

Markscheme

May 2017

Classical Greek

Higher level

Paper 2

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The following are the annotations available to use when marking responses.

Annotation	Explanation	Associated shortcut
	Caret – indicates omission	Alt+1
	Incorrect point	Alt+2
	Ellipse that can be expanded	Alt+3
	Horizontal wavy line that can be expanded	Alt+4
	Highlight tool that can be expanded	Alt+5
	On page comment – justifies application of assessment criteria	Alt+6
	Unclear content or language	Alt+7
	SEEN - every scanned page must be annotated or marked as SEEN	Alt+8
	Good Response/Good Point	Alt+9
	Vertical wavy line that can be expanded	Alt+0

You **must** make sure you have looked at all pages. Please put the **SEEN** annotation on any blank page, to indicate that you have seen it.

When using the *On Page Comments* annotation, please keep the following in mind:

- Avoid covering the candidate’s own writing. This can be done by writing your comments in the margins then running the arrow attached to the ‘on-page comment’ annotation to the appropriate place.
- Provide all comments in the target language.
- You may provide summative comments at the end of the script, but please do NOT record numerical marks on the scripts.

Section A

Option A: Homer

Extract 1 Homer, *Iliad* 22.224–246

1. (a) Award **[1]** up to **[3]** for any command supported by Greek quotation from the following: to stand (στέωμεν); defend themselves (ἀλεξώμεσθα) and fight (μαχώμεθα). Do not accept references to “stay” (μένοντες).
- (b) Hector regards Deiphobus as the dearest of his brothers **[1]**; Hecuba and Priam want to keep Deiphobus inside the walls out of parental love **[1]**. Other relevant responses on their merits.
- (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.

Total: **[10]**

Option A: Homer

Extract 2 Homer, *Iliad* 16.148–167

2. (a) She is here represented as a mare **[1]**; the harpies were (originally) conceived as spirits of the wind **or** she was made pregnant from the wind Zephyrus **[1]**.
- (b) He is passing along/inspecting the Myrmidons (Μυρμιδόνας δ’ ἄρ’ ἐποιχόμενος) **[1]**; inciting horses and men (ότρύνων ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας) **[1]**.
- (c) The association of swiftness and brutality is conveyed through Homer’s style. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
 - caesura in the fourth foot, line 155
 - Achilles’s horses associated with winds: πνοιῆσι πετέσθην; Ζεφύρω ἀνέμω; Ἄρπυια Ποδάργη
 - Pedasos, mortal, swift as the immortal horses: θνητὸς ... ἀθανάτοισι
 - enjambement δηώσαντες δάπτουσιν
 - extended simile (with relevant quotations)
 - heroic epithet connected to swiftness: ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο
 - juxtaposition θυμὸς ... γαστήρ
 - Achilles inciting horses and men at the same time: ότρύνων ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας.

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument: **[2]** if very coherent and well argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**

Option B: History**Extract 3 Herodotus, *The Histories* 7.235**

3. (a) It was better for Cythera to sink in the sea rather than be above it (κατὰ τῆς θαλάσσης καταδεδυκέναι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπερέχειν) **[1]**; he feared an attack from some men (ἀνδρῶν στόλον) **[1]**.
- (b) Laconia: south Peloponnese **[1]**; Cythera: south/off the coast of Laconia/Peloponnese **[1]**; accept other relevant and specific references on their merits.
- (c) The Persians could use Cythera as a base of operations against the Lacedaemonians **[1]**; under threat of attack from Cythera **[1]**, the Lacedaimonians will not succor Greece **[1]**. Do not accept references to the defeat of Sparta.
- (d) 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.

Total: **[10]****Option B: History****Extract 4 Herodotus, *The Histories* 1.32.5–8**

4. (a) Such a man is more capable of fulfilling his desire(s) (δυνατώτερος ...ἐπιθυμίην ἐκτελέσαι) **[1]**; and more capable of enduring disaster (δυνατώτερος ...ἄτην ἐνεῖκαι) **[1]**.
- (b) He suffers no appetite/disaster/has no deformity/illness, etc **[1]**; he ends his life well **[1]**.
- (c) The concept of riches bringing no happiness, a constant theme of Herodotean narrative, is here reinforced through a number of stylistic features. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- didactic tone of explanation/examples
 - use of comparative words and phrases οὐκ ὁμοίως δυνατὸς, δυνατώτερος and similar
 - juxtapositions ὁ μὲν ... ὁ δὲ and similar
 - juxtapositions μέγα πλούσιος ... ἀνόλβιος and similar
 - list of attributes: ἄπηρος ... ἄνουσος, ἀπαθῆς ... εὖπαις, εὐειδής
 - stress on end of life: τελευτήσαντα ... τελευτήσαι ... τελευτήση
 - paradoxes: οὐ γάρ ... ὁ μέγα πλούσιος ... ὀλβιώτερος, etc
 - terminological distinctions: μηδὲ ... ὄλβιον ἀλλ' εὐτυχέα.

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument: **[2]** if very coherent and well argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**

Option C: Tragedy

Extract 5 Sophocles, *Electra* 764–787

5. (a) She is of two minds; she considers the news fortunate but terrible at the same time **[1]**. Because she saves her life by evils **[1]** and cannot hate whom she begot **[1]**.
- (b) Award **[1]** for any answer supported by quotation such as: born of my heart (τῆς ἐμῆς ψυχῆς γεγώς); fled from my breast and nurture (μαστῶν ἀποστάς καὶ τροφῆς ἐμῆς); he does not see/know me (μ' ... οὐκέτ' εἶδεν).
- (c) She will not fear him (ἀπήλλαγμαὶ φόβου πρὸς ... ἐκείνου) **[1]**; she will have rest/peace from worry (ἔκηλά ... ἡμερεύσομεν) **[1]**.
- (d) 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.

Total: **[10]**

Option C: Tragedy**Extract 6 Euripides, *Electra* 1030–1053**

6. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) Award **[1]** each for any point such as: women imitate men (and therefore find another love = Aegisthus) (μιμεῖσθαι θέλει γυνή τὸν ἄνδρα); she found support where possible (ἐτρέφθην ... πορεύσιμον); namely from his enemies (*ie* Aegisthus) (πρὸς τοὺς ἐκείνω πολεμίους); no friend of Agamemnon would have joined her (φίλων ... τίς ... ἐκοινώνησέ μοι).
- (c) Clytemnestra argues that her actions were just, and that different standards of justice apply to men and women. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- repetition/polyptoton/stress ἡδίκημένη, ἐνδίκως, δίκαι, δίκη
 - extent of Agamemnon's offence expressed by Cassandra's attributes: μαινάδ' ἔνθεον κόρην
 - attempt at justification: μῶρον at beginning of line
 - public reproach for women: ψόγος, οὐ κλύουσ', cf. παρρησία
 - paradox of hypothetical killing of Orestes
 - personal affront to Clytemnestra: τᾶμ', ἐμὲ
 - suggested analogy between Clytemnestra's and Agamemnon's ventures: πορεύσιμον
 - paradox: δίκαι' ἔλεξας· ἡ δίκη δ' αἰσχροῦς ἔχει
 - gnome, apophthegm: γυναῖκα γὰρ χρὴ πάντα συγχωρεῖν πόσει.

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument: **[2]** if very coherent and well argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**

Option D: Agon**Extract 7 Aristophanes, *Clouds* 1055–1074**

7. (a) The *Adikos Logos* compares speaking in the market place [1]; to the epic epithet for Nestor describing his skill in public debate [1].
- (b) Acastus's wife trying to seduce Peleus [1]; Peleus being bound to a tree/on mount Pelion/in a remote place [1]; the gods sending Peleus a knife [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 was not rough (οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὑβριστῆς) [1]; nor did he want to make love all night long (οὐδ' ἠδὺς ἐν τοῖς στρώμασιν τὴν νύκτα παννουχίζειν) [1].

Total: [10]

Option D: Agon**Extract 8 Thucydides, *The Peloponnesian War* 4.17**

8. (a) A number of Spartans cut off from the rest of the army [1]; on the western coast of the Peloponnese/at the entrance of the bay of Pylos [1].
- (b) They might yearn for more than they should [1]; but they might experience a reverse in fortune [1]. Other similar answers to be marked on their merits.
- (c) The speech recreated by Thucydides is a sophisticated piece of rhetoric which the author's style strives to make highly persuasive. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- justification of the long speech: οὐ παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς μηκυνοῦμεν
 - nonetheless, they are not departing from their customs: juxtaposition παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς - ἐπιχώριον ὄν
 - captatio benevolentiae: πρὸς εἰδότηας
 - good luck of the Athenians: ἔχουσι ... δόξαν; ἀγαθὸν ... εὐτυχῆσαι ... εὐπραγίαις
 - juxtaposition of hope and unexpected: ἐλπίδι ... ἀδοκῆτως
 - they are aiming at the common good/similar condition of Spartans and Athenians: ὑμῖν ... τὸ αὐτὸ ... καὶ ἡμῖν; τῆ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει ... καὶ ἡμῖν.

Award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument: [2] if very coherent and well argued; [1] if coherent and partially argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: [10]

Option F: Scientific knowledge

Extract 9 Hippocrates, *De aere aquis et locis* 2

9. (a) Epidemic diseases: the changes of seasons (τῶν ὥρέων τὰς μεταβολὰς or similar) **[1]**. Individual diseases: the changes in regimen/diet/lifestyle (ἐκ μεταβολῆς τῆς διαίτης) **[1]**.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Award **[1]** for any example such as: with which he is unfamiliar (ἧς ἂν ἄπειρος ᾖ); being at a loss because of lack of knowledge (ἀπορεῖσθαι ... διαμαρτάνειν); considering/knowing in advance; etc (προφροντίση ... προειδείη ... προγινώσκων. **NB:** only one mark can be awarded for the idea of knowing in advance: προ-).
- (d) μετεωρολόγια includes the signs of weather and the movements of the celestial bodies **[1]**. Knowledge of it allows the doctor to forecast the prevailing conditions, which affect the health of the body **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

Option F: Scientific knowledge**Extract 10 Plato, *Phaedrus* 270c–e**

10. (a) Award **[1]** for any relevant point. A typical answer might highlight how, for Hippocrates, the enquiry on nature/scientific method **[1]** is necessary to understand the human body **[1]**. Other points may include the comparison between (parts of) the human body and the soul, etc.
- (b) A professional (τέχνη) **[1]** rhetor/orator/sophist (λόγους διδῶ/λόγους προσοίσει, or just λόγους if the context is clear) **[1]**.
- (c) The extract is an example of philosophical dialogue where Plato's style contributes to the persuasiveness of the argument. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1]** each up to **[4]** for stylistic remarks or any detail such as:
- vocabulary of research/enquiry: ἐξετάζοντα, σκοπεῖν, διανοεῖσθαι
 - stress on professional knowledge: τεχνικοὶ, τέχνη
 - authority of Hippocrates: Ἱπποκράτης τε καὶ ὁ ἀληθῆς λόγος
 - structure of the argument: πρῶτον μὲν ... ἔπειτα δέ
 - disjunctive/dichotomic analysis: ἀπλοῦν ἢ πολυειδές; εἰς τὸ δρᾶν ... ἢ ... εἰς τὸ παθεῖν
 - symmetric constructions: τίνα ... εἰς τὸ δρᾶν ... ἢ τίνα εἰς τὸ παθεῖν; τῷ τί ποιεῖν ... τῷ τί παθεῖν
 - hypotheses: ἂν μὲν ... ἐὰν δὲ ...
 - simile/metaphor: ὥσπερ τυφλοῦ πορεία; τυφλῷ οὐδὲ κωφῷ
 - use of examples from different areas of expertise: περὶ σώματος ... λόγους διδῶ

Award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument: **[2]** if very coherent and well argued; **[1]** if coherent and partially argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly argued.

Total: **[10]**

Section B

Instructions

Section B is assessed by the assessment criteria found below and published in the subject guide.

Criterion A (Range of evidence) assesses to what extent the evidence represents both prescribed passages and supplementary reading. A candidate is expected to:

- use relevant examples from the prescribed passages to support the response (candidates are not expected to provide exact quotes)
- demonstrate knowledge of historical, political and cultural contexts beyond those embedded in the prescribed passages.

Criterion B (Understanding and argument) assesses how well the response demonstrates understanding of the chosen option. Ideally, a candidate will:

- build a critical analysis that responds directly to the prompt in a clear, logical and imaginative way
- fully address the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples related to the chosen option.

Total: **[12]**

Criterion A: Range of evidence

- To what extent does the evidence represent both prescribed passages and supplementary reading?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1	The response includes weak evidence from the prescribed passages only.
2	The response includes specific evidence from the prescribed passages only.
3	The response includes evidence from both the prescribed passages and supplementary reading.
4	The response includes specific evidence from both the prescribed passages and supplementary reading.

Criterion B: Understanding and argument

- How well does the response demonstrate understanding of the chosen option?
- How well is the argument constructed?

Marks	Level descriptor
0	The work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors below.
1–2	The response demonstrates a limited understanding of the chosen option without addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples. The argument has limited focus, coherence and development.
3–4	The response demonstrates limited understanding of the contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the chosen examples. The argument has focus but has limited coherence and is not developed.
5–6	The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples in a limited way. The argument has focus and coherence but is not developed.
7–8	The response demonstrates an understanding of the chosen option by addressing contexts and background knowledge pertinent to the examples. The argument has focus and coherence, and is developed.
