

Markscheme

May 2022

Classical Greek

Higher level

Paper 2

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Section A

Option A — Homer

Extract 1 Homer, *Odyssey* 19.100–122

1. (a) Award **[1 each]** up to **[2]** for any of the following answers: she brought a chair; set it in place; covered it with a fleece.
- (b) Award **[3 marks]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2 marks]** if the meaning has been partially communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1 mark]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0 marks]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above
- (c) Award **[1]** up to **[3]** for any of the following supported by quotation: he fears the gods (θεουδής), he rules many good men (ἀνδράσιν ἐν πολλοῖσι καὶ ἰφθίμοισιν ἀνάσσω), upholds justice (εὐδικίας), his earth bears crops (φέρησι γαῖα πυρούς καὶ κριθάς), his orchards bear fruit (βρίθησι δένδρεα καρπῶ), his flocks bear young (τίκτη μῆλα), the sea yields fish (θάλασσα παρέχη ἰχθῦς), his people prosper (ἀρετῶσι δὲ λαοί).
- (d) That he is weeping (δακρυπλῶειν με) **[1]**; because he is drunk on wine (βεβαρηότα φρένας οἴνω) **[1]**.

Total: **[10]**

Option A — Homer

Extract 2 Homer, *Odyssey* 22.419–445

2. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct, **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) 12 of them/some are wicked/shameless **[1]** and did not respect Penelope or Eurycleia **[1]**.
- (c) Homer highlights the dramatic moment through a variety of stylistic features. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding **[1 each]** up to **[4]** for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to **[2]** for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: **[2]** if very coherent and well-argued; **[1]** if coherent and well-argued; **[0]** if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no details from the text are given. Points may include:
- heroic epithet πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς highlights Odysseus as returning hero
 - zeugma θρόνους περικαλλέας ἠδὲ τραπέζας highlights Odysseus's wealth
 - repetition of “purifying” words (καθαίρειν, κατακοσμήθησθε) highlights the reestablishment of order
 - chiasmus (ψυχὰς ἐξαφέλησθε καὶ ἐκλελάθωντ' Ἀφροδίτης) highlights the crime and punishment
 - placement of λάθρη highlights the hidden complicity of the women being punished.

Total: **[10]**

Option B — History**Extract 3 Thucydides, *The Peloponnesian War* 6.50**

3. (a) He sailed to Messena (διαπλεύσας ἐς Μεσσήνην) [1]; he made proposals (λόγους ποιησάμενος) [1]; he sailed for Rhegium (ἀπέπλει ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον) [1].
- (b) They refused him entry to the city [1]; but offered a public area (*agora*) outside the walls [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) Because they were sent to reconnoitre (κατασκέψασθαι) [1]; and to make an announcement (κηρῦξαι) [1].

Total: [10]

Option B — History**Extract 4 Thucydides, *The Peloponnesian War* 7.77**

4. (a) Because their enemies have had their share of good fortune already [1]; the gods have punished them (the Greeks) enough [1]. Accept other responses that capture these reasons.
- (b) The Athenians have become worthier of pity (οἴκτου γὰρ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀξιώτεροι) [1] than jealousy (ἢ φθόνου) [1].
- (c) Thucydides highlights Nicias's speech through various stylistic features. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and well-argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no details from the text are given. Points may include:
- juxtaposition of Nicias and his troops (eg κάγώ τοι οὐδενὸς ὑμῶν)
 - repetition of disaster/misfortune terms (eg ξυμφορ* and παθ*)
 - parallel structures with variation (μήτε ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς μήτε ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν κακοπαθείαις)
 - epigrammatic statements (τοῦτο καὶ πατρίδα καὶ τεῖχος κρατήσας ἔξειν).

Total: [10]

Option C — Tragedy**Extract 5 Sophocles, *Ajax* 1346–1380**

5. (a) Trample a defeated enemy (θανόντι και προσεμβήναί σε χρή) [1]; obey a noble man (κλύειν τὸν ἐσθλὸν ἄνδρα) [1].
- (b) Because he was once noble [1]; and he displayed excellence (arete) [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 will be Teucer's friend (Τεύκρω εἶναι φίλος) [1]; he wants to join in the funeral (συνθάπτειν θέλω) [1]; he will leave nothing undone (ξυμπονεῖν **or** μηδὲν ἐλλείπειν) [1].

Total: [10]

Option C — Tragedy**Extract 6 Sophocles, *Philoctetes* 1019–1044**

6. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct, [0] otherwise.
- (b) Odysseus will be bound to a pillar (δεθεῖς πρὸς κίον') [1]; and whipped (until dead) (μάστιγι πρῶτον νῶτα φοινιχθεῖς) [1].
- (c) Sophocles highlights Philoctetes plight through word choice and stylistic features. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] **each** up to [4] for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and well-argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no details from the text are given. Points may include:
- diction of suffering (eg ἀλγύνομαι, κακοῖς, τάλας) highlights Philoctetes experience
 - repetition (τίσασθε τίσασθ') emphasizes Philoctetes emotional state
 - alliteration (eg κλοπῆ τε κἀνάγκη) highlights the absurdity of his reversal relative to Odysseus
 - rhetorical questions (eg πῶς, ὦ θεοῖς ἔχθιστε, νῦν οὐκ εἰμί σοι χωλός, δυσώδης;) emphasizes the role of the gods in his suffering
 - polyptoton/chiasmus (κακῶς ὄλοισθ'· ὀλεῖσθε δ' ἡδίκηκότες) highlights Philoctetes's hatred for Odysseus.

Total: [10]

Option E — Women**Extract 7 Plutarch, *Lycurgus* 14**

7. (a) That it was the greatest/noblest task [1]; of a lawgiver [1].
- (b) Because he could not control their power (μη κρατῶν τῆς πολλῆς ἀνέσεως καὶ γυναικοκρατίας) [1]; their husbands were compelled to give them power over the household (ἠναγκάζοντο κυρίας ἀπολείπειν ἐκείνας) **or**: on account of their husbands being away (δια τας πολλας στρατιας των ἀνδρων) [1].
- (c) He required exercise (of various kinds) [1]; so that their offspring would be strong [1] and so that they would survive childbirth (more easily) [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 E — Women**Extract 8 Euripides, *Medea* 324–356**

8. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct, [0] otherwise.
- (b) So that she might plan where to go [1] (ξυμπερᾶναι φροντίδ' ἧ φευξούμεθα); and to make a plan for the children [1] (παισίν ἀφορμὴν μηχανήσασθαί).
- (c) Euripides represents their relationship through word choice and stylistic features. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and well-argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no details from the text are given. Points may include:
- dramatic irony (eg ἐπεὶ πατήρ οὐδὲν προτιμᾷ) highlights Kreon's poor decision
 - epigrammatic statement (αἰδούμενος δὲ πολλὰ δὴ διέφθορα) emphasizes the difficulty of his position
 - enjambment of χθονός | θανῆ highlights Kreon's power
 - diction (λέλεκται μῦθος ἀψευδῆς ὄδε) emphasizes his authority
 - alliteration (παίδων πατήρ | πέφυκας) highlights his fatherhood.

Total: [10]

Option G — Barbarians**Extract 9 Euripides, *Medea* 499–521**

9. (a) Her father [1]; Pelias's daughters [1]. Accept more specific or alternative responses identifying the same options.
- (b) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct, [0] otherwise.
- (c) She has become an enemy to her household (τοῖς μὲν οἴκοθεν φίλοις ἐχθρὰ **or** πολεμίους ἔχω) [1] whom she has harmed (family) (μ' οὐκ ἐχρῆν κακῶς δρᾶν) [1] while pleasing Jason (σοὶ χάριν φέρουσα) [1]. Accept more literal responses.
- (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 G — Barbarians**Extract 10 Euripides, *Persae* 181–199**

10. (a) Award [1] up to [2] for any of the following: they were well-dressed (εὐειμονη) they were clothed in Persian and Dorian fashion (ἡ μὲν πέπλοισι Περσικοῖς ἡσκημένη, ἡ δ' αὖτε Δωρικοῖσιν); they were taller than women usually are (μεγέθει τε τῶν νῦν ἐκπρεπεστάτα); beautiful (κάλλει τ' ἀμώμω); from the same family (κασιγνήτα γένους).
- (b) One in Greece [1], the other in a barbarian (or non-Greek) land (don't accept Persia) [1].
- (c) Aeschylus highlights the vividness of the dream by means of a variety of stylistic features. Accept a range of substantiated answers, awarding [1] each up to [4] for any point supporting the argument. Then award up to [2] for the coherence and clarity of the argument using the following scale: [2] if very coherent and well-argued; [1] if coherent and well-argued; [0] if incoherent and poorly-argued or if no details from the text are given. Points may include:
- alliteration (eg κατεῖχε κάπράυνεν) highlights Xerxes's extraordinary actions
 - Chiasmus (πίπτει δ' ἐμὸς παῖς, καὶ πατήρ παρίσταται) highlights the moment of the crash
 - parallel structures (μεγέθει τε τῶν νῦν ἐκπρεπεστάτα πολύ, κάλλει τ') highlight the women's unnatural beauty
 - enjambment (ἔντη δίφρου | διασπαράσσει) highlights the violence of the action
 - diction of perception (ὄρ*, δοξ*, εἰς ὄψιν) emphasizes the visual aspect.

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.
