

Markscheme

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Classical Greek

Standard level

Paper 2

7 pages

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Option A — Homer

Extract 1 Homer, *Odyssey* 22.236–259

1. (a) She did not give victory [1] but tested the strength and courage [1] of Odysseus and Telemachus [1].
- (b) She is sitting on the roof-beam (ἀνὰ μέλαθρον) [1] and is in the form of a swallow (χελιδόνι εἰκέλη) [1].
- (c) Because they were the best of the remaining suitors [1]; because the others had been slain [1].
- (d) Not all should throw spears (μὴ ἅμα πάντες ἐφίετε δούρατα) [1], but only six at first (ἄγεθ' οἱ ἔξ πρῶτον ἀκοντίσατ') [1], hoping to bring down Odysseus (δῶη Ὀδυσσῆα βλῆσθαι **or** ἐπὴν οὗτός γε πέσῃσιν) [1]; the others are not a danger (τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὐ κῆδος) [1].
- (e) Athena thwarted their throws (ἐτώσια θῆκεν Ἀθήνη) [1]; one hit the door-post (σταθμόν) [1], another the door (θύρην) [1], another the wall (ἐν τοίχῳ) [1].

Total: [15]

Option A — Homer

Extract 2 Homer, *Odyssey* 22.310–329

2. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (b) Award [1] each up to [4] for any of the following points supported by the Greek text: he himself did not say (εἰπεῖν); or do anything dishonourable (τι ῥέξαι ἀτάσθαλον); to the women (τινά γυναικῶν); and tried to stop (παύεσκον); those suitors who did (ὅτις τοιαῦτα ῥέζοι).
- (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) That Agelaus prayed that Odysseus would not return (τηλοῦ ἔμοι νόστοιο τέλος γενέσθαι) [1], and that Penelope would marry him (σοὶ δ' ἄλοχόν τε φίλην σπέσθαι) [1] and have his children (καὶ τέκνα τεκέσθαι) [1].
- (e) Odysseus grabbed Agelaus's sword [1] and struck his head off [1] in mid-sentence [1].

Total: [15]

Option B — History

Extract 3 Thucydides, *The Peloponnesian War* 7.73.2–7.73.3

3. (a) They agreed with him [1]; thought it ought to be done [1]; but thought the people would not obey [1]; because it was a festival day [1].
- (b) Because they were drinking after their victory [1]; and would prefer this least of all [1].
- (c) He feared that the Athenians would take the advantage (οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προφθάσωσιν) [1] and bypass the most difficult terrain (διελθόντες τὰ χαλεπώτατα τῶν χωρίων) [1], in the night (ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ) [1].
- (d) Award [1] each up to [2] for any relevant topographical feature such as: the heights east of Epipolae; the [Lysimelian] marshes; the various countervallations.
- (e) They told him not to lead off the army by night (μὴ ἀπάγειν τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ στράτευμα) [1] because the Syracusans were guarding the roads (ὡς Συρακοσίων τὰς ὁδοὺς φυλασσόντων) [1]; instead he should make preparations after rest (καθ' ἡσυχίαν) [1] and prepare to retreat during the day (τῆς ἡμέρας παρασκευασάμενον ἀποχωρεῖν) [1].

Total: [15]

Option B — History

Extract 4 Thucydides, *The Peloponnesian War* 7.77.6–7.78.2

4. (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) The Sicilians should meet them en route [1] and deliver food [1].
- (c) Award [1] each up to [4] for any relevant detail from the following: the soldiers must be brave/good men (ἀναγκαῖόν ὃν ὑμῖν ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς γίγνεσθαι), since there is no safe place to be a coward (μὴ ὅποι ἂν μαλακισθέντες σωθείητε); if they escape they will see what they desire (ἢν διαφύγητε, ὧν ἐπιθυμεῖτε που ἐπιδεῖν); Athenians will restore the power of the state again (οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν δύναμιν τῆς πόλεως ἐπανορθώσοντες); even if it has fallen (καίπερ πεπτωκυῖαν).
- (d) Men make the city (ἄνδρες πόλιν) [1] and not the walls or ships (οὐ τείχη οὐδὲ νῆες) [1].
- (e) Nicias made a speech (τοιιάδε παρακελευόμενος) [1], went along the ranks (ἐπῆει τὸ στράτευμα) [1], brought soldiers back to their place (ξυνάγων καὶ καθιστάς) [1]; Demosthenes did the same (ὁ Δημοσθένης οὐδὲν ἥσσον) [1].

Total: [15]

Option C — Tragedy

Extract 5 Sophocles, *Ajax* 74–100

5. (a) Odysseus would rather Ajax stay in his tent (ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀρκεῖ τοῦτον ἐν δόμοις μένειν) [1]; Ajax is an enemy (ἐχθρός) [1]; Odysseus is not a coward (δελίαν ἀρεῖ; μὴ πρὸς θεῶν) [1]; and he does not need to gloat though Athena suggests it is good (γέλως ἥδιστος εἰς ἐχθροὺς γελᾶν) [1]. Accept other relevant points supported by quotation.
- (b) Odysseus is worried because Ajax may be mad (μεμηνότ' ἄνδρα) [1]; Athena will cast darkness over Ajax's eyes (σκοτώσω βλέφαρα καὶ δεδορκότα) [1].
- (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) He has spoken well (καλῶς ἔλεξας) [1]; he has attacked the Greeks (ἔβαψας ἔγχος εὔ) [1]; he has attacked the Atreidae (πρὸς Ἀτρείδαισιν ἤχμασας χέρα) [1]; he has killed men (τεθνᾶσιν ἄνδρες) [1].
- (e) He wants to despoil [1] the corpses [1].

Total: [15]

Option C — Tragedy

Extract 6 Sophocles, *Philoctetes* 54–80

6. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (b) He is the son of Achilles (Ἀχιλλέως παῖς) [1]; he is sailing homeward (πλεῖς δ' ὡς πρὸς οἶκον) [1]; he has left the Greeks (ἐκλιπὼν τὸ στράτευμ' Ἀχαιῶν) [1]; whom he hates (ἐχθήρας) [1].
- (c) Because they summoned him from home (ἐξ οἴκων μολεῖν) [1]; did not give him the arms of Achilles (οὐκ ἤξιωσαν τῶν Ἀχιλλείων ὅπλων) [1]; but gave them to Odysseus (Ὀδυσσεῖ παρέδοσαν) [1]. Accept other relevant explanations supported by quotation.
- (d) Odysseus knows that Neoptolemus is by nature unsuited [1] to lying and cheating [1].
- (e) Award [1] each up to [2] for any relevant point of discussion and [1] up to [2] for a credible effect such as:
- enjambment (eg ψυχὴν) highlights the focus on Neoptolemus's deception
 - hendiadys (πιστὴ καὶ βέβαιος) emphasizes Neoptolemus's position to deceive
 - juxtaposition (ἐμοὶ μὲν οὐχί, σοὶ) highlights Odysseus's precarious position
 - polyptoton (ἔχθος ἐχθήρας) emphasizes what Philoctetes needs to understand.

Total: [15]

Option E — Women

Extract 7 Euripides, *Iphigenia at Aulis* 1336–1365

7. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) Because the luckless end to their marriage (τὸ δυστυχές τῶν γάμων) **[1]** brings shame upon her (μοι αἰδῶ φέρει) **[1]**; and she is loathe to face Achilles (Ἀχιλλέα ἰδεῖν αἰσχύνομαι) **[1]**.
- (c) There is a cry among the Argives (ἐν Ἀργείοις βοᾶται) **[1]** concerning Iphigenia (ἄμφι σῆς παιδός) **[1]** that her sacrifice (σφάξαι νιν) **[1]** is necessary (ὡς χρεών) **[1]**.
- (d) He was in danger of being stoned **[1]** by all the Greeks **[1]**, even his Myrmidons **[1]**.
- (e) Odysseus (Ὀδυσσεύς) **[1]** and countless Greeks (μυριοί) **[1]** under their own orders (αἰρεθείς ἐκῶν) **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

Option E — Women

Extract 8 Plato, *Republic* Book 5 455a–455e

8. (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) One with a good nature for something (τὸν μὲν εὐφυῆ πρὸς τι) **[1]** who learns easily (ὁ μὲν ῥαδίως τι μανθάνει) **[1]**; the other without a good nature (τὸν δὲ ἀφυῆ) **[1]** who learns with difficulty (ὁ δὲ λαλεπῶς) **[1]**.
- (c) The one with a well-suited nature would discover much for himself in the matter studied (ἐπὶ πολὺ εὐρετικὸς εἶη οὗ ἔμαθεν) **[1]**, but the one with the ill-suited nature would not remember what was learned (μηδ' ἂν ἔμαθε σφύζοιτο) **[1]**.
- (d) Many women are better than many men (γυναῖκες μέντοι πολλαὶ πολλῶν ἀνδρῶν βελτίους) **[1]** at many things (εἰς πολλά) **[1]**. (The Greek text is quoted for reference only.)
- (e) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for relevant answers such as: there is no role that belongs to a woman because she's a woman; or a man because he's a man; natures are sprinkled similarly; among both beings (male and female); but female is lesser than male; in all pursuits.

Total: **[15]**

Option G — Barbarians

Extract 9 Herodotus, *The Histories* 2.35.4–2.36.4

9. (a) Women are never priests of the gods [1]; men serve both gods and goddesses [1].
- (b) Egyptian priests have shaven heads (ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δὲ ξυρῶνται) [1]; Egyptians are also usually clean shaven (τέως ἐξυρημένοι) [1]; but after a death (ὑπὸ τοὺς θανάτους) [1] they let their head and facial hair grow (τὰς τρίχας αὖξεσθαι τὰς τε ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ καὶ τῷ γενεῖῳ) [1].
- (c) Other peoples live on wheat and barley (ἀπὸ πυρῶν καὶ κριθέων ὅλλοι ζῶουσι) [1] which is shameful for Egyptians (ὄνειδος μέγιστόν ἐστι) [1]; they subsist on a grain (ἀπὸ ὀλυρέων σιτία) [1], which some call spelt (τὰς ζειὰς μετεξέτεροι καλέουσι) [1].
- (d) They knead dough with their feet (φυρῶσι τὸ μὲν σταῖς τοῖσι ποσί) [1]; gather mud and dung with their hands (τὸν δὲ πηλὸν τῇσι χερσί, καὶ τὴν κόπρον) [1]; they practise circumcision (Αἰγύπτιοι δὲ περιτάμνονται) [1].
- (e) Men have two garments [1] women have one garment [1].

Total: [15]

Option G — Barbarians

Extract 10 Aeschylus, *Persae* 159–180

10. (a) She is worried that great wealth (μέγας πλοῦτος) [1] will trip up the prosperity (ἀντρέψη ποδὶ ὄλβον) [1] of the house of Darius (ὄν Δαρεῖος ἦρεν) [1] according to the will of some god (οὐκ ἄνευ θεῶν τινος) [1].
- (b) Wealth without men is not an honor (μήτε χρημάτων ἀνάνδρων πλῆθος ἐν τιμῇ) [1]; but the success of poor men is not known (μήτ' ἀχρημάτοισι λάμπειν φῶς) [1]; the wealth of the house of Darius is ample (ἔστι γὰρ πλοῦτός γ' ἀμεμφής) [1]. Accept other relevant points supported by quotation.
- (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) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (e) She has had many dreams (πολλοῖς ὀνείρασιν) [1], since Xerxes left (οὐπερ παῖς ἐμὸς οἴχεται) [1], but last night's was most vivid (οὐτι πῶ τοιόνδ' ἐναργές) [1].

Total: [15]