Markscheme

May 2018

Classical Greek

Higher level

Paper 2

12 pages

The following are the annotations available to use when marking responses.

Annotation	Explanation	Associated shortcut
λ	Caret – indicates omission	
✖	Incorrect point	
⬯	Ellipse that can be expanded	
⌇	Horizontal wavy line that can be expanded	
▓	Highlight tool that can be expanded	
T	On page comment – justifies application of assessment criteria	
?	Unclear content or language	
SEEN	SEEN - every scanned page must be annotated or marked as SEEN	
✔	Good Response/Good Point	
⌇	Vertical wavy line that can be expanded	

You **must** make sure you have looked at all pages. Please put the SEEN annotation on any blank page, to indicate that you have seen it.

When using the **On page Comment** annotation, please keep the following in mind:
- Avoid covering the candidate's own writing. This can be done by writing your comments in the margins then running the arrow attached to the "**On page comment**" annotation to the appropriate place.
- Provide all comments in the target language.

You may provide summative comments at the end of the script, but please do NOT record numerical marks on the scripts.

Section A

Option A: Homer

Extract 1   Homer, *Iliad* 16.394–414

1. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for details such as: Cuts off foremost phalanxes (πρώτας φάλαγγας); he drove them back towards the ships (ἐπὶ νῆας ἔεργε παλιμπετές); attacked them between the ships and the river (μεσηγὺ νηῶν καὶ ποταμοῦ καὶ τείχεος ὑψηλοῖο κτεῖνε μεταΐσσων).

    (b) Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any details such as: he sat crouching (ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἧστο ἀλείς) in his chariot; he dropped the reins/is not in control of the chariot (χειρῶν ἡνία ἠΐχθησαν); his mind is distraught (πλῆγη φρένας).

    (c) Patroclus drags Thestor from the chariot (ἐκ δίφροιο) as the fisherman drags the fish out of the sea (πόντοιο θύραζε) **[1]**; with a bright spear (δουρὶ φαεινῷ) as the fisherman with a line and a hook of gleaming bronze (λίνῳ καὶ ἤνοπι χαλκῷ) **[1]**; over the chariot-rim (ὑπὲρ ἄντυγος) as the fisherman from a jutting rock (πέτρῃ ἔπι προβλῆτι) **[1]**. Accept other answers that highlight the elements of the simile such as, Thestor is fish (ἰχθὺν), Patroclus fisherman (τις φὼς).

    (d) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

                                                                                       Total: **[10]**

Option A: Homer

Extract 2   Homer, *Iliad* 22.167–187

2. (a) Zeus suggests that Hector's fate is still in the balance/laments his fate **[1]**, while Athena declares he cannot escape death **[1]**.

    (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.

    (c) The solemnity of Zeus's speech is highlighted through various stylistic devices. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** up to **[4]** for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: **[2]** if the argument is supported by 3–4 developed points; **[1]** if the argument is supported by 1–2 developed points; **[0]** if the argument is supported by no developed points or if no details from the text are given.
    Points may include:
    - solemn designation of Zeus: πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε
    - pathos of Zeus's feelings for Hector: ὢ πόποι; φίλον ἄνδρα; ἐμὸν δ᾽ ὀλοφύρεται ἦτορ Ἕκτορος
    - use of epic epithets: δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς, *etc*
    - use of formulae: τὴν δ᾽ ἀπαμειβόμενος…
    - hendyadis: φράζεσθε καὶ μητιάασθε
    - solemn settings of Hector's sacrifices: Ἴδης ἐν κορυφῇσι πολυπτύχου; ἐν πόλει ἀκροτάτῃ
    - sky-related attributes of Zeus: ἀργικέραυνε, κελαινεφὲς, νεφεληγερέτα.

                                                                                       Total: **[10]**

Option B: History

Extract 3   Herodotus, *The Histories* 1.46.1–47.1

3.   (a)   He stopped grieving (πένθεος Κροῖσον ἀπέπαυσε) **[1]**; he started planning how to stop them (ἐνέβησε ἐς φροντίδα … καταλαβεῖν αὐτῶν … τὴν δύναμιν) **[1]**.

      (b)   Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any correct answer such as:
             • Central Greece: Δελφοὺς (Phocis/Mount Parnassus); Ἄβας τὰς Φωκέων (Phocis); Ἀμφιάρεων (of Oropos/Boeotia); Τροφώνιον (Lebadaea, in Boeotia)
             • North/western Greece: Δωδώνην (Epirus)
             • Ionia: τῆς Μιλησίης ἐς Βραγχίδας: (territory of Miletus).

      (c)   Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

      (d)   To test their reliability (ἀπεπειρᾶτο or similar) **[1]**; so that he could send other envoys to the most reliable oracles (ὡς … ἐπείρηται … εἰ…) **[1]**. Accept reference to the purpose of the second envoys, with Greek quotation.

                                                                      Total: **[10]**

Option B: History

Extract 4   Herodotus, *The Histories* 7.225.2–226.2

4.   (a)   Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any point such as: the Thebans were not fully committed to resistance; they subsequently collaborated with the Persians; they were more committed to defending Thebes; the story might therefore have been invented (as propaganda).

      (b)   It is close to the narrow part of the road (τὸ στεινὸν τῆς ὁδοῦ) **[1]**; at the entrance of the gorge (ἐν τῇ ἐσόδῳ) **[1]**. Accept reference to the statue of Leonidas (λίθινος λέων ἐπὶ Λεωνίδῃ).

      (c)   Herodotus highlights the Greeks' heroic behaviour with a selected choice of material, the way this is presented, and the diction he uses.

             Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** up to **[4]** for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: **[2]** if the argument is supported by 3–4 developed points; **[1]** if the argument is supported by 1–2 developed points; **[0]** if the argument is supported by no developed points or if no details from the text are given.
             Points may include:
             • mention of monument (ὅκου νῦν ὁ λίθινος λέων…)
             • heroic language: ἀνὴρ ἄριστος
             • list of weapons, perhaps hyperbole (μαχαίρῃσι … καὶ χερσὶ καὶ στόμασι)
             • the Greeks fighting up to the very point of losing their swords (τοῖσι αὐτῶν ἐτύγχανον ἔτι περιεοῦσαι)
             • verbs indicating the numerical superiority of the Persians (συγχώσαντες)
             • well-known anecdote of Dieneces (*eg* λέγεται, φασὶ).

                                                                      Total: **[10]**

Option C: Tragedy

Extract 5   Euripides, *Electra* 774–796

5.   (a)   Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

       (b)   Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for the short explanation, which can include points such as: conventions of tragedy did not allow the staging of murder; opportunity for graphically comparing the sacrifice of the bullock and the killing of Aegisthus; the killing takes place in a different location; *etc.*

       (c)   Alphaeus is a river **[1]** in the Peloponnese (or any other more specific indication) **[1]**.

       (d)   The myrtle garland (μυρσίνης κάρα πλόκους) **[1]**; the sacrifice of a bullock (βουθυτῶν) **[1]**; the cleansing (λούτρ᾽) **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

Option C: Tragedy

**Extract 6		Sophocles, *Electra* 577–600**

6.	(a)	Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any point such as: sleeping with one guilty of violence (ξυνεύδεις τῷ παλαμναίῳ); with whom she killed her father (μεθ᾽ οὗ πατέρα τὸν ἀμὸν … ἐξαπώλεσας); and bearing children (παιδοποιεῖς).

	(b)	Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.

	(c)	Electra's argument is characterized by confrontational tone, contrapositions and strong language.

		Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** up to **[4]** for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: **[2]** if the argument is supported by 3–4 developed points; **[1]** if the argument is supported by 1–2 developed points; **[0]** if the argument is supported by no developed points or if no details from the text are given.
		Points may include:
		• stress on (also repetition) νόμῳ … νόμον
		• confrontational tone with frequent repetition of the pronoun/adjective σόν, σέθεν, σύ, σε
		• contraposition βροτοῖς … σαυτῇ
		• ἄλλον ἀντ᾽ ἄλλου considered as figure of repetition, or *gnome*
		• repetition ἀντ᾽ ἄλλου … ἀνθ᾽ ὅτου
		• hypothetical arguments introduced by εἰ γὰρ (also anaphora)
		• repetition εὐσεβεῖς … εὐσεβῶν
		• contraposition δεσπότιν … ἢ μητέρ.

Total: **[10]**

Option D: Agon

Extract 7   Thucydides, *The Peloponnesian War* 4.19

7.   (a)   Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

       (b)   Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any argument or point of an argument such as: it is better for both not to run risks (ἄμεινον … ἀμφοτέροις … μὴ διακινδυνεύεσθαι); if they feel a moral obligation (ὀφείλων γὰρ ἤδη ὁ ἐναντίος … ἀνταποδοῦναι ἀρετήν); enemies are inclined by honour to stand by their agreement (ἑτοιμότερός ἐστιν αἰσχύνῃ ἐμμένειν οἷς ξυνέθετο); enemies are willing to give way to those who (willingly) yield to them (πεφύκασί τε τοῖς μὲν ἐκουσίως ἐνδοῦσιν ἀνθησσᾶσθαι μεθ᾽ ἡδονῆς). Other responses can be awarded marks, provided that they are precise answers to the question. Quotation of the Greek text is included here for reference only.

       (c)   Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for any points such as: turning fortunes of war (παρατυχούσης τινὸς σωτηρίας and/or ἐπικρατήσας τὰ πλείω τοῦ πολέμου); enmity between Sparta and Athens (τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας and/or τοὺς μειζόνως ἐχθροὺς); reciprocal advantage of agreement (ἀμφοτέροις); necessity of a fair deal (μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ξυμβῇ); excessive pride deriving from present fortunes (ὑπεραυχοῦντα).

       (d)   The Spartans might force their way out (βίᾳ διαφύγοιεν) **[1]**; or they might succumb even more to the Athenians' power (μᾶλλον ἂν χειρωθεῖεν) **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

Option D: Agon

Extract 8   Sophocles, *Antigone* 473–496

8.   (a)   High-spirited horses can be checked by the bit **[1]** as Antigone can be checked by Creon's power **[1]**. Other answers on their merits.

(b)   Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.

(c)   Creon's argument is strengthened by numerous figures of speech and stylistic devices.

Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** up to **[4]** for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: **[2]** if the argument is supported by 3–4 developed points; **[1]** if the argument is supported by 1–2 developed points; **[0]** if the argument is supported by no developed points or if no details from the text are given.
Points may include:
- imagery/metaphors of strength: ἐγκρατέστατον … σίδηρον … περισκελῆ; θυμουμένους ἵππους
- contraposition φρονεῖν μέγ᾽ … δοῦλός τῶν πέλας
- repetition/polyptoton ὑβρίζειν … ὕβρις
- repetition/polyptoton δέδρακεν… δεδρακυῖαν
- contraposition ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἀνήρ, αὕτη δ᾽ ἀνήρ
- imagery of misdeeds performed at night
- semantic field of being discovered/captured: ᾑρῆσθαι, ἁλούς
- contraposition ἐν κακοῖσί … καλλύνειν.

Total: **[10]**

Option F: Scientific knowledge

Extract 9   Hippocrates, *De aere aquis et locis* 7

9.   (a)   Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

     (b)   Heat from the sun (εἶναι θερμὰ or ἡλίου καίοντος) **[1]**; (lack of) flow (οὐκ ἀπόρρυτα) **[1]**; presence of new fresh-water (τοῦ τε ὀμβρίου ὕδατος ἐπιφερομένου … νέου) **[1]**.

     (c)   The wasting/melting *etc* of the flesh **[1]** into the spleen **[1]**.

     (d)   Award **[1]** for each up to **[2]** for examples which may include: νοσώδεα/νοσώδη; ὑγιείην/ὑγιείαν; θέρεος/θέρους, *etc.*

                                                                                    Total: **[10]**

Option F: Scientific knowledge

Extract 10   Plato, *Phaedrus* 272d–273b

10. (a)   The sophists/rhetors (or similar) **[1]**. They criticize the Socratic method/the search for truth/the necessity of investigating the soul (or any relevant answer) **[1]**.

     (b)   Award **[1]** each up to **[2]** for details such as: he was Sicilian, perhaps teacher of Lysias, probable teacher of Gorgias, author of a rhetorical handbook, and any detail about his rhetorical technique.

     (c)   The passage focuses on the contraposition between plausible (εἰκός) and truth (ἀλήθεια).

           Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** up to **[4]** for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: **[2]** if the argument is supported by 3–4 developed points; **[1]** if the argument is supported by 1–2 developed points; **[0]** if the argument is supported by no developed points or if no details from the text are given.
           Points may include:
           - contrast between τὰ πραχθέντα and τὰ εἰκότα
           - juxtaposition / polyptoton *etc.* τὰ πραχθέντα – πεπραγμένα and εἰκότως – εἰκότα
           - stress on ἀληθεία throughout the passage
           - ambiguous notion of τέχνη, cf. also οἱ περὶ τοὺς λόγους τεχνικοὶ
           - contraposition τὸ εἰκὸς … τῷ ἀληθεῖ, and ἀληθείας… τοῦ πιθανοῦ
           - disparaging notion of "the plausible": τὸ εἰκὸς ἢ τὸ τῷ πλήθει δοκοῦν
           - dramatic use of real people (Teisias): εἰπέτω κτλ.

                                                                                    Total: **[10]**

Section B

Instructions
Section B is assessed by the assessment criteria found below and published in the subject guide.

Criterion A (Range of evidence) assesses to what extent the evidence represents both prescribed passages and supplementary reading. A candidate is expected to:
- use relevant examples from the prescribed passages to support the response (candidates are not expected to provide exact quotes)
- demonstrate knowledge of historical, political and cultural contexts beyond those embedded in the prescribed passages.

Criterion B (Understanding and argument) assesses how well the response demonstrates understanding of the chosen option. Ideally, a candidate will:
- build a critical analysis that responds directly to the prompt in a clear, logical and imaginative way
- fully address the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples related to the chosen option.

Total: **[12]**

Criterion A: Range of evidence
- To what extent does the evidence represent both prescribed passages and supplementary reading?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1	The response includes weak evidence from the prescribed passages only.
2	The response includes specific evidence from the prescribed passages only.
3	The response includes evidence from both the prescribed passages **and** supplementary reading.
4	The response includes specific evidence from both the prescribed passages **and** supplementary reading.

Criterion B: Understanding and argument

- How well does the response demonstrate understanding of the chosen option?
- How well is the argument constructed?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	The response demonstrates a limited understanding of the chosen option without addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples. The argument has limited focus, coherence and development.
3–4	The response demonstrates limited understanding of the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the chosen examples. The argument has focus but has limited coherence and is not developed.
5–6	The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples in a limited way. The argument has focus and coherence but is not developed.
7–8	The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples. The argument has focus and coherence, and is developed.