

GCSE

Classical Greek

Unit **B401** Classical Greek Language 1 (Mythology and domestic life)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2014

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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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1. Annotations used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions)

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
	Benefit of doubt
	Major error
	Repeated or consequential error
	Construction error
	Minor error
	Additional words not penalised
	Harmful addition
	Completely correction section
	Omission mark

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1		Rich/wealthy men/people or the rich	1	Do not accept singular
2	(a)	He admired it or he was amazed (at/by it)	1	Accept 'wondered at it' Do not accept 'Surprised'
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who [1] is that woman [1]? What [1] is the centaur doing [1]? 	4	Allow correct rendering of indirect speech. Allow: 'that wife' 'Who is the/this woman' = 1 mark Do not accept 'making'
3	(a)	A very terrible [1] river [1]	2	Accept 'very dangerous' Do not accept 'very strange/clever' Insist on superlative
	(b)	Heracles crosses/goes through [1] alone. [1] The centaur carries/brings/bears Deianeira/Heracles' wife [1] through/across the water. [1]	3	Any three. Accept past tenses Heracles only crosses = 1. Do not accept ' could cross/go through'
	(c)	He kisses her/Deianeira.	1	
4		The whole story/account / all (of) the story	1	Do not accept: 'every word / all the words'
5	(a)	(He grew/was) Angry / he was angered	1	
	(b)	He fired at/shot/hit the centaur/him [1] with a poisoned arrow [1].	2	'He fired a poisoned arrow at the centaur/him' = 2 Do not accept 'he threw (into/onto)'
6	(a)	(That) soon [1] he would die [1].	2	Accept: 'in a short time' Accept: 'he would be dead'
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (He told her to) take his (own) (blood-stained) cloak [1]. (He said that) it is/was a love-charm [1] 	2	Do not accept: 'capture' Do not accept: ' a/the/this (blood-stained) cloak'

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
7			20	The passage has been divided into 5 sections each worth 4 marks. Award up to 4 marks per translated section according to the 4-mark marking grid.	<p>[4] Correct translation with one minor error allowed</p> <p>[3] Overall sense clear; with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed</p>
	i	<p>“prwt on men ol <u>Hrakl h~</u> hn pisto~ ajhr, u\$teron d jouj</p> <p>At first Heracles was a faithful/trustworthy/loyal husband/man, but later (he was) not.</p>	4	<p>Error of prwt on = major. Error of u\$teron = major. But ‘afterwards’ = minor.</p> <p>Lack of contrast with men...d j = major error But d j translated as ‘and’ = minor.</p>	<p>[2] Part correct; but with overall sense lacking/unclear.</p> <p>[1] No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only</p>
	ii	<p>teto~ dey pol un cronon macesameno~ epi; tou~ <u>polemiou~</u>, <u>oikade epanhl qen</u>, agwn thn tou basilew~ qugatera, ojomati <u>Io hn</u>:</p> <p>(And/but) at last/finally, having fought (against) the enemy for a long time, he returned/went back home/homewards, leading/bringing the daughter of the king, called Iole.</p>	4	<p>Accept: ‘fighting’ ‘After a long time fighting’ = BOD If macesameno~ is translated as a main verb and there is no conjunction = CON.</p> <p>Incorrect rendering of pol un cronon = one major</p>	<p>[0] Totally incorrect or omitted</p> <p>N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	iii	<p>ἐβούλετο γὰρ <u>γαμεῖν</u> καὶ αὐτὴν, νεώτερον οὐσαν τῆς <u>Διανείρας</u>.</p> <p>For he wanted to marry her as well/also/too/even, being/since she was younger than Deianeira.</p>	4	<p>kai; = 'and' = minor 'who was' = minor</p> <p>If 'being' refers to Heracles = major.</p> <p>Maximum of one major for the phrase <u>νεώτερον τῆς Διανείρας</u>.</p> <p>'newer/more recent' = minor 'of' = minor for recognition of genitive.</p>	
	iv	<p>ἠΐδε; <u>Διανείρα</u> εἰς τὸ σὺν ἐπισηεῖ τὴν <u>Ἰοῦνην</u> ὡς τε δακρυοῦσα ἠΐχσεν τὸν <u>Ἡρακλέα</u> εὐχόμενον ἀποπέμψαι αὐτὴν.</p> <p>(And/but) Deianeira was hating/hated Iole so much that, weeping/crying, she asked/begged Heracles to send her away at once.</p>	4	<p>ὡς τε translated as purpose = minor if εἰς τὸ σὺν omitted but it is CON if εἰς τὸ σὺν has been translated.</p> <p>'She wept and asked' = minor.</p> <p>She immediately asked Heracles' = minor</p> <p>'herself' = minor</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
	v	<p>του δε; Ηρακλέου~ ἀγγεῖλ' ἄντο~ ὅτι ἐκείστι δύο γυναῖκα~ φίλειν, τῆ/Δηιανείρα/εἶδοξε τῷ/φίτῳ/τῳ/κράσῳ/αἰ ἵνα πεῖθοι αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν μονὴν φίλειν.”</p> <p>But when Heracles announced that it was possible to love two women/wives, Deianeira decided to use the love-charm, so that she might persuade him to love her/herself alone.</p>	4	<p>Omission of δε; or translation as ‘and’ = minor</p> <p>Heracles announced ... and = ok.</p> <p>If the participle of the genitive absolute is translated as a main verb and there is no conjunction = CON.</p> <p>While Heracles was announcing = minor.</p> <p>‘he could’ = minor ‘it is possible’ = minor ‘he can’ = major ‘it was allowed’ = minor</p> <p>It seemed good/right to Deianeira = ok.</p> <p>Incorrect rendering of εἶδοξε = CON.</p> <p>Persuade he himself / himself = minor</p> <p>only to love her’ = minor</p>	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8		How Heracles died/was killed	1	
9	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not unjust [1] foolish/stupid [1] 	2	Accept: 'not wrong/unfair' Accept: 'just/right'.
	(b)	<p>She gave Heracles the (blood-stained/centaur's) cloak as a gift/present [1]</p> <p>not realising/perceiving/noticing that it was poisoned [1]</p>	2	Reward 1 mark for answers which show understanding of the story but are not directly related to the Greek. Do not accept: 'knowing/learning'. Accept: (there was) poison on it.
10	(a)	εὐχῆς~	1	No translation necessary. If correct Greek is provided with an incorrect translation = HA.
	(b)	(To) sacrifice to the gods	1	
11		The poison was (so / very) [1] strong [1] (that/and) it / was burning/burnt [1] his body [1].	3	Any three . Allow: 'set fire to' 'The poison burnt his body' = 2
12		C (The poison ate into Heracles)	1	
13		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He fell/collapsed on to/against the altar [1] He was crying/weeping [1] He asked why the gods did not save him [1] 	2	Any two . Accept direct speech. Accept answers to do with Heracles appealing to the gods with reference to the vocative.
14	(a)	...she killed herself	1	Accept imperfect tense 'She kills/had killed herself' = BOD
	(b)	...the gods took pity on him [1] and took him to Olympus as a god [1]; he received a reward/prize [1] although he (had) behaved badly/disgracefully [1]	2	Any two of these. Accept: 'he was rewarded'

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
15	For example: Calligraphy [1] – (the art of) beautiful writing [1] Monotheism [1] – belief in one god [1]	4	Accept any other valid derivatives. Accept any recognisable spelling of the derivative. Accept as correct an English word and its meaning entered each in the wrong box. Award mark for either a clear definition of the English word or a clear acknowledgment of its connection to the Greek root. Thus an incorrect derivative may still be plausibly connected to the original Greek word.

APPENDIX 2

MARKING NOTES FOR TRANSLATION

- 1 **Omission** of a word (including those glossed) is a major error.
- 2 **Nouns/Pronouns:** one error of meaning, number or case constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 3 **Adjectives:** one error of meaning, agreement or degree constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 4 **Adverbs:** one error of meaning or degree constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 5 **Verbs:** one error of meaning, tense, person, voice or mood constitutes a minor error while two constitute a major error.
- 6 **The active-passive interchange** is permitted, as long as the agent is expressed in a passive rendering: e.g. 'Phrixus sacrificed the ram' can be expressed as 'The ram was sacrificed BY PHRIXUS' without penalty. If 'by Phrixus' is omitted, it constitutes a minor error.
- 7 **Reversal of main verb and participle** is a minor error: e.g. "The god, replying, said..." may NOT be rendered "The god replied, saying...".
- 8 **The genitive absolute:** e.g. τῶν δούλων φυγόντων may be rendered
 - (i) The slaves having fled, ...
 - (ii) When/since/as/because/after the slaves had fled, ...
 - (iii) The slaves fled and...
- 9 **Aorist and present participles:** aorist participles may be translated by a present tense, but **NOT** the other way round.

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