
- (g) ἵνα οὖν μὴ ἐξαίφνης νόσοις πίπτωμεν, ἄοινοι γενόμενοι, ὧδε χρὴ ποιεῖν· σὺν τῷ σίτῳ νῦν εὐθὺς ἀρχώμεθα πίνειν ὕδωρ· (lines 7–9): what does Cyrus say? [5]
- (h) τοῦτο γὰρ ἤδη ποιοῦντες οὐ πολὺ πεισόμεθα (line 9–10): why must they do this? [2]

Do **not** answer this question if you have already answered Question 2.

3 Translate the following five sentences into Classical Greek.

**Please write on alternate lines.**

(a) The general perceived that the enemy wanted to attack the country by land. [5]

(b) It is necessary for us to fight bravely in the battle in order to capture the camp. [5]

(c) If the speaker speaks wisely, he will easily persuade the citizens. [5]

(d) The children were afraid that their mother would learn what had happened. [5]

(e) He said that the river was so deep that the army could not cross. [5]

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## Summary of updates

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Date	Version	Details
September 2021	3.4	Updated copyright acknowledgements.

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Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**...day June 20XX – Morning/Afternoon**

**AS Level Classical Greek**

**H044/01 Language**

**SAMPLE MARK SCHEME**

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes

**MAXIMUM MARK 80**



**This document consists of 12 pages**

**Section A****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.

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.

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 or meaning to the Greek

0 = No response or no response worthy of credit.

Question	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)	<p>Κόδρου γὰρ βασιλεύοντος, τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ἔδοξε στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν.</p> <p>For while Kodros was king, the Peloponnesians decided to march against our city.</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> to our city it seemed (good) to the Peloponnesians</p> <p><b>Major</b> after Kodros had been king it seemed that the Peloponnesians were marching</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>(ii) καὶ πρῶτον μὲν εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀποστέιλαντες<sup>1</sup> ἤροντο τὸν θεὸν εἰ λήψονται τὰς Ἀθήνας.</p> <p>And having first sent an embassy to Delphi, they asked the god if they would capture Athens.</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> sending an embassy if they will capture Athens</p> <p><b>Major</b> having sent the first embassy if they would leave Athens</p>
	<p>(iii) ἀποκρινομένου δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ ὅτι τὴν πόλιν αἰρήσουσιν ἐὰν μὴ τὸν βασιλέα τὸν Ἀθηναίων ἀποκτείνωσιν,</p> <p>And since the god replied that they would take the city if they did not kill the king of the Athenians,</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> they/you will take the city the king of Athens/Athenian king</p> <p><b>Major</b> because they would take the city if they had not killed the king</p>
	<p>(iv) ἐστράτευον ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας. ἱερεὺς δὲ τις πυθόμενος τὸ χρηστήριον, λάθρα ἐξήγγειλε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.</p> <p>they marched against Athens. But a certain priest found out the oracle and secretly announced it to the Athenians.</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> to Athens <i>omission of certain</i> asked about the oracle</p> <p><b>Major</b> asked the oracle announced it in Athens</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(v)	<p>καὶ οὕτως ἦσαν ἀνδρεῖοι οἱ τότε βασιλεύοντες ὥστε ἠροῦντο ἀποθνήσκειν</p> <p>And those ruling at that time were so brave that they chose to die</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> with the result that they chose</p> <p><b>Major</b> and in this way/<i>omission of so</i> men were ruling at that time in order that they would choose to die</p>
(vi)	<p>ὑπὲρ τῆς τῶν ἀρχομένων σωτηρίας μᾶλλον ἢ ζῆν. λέγουσι γοῦν ὅτι ὁ Κόδρος λαβῶν πτωχοῦ<sup>2</sup> στολήν<sup>3</sup></p> <p>on behalf of the safety of their subjects rather than live. They say at any rate that Kodros, taking the clothes of a beggar</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> rather than life they said</p> <p><b>Major</b> for the safety of the rulers they say it because Kodros captured</p>
(vii)	<p>ἵνα ἐξαπατήσῃ τοὺς πολεμίους, φρύγανα<sup>4</sup> συνέλεγε πρὸ τῆς πόλεως.</p> <p>in order to deceive the enemy, was collecting firewood in front of the city;</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> outside/near the city</p> <p><b>Major</b> in order to get rid of the enemy in order to end the war</p>
(viii)	<p>προσελθόντων δ' αὐτῷ δυοῖν ἀνδρῶν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, τὸν ἕτερον αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, ὁ δὲ καταλελειμμένος,</p> <p>when two men approached him from the camp, he killed one of them, while the one left behind,</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> came out of the camp for him he killed the other one</p> <p><b>Major</b> he killed those men themselves while the one captured</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>(ix) νομίσας πτωχὸν<sup>2</sup> εἶναι, ἀπέκτεινε τὸν Κόδρον. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι κήρυκα πέμψαντες</p> <p>thinking that he was a beggar, killed Kodros. And the Athenians sent a herald</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> thinking that he is a beggar sent heralds</p> <p><b>Major</b> some Athenians sent</p>
	<p>(x) ἤτησαν αὐτοὺς δοῦναι τὸν βασιλέα θάψαι, λέγοντες αὐτοῖς ἅπαντα. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι</p> <p>and asked them to give them their king to bury, telling them everything. And the Peloponnesians</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> to allow burial of the king</p> <p><b>Major</b> blamed them for/accused them of giving asked them to bury the king</p>
	<p>(xi) τοῦτον μὲν ἀπέδοσαν, γνόντες δ' ὡς οὐκέτι δύνανται τὴν χώραν λαβεῖν ἀπεχώρησαν.</p> <p>gave him back, and realising that they would no longer be able to take the country they withdrew.</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> gave him away and realising since</p> <p><b>Major</b> in order that they would no longer be able because they were not yet able</p>

## Section B

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	They are ready/have been prepared (1)	1	
2	(b)	More than (1) fifteen days (1)	2	
2	(c)	They will find (1) no supplies (1)	2	
2	(d)	Sufficient food (1) for without it (1) they would be able (1) to neither fight (1) nor live (1)	5	'sufficient' is required for 1 mark; accept 'we'
2	(e)	They must only have (1) a small amount of wine (1) so that they suffer (1) nothing evil (1) later drinking water (1)	5	Accept 'no evil'; 'later' is required for 1 mark; accept first person plural
2	(f)	much (1) of the journey (1) will be wineless (1)	3	
2	(g)	So that they do not suddenly (1) fall into diseases (1) being wineless (1) they must now start (1) drinking water immediately (1) together with their food (1)	5	Any 5; accept 'we'
2	(h)	They will not suffer (1) much (1)	2	Accept 'we'

**Guidance on applying the marking grids for translating into Greek**

Each sentence is worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks for each sentence according to the 5-mark marking grid. The general principle in assessing each sentence should be the **proportion** (out of 5) of sense achieved.

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.



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 or meaning to the English

0 = No response or no response worthy of credit.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	<p>(a) The general perceived that the enemy wanted to attack the country by land.</p> <p>ó στρατηγος ήσθετο τους πολεμιους βουλομενους τη χωρα κατα γην προσβαλειν.</p>		The below are intended as examples of 'slight' and more serious 'major' errors, others may be identified at standardisation.
		5	<p><b>Slight</b> incorrect augmentation of ήσθετο</p> <p><b>Major</b> use of óτι clause or infinitive use of accusative after προσβαλειν</p>
	<p>(b) It is necessary for us to fight bravely in the battle in order to capture the camp.</p> <p>δει ήμας άνδρειως μαχεσθαι έν τη μαχη ώς το στρατοπεδον ληψομενοι. / ίνα ... λαβωμεν / λαμβανωμεν.</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> ήμιν for ήμας</p> <p><b>Major</b> use of optative in purpose clause</p>

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>If the speaker speaks wisely, he will easily persuade the citizens.</p> <p>ἐὰν ὁ ῥήτωρ σοφῶς λεγῆ, τοὺς πολίτας ῥαδίως πείσει.</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> ὁ λεγῶν πολίτους</p> <p><b>Major</b> use of εἰ + optative, + ἂν in conditional clause</p>
(d)	<p>The children were afraid that their mother would learn what had happened.</p> <p>οἱ παῖδες ἐφοβούντο μὴ ἢ μητὴρ μαθοῖτο / πυθοῖτο τὰ γεγενημένα / τὰ γεγονότα.</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> Παῖδοι ἐφοβούν</p> <p><b>Major</b> use of ὅτι in fearing clause</p>
(e)	<p>He said that the river was so deep that the army could not cross.</p> <p>ἔφη τὸν ποταμὸν οὕτω βαθὺν εἶναι / εἶπεν ὅτι ὁ ποταμὸς οὕτω βαθύς ἐστιν ὥστε ὁ στρατός οὐχ οἷός τ' ἐστὶ διαβαίνειν. / ὥστε τὸν στρατὸν μὴ οἷόν τ' εἶναι διαβαίνειν.</p>	5	<p><b>Slight</b> βαρύν</p> <p><b>Major</b> wrong tenses (as in the second model answer ...) use of ἵνα instead of ὥστε</p>

**Appendix 1: Assessment Objective Grid**

Question	Distribution of marks for each Assessment Objective		
	AO1	AO2	AO3
1	55	–	–
2 a–h or 3 a–e	25	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>

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