GCSE

Classical Greek

Unit **J292/01** Classical Greek Language

General Certificate of Secondary Education

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.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
✔	Correct
✘	Incorrect
‸	omission
═	More serious error in translation
⌇	Inconsequential error in translation
BOD	Benefit of doubt
HA	Harmful addition
C	Construction error
▓	Repeated or consequential error
✚	Individual items of vocabulary credited

SECTION A

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1		Strong (1)	1	Allow any reference to Heracles being strong or having (great) strength.
2		A god (1)	1	'he wanted to be seen as a god' = 0
3		Very big (1) No one (1) was able to harm [it] (1)	3	Insist on superlative. Allow 'very great' 'the greatest' 'very large' Do **not** allow 'huge' Do **not** allow 'nothing' Allow 'had been able' Allow 'injure' 'damage' 'wound'
4		[The] citizens (1) suffering very much (1)	2	Allow 'very greatly' 'especially' '(the) most' Allow 'very badly' 'very terribly' 'very great things' 'very bad things' = BOD Do **not** accept 'greatly' 'a lot' 'much' 'great things' 'most/very many of the citizens/very many suffering' = 1/2 'most people suffering' = 0
5	(a)	[To] help them (1)	1	Allow 'come to help' Insist on reference to <u>them</u>
	(b)	[It had] eaten (1) many men (1)	2	Allow 'ate' Do **not** allow 'killed' Allow 'people' 'humans'
6		He cut [off/down] (1) four heads (1) with his/the sword (1) [but] eight grew back (1)	4	Allow 'four of the heads' Insist on article for τῷ ξίφει Insist on αὖθις Allow 'grew again/back/in turn' 'it/she grew eight again' = ok
7		He burnt [the wounds/them] (1)	1	Allow 'set fire to' 'set on fire' 'he burnt the wound/it' = 1
8		[They] honoured him (1)	1	Allow 'respected' Do **not** allow 'treated/regarded him as a god'

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance	
9		Theology (1) The study of the <u>gods</u> (1) Geography (1) The study of the <u>earth</u> (1)	4	Accept any valid alternatives. Incorrect derivation cannot score a mark for a correct meaning of the English word; correct derivation can score a mark even if the meaning expressed is incorrect. Gaia = BOD	
10	**(a)**	πρός (1)	1		
	(b)	Accusative (1) it is the object of the verb (εἶδε)/part of indirect statement (1)	2	Allow 'after the verb (of seeing)' 'accusative and participle construction' Allow any reasonable translation. Additional information which is incorrect = HA (eg 'singular')	
	(c)	Aorist (1) 3rd person (1)	2	Allow '3rd'. Not required to say 'plural', but 'singular' = HA (0/1)	
	(d)	πολλοὺς (1)	1		
	(e)	Aorist (1) ἐσθίει (1)	2	Credit ἐσθι- (any correct present stem) (1)	
	(f)	Ὕδραν <u>or</u> κεφαλὰς (1 mark for either)	1	τὴν Ὕδραν = BOD (for addition of definite article)	
	(g)	Dative	1	Not required to say 'singular' but 'plural' = HA (0/1) Not required to say 'neuter' but if 'masculine' or 'feminine' = HA (0/1)	
11	**(a)**	We were always admiring the horses. τους ἱππους (1) ἀει (1) ἐθαυμαζομεν (1)	3	Insist on definite article for '<u>the</u> horses'	Word order flexible throughout unless specified. Article + noun combinations must have both bits correct. Accept any translation using correct Greek even if vocabulary outside of Restricted Vocabulary List.
	(b)	The generals are brave. οἱ στρατηγοι (1) ἀνδρειοι (1) εἰσιν (1)	3	Candidates may omit εἰσιν – but placement of adjective important. Do not require movable nu.	
	(c)	Is the soldier's slave running? ἀρα (1) ὁ δουλος (1) ὁ του στρατιωτου (1) τρεχει (1); (article **must** be repeated) ἀρα (1) ὁ του στρατιωτου (1) δουλος (1) τρεχει (1);	4	Credit candidates who omit ἀρα but include a (Greek) question mark (;).	

SECTION B

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
12	**(a)**	They led (1) [their] soldiers (1) against [the] cities of the Thracians (1)	3	Allow 'troops' Do **not** allow 'army' or 'armies' Do **not** allow 'to/towards' Allow 'Thracian cities' 'the cities of Thrace' Insist on plural 'cities'
12	**(b)**	They had no food (1)	1	Accept 'there was no food to/for them' 'they had no food at all' = BOD 'there was food for none of them' = BOD 'none of them had food' = BOD 'no one had food' = 0 'there was no food' = 0 'they no longer/never had food' = 0
13		They killed (1) the guards (1) [and] took (1) many things (1)	4	Candidates must take the appropriate object with the correct verb (eg they took the guards' = 1) 'they killed and took many guards' = 3/4 Allow any past tense Allow 'captured' 'seized' 'much' 'a lot' = BOD Do **not** allow 'many people' 'many' 'much food' etc
14		Soon the Arcadians (1) were forced (1) to flee (1)	3	Must make it clear that the Arcadians not the Thracians were forced to flee. Allow 'shortly' 'after a <u>short</u> while' Do **not** allow 'after a while' Allow 'were compelled' 'were made to' Allow any past tense Allow 'to run away' Do **not** allow 'to escape'

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
				'The Thracians soon forced them to flee' = 3/3 'The Arcadians soon fled' = 2/3
15	(a)	They were able (1) to bear/endure the attack(s) (1)	2	Allow 'could' 'would be able' 'it was/would be possible' (without 'for them') = 0/1 Do **not** allow 'should' Allow 'to survive' Do **not** allow 'to carry (out)' 'to bring' 'to win' Allow 'to bear <u>them/it</u>'
15	(b)	[Now] the Thracians were surrounding their camp (1) with all (1) their/the cavalry/horsemen (1)	3	Allow 'had surrounded' 'surrounded' Do **not** allow 'horses' Cavalries = BOD 'by all the cavalry' = 2 'to all the cavalry' = 1/2 'Now the camp was surrounded by all the horsemen of the Thracians' = 3/3 (in this instance must include 'of the Thracians' for full marks) 'The camp of the Thracians were now surrounding all the cavalrymen' = 1/3 'All (1) the Thracian cavalry (1) now surrounded the camp (1)' = 3/3
16		Prevented them (1) [from] taking water (1)	2	Allow 'hindered' 'stopped' Insist on 'them' – omission = 0/1 Allow '[from] getting water' Do **not** allow 'from <u>capturing</u> water' '<u>to take</u> water' = BOD Allow '<u>the</u> water' '<u>some</u> water'
17		[In order] to make peace (1)	1	Do **not** allow 'do' 'obtain' 'get' Allow 'so that peace might be made'

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
18		Angry (1)	1	Do **not** allow 'very angry' 'more angry'

Mark scheme for unseen translation

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.

The mark scheme awards marks for the proportion of sense communicated. If a candidate has communicated the 'gist' of a sentence (e.g. they know who has done what to whom) they will score 5, 4 or 3 marks. If they have not understood the basic sense of the sentence, they will score a maximum of 2.

A completely correct translation with no omissions or errors will always score 5. The key judgment for a candidate who has demonstrated understanding of the overall meaning of the sentence is whether they should score 5, 4 or 3. This will depend on the gravity of their errors/omissions and may depend on the number of words in the sentence to be translated or the difficulty of the Greek and is usually decided at standardisation after a judgment has been formed about the performance of candidates.

A word containing more than one error should be treated as a maximum of one serious error. Repeated and consequential vocabulary errors should not be penalised.

ὁ οὖν Βρασίδας ταῦτα ὑποσχόμενος ἔπεισε τοὺς πολίτας, καὶ οὕτως ἔλαβε τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν.

Brasidas therefore by promising these things persuaded the citizens, and in this way he captured Amphipolis.

(i)   'Brasidas by promising these things persuaded the citizens, and in this way he captured Amphipolis' - omission of οὖν ('therefore') is an inconsequential error, so 5 marks out of 5

(ii)   'Brasidas therefore by promising these things was persuading the citizens, and in this way he was capturing Amphipolis' - imperfect for aorist twice over makes two inconsequential errors, so 4 marks out of 5

(iii) 'Brasidas therefore by preventing these things persuaded the citizens, and in this way he captured Amphipolis' - 'preventing' for 'promising' is a vocabulary error giving wrong sense, so 4 marks out of 5

(iv)   'Brasidas therefore provided these things to persuade the citizens, and this man captured Amphipolis' - 'provided' is a vocabulary error giving wrong sense, 'to persuade' tries to make an indicative verb into a purpose clause, and the adverb 'in this way' is mistaken for a pronoun - making several more serious errors, yet with the overall sense still clear, so 3 marks out of 5

(v)   'Brasidas did not provide such things to send to the citizens, so in this way he captured Amphipolis' - numerous vocabulary errors (confusion of similar words) giving wrong sense, but part is correct, so 2 marks out of 5

(vi)   'Brasidas did not reply these things to many people, and Amphipolis took nothing' - isolated knowledge of vocabulary but no continuous sense, so 1 mark out of 5

The sort of errors that we would generally expect to be considered 'more serious' would be:

- case (normal use wrongly rendered, or e.g. confusion of different types of time expression)
- tense (except where slippage between different past tenses is justified or required in English, e.g. Greek imperfect as simple past, Greek aorist as pluperfect)
- construction (not recognised/not correctly rendered)
- sentence structure (writing a sentence with no main clause, or several unconnected)

The categorisation of 'inconsequential' and 'more serious' errors might vary within a paper, depending on the length of the sentence for translation (e.g. the omission of a word in a five word sentence might be judged more serious than a similar omission in a twelve word sentence) and might vary between papers. The final decisions on what constitute 'inconsequential' and 'more serious 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.

5	Perfectly accurate with no errors or omissions, or one inconsequential error
4	Essentially correct but two inconsequential errors or one more serious error.
3	Overall meaning clear, but more serious errors or omissions.
2	Part correct but with overall sense lacking/unclear.
1	No continuous sense; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only.

0 = No response or no response worthy of credit.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
				Do not penalise misspelling of names/places.
19	(i)	ὁ δὲ <u>Ξενοφῶν</u>, ὁ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγεμὼν, ᾔσθετο γέροντάς τινας ἐκ τῆς <u>Θρᾴκης</u> φεύγοντας. [And] Xenophon, [the] leader/guide of the Greeks, noticed that some old men were fleeing from Thrace.	5	Allow 'the Greek leader'. Allow 'perceived' ᾔσθετο – any verb of perception = inconsequential (eg saw, realised, sensed, got to know, etc) – otherwise more serious. 'was seen by an old man' = 2 more serious errors – max 3/5 Allow φεύγοντας translated as participle in English (ie 'noticed some old men fleeing') 'having fled' = inconsequential 'escaping' = inconsequential Vocabulary error in γέροντάς = more serious error (eg 'some <u>women</u> were fleeing') 'a certain old man' = more serious Omission of τινας = inconsequential '<u>the</u> old men' = more serious 'from the Thracians' = inconsequential

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(ii)	ἐρομένῳ δὲ αὐτῷ ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι οἱ <u>Ἀρκάδες</u> ἐν μεγάλῳ κινδύνῳ εἶεν. They replied to him when he asked that the Arcadians were in great danger.	5	'to him asking, they replied' (literal translation) = ok Maximum of one more serious error for phrase ἐρομένῳ δὲ αὐτῷ ἐρομένῳ translated as present participle = ok Candidates may translate ἐρομένῳ δὲ αὐτῷ as a genitive absolute if 'to him' is included after ἀπεκρίναντο 'with him having asked/asking, they replied that' or 'when he asked, they replied that' (omitting 'to him') = inconsequential 'after he asked, they replied that' or 'he asked them and they replied that' = 1x inconsequential (no 'to him') 'they replied to him <u>having been asked</u>' = more serious '<u>he</u> replied to <u>them</u> having asked' = 2x inconsequential 'when he had asked <u>him</u>, <u>he</u> replied that' = 2x inconsequential Allow omission of ὅτι so long as sense of indirect statement clear εἶεν 'are' (tense of original speech) = BOD '<u>very</u> great danger' = inconsequential

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(iii)	ὁ δὲ <u>Ξενοφῶν</u> "ὦ στρατιῶται," ἔφη, "οἱ μὲν τῶν <u>Ἀρκάδων</u> ἀπέθανον, οἱ δὲ <u>πολιορκοῦνται</u>. [And] Xenophon said "Soldiers, some of the Arcadians have died, [but] others are being besieged.	5	στρατιῶται 'generals' = inconsequential (but other errors of vocabulary = more serious error) 'soldier' = inconsequential Candidates must translate οἱ μὲν… οἱ δὲ with clear contrast between two discrete groups (eg 'some…others…' or 'on the one hand these men…on the other hand those men…) otherwise maximum 4/5 '<u>with some</u> of the Arcadians <u>being killed</u>, others are being besieged' = inconsequential + more serious error 'some men of Arcadia' = ok ἀπέθανον Allow 'died' 'were killed' 'had died' 'had been killed' = inconsequential 'are dying' 'are being killed' = more serious error πολιορκοῦνται 'will/would be besieged' = more serious 'besiege' (active) = more serious

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(iv)	χρὴ οὖν ἡμᾶς βοηθεῖν τούτοις τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. ἐὰν γὰρ ταχέως ἔλθωμεν, πλείστους σώσομεν." "And so it is necessary for us to help these men. For if we go quickly, we will save very many."	5	Omission of οὖν = inconsequential Allow 'so' 'therefore' χρὴ…ἡμᾶς Allow 'we must' 'we have to' 'it is necessary that we' 'It is necessary <u>for me</u>' = inconsequential Omission of τούτοις = more serious error 'these brave men' = more serious error '<u>those</u> men' = inconsequential Omission of γὰρ = inconsequential Any error with tenses of condition = maximum of one more serious error (each tense/mood error in protasis/apodosis = inconsequential) ταχέως Allow 'fast' 'swiftly' 'quick' ἔλθωμεν Allow 'come' 'leave' 'depart' 'set out' = inconsequential other errors of vocab = more serious error 'we <u>will be able</u> to save' = inconsequential πλείστους must be translated as superlative Allow 'most' 'the majority' Allow 'very many lives' 'many' 'more' = inconsequential Any (other) error of vocab = more serious error

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(v)	οἱ οὖν τοῦ Ξενοφῶντος στρατιῶται πρὸς τὸ τῶν <u>Ἀρκάδων</u> <u>στρατόπεδον</u> τὸ <u>περιβαλλόμενον</u> σιγῇ ἀφίκοντο. And so Xenophon's soldiers arrived in silence at the camp of the Arcadians which was being surrounded.	5	NB repeated error of οὖν from section (iv) NB repeated error of στρατιῶται from section (iii) Omission of οὖν = inconsequential Allow 'so' 'therefore' 'generals' = inconsequential 'Xenophon and/with his soldiers' = 1x more serious error 'Xenophon's army' = 1x more serious error Other errors of vocabulary = more serious error σιγῇ Allow 'silently' 'with silence' 'quietly' 'by silence' = inconsequential ἀφίκοντο πρὸς Allow 'came to' 'arrived to(wards)' 'approached the camp' = inconsequential Other errors of vocab = more serious error Allow 'the Arcadian camp' 'having arrived, silently surrounded' = 2x more serious errors τὸ περιβαλλόμενον Allow 'the one being surrounded' 'the being surrounded camp' 'the camp, being surrounded' 'the [having been] surrounded camp' = inconsequential 'having been surrounded' 'which had been surrounded' 'which was surrounded' = inconsequential 'which they surrounded' = inconsequential

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
			'(by) surrounding the camp' = more serious

'and it was surrounded' 'and surrounded it' = more serious |
| **(vi)** | ἀλλὰ ἐπεὶ ἤρξαντο ποιεῖν μέγιστα πυρὰ,

But when they began to make very big fires ... | 5 | Omission of ἀλλὰ = more serious error

Allow 'since'
'then' = more serious error

Any error of vocabulary with ἤρξαντο = more serious error

ποιεῖν
'to start' = BOD
'to do' = inconsequential
Other errors of vocabulary = more serious error

μέγιστα
Allow 'very great' 'the biggest' 'the greatest' 'very large'
'great' etc = inconsequential (no superlative)
Any (other) error of vocabulary = more serious error

πυρὰ
'(a…) fire' (singular) = inconsequential |
| **(vii)** | ἐκελεύσθησαν εὐθὺς <u>καταύειν</u> ἵνα μὴ ὑπὸ τῶν <u>Θρᾳκῶν</u> ὀφθῶσιν.

…they were ordered immediately to extinguish them so that they might not be seen by the Thracians. | 5 | <u>'they ordered them'</u> = 1x more serious error

Allow 'extinguish it' so long as consequential from section (vi)

ἵνα μὴ …ὀφθῶσιν
Allow 'in order not to be seen'
Allow 'so that the Thracians might/could not see them'
'so that i̲t might not be seen' = inconsequential |

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(viii)	καὶ <u>τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ</u> γνόντες ὅτι οἱ πολέμιοι <u>ἠφανίσθησαν</u>, πρῶτον μὲν ἐθαύμαζον. And on the next day having realised [that] the enemy had disappeared, they were amazed at first.	5	NB repeated error of ὅτι from section (ii) – but may be left out of translation if indirect statement clear Omission of καὶ = inconsequential γνόντες Allow 'got to know' 'understood' 'found out' 'learnt' 'learned' 'discovered' Allow 'realising' (present participle) Other verbs of perception = inconsequential Any other error of vocabulary = more serious error May be rendered as main verb as long as connective not omitted – otherwise = more serious error ἠφανίσθησαν Allow simple aorist translation ('disappeared') ἐθαύμαζον Allow 'they were wondering' 'they were admiring' = inconsequential

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
	(ix)	ὕστερον δὲ ἐπύθοντο τοὺς <u>Θρᾷκας</u> τῆς νυκτὸς ἀπελθόντας· But later they learnt [that] the Thracians had gone away in the night;	5	ὕστερον δὲ Maximum of 1x more serious error for the phrase Allow 'but afterwards' Omission of 'δὲ' = inconsequential 'and later' = inconsequential Any error with ὕστερον = more serious error ἐπύθοντο Allow 'ascertained' 'found out' 'discovered' 'found' (without 'out') = BOD 'perceived' 'realised' 'knew' = inconsequential Other errors of vocabulary = more serious error ἀπελθόντας Require recognition of participle as part of the indirect statement (use of word 'that' or equivalent in translation) otherwise = more serious error Allow 'had left' Allow 'that the Thracians <u>went away</u>' (tense) If prefix not rendered in translation = inconsequential 'come away' = inconsequential 'came back' = more serious error τῆς νυκτὸς Allow 'during the night' 'by night' 'at night' Any incorrect rendering of time phrase = more serious error

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(x)	ἐπεὶ γὰρ εἶδον τὰ πυρὰ <u>καταυόμενα</u> ἐνόμιζον τοὺς Ἕλληνας μέλλειν προσβαλεῖν. For when they had seen [that] the fires were being put out, they thought that the Greeks were about to attack.	5	NB repeated error of γὰρ from section (iv) NB repeated error of ἐπεὶ from section (vi) NB repeated error of πυρὰ from section (vi) NB repeated error of Ἕλληνας from section (i) ἐπεὶ Allow 'since' Other errors of vocabulary = more serious error (unless repeated) Omission of γὰρ = inconsequential (omission in both sections also penalised here) εἶδον Allow 'they saw' (tense) καταυόμενα Allow 'when they saw the fires being put out' 'having been put out' = inconsequential ἐνόμιζον Allow 'they considered' 'they believed' 'realised' 'knew' = inconsequential Other errors of vocabulary = more serious error μέλλειν Allow 'were intending' 'were going to' 'were hesitating' = inconsequential Other errors of vocab (eg 'were wishing') = more serious error προσβαλεῖν 'to invade' = inconsequential Other errors of vocab = more serious error 'they thought that they intended to attack <u>the Greeks</u>' = more serious error