



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCSE (9–1)

Classical Greek

J292/01: Language

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for Autumn 2021

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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
	Correct
	Incorrect
	Omission
	More serious error in translation
	Inconsequential error in translation
	Benefit of doubt
	Harmful addition
	Construction error
	Repeated error
Highlight	Consequential error

Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1		Kill his father (1)	1	
2		Left him in/among the mountains (1) to die (1)1	2	BOD 'On'
3		a king (1) (who lived) in another country (1)	2	
4		That he did not know (1) his real/true father (1)	2	
5	(a)	Angry (1)	1	
5	(b)	He was travelling (1) He was with a few friends (1)	2	Insist on 'a few' for second mark
6		He received Jocasta as his wife (1) / he married Jocasta (1)	1	
7		They were happy/lucky/fortunate (1)	1	
8		The fields (1) / the countryside (1)	1	
9	(a)	She killed herself (1)	1	
9	(b)	To never see (1) what he had done (1)	2	Do not accept: 'what he was doing'.
10		Paediatrician - a doctor for children Xenophobia - fear or dislike of foreigners	4	
11	(a)	Neuter (1)	1	
11	(b)	εἰς (1) + accusative (1)	2	
11	(c)	Genitive (1) after the preposition ἐκ (1)	2	
11	(d)	τῆν (1)	1	Also acceptable: Θήβας, Ἰοκάστην and γυναῖκα
11	(e)	τῶν (1) / ἀγρῶν (1)	1	
11	(f)	(weak) aorist (1) third person (1)	2	
11	(g)	Imperfect	1	
12	(a)	ἀρα (1) ἐθαυμαζον (1) την θεαν; (1) (accept omission of ἀρα provided semicolon/question mark)	3	Word order flexible throughout. Article + noun combinations must have both bits correct.
12	(b)	οἱ νεανιαι (1) ἐκρυψαν (1) την βιβλον (1)	3	
12	(c)	οὐ (1) πινομεν (1) ἀει (1) οἶνον (1)	4	Accept any translation using correct Greek even if vocabulary outside of Restricted Vocabulary List.

13		They liked/loved each other (1) very much (1)	2	Insist on superlative 'They were very friendly with each other' = 1
14		He sailed away (1) from the harbour (1)	2	Ignore λάθρα
15	(a)	He stayed (in the city) (1)	1	
15	(b)	He was willing (1) to give away/give up his life (1)	2	'Give his life' = BOD
16		The young men (1)	1	Ignore τῶν Θηβαίων
17		Those (who were) helping (1) the Spartans (1)	2	
18		He gathered (1) some men (1) and asked Epaminondas (1) to fight with him (1)	4	Accept literal translation of συλλέξας.
19	(a)	δίκαιος (1) - just (1)	2	
19	(b)	It is not worthy (1) of honour (1)	2	
20	(a)	ready (1)	1	
20	(b)	set Thebes free (1)	1	

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
		The passage has been divided into 10 sections, each worth 5 marks. Award up to 5 marks per translated section according to the 5-mark marking grid.		
21	(i)	ὕστερον δὲ ὁ <u>Πελοπίδας</u> ἐλήφθη ὑπὸ τοῦ τῆς <u>Θεσσαλίας</u> βασιλέως. Later Pelopidas was captured by the king of Thessaly.	5	'After' = inconsequential
21	(ii)	στρατιὰ οὖν ἐπέμφθη ἀλλὰ οὕτω κακοὶ ἦσαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ ὥστε ἠναγκάσθησαν ἀναχωρῆσαι. And so/therefore an army was sent but the generals were so bad that they were forced to retreat.	5	οὖν - ignore here (mark available in [vii]) κακοὶ: accept 'cowardly'.
21	(iii)	καὶ ἔχοντες οὐδένα σῖτον οἱ στρατιῶται δεινῶς ἔπρασσον. And having no food, the soldiers fared terribly.	5	
21	(iv)	πάντες δὴ ἀπέθανον ἂν, εἰ ὁ <u>Ἐπαμεινώνδας</u> μὴ ἤγαγεν αὐτοὺς ἀσφαλῶς οἴκαδε. All indeed would have died, if Epaminondas had not led them safely home.	5	Beware construction errors. Construction error in one half = inconsequential error Error or omission of δὴ = inconsequential
21	(v)	ἐν δὲ ταῖς <u>Θήβαις</u> ὁ <u>Ἐπαμεινώνδας</u> τοῖς πολίταις εἶπε τάδε · "ἐὰν μὴ λύσωμεν τὸν <u>Πελοπίδαν</u> , ἔσται αἰσχρόν. And in Thebes Epaminondas spoke as follows to the citizens: "if we don't free Pelopidas, it will be shameful."	5	εἶπε τάδε: accept 'said these things/this; spoke in this way'.
21	(vi)	οὗτος γὰρ πολλάκις ἔσωσεν ὑμᾶς ἐν κινδύνῳ ὄντας. "For this man/he often saved you when you were in danger."	5	ὄντας: if omitted = inconsequential.

21	(vii)	<p>ἔπεσθε οὖν μοι ἵνα κτήσησθε τὴν τίμην.”</p> <p>"So/therefore follow me so that you may obtain/get honour."</p>	5	Accept: '(in order) to obtain/get'
21	(viii)	<p>οἱ δὲ <u>Θηβαῖοι</u> αὐτῷ πειθόμενοι ὑπέσχοντο πορεύσεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν <u>Θεσσαλίαν</u>.</p> <p>The Thebans, obeying him, promised to march against Thessaly.</p>	5	<p>Accept: 'that they would march'</p> <p>πορεύσεσθαι: 'travel' = inconsequential</p>
21	(ix)	<p>ὁ μὲντοι βασιλεὺς φοβούμενος πόλεμον καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ <u>Ἐπαμεινώνδου</u> εὐθὺς <u>ἀπέδωκε</u> τὸν <u>Πελοπίδαν</u>.</p> <p>However the king, fearing war and the name of Epaminondas, immediately handed over Pelopidas.</p>	5	
21	(x)	<p>οὗτος δὲ ἄγγελιας ποῖα πάθοι αὐθις προσέβαλε τῷ βασιλεῖ, ἀλλὰ μαχόμενος ἀπέθανεν.</p> <p>And this man/he having announced what sort of things he had suffered again attacked the king, but died fighting.</p>	5	αὐθις: must go with προσέβαλε

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
The Triangle Building
Shaftesbury Road
Cambridge
CB2 8EA

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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