

General Certificate of Secondary Education

B403

CLASSICAL GREEK

Classical Greek Prose Literature

Specimen Paper

Time: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials: None

Candidate
Forename

Candidate
Surname

Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Do not write in the bar codes.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.

This document consists of **20** printed pages.

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

Section A: Herodotus

Answer all the questions.

Passage 1

παιδιά δύο νεογνὰ ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων δίδωσι ποιμένι τρέφειν,
ἐντειλάμενος μηδένα ἀντίον αὐτῶν μηδεμίαν φωνὴν ἰέναι, ἐν στέγῃ δὲ
ἐρήμῃ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν κείσθαι αὐτά, καὶ ἐν ὥρᾳ τὸν ποιμένα ἐπάγειν
αὐτοῖς αἶγας, πλήσαντα δὲ τοῦ γάλακτος τᾶλλα διαπράττεσθαι.

Tale II, lines 8-13

1 What have we been told that Psammetichus is keen to find out?

.....
.....[1]

2 παιδιά δύο νεογνὰ: whom is he to use for his experiment?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** two newborn children
- B** two young children
- C** two young shepherds
- D** two babies

[1]

3 ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων: from which group of people will he choose these subjects for his experiment?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** slaves
- B** rich men
- C** soldiers
- D** ordinary men

[1]

- 4 ἐντειλάμενος μηδένα ἀντίον αὐτῶν μηδεμίαν φωνήν ἰέναι, ἐν στέγῃ δὲ ἐρήμῃ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν κείσθαι αὐτά: what instructions does Psammetichus give for the experiment? You should make **two** points.

.....

 [2]

- 5 (a) Give an example of how Herodotus' use of words makes these instructions emphatic. Write down your chosen word(s).

..... [1]

(b) Explain why.

.....
 [1]

- 6 καὶ ἐν ᾧρᾳ τὸν ποιμένα ἐπάγειν αὐτοῖς αἶγας, πλήσαντα δὲ τοῦ γάλακτος τὰλλα διαπράττεσθαι. Tick the **three** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- A The shepherd must bring goats to them at the appropriate times.
- B The shepherd must bring cows to them.
- C The shepherd must let the children drink milk.
- D The shepherd must fill buckets with milk.
- E The shepherd must do nothing else for the children.
- F The shepherd must perform other necessary tasks for the children.

[3]

Passage 2

ταῦτα δ' ἐποίει τε καὶ ἐνετέλλετο ὁ Ψαμμήτιχος, ἐθέλων ἀκοῦσαι ἦντινα
φωνὴν ῥήξουσι πρώτην οἱ παῖδες, ἀπαλαχθέντων τῶν ἀσήμων κυζημάτων.

Tale II, lines 13-15

7 Translate these lines.

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.....

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.....

.....

.....[5]

[Turn over

- 9 Is the experiment humane or inhumane? Explain your answer with reference to the passage. Make three points.

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.....

.....

[3]

Passage 4

Τοιούτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ προσηγάγετο τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους ὥστε δικαιῶν δουλεύειν. ἐχρήτο δὲ καταστάσει πραγμάτων τοιῶδε· τὸ μὲν ὄρθριον, μέχρι πληθούσης ἀγορᾶς, προθύμως ἔπραττε τὰ προσφερόμενα πράγματα· τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἔπινέ τε καὶ κατέσκωπτε τοὺς συμπότας καὶ ἦν μάταιός τε καὶ παιγιήμων.

Tale V(b), lines 1-6

- 10 What does Amasis persuade the Egyptians to consider it right to do?

.....

.....

[1]

- 11 In these lines we are told how he arranges his affairs. Tick the **three** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|
| A | He started work early in the morning. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | He stopped when the market place filled up. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | He was reluctant to start work. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | He worked hard all day long. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | He spent the afternoon with his friends. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | He despised those who gave themselves time off. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[3]

[Turn over

Passage 5

Αχθουσθέντες δὲ τούτοις οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ ἐνουθέτουν αὐτόν, τοιάδε λέγοντες,
" ὦ βασιλεῦ, οὐκ ὀρθῶς σεαυτοῦ προύστηκας, εἰς τὸ ἄγαν φλαῦρον προάγων σεαυτόν.
σὲ γὰρ χρῆν ἐν θρόνῳ σεμνῷ σεμνὸν θακοῦντα δι' ἡμέρας πράττειν τὰ πράγματα· καὶ οὕτως
Αἰγύπτιοί τ' ἂν ἠπίσταντο ὡς ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς μεγάλου ἄρχονται, καὶ ἄμεινον σὺ ἂν ἤκουες·
νῦν δὲ ποιεῖς οὐδαμῶς βασιλικά."

Tale V(b), lines 7-13

12 (a) οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ ἐνουθέτουν αὐτόν: 'his friends used to rebuke him' (line 1).

What **three** criticisms do Amasis' friends make of his current behaviour in lines 2 and 5?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(b) σὲ γὰρ χρῆν... ἤκουε (lines 2-3): how do Amasis' friends feel that he ought to behave?
You should make **three** points.

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(c) How, by his style of writing in this passage, does Herodotus convey the Egyptians' disapproval of Amasis' behaviour? Make **two** points and refer to the **Greek**.

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.....
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.....
..... [4]

Section B is on the next page.

Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

Section B: Demosthenes

Answer all the questions.

Passage 1

παρήει δ' οὐδείς. πολλάκις δὲ τοῦ κήρυκος ἐρωτῶντος οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀνίστατ' οὐδείς, ἀπάντων μὲν τῶν στρατηγῶν παρόντων, ἀπάντων δὲ τῶν ῥητόρων, καλούσης δὲ τῆ κοινῆ τῆς πατρίδος φωνῆ τὸν ἐροῦνθ' ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας· ἦν γὰρ ὁ κήρυξ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους φωνὴν ἀφίησι, ταύτην κοινὴν τῆς πατρίδος δίκαιον ἡγεῖσθαι.

On the Crown, lines 12-17

- 14** παρήει δ' οὐδείς. πολλάκις δὲ τοῦ κήρυκος ἐρωτῶντος οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀνίστατ' οὐδείς, ἀπάντων μὲν τῶν στρατηγῶν παρόντων, ἀπάντων δὲ τῶν ῥητόρων, καλούσης δὲ τῆ κοινῆ τῆς πατρίδος φωνῆ τὸν ἐροῦνθ' ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας: no one came forward. Give **two** reasons why this is surprising.

.....

 [2]

- 15** κατὰ τοὺς νόμους: how does the herald speak?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A | according to the law | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | because of the laws | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | against the law | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | according to the laws | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

[Turn over

16 κοινήν τῆς πατρίδος: how does Demosthenes say it is right to consider the herald's voice?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A as their forefathers' common voice
- B as the common voice of their homeland
- C as the voice in common to their fatherlands
- D as their fathers' voices speaking in common

[1]

17 How does Demosthenes go on to explain that he himself was the right man to come forward? Make **two** clear points.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

Passage 2

καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς ἐξαναστάντες μεταξύ δειπνοῦντες τοὺς τ' ἐκ τῶν σκηνῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐξείργον καὶ τὰ γέρρα ἐνεπίμπρασαν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς μετεπέμποντο καὶ τὸν σαλπικτὴν ἐκάλουν· καὶ θορύβου πλήρης ἦν ἡ πόλις. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία, ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, οἱ μὲν πρυτάνεις τὴν βουλὴν ἐκάλουν εἰς τὸ βουλευτήριον, ὑμεῖς δ' εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐπορεύεσθε, καὶ πρὶν ἐκαίνην χρηματίσαι καὶ προβουλεύσαι πᾶς ὁ δῆμος ἄνω καθήτο. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὡς ἦλθεν ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ἀπήγγειλαν οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰ προσηγγελμέν' ἑαυτοῖς καὶ τὸν ἦκοντα παρήγαγον κάκεινος εἶπεν, ἠρώτα μὲν ὁ κῆρυξ 'τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται;'

On the Crown, lines 2-12

Passage 3

ἔτυπτον καὶ τὰς ἀμίδας κατεσκεδάννουν καὶ προσεύρουν, καὶ ἀσελγείαςκ
αἰ ὕβρεως οὐδ' ὀτιοῦν ἀπέλειπον.

Against Conon, lines 12-13

19 What complaint have the sons of Conon (the subjects of ἔτυπτον) just been making?

.....

[1]

20 What do the sons of Conon do next?

Tick the **three** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | They overturn the chamberpots. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | They urinate on the slaves. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | They behave politely to the slaves. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | They are guilty of shameless and arrogant behaviour. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | They leave out shamelessness and arrogance. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | They beat the slaves. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[3]

Passage 4

ὀρώντες δ' ἡμεῖς ταῦτα καὶ λυπούμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπεπεμφάμεθα, ὡς δ' ἐχλεύαζον ἡμᾶς καὶ οὐκ ἐπαύοντο, τῷ στρατηγῷ τὸ πράγμ' εἶπομεν κοινῇ πάντες οἱ σύσσιτοι προσελθόντες, οὐκ ἐγὼ τῶν ἄλλων ἕξω.

Against Conon, lines 14-17

21 What prompts the speaker and his friends to report the matter to the general? Make **two** points.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

22 τῷ στρατηγῷ τὸ πράγμ' εἶπομεν κοινῇ πάντες οἱ σύσσιτοι προσελθόντες, οὐκ ἐγὼ τῶν ἄλλων ἕξω: write down and translate **one** Greek word or phrase which emphasises that the speaker is not alone in making his complaint.

.....

.....[2]

Passage 5

λοιδορηθέντος δ' αὐτοῖς ἐκείνου καὶ κακίσαντος αὐτοὺς οὐ μόνον περὶ ὧν εἰς ἡμᾶς ἠσέλγαινον, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ ὧν ὅλως ἐποίουν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, τοσοῦτου ἐδέησαν παύσασθαι ἢ αἰσχυθῆναι

Against Conon, lines 17-20

23 Tick the **three** correct statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| A | The general rebuked the sons of Conon. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | The general rebuked those who had complained. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | The sons of Conon were guilty of outrageous behaviour. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Those who complained were guilty of bad behaviour in the camp. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | Those who behaved badly stopped at once. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | Those who behaved badly felt no shame. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[3]

Passage 6

τοσούτου ἐδέησαν παύσασθαι ἢ αἰσχυνθῆναι, ὥστ' ἐπειδὴ θᾶπτον συνεσκότασεν, εὐθύς ὥς ἡμᾶς εἰσεπήδησαν ταύτη τῇ ἑσπέρα, καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κακῶς ἔλεγον, τελευτώντες δὲ καὶ πληγὰς ἐνέτειναν ἐμοί, καὶ τοσαύτην κραυγὴν καὶ θόρυβον περὶ τὴν σκηνὴν ἐποίησαν ὥστε καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ τοὺς ταξιάρχους ἐλθεῖν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν τινάς, οἵπερ ἐκώλυσαν μηδὲν ἡμᾶς ἀνήκεστον παθεῖν μηδ' αὐτοὺς ποιῆσαι παροινουμένους ὑπὸ τουτωνί.

Against Conon, lines 20-27

24 (a) ὥστ' ἐπειδη...ἐποίησαν (lines 1-3): in what ways did the men misbehave as soon as it got dark?

You should make **three** points.

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.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(b) ὥστε... ὑπὸ τουτωνί (lines 3-5):how was the situation brought under control?
You should make **three** points.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(c) How, by his style of writing, does Demosthenes suggest the speaker's outrage?
Make **two** points and refer to the **Greek**.

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.....
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.....
.....
..... [4]

Passage 7

τοῦ δὲ πράγματος εἰς τοῦτο προελθόντος, ὡς δεῦρ' ἐπαινῆσθαι, ἦν
ἡμῖν, οἷον εἰκός, ἐκ τούτων ὀργή καὶ ἔχθρα πρὸς ἀλλήλους.

Against Conon, lines 27-29

26 Translate these lines.

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.....
.....
.....[5]

Section B Total [50]

Paper Total [50]

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

Sources:

Section A

Tales from Herodotus (BCP Greek Texts), by Herodotus (Author), G.S. Farnell (Editor), M. Goff (Editor), Bristol Classical Press; New Ed edition (1 Jun 1991)

Ibid Tale 2 lines 8-22

Ibid Tale V(b) lines 1-17

Section B

From *A Greek Anthology (JACT)*, Cambridge University Press, 2002

Ibid Section 14 Demosthenes *On the Crown* lines 2-17

Ibid Section 15 Demosthenes *Against Conon* lines 12-29

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Section A: Herodotus		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	<p>What have we been told that Psammetichus is keen to find out? Who were the first of men.</p>	[1]
2	<p>παιδιά δύο νεογνά: whom is he to use for his experiment? A - two newborn children</p>	[1]
3	<p>ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων: from which group of people will he choose these subjects for his experiment? D - ordinary men</p>	[1]
4	<p>ἐντειλάμενος ... αὐτά: what instructions does Psammetichus give for the experiment? You should make two points. That no one should utter any sound in their presence. (1) That they should live alone in a lonely cottage. (1)</p>	[2]
5(a)	<p>Give an example of how Herodotus' use of words makes these instructions emphatic. Write down your chosen word(s). Accept any appropriate choice of word(s) (see below).</p>	[1]
(b)	<p>Explain why. One of: Repetition of μηδένα ... μηδεμίαν ἐν στέγῃ δὲ ἐρήμῃ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν - on their own (ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν) in a lonely (ἐρήμῃ) cottage</p>	[1]
6	<p>καὶ ἐν ὥρᾳ ... διαπράττεσθαι. Tick the three correct statements. A - The shepherd must bring goats to them at the appropriate times. C - The shepherd must let the children drink milk. F - The shepherd must perform other necessary tasks for the children.</p>	[3]
7	<p>Translate these lines. Use the Marking grid at the end of the mark scheme.</p>	[5]

Section A: Herodotus		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
8	<p>How does Herodotus engage the reader's interest in this passage?</p> <p>This passage is a blend of the cool reporting of an experiment, the dramatic building of suspense and a subtle evocation of sympathy. The reader's feeling for the babies is provoked by their vulnerability, his desire to know what happens next by the shepherd's delay in reporting the incident, his 'scientific' interest in the result of the experiment by the process of enquiry into the meaning of 'bekos'. Herodotus manipulates the pace of the passage to excellent effect.</p> <p>διετη̅ χρόν̅δ̅: passage of time, during which we imagine the babies have had precious little human contact.</p> <p>ὀρέγοντα τὰ χε̅ιρ̅α̅: pathos. The babies stretch out their arms and fall at the shepherd's feet – evokes our pity/sympathy.</p> <p>“βέκ̅δ̅”: direct speech. Babies speak a single word, the only word spoken to them or by them since their birth – and the only direct speech in the passage..</p> <p>πολὺ ἦν τοῦτο τὸ ἔπ̅δ̅: sense of significance. The babies often repeat the word.</p> <p>τὰ παιδία ἀμφότερα: striking image. The babies act in concert, which again suggests that the word has meaning.</p> <p>Our curiosity is piqued: 'bekos' could be their imitation of the noise made by the goats, so they could be asking for their milk.</p> <p>ἦσυχ̅δ̅ ἦν ὁ ποιμ̅ν̅: emphasis on silence. The shepherd at first remains quiet and does not report the incident – interesting, as it is against his instructions.</p> <p>ὦ δὲ πολλακί...οὔτω δὴ σημήν̅α̅ τῷ δεσπότ̅η̅: delaying tactics. We can have sympathy with the shepherd's uncertainty as he tries to avoid getting into trouble, a normal human reaction in the circumstances.</p> <p>Manipulation of time: Herodotus has telescoped time to make story more vivid - 2 years have passed. He then draws the time out again by saying 'to the shepherd opening ... they said "bekos". The word order builds suspense.</p> <p>Τὰ μὲν δὴ πρῶτα...ὦ δὲ πολλακί· meaning of the word is repeatedly delayed.</p> <p>Sense of longer period of time with</p> <p>πολλακί φοιτῶντι αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπιμελομένῳ πολὺ ἦν τοῦτο τὸ ἔπ̅δ̅. Yet we still don't know what it means.</p> <p>εἶ ὄψιν τὴν ἐκείνου: very impersonal phrase – 'to his sight'. The babies are to be looked at to see the results of the experiment.</p> <p>The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p>	[10]

Section A: Herodotus		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
9	<p>Is the experiment humane or inhumane? Explain your answer with reference to the passage. Make three points.</p> <p>Humane/justifiable:</p> <p>Their basic needs for food/shelter are taken care of.</p> <p>He really believes that he will be able to find out the answer, so he feels justified.</p> <p>He believes in the power of rational enquiry - emphasis on <i>πυνθάνομαι</i> (repeated).</p> <p>Inhumane/unjustifiable:</p> <p>No love/communication offered, which is also a basic need.</p> <p>Pathos of line where babies reach out to him and clearly want him as their carer.</p> <p>Emphasis on their isolation: <i>ἐρήμη, ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν, μηδένα ... μηδεμίαν.</i></p> <p>No interest in the children as individuals - 'meaningless babblings'.</p> <p>The length of time they are isolated - <i>διετῆς χρόνος.</i></p> <p>The injustice of experimenting on babies who cannot consent.</p> <p>How could he really expect to find the answer? Conclusion based on the premise that people 'naturally' speak Phrygian.</p>	[3]
10	<p>What does Amasis persuade the Egyptians to consider it right to do?</p> <p>To serve him/be his slaves.</p>	[1]
11	<p>In these lines we are told how he arranges his affairs. Tick the three correct statements.</p> <p>A - He started work early in the morning.</p> <p>B - He stopped when the market place filled up.</p> <p>E - He spent the afternoon with his friends.</p>	[3]
12(a)	<p>, οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ ἐνουθέτουν αὐτόν: 'his friends used to rebuke him' (line 1). What three criticisms do Amasis' friends make of his current behaviour in lines 2 and 5?</p> <p>He is not conducting himself properly [1]. He devotes himself to too much frivolity [1]. He is behaving in no way like a king [1].</p>	[3]

Section A: Herodotus		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
12(b)	<p>σὲ γὰρ χρῆν... ἤκουε (lines 2-3): how do Amasis' friends feel that he ought to behave? You should make three points.</p> <p>He ought to be majestic [1]. He ought to sit on his throne [1]. He ought to work/conduct his affairs all day [1].</p>	[3]
12(c)	<p>How, by his style of writing in this passage, does Herodotus convey the Egyptians' disapproval of Amasis' behaviour? Make two points and refer to the Greek.</p> <p>Short sentence νῦν δὲ ποιεῖ οὐδαμῶ βασιλικά in contrast to previous longer sentences: 'but as it is...' Clearly he is a disappointment. Last sentence ends οὐδαμῶ βασιλικά - quite an indictment of a king. Polypotton of ἐν θρόνῳ σεμνῶ σεμνὸν θακοῦντα and πράττειν τὰ πράγματα: emphasis on what ought to be doing throws light on what he is not doing. φλαῦρον: aspirated first letter enables the word to be spoken with contempt – it's all nonsense. Damning indictment of Amasis contained in the words Αἰγύπτιοί τ' ἂν ἠπίσταντο ὧ ὑπ' ἄνδρῳ μεγάλῳ ἄρχονται, καὶ ἄμεινον σὺ ἂν ἤκουε. The use of 'would' (ἂν) each time suggests that the Egyptians do not hold the opinion that they are ruled by a great man and that Amasis does not have a good reputation.</p> <p>Any two points: one mark for reference to the Greek, one for appropriate comment.</p>	[4]
13	<p>What makes the stories about Amasis interesting to read?</p> <p>Herodotus portrays Amasis as a fascinating character – admirable, yet contemptible – and invites us to consider his suitability as king. Amasis shows wisdom in inducing rather than forcing the Egyptians to obey him, but we note the cynical suggestion that people can be made to worship anything if it is made attractive enough on the surface. He has definite leanings to drinking and pleasure, as shown in his earlier life and even in his afternoon antics as king. He has self-control, in that he does his job for part of the day. He is clever in the answer he gives to his friends: they will all identify with the bow parallel and will be forced to concede its wisdom. He is slippery: in his earlier life he stole money for his pleasures and denied it to the oracle each time. The recognition of the oracles which convicted him is very striking and the opposite of what one might expect. He is a man of surprises, of twists and turns which keep a reader on his toes. There is a horrible fascination in the story of the wash-bowl – the very idea of worshipping something which has been used to catch vomit. The interesting parallel of a bow to a man's life: we are invited to consider its value.</p>	[8]

Section A: Herodotus		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
13 Cont'd	The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 8-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.	
Section A Total		[50]

Section B: Demosthenes		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
14	<p>παρήκει δ' οὐδείς ... ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας: no one came forward. Give two reasons why this is surprising.</p> <p>The herald asked repeatedly - πολλάκις. All the generals were present. All the orators were present. The city was calling her citizens on a matter of security. Any two of these.</p>	[2]
15	<p>κατὰ τοὺς νόμους: how does the herald speak?</p> <p>D - According to the laws.</p>	[1]
16	<p>κοινὴν τῆς πατρίδος: how does Demosthenes say it is right to consider the herald's voice?</p> <p>B - as the common voice of their homeland</p>	[1]
17	<p>How does Demosthenes go on to explain that he himself was the right man to come forward? Make two clear points.</p> <p>There were many rich (and well-disposed) citizens who could have come forward to speak for Athens, but this was not enough. Athens needed someone who understood the events (and why Philip was planning to attack): (Demosthenes had all of these attributes.)</p>	[2]
18	<p>How does Demosthenes present a vivid picture of a city under threat? Demosthenes draws the reader instantly into a fast-paced scene of action. The blare of trumpets, the vivid picture of people running about, wicker hurdles on fire and the atmosphere of expectation engage the reader as clearly as they must have engaged those whom Demosthenes addresses. They remember their race to the Pnyx on that day and the moment when they were invited to speak in the Assembly.</p> <p>Speed is the main element here. Immediate reaction: presiding councillors immediately leapt up from the table. Immediacy conveyed by εὐθὺς and μεταξυ. Crisis management: they thrust people off market-stalls and set fire to wicker hurdles, to raise the alarm and clear the area. Imminent military action: they called the generals and trumpeters. οἱ μὲν...οἱ δὲ: everything is happening at once, with some doing one thing, others another. The speed and number of actions leads to confusion. καὶ θορύβου πλήρης ἦν ἡ πόλις: short sentence after long one to summarise confusion in the city: we can visualise people running about shouting and the fire in the market-place. θορύβου has emphatic early place in sentence. τῇ ὑστεραία : the next day at daybreak (ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ) the council is called to meeting in council chamber to prepare agenda for Assembly: emphasis on early start.</p>	[10]

Section B: Demosthenes		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
18 Cont'd	<p>ὕμει δ': change of subject from οἱ πρυτάνεις το ὑμεῖς δ' ... ἐπορεύεσθε. Draws audience in - they remember running to the Pnyx to await the Assembly. Demosthenes jogs jury's memory with his direct address. Everyone has a chance to speak in Assembly - to decide on course of action. Atmosphere of urgency and expectation: they were seated even before the agenda could be drawn up - πᾶς ὁ δῆμος ἄνω καθῆτο. Expectation again in last sentence: long sentence finally culminates in the question they have been waiting for - 'τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται.' But before that they have to sit through the announcement of the councillors and the speech of the man who has come to report the news.</p> <p>The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p>	

Section B: Demosthenes		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
19	<p>What complaint have the sons of Conon (the subjects of ἔτυπτον) just been making?</p> <p>The slaves were annoying them with smoke while they were cooking or the slaves were insulting them.</p>	[1]
20	<p>What do the sons of Conon do next? Tick the three correct statements.</p> <p>A - They overturn the chamberpots. D - They are guilty of shameless and arrogant behaviour. F - They beat the slaves.</p>	[3]
21	<p>What prompts the speaker and his friends to report the matter to the general? Make two points.</p> <p>The sons of Conon ridicule the speaker and his friends. They will not stop.</p>	[2]
22	<p>τῷ στρατηγῷ ... τῶν ἄλλων ἔξω: write down and translate one Greek word or phrase which emphasises that the speaker is not alone in making his complaint.</p> <p>κοινῇ - together, in common πάντες οἱ σύσσιτοι - all the messmates οὐκ ἐγὼ τῶν ἄλλων ἔξω - not I (alone) without the others</p>	[2]
23	<p>Tick the three correct statements.</p> <p>A - The general rebuked the sons of Conon. C - The sons of Conon were guilty of outrageous behaviour. F - Those who behaved badly felt no shame.</p>	[3]
24 (a)	<p>In what ways did the men misbehave as soon as it got dark (ὥστ' ἐπειδὴ θᾶπτον συνεσκότασεν)?</p> <p>They burst in on the speaker and his companions [1]. They insulted the speaker and his companions [1]. They rained blows on the speaker [1]. They made a lot of shouting/uproar around the tent [1].</p> <p>Any three of these.</p>	[3]

Section B: Demosthenes		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
24 (b)	<p>ὥστε... ὑπὸ τουτωνί (lines 3-5): how was the situation brought under control? You should make three points.</p> <p>The general and captains came [1]. Some of the other soldiers came [1]. They all prevented the speaker and friends from getting hurt [1] or from inflicting injury on the men [1].</p> <p>Any three of these.</p>	[3]
24 (c)	<p>How, by his style of writing, does Demosthenes suggest the speaker's outrage?</p> <p>Emphasis on the men's lack of shame (ἐδέησαν ... αἰσχυθηῖναι), refusal to stop despite being asked (ἐδέησαν παύσασθαι), immediate return to the fray (ἐπειδὴ θάπτον συνεσκότασεν ...), violence (ἡμᾶς εἰσεπήδησαν, κακῶς ἔλεγον ... πληγὰς ἐπέτειναν ἐμοί). Vocabulary of uproar and confusion - τοσαύτην κραυγὴν καὶ θόρυβον ... ἐποίησαν. Long list of people intervening and the anaphora of καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ τοὺς ταξιάρχους ... καὶ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν τινάς. Idea that there would have been bad injuries caused without this intervention - ἐκώλυσαν μηδὲν ἡμᾶς ἀνήκεστον παθεῖν... Idea that the speaker and his friends might have had some good reason for retaliating - παροινουμένοῦ ὑπὸ τουτωνί. Result clauses – τοσοῦτου ἐδέησαν ... ὥστ' and τοσαύτην κραυγὴν καὶ θόρυβον...ἐποίησαν ὥστε ... τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ... τελευτῶντ' ἔδ' : just when it seems it can get no worse, it does. Time expressions - ἐπειδὴ θάπτον συνεσκότασεν, εὐθύς, ταύτῃ τῇ ἑσπέρᾳ - to illustrate their determination.</p> <p>Any two points: one mark for reference to the Greek, one for appropriate comment.</p>	[4]
25	<p>If you were a member of the jury, how would Demosthenes' speeches hold your interest? You may refer to either or both of the speeches you have read.</p> <p>Plenty of action and detail in both speeches.</p> <p>'On the Crown': the arrival of the messenger in the evening during supper; all the immediacy of clearing the market place and preparing for military action; the uproar; the scene in the Assembly; the messenger being brought forward to speak; the surprise that no one came forward to speak for the country. Direct address to the jury, appealing to their memory of the occasion and how keen they were to see the matter discussed. Keeping on the right side of the jury by saying that they would naturally have come forward to speak in any other circumstances – of course they would want their country to be safe.</p>	[8]

Section B: Demosthenes		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
25 Cont'd	<p>Rousing patriotic idea of the voice of the herald as the voice of their homeland. Build-up, via a tricolon, to the climactic idea that this was no ordinary occasion: it needed someone not only willing and wealthy, but someone with knowledge, expertise and foresight – i.e. Demosthenes himself.</p> <p>'Against Conon': horrible goading by the sons of Conon against the speaker (Ariston) and his friends by deliberately pitching their tents nearby; the drunken behaviour starting after breakfast; the maltreatment of the slaves – complaints about the smoke created by cooking, beatings, emptying chamber-pots and urinating on them.</p> <p>Failure of speaker and friends to rise to the bait until it became unbearable; even then no retaliation, but a report to the general.</p> <p>Speaker's assertion that he did not bring the personal attack on himself by going out on a limb, but that he was part of a group bringing the complaint.</p> <p>Outrageous nature of the behaviour: the men did not stop even when they were rebuked by the general, but instead launched a further attack and had to be restrained by a large number of men.</p> <p>Speaker's claim that it is natural to be wary of such men ever afterwards.</p> <p>Speaker had not even intended to bring a lawsuit, but had tried to steer clear of the sons of Conon.</p> <p>Speaker claims to have been forced into bringing this charge and criticises Conon for not taking his sons in hand before.</p> <p>All this salacious detail would hold the jury's interest and probably predispose the jury to the cause of the speaker, who has apparently done little to warrant such treatment.</p> <p>The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 8-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p>	
26	Translate these lines. Use the Marking grid at the end of the mark scheme.	[5]
Section B Total		[50]
Paper Total		[50]

Marking grid for 10-mark questions

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with the question; • Selection and coverage of supporting points; • Choice and use of evidence from the Greek text; • Accuracy of writing; • Control of appropriate form and register; • Organisation of answer.
4	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good engagement with the question; • A range of relevant points, with development; • A good range of appropriate Greek quotation with relevant discussion; • Legible, fluent and very accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly; • Sustained control of appropriate form and register; • Argument well organised.
3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some engagement with the question; • A range of relevant points, with some development; • Some appropriate Greek quotation with some relevant discussion; • Legible and accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly; • Some control of appropriate form and register; • Argument is organised.
2	3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited engagement with the question; • A few relevant points; • Limited Greek quotation with limited relevant discussion; • Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning; • Limited control of form and register; • Argument apparent in places, even if underdeveloped.
1	0-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little or no engagement with the question; • Any points made are of little or no relevance; • Very little or no appropriate Greek quotation or relevant discussion; • Writing may be illegible and/or contain many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar and meaning may be unclear; • Very limited control of form and register; • Argument difficult to discern.

Quality of Written Communication (QWC): the QCA guidance stipulates that all three strands of QWC must be explicitly addressed - hence in the marking grid the presence of bullet points 4-6. In assigning a mark, examiners must first focus on bullet points 1-3 to decide the appropriate Level using the Indicative mark scheme to inform their judgement. They should then consider the evidence of QWC to help them decide where, within the Level, it is best to locate the candidate's mark.

Marking grid for set text translation 5-mark questions

- [5]** All of the meaning conveyed, with one minor error allowed
- [4]** Most of the meaning conveyed, with two errors (which may include a major error) or three minor errors allowed
- [3]** Part of the meaning conveyed, but with two or more major errors or omissions allowed
- [2]** A limited amount of the meaning conveyed
- [1]** A very limited amount of the meaning conveyed
- [0]** None of the meaning conveyed

N.B. Consequential errors should not be penalised.

Assessment Objectives Grid

Question	AO2	Total
1-28	50	50
Total	50	50