GCSE

Classical Greek

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

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2016

Annotation	Meaning
BP	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.
BOD	Benefit of doubt
✖	Major error
Highlight text	Repeated or consequential error
CON	Construction error
▭	Minor error
∿	Additional words not penalised
HA	Harmful addition
✔	Completely correction section
∧	Omission mark

		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	1	Ten years (1)	[1]	
	2	(The) bravest/most brave (1) of the Greeks (1) (The) killer of Hector (1)	[2]	Any 2 'A very brave Greek' or similar =1 'He killed Hector' or similar = 1
	3	He fastened the body/corpse to his/the chariot (1) and dragged it round (1) the walls (1) of the city (1)	[4]	Allow: 'on/onto' Insist on definite articles Allow: 'city walls' Allow: 'of Troy'
	4	King of Troy (1) (and) father of Hector (1)	[2]	Do not accept: 'King of the Trojans' / 'Trojan King'
	5	Ask/beg for (1) the/his son's body/corpse (1) (in order) to bury it (1) according to/by custom/law (1)	[4]	Do not accept 'customs/laws'
	6	She feared/was fearing (1) the danger (1)	[2]	Insist on definite article. 'She feared it was dangerous' = 2 'She thought it was dangerous' = 1 Do not accept 'dangers'
	7 (a)	Gold (1) (and) other (1) gifts (1)	[3]	'another gift' = 1/2
	7 (b)	(Greek word) λάθρᾳ (1) (Translation) secretly (1)	[2]	Accept 'in secret'

Question 8: Unseen translation

Section		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	**Levels of response**
		NB Specimen translation is example for guidance only.	[20]	The passage has been divided into 5 sections each worth 4 marks. Award up to four marks per translated section according to 4-mark marking grid.	**4-mark grid** **4** Correct translation with one minor error allowed. **3** Overall sense clear; with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed.
	1	νύξ ἦν. ὁ <u>Πρίαμος</u> πρὸς τὸ τοῦ <u>Ἀχιλλέως στρατόπεδον</u> σιγῇ προσέβαινεν. It was night. Priam was going to/approaching Achilles' camp in silence/silently.		Maximum of one major error for νύξ ἦν 'It was **the** night' = minor error	
	2	ἡ ὁδὸς <u>μακρὰ</u> καὶ χαλεπὴ ἦν. ὁ δὲ Ζεύς, αἰσθόμενος τὸν γέροντα The journey/road/way/path was long and difficult. (But/and) Zeus, noticing/having noticed the old man ...		'It was **a** long and …' = minor error. Accept 'dangerous' Accept 'perceiving/having perceived' 'Noticing the man was old' = 1 major error.	**2** Part correct; but with overall sense lacking/unclear. **1** No continuous sense correct; isolated knowledge of vocabulary only. **0** Totally incorrect or omitted. N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.
	3	καὶ <u>οἰκτείρων</u>, ἐπέμψε τὸν <u>Ἑρμῆν</u> ἵνα ἀγάγοι αὐτόν. … and pitying (him), sent Hermes (in order) to lead/guide/bring/escort him.		'Having pitied' = minor error **Beware CON here from section 2.** Incorrect rendering of purpose clause = CON	

Section		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	**Levels of response**
	4	ὁ οὖν τῶν θεῶν ἄγγελος εὐθὺς ἐφάνη, <u>ἐπικρυπτόμενος</u> ὡς νεανίας ἀπὸ τοῦ <u>Ἀχιλλέως στρατοπέδου</u>. Therefore/(and) so the messenger of the gods immediately/at once/straight away appeared, disguised (just) as/like a young man from Achilles' camp.		οὖν translated as a negative = major error. 'The messenger god'= major error 'The messenger of Zeus' = major error '**Having been** disguised' = minor error Mistranslation of ὡς = major error. Mistranslation of ἀπὸ = major error except for 'away from' which is a minor error,	
	5	ὁ μὲν <u>Πρίαμος</u> ἐθαύμασεν, ὁ δὲ θεὸς εἶπεν αὐτῷ μὴ φοβεῖσθαι. Priam was amazed, but the god told him not to be afraid.		'admired' = minor error 'admired him' = major error Accept 'said to him' αὐτῷ translated in wrong place = major error. Incorrect rendering/omission of μὲν…δὲ = major error 'that he was not afraid'= CON Accept: 'that he should not be afraid'	

		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	9 (a)	When they arrived at/reached/came to the camp (1)	[1]	Insist on plural Do not accept imperfect tense rendering
	9 (b)	Went in (1) alone/on his own (1)	[2]	Allow: 'entered/came into' Accept: 'only Priam went in'
	10	C (1)	[1]	
	11	He is/was an old man/old (1) just like Priam (1) (and) soon/in a short time (1) he will/would die (1)	[4]	Accept direct speech 'just like **him**' = BOD Insist on future tense.
	12 (a)	Unlucky/unfortunate (1)	[1]	Accept 'unhappy'
	12 (b)	Many of his sons (1) had (previously) died (1)	[2]	'before <u>himself</u>' = HA
	13	Achilles and Priam wept/cried (1) for a long time (1)	[2]	Accept 'they' Accept imperfect tense rendering Do not accept: 'had cried'
	14 (a)	Brave (1)	[1]	Accept 'brave (and an) old man' / 'brave and old'
	14 (b)	(He would/I shall) give him/you (1) the/his/your son's body/corpse (1)	[2]	Accept direct speech Allow: 'return/give back'
	15	Misogyny (1) dislike of women (1) Political (1) to do with government (1)	[4]	Accept any valid alternatives

APPENDIX 1

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. tw`n douvlwn fugovntwn 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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