

# Markscheme

May 2025

Classical Greek

Higher level

Paper 1

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**Paper 1—Guided analysis**

To what extent does the response contain an analysis of textual features and/or authorial choices?

To what extent is the response supported by evidence that is relevant and correctly understood?

<b>Marks</b>	<b>Description</b>
0	The response does not meet the description below.
1–2	The response describes or summarizes examples from the extract; the response contains little analysis of textual features and/or authorial choices. The response is supported by evidence that is irrelevant to the prompt, or incorrectly understood.
3–4	The response contains some analysis of textual features and/or authorial choices and how they shape meaning, but relies on description. The response is supported by evidence that is somewhat relevant to the prompt and partially understood.
5–6	Throughout the response there is plausible analysis of textual features and/or authorial choices; the response draws conclusions from evidence. The response is directly supported by relevant evidence that is correctly understood.

**Option A**

**Extract 1: Prose — Herodotus, *Persian Wars* 5.97**

1. (a) He had been driven out from Sparta / by Cleomenes [1], and Athens was the most powerful city [1] of all the rest [1].
- (b) He went before the assembly/people [1] and said the same things [1] that he had said in Sparta [1].
- (c) Award [1] up to [4] for any of the following: he spoke about the good things of Asia (τῶν ἀγαθῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ); and about the Persian army (τοῦ πολέμου τοῦ Περσικοῦ); that they didn't use (or: think much or similar) shield(s) (οὔτε ἀσπίδα); or spear(s) (οὔτε δόρυ); they were easy to overcome (εὐπετέες τε χειρωθῆναι).
- (d) They were settlers from Athens [1], and the Athenians were very powerful (or: the Milesians were very wealthy/powerful) [1].
- (e) There was nothing [1] he did not promise (them) [1]. (Award [1] for “he promised them things” or similar).

- (f) The [6] for how well the translation conveys the meaning of the passage are awarded using the markbands below.

Marks	Description
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.</li> </ul>
1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response does not adequately communicate the meaning of the text.</li> <li>Lexical and grammatical errors are in evidence throughout the translation.</li> </ul>
3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response communicates the general meaning of the text.</li> <li>Lexical and grammatical errors are isolated but significant.</li> </ul>
5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response accurately communicates the meaning of the text.</li> <li>Lexical and grammatical errors do not impair the translation.</li> </ul>

The [10] for the precision of the translation are awarded as follows, with each word or phrase worth [1].

	Word or phrase	Type of mark	Response
1	οἶκε	Meaning in context	“it seemed”, “it appeared”, “it was as if” (not: it seems fitting)
2	εὐπετέστερον ... ἢ	Syntax/morphology	Comparison (“more ... than”)
3	διαβάλλειν	Meaning in context	“deceive”, “mislead” (not: “slander”)
4	τρεις ... μυριάδας	Meaning in context	“thirty thousand”
5	ἐποίησε	Syntax/morphology	3rd sg aorist
6	ἀναπεισθέντες	Syntax/morphology	aorist passive
7	νέας	Syntax/morphology	object of ἀποστεῖλαι
8	βοηθοὺς	Syntax/morphology	future participle / rendered as purpose clause
9	αὐτῶν	Syntax/morphology	genitive plural
10	δόκιμον	Syntax/morphology	agreement with Μελάνθιον

**Extract 2: Verse — Euripides, *Suppliants* 429–434, 437–441**

2. An approach based on content is expected, but answers might concentrate on, among other things, plot, tone, theme, or style. Answers may consider that the texts come from different forms/genres.

Expect two discrete points of contrast, awarding a maximum of [2] for each ([1] for a suitably justified judgement made on each text and [1] for supporting Greek with evidence of understanding).

Points may include those below, though other discussion points should be accepted at the discretion of the examiner:

- In Euripides's text, tyranny is considered the worst thing for a city (δυσμενέστερον πόλει), while the Herodotus text shows the bad consequences democratic decisions can have (ἀρχή κακῶν).
- While in Euripides, the power that an ordinary man can have is celebrated (νικᾷ δ' ὁ μείων τὸν μέγαν δίκαι' ἔχων), in Herodotus, the danger of this is shown (πολλοὺς γὰρ οἴκε εἶναι εὐπετέστερον διαβάλλειν ἢ ἔνα).
- While Theseus says men put proposals to the city that are intended to be useful (πόλει χρηστόν), the proposal that Aristagoras brings is duplicitous (καὶ οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ὑπίσχετο).
- While Euripides suggests tyrants are self-interested (αὐτὸς παρ' αὐτῷ), the ruler of Sparta is shown as wise in rejecting Aristagoras (ὑπὸ Κλεομένεος τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου ἐξελασθεῖς).

3. Answers may adopt a variety of approaches but should consider the relationship between form and meaning. Because a summary is provided, the focus of the question is on the literary or rhetorical effect of the passage.

Points should consist of a clearly understood Greek quotation, an analysis of its form (literary or rhetorical feature) and an exploration of its intended effect on the reader. They may include:

- Juxtapositions drawn between the two forms of rule by parallel phrasing (τυράννου δυσμενέστερον πόλει, τί τούτων ἔστ' ἰσαίτερον πόλει;).
- Contrast between laws that are shared and written in a democracy, and those which are “obtained” and self-interested, in a tyranny (νόμοι κοινοί, emphasized by enjambment vs τὸν νόμον κεκτημένος αὐτὸς παρ' αὐτῷ).
- Emphasis on how democracy, through written laws, protects both the weak and the rich (ὁ τ' ἀσθενὴς ὁ πλούσιός τε, parallel structure to emphasize their equality).
- Emphasis on fairness of democracy and unfairness of tyranny through repeated diction (οὐκέτ' ἔστ' ἴσον, δίκην ἴσην, δίκαια, ἰσαίτερον, final rhetorical question to stress the point).
- Stress of the power of the common man through the oxymoron of the weaker man defeating the stronger (νικᾷ δ' ὁ μείων τὸν μέγαν) to show fairness of the democratic system.

Mark in accordance with the markbands on page 3

**Option B**

**Extract 3: Verse — Aristophanes, *Women in the Assembly*, 205—12, 214—219, 229—238**

- 4 (a) They are responsible [1] for these matters [1].
- (b) They take public money [1] and privately consider their own needs (or similar) [1].
- (c) They will be saved [1].
- (d) Award [1] up to [4] for any of the following: they/the assembly must/should (χρῆναι ... ἡμᾶς); hand over the city to the women (ταῖς γυναῖξι ... τὴν πόλιν ... παραδοῦναι); because they are / are used as administrators (ταύταις ἐπιτρόποις); and controllers ταμίαισι χρώμεθα); in the home (ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις).
- (e) That their/the women's ways [1] are better than ours/the men's [1].
- (f) They bathe wool in hot water [1] according to the ancient custom [1] and they wouldn't try anything different [1].

- (g) The [6] for how well the translation conveys the meaning of the passage are awarded using the markbands below.

Marks	Description
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.</li> </ul>
1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response does not adequately communicate the meaning of the text.</li> <li>Lexical and grammatical errors are in evidence throughout the translation.</li> </ul>
3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response communicates the general meaning of the text.</li> <li>Lexical and grammatical errors are isolated but significant.</li> </ul>
5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The response accurately communicates the meaning of the text.</li> <li>Lexical and grammatical errors do not impair the translation.</li> </ul>

The [10] for the precision of the translation are awarded as follows, with each word or phrase worth [1].

	Word or phrase	Type of mark	Response
1	πόλιν	Syntax/morphology	object of παραδόντες
2	πυνθανώμεθα	Syntax/morphology	subjunctive (jussive/hortatory)
3	ἀπλῶ	Meaning in context	“simple”, “straightforward”
4	σκεψάμενοι	Syntax/morphology	aor. active/middle participle
5	ἐπιθυμήσουσιν	Syntax/morphology	3 <sup>rd</sup> person pl active
6	σώζειν	Syntax/morphology	infinitive
7	τίς;	Syntax/morphology	“who?”
8	ἐπιπέμψειν	Meaning in context	“send” etc
9	εὐπορώτατον	Syntax/morphology	superlative
10	ἄρχουσά	Meaning in context	“rule” or similar (not: “begin” etc)

**Extract 4: Prose — Lysias, *On the Murder of Eratosthenes* 6–7**

5. An approach based on content is expected, but answers might concentrate on, among other things, plot, tone, theme, or style. Answers may consider that the texts come from different forms/genres.

Expect **one** point of contrast and **one** point of comparison, awarding a maximum of **[2]** for each (**[1]** for a suitably justified judgement made on each text and **[1]** for supporting Greek with evidence of understanding).

Points may include those below, though other discussion points should be accepted at the discretion of the examiner:

Contrasts:

- In the first extract, Praxagora is depicted as purporting to speak before the Athenian people (ὡς δῆμα) and take an active role in public life, whereas Euphiletus's wife is confined to the household under the guidance of her husband (γυναῖκα ἡγαγόμενην εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν).
- Praxagora states that women are in charge of the household (ἐπιτρόποις καὶ ταμίαισι χρώμεθα), while Euphiletus doesn't give his wife too much freedom at first (μήτε λίαν ἐπ' ἐκείνη εἶναι ὅ τι ἂν ἐθέλη ποιεῖν), only later trusting her.
- Praxagora suggests that women ought to be given control over the city (ταῖς γὰρ γυναῖξι φημί χρῆναι τὴν πόλιν ἡμᾶς παραδοῦναι), whereas Euphiletus believes that his wife had be kept watch over (ἐφύλαττον τε ὡς οἶόν τε ἦν).
- Praxagora presents women as being accustomed to deceiving (αὐταὶ γὰρ εἰσιν ἐξαπατᾶν εἰθισμέναι), whereas Euphiletus trusted his wife (ἐπίστευον ἤδη)/entrusted all his affairs to her (πάντα τὰ ἑμαυτοῦ ἐκείνη παρέδωκα).

Comparisons:

- In both cases women live and work in the home (ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις ταύταις ἐπιτρόποις; γυναῖκα ἡγαγόμενην εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν).
- Both texts describe women as exemplary/excellent (βελτίονες; βελτίστη).
- They are mothers / it is suggested they care about their children (εἶτα σιτία τίς τῆς τεκούσης μᾶλλον ἐπιπέμψειεν ἄν; ἐπειδὴ δέ μοι παιδίον γίγνεται, ἐπίστευον).
- Women are considered good at managing money (χρήματα πορίζειν εὐπορώτατον γυνή; οἰκονόμος δεινή).

6. Answers may adopt a variety of approaches (e.g. the marriage is positive, negative, too good to be true) but should consider the relationship between form and meaning. Because a summary is provided, the focus of the question is on the literary or rhetorical effect of the passage.

Points should consist of a clearly understood Greek quotation, an analysis of its form (literary or rhetorical feature) and an exploration of its intended effect on the reader. They may include:

- Euphiletus states that after he married his wife, he gave her a while to settle into domestic life (τὸν ... ἄλλον χρόνον οὕτω διεκείμην), portraying himself as a reasonable/relaxed/naive husband.
- Euphiletus makes clear that he tried to strike a balance between not bothering his wife too much (μήτε λυπεῖν) and not leaving her too free to do as she pleased (μήτε λίαν ἐπ' ἐκείνη εἶναι ὅ τι ἂν ἐθέλη ποιεῖν), reinforcing his portrayal of himself as a fair/naive/indecisive husband focused on his wife's happiness/domestic harmony. This is reinforced by the repetition of μήτε, stressing Euphiletus's keenness to strike a balance.
- ἡγούμενος suggests naivety or misplaced trust on the part of Euphiletus, who thought that everything was going very well, foreshadowing a later change of opinion.
- The subsequent direct address to the jurors (ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι) suggests an earnestness on the part of Euphiletus to prove to his jurors that he was not naive or gullible/all signs pointed to a happy marriage.
- The tricolon crescens with polysyndeton and synonymia (καὶ γὰρ οἰκονόμος δεινὴ καὶ φειδωλὸς ἀγαθὴ καὶ ἀκριβῶς πάντα διοικοῦσα) of the positive domestic qualities of his wife is an attempt to show how blissful the marriage was in his eyes/to demonstrate to the jurors that he had reasonable grounds to be unsuspecting.

Mark in accordance with the markbands on page 9.

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