



# **MARKSCHEME**

**May 2013**

**CLASSICAL GREEK**

**Higher Level**

**Paper 2**

7 pages

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**Epic**

1. (a) The Cicones were allies of the Trojans [**1 mark**]; quest for booty/wealth [**1 mark**].
- (b) Award [**3 marks**] for a correct answer or with no more than one minor error (tense, number, *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded [**2 marks**]. Answers with two major errors (or four minor errors) award [**1 mark**]; otherwise, no mark.
- (c) The Cicones are many and brave **or** they can fight from chariots (accept horse) and on foot [**1 mark**]. The Achaians have over-indulged in food and/or wine [**1 mark**].
- (d) The Cicones are as many as [**1 mark**] the leaves and flowers [**1 mark**] in their season [**1 mark**].

[**10 marks**]

2. (a) Judge only on length of syllables. Award [**1 mark**] for each error-free line.
- (b) Award [**1 mark**] for any point such as: no fear of men; island empty of men; animals not pursued by hunters; island not farmed or used for grazing.
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding up to [**3 marks**] for any content-related remark such as: juxtaposition of rural life and sea trading (οὐ γὰρ Κυκλώπεσσι νέες κτλ.); juxtaposition of institutions of social life and “autarchy” of Cyclopes (θέμιστες – θεμιστεύει); juxtaposition of family life and individual life παιδῶν (ἢ δ’ ἀλόχων – οὐδ’ ἀλλήλων ἀλέγουσιν). Up to [**3 marks**] for any stylistic remark such as: (standard) epithets (οἶνον ἐριστάφυλον, νέες μυλοπάροιοι, νῆας εὐστέλμους); formulae (ἄσπαρτα καὶ ἀνήροτα); asyndeton (ὑπερφιάλων ἀθεμιστῶν); alliteration (αἰγες ἀπειρέσiai ἄγριαi); and up to [**2 marks**] for the coherence and clarity of the argument ([**2 marks**]: very coherent and well-argued. [**1 mark**]: coherent and well-argued. No marks if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no details from the text are given).

[**12 marks**]

### Historiography

3. (a) δεινὰ ποιούμενος: bearing it badly/being very angry [*1 mark*]. λέγειν βάρβαρά τε καὶ ἀτάσθαλα: utterly barbaric/outlandish/unHellenic and presumptuous words [*1 mark*].
- (b) Flogging [*1 mark*]; fettering [*1 mark*]; branding [*1 mark*]. Also accept taunting.
- (c) Award [*1 mark*] for any point such as: the story is a variant of the first two, or an additional one; Herodotus does not believe it; branding of the sea is unrealistic.
- (d) Award [*3 marks*] for a correct answer or with no more than one minor error (tense, number, *etc*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded [*2 marks*]. Answers with two major errors (or four minor errors) award [*1 mark*]; otherwise, no mark.

[*10 marks*]

4. (a) Demaratus had been exiled [*1 mark*] and deprived of his rights [*1 mark*].
- (b) They are not subject to a tyrant [*1 mark*], but they obey the law [*1 mark*].
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding up to [*6 marks*] for any remark such as: dramatic style; use of direct speech; framing: ᾧ βασιλεῦ – βασιλεῦ; strong antitheses: ἀληθείη – οὐ φίλα; ἀπολὶν τε καὶ φυγάδα – βίον τέ μοι καὶ οἶκον (also chiasmus); πατρώια – πατήρ δὲ; ἐπικρατέειν ἢ ἀπόλλυσθαι; φλυηρέειν – σιγᾶν; repetitions: ἀληθείη – ἀληθεστάτους; λέγειν – ἔλεγον; ἐπεὶ ἠνάγκασας λέγειν – ἀναγκασθεὶς ἔλεξα; anaphora and/or tricolon: οὔτε δέκα – οὔτε δυοῖσι – οὐδ' ἂν μουνομαχέοιμι; repetition, chiasmus, juxtaposition: οὐδαμῶν ... ἀνδρῶν – ἀνδρῶν ἀπάντων; repetitions: ἐλεύθεροι – ἐλεύθεροί; ἀνώγη – ἀνώγει; and up to [*2 marks*] for the coherence and clarity of the argument ([*2 marks*): very coherent and well-argued. [*1 mark*): coherent and well-argued. No marks if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no details from the text are given).

[*12 marks*]

**Tragedy**

5. (a) Hippolytus [*1 mark*], the bastard son of Theseus [*1 mark*] posing as legitimate [*1 mark*].
- (b) Award [*3 marks*] for a correct answer or with no more than one minor error (tense, number, *etc*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded [*2 marks*]. Answers with two major errors (or four minor errors) award [*1 mark*]; otherwise, no mark.
- (c) Supplication [*1 mark*]; grasping of hands/knees/touching the supplicatee [*1 mark*].
- (d) Award [*2 marks*] for any reasonable answer such as: she has already planned suicide; she thinks she will resist the pressure of love/Aphrodite.

*[10 marks]*

6. (a) Judge only on length of syllables. Award [*1 mark*] for each error-free line.
- (b) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding up to [*6 marks*] for any point supporting the argument and up to [*2 marks*] for the coherence and clarity of the argument (*[2 marks]*: very coherent and well-argued. *[1 mark]*: coherent and well-argued. No marks if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no details from the text are given). Points may include: tragic irony; Hippolytus is not aware of what both Theseus and the audience know: “Just now I left her” (ἦν ἀρτίως ἔλειπον), “it was no long time ago that she was looking on this light of day” (ἦ φάος τόδε οὐπω χρόνος παλαιὸς εἰσεδέσκειτο); assiduous questioning by Hippolytus; the audience knows it is inappropriate; irony in the use of φίλος; insistence on Hippolytus’s addressing Theseus as “father”; while Theseus has already cursed him; Hippolytus asking for information on what he should (in Theseus’s eyes) already know; Theseus ruthlessly referring to Hippolytus as “senseless” without naming him; Hippolytus trusting Theseus and sincerely wanting to help him.
- (c) He thinks Hippolytus is aware [*1 mark*] of lying [*1 mark*].

*[12 marks]*

**Comedy**

7. (a) In line 896 it is used sarcastically/in a derogative way: “clever trick” **[1 mark]**. In line 898 “wise persons”, juxtaposed to senseless, mindless, silly **[1 mark]**.
- (b) If justice existed **[1 mark]** Zeus would have perished **[1 mark]** since he bound his own father **[1 mark]**.
- (c) Award **[1 mark]** for any **two** epithets such as: Just: dotard/silly old man (τυφογέρων) unfitted/unprepared/absurd/impracticable (ἀνάρμοστος), antique (ἀρχαῖος); Unjust: debauched (καταπύγων), shameless (ἀναίσχυντος), stealing from altars (βωμολόχος), parricide (πατραλοίας), bold/arrogant/insolent (θρασύς). (No mark if it is not specified to whom they refer.)
- (d) Award **[3 marks]** for a correct answer or with no more than one minor error (tense, number, etc). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded **[2 marks]**. Answers with two major errors (or four minor errors) award **[1 mark]**; otherwise, no mark.

**[10 marks]**

8. (a) Award **[1 mark]** for any word with its subject. Bellowing (βαρυαχέος) or similar: the ocean. Loud-roaring (βαρύβρομον) or similar: the sea. Sounding (κελάδοντα): the sea.
- (b) “[For] a great swarm of goddesses is approaching”. Do not accept “gods” **[1 mark]**. The chorus of the Clouds **[1 mark]**.
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding up to **[6 marks]** for any remark such as: epic, solemn language in the chorus section. This includes use of epithets, learned words, unusual syntax; contrast with Strepsiades’s and Socrates’s language. This includes use of words in different context/decontextualized (ἀρθῶμεν φανεραὶ – φανερῶς ἠκούσατέ; βροντῆς μυκησαμένης – ἀνταποπαρδεῖν πρὸς τὰς βροντάς), rude/obscene language (ἀνταποπαρδεῖν; χεσεῖω), coarse humor (line 295), exaggeration and lack of respect (lines 293–294), word plays/puns/new words (τρουγοδαίμονες). Award up to **[2 marks]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument (**[2 marks]**: very coherent and well-argued. **[1 mark]**: coherent and well-argued. No marks if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no details from the text are given).

**[12 marks]**

## Philosophy

9. (a) The defence proper/the opening defence speech/before the sentence [**1 mark**]; before the (council of the) judges [**1 mark**].
- (b) The oracle of Delphi/the Pythia proclaiming that [**1 mark**] there was nobody wiser than Socrates [**1 mark**].
- (c) Award [**3 marks**] for a correct answer or with no more than one minor error (tense, number, *etc*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded [**2 marks**]. Answers with two major errors (or four minor errors) award [**1 mark**]; otherwise, no mark.
- (d) Award [**1 mark**] for any point such as: they elaborate their poems (πεπραγματεῦσθαι); but (“but” is essential) have no real knowledge of the subjects of their poems; they compose their poems not by wisdom but by instinct/nature; they are inspired; like the prophets and the fortune-tellers/givers of oracles.

[**10 marks**]

10. (a) It is a right of the defendant [**1 mark**] to propose a penalty alternative to that of the accuser [**1 mark**].
- (b) He is too good/honourable/capable to engage in those activities (accept different interpretations) [**1 mark**]; he would have been of no use (neither to himself nor to the others) [**1 mark**].
- (c) Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding up to [**6 marks**] for any remark such as: contrast between occupations of most men (οἱ πολλοί) and private dimension (ιδίᾳ); repeated addresses to “the citizens of Athens”; questioning; anaphora/polysyndeton (καὶ οἰκονομίας καὶ στρατηγιῶν *etc*); juxtaposition of external goods and moral dimension, in the individual as well as in the city: τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ... πρὶν ἑαυτοῦ – τῶν τῆς πόλεως, πρὶν αὐτῆς τῆς πόλεως – εὐδαίμονας δοκεῖν εἶναι ... εἶναι; paradox (especially in the proposal of alternative penalty); proud assertion of own merits; and up to [**2 marks**] for the coherence and clarity of the argument ([**2 marks**): very coherent and well-argued. [**1 mark**): coherent and well-argued. No marks if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no details from the text are given).

[**12 marks**]