



2007 Classical Greek

Higher – Interpretation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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2007 Classical Greek

Higher

Interpretation

Section A

Homer, *Odyssey*, IX and X

(Mark Scheme – award 1 mark for each valid statement.)

1. (a) • Odysseus identifies this object as a staff/stick/club cut by the Cyclops
• It is made of green olive wood
• It is still to be seasoned/dried before use
(1 mark for each to a maximum of 2) 2
- (b) • He compares it to the mast of a sea-going cargo-ship of 20 oars (*ἴστων νηος ἔεικοσοροιο μελαινης, φορτιδος εὐρειης*)
• This is a familiar object of large dimensions
• This effectively suggests great size and thickness/strength
• Appropriate as Odysseus is a sea-farer
(1 mark for each point to a maximum of 3) 3
- (c) • Odysseus cuts off an arm's length/a fathom
• He tells his comrades to smooth it
• He sharpens it to a point
• He heats/hardens it in the fire
• He hides it under the dung
(Any 4 of these; 1 mark each) 4
2. (a) • The Cyclops is pretty tipsy/drunk
• This is because Odysseus has plied him with strong wine
• He has given him the wine 3 times (1 mark for each point) 2
- (b) • This would normally connote a guest-gift, a mark of friendship & hospitality, usually a beautiful object
• The Cyclops jokes that his "gift" will be to make Odysseus the last to be eaten
• This is the ironic reverse of what guest-friendship should entail
(1 mark each) 3
- (c) – – / – – / – v v / – v v / – v v / – –
Κυκλωψ εἶρωτας μ' ὄνομα κλυτον αὐταρ ἔγω τοι
– v v / – v v / – – / – v v / – v v / – –
ἐξέρω σὺ δέ μοι δὸς ξεινιον ὥς περ ὑπέστης 3

3. (a) • Odysseus first releases himself from his ram
• Then he releases his companions
• Then they drive off the sheep
(1 mark for each point)

3

- (b) • There is a great sense of urgency—Odysseus immediately insists that they have no time for the luxury of grief (*ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οὐκ εἶων . . . κλαιεῖν*)
• He reinforces this with an urgent gesture at each individual (*ἀνα δ' ὀφρυσι νευον ἕκαστω*)
• He orders his comrades to throw the sheep aboard swiftly (*ἐκελευσα θοως . . . μηλα . . . ἐν νηι βαλοντας*)
• And to put out to sea (*ἐπιπλεῖν ἄλμυρον ὕδωρ*)
• The crew embark promptly and row (*οἱ δ' αἰψ' εἰσβαῖνον και . . . πολιην ἀλα τυπτον ἔρετμοις*)
(1 mark each, to a maximum of 4)

4

4. (a) The answer must be holistic and refer to the text and be structured. There should be at least 4–5 examples. Points to be mentioned might include:

- The opening lines of the prescription declare Odysseus as such—”the whole world talks of my stratagems”
- Odysseus takes wine as they explore the Cyclops island—forethought
- He craftily evades the Cyclops’ probings about their ship
- He cannily sees that to kill the Cyclops right off would be disastrous
- He plots a careful stratagem to blind the Cyclops but not kill him
- He gets him drunk
- He fools him with the No-man name
- He devises the sheep stratagem to get his men out of the cave
- He wisely doesn’t take his ship in to the deathtrap of the Laestrygonian fiord
- He outwits Circe’s magic

On the other hand, Odysseus’ wiles fail him when

- He lingers in the cave, though others can see hints of danger
- He taunts the still dangerous Cyclops from the ship
- And tells him his real name
- And when he allows his crew to tamper disastrously with the wind-sack
- Other points may also be valid

10

(b) Conditions as for 4(a). There are many pros and cons. Points to be mentioned might include:

- Zeus turns the battle against Odysseus and the Greeks at Ismarus
- But the Nymphs help by sending goats for prey/food
- Athene may be the source of Odysseus’ inspiration for the plan against the Cyclops (Passage 18, line 11)
- Some “god” breathes courage into them as they prepare to drive home the stake into the Cyclops’ eye (line 75)
- But Poseidon does hearken to the Cyclops’ curse against Odysseus
- And Zeus ignores Odysseus’ hopeful sacrifice of the ram on the beach
- Aeolus helps Odysseus supernaturally with the gift of the wind-sack
- Hermes and the moly protect Odysseus from Circe’s spells
- Circe herself is quickly converted to being a helper of Odysseus
- Zeus sent storm (p. 34)
- Gods helped him to punish Polyphemus (p. 44, line 173)
- Other points may also be valid

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Section B

Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*

1. (a) • Jocasta said that the witness claimed ληστας . . . robbers (plural) . . . were responsible
• If the witness still clings to this plurality (τον αὐτον ἀριθμον), Oedipus, who was alone, would be exculpated
• Since “one man” is not the same as “many men” (line 12)
• But if he now says it was a single killer (ἄνδρ’ ἐν’), Oedipus feels it was inescapably himself (line 14)
(One mark for each point, quoting or translating Greek) 4
- (b) • It was the entire city that heard him
• Not just Jocasta alone
(One mark for each point) 2
- (c) • Apollo had stated that Laius would die at the hands of Jocasta’s son
• But that son is long dead
• This shows that prophecies are claptrap
(One mark for each point) 3
2. (a) • Oedipus will learn that prophecies are worthless
• Because the messenger comes from Corinth
• And he says that Oedipus’ father Polybus is safely dead
(One mark for each point) 3
- (b) • Oedipus is displaying his characteristic thoroughness
• He therefore insists on getting the messenger’s account at first hand
• He seeks the precise details of Polybus’ death so as to be absolutely assured that it had nothing to do with him.
• Oedipus is anxious to establish that Polybus died not through any suspicious circumstances (δολοισιν) but of illness/old age, ie natural causes
• Oedipus too concludes that this apparent failure of the prophecy that he would kill his father proves that such oracles are worthless
(One mark for each point, to a maximum of 3. Both parts of this question must be addressed for full marks.) 3
- (c) Candidates may divide in feet or metra)
- υ – υ – / – – υ – / υ – υ –
ἀκουε τάνδρος τουδε, και σκοπει κλυων
- υ – υ – / – – υ – / – – υ υ
τα σεμν’ ἰν’ ἦκει του θεου μαντευματα (final – is acceptable) 3

3. (a) • Oedipus makes the shepherd look at him (*δευρο βλέπων*) as he answers
 • He asks specific questions (*ὅσ' ἄν σ' ἐρωτῶ*)
 • He poses his questions in logical order—were you Laius' slave? (*Λαίου . . . ἦσθα;*) What work did you do? (*ἔργον . . . ποιον ἦ βιον;*) Where? (*χωροῖς πρὸς τισι;*) Do you recognise the man? (*τον ἄνδρα τονδε . . .;*)
 • He does not allow the shepherd to hedge—"Yes", *this* man!" (*τονδ' ὅς παρεστίν*)
 • Oedipus is prepared to use force to make him co-operate (*τα σα δειταὶ κολαστοῦ . . .*)
 (One mark for each point, to a maximum of 3)

3

- (b) • The shepherd begins respectfully (eg line 14)
 • And initially gives full and adequate responses (eg lines 16, 18)
 • But gets shifty and unco-operative (lines 20, 22, 35)
 • And is driven to a desperate abusive outburst to try to shut the messenger up (line 37)
 • Other points may also be valid
 (One mark for each point, to a maximum of 3)

3

4. Answers must be holistic and structured and refer to the Prescription. 4 or 5 examples should be given.

- (a) The answer may agree or disagree with the proposition (or partially agree) so long as it is well argued and justified by reference to the text. Relevant points might include
- Oedipus' character does not permit half-measures—he is a man of strong and restless intellect (he outwitted the sphinx), an ideal investigator
 - Once committed to finding Laius' killer, he personally (Passage 20, l 5–6; etc) and energetically drives the investigation relentlessly from the start (P 20, l. 57ff, 123–135, etc), though this will ironically put the blame on him in the end
 - He has physical and moral courage (he faced the sphinx; he never shrinks from his quest, even when its consequences look dire—eg P 25, l. 60–61)
 - It is Oedipus himself who pronounces the curse on the wrongdoer—though ironically this turns out to be himself (P 20, l. 201 ff)
 - He sweeps aside Jocasta's anguished pleadings that he should spare her and himself by not pushing his investigation to the limit (P 23, l. 131 ff)
 - It is Oedipus' own needling of Teiresias which enrages T. into pointing the finger of blame squarely at Oedipus himself
 - It is Oedipus' own typical sharpness that seizes on the small detail ("where 3 roads meet") that will launch him on the path to the final revelations
 - He does not flinch, even when he realises that one final detail will convict him (*ἀλλ' ὁμῶς ἀκουστέον*)

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(b) Points which might be mentioned include

- Developing characterisations—especially Oedipus’ fascinating complexities of character, the reticent but finally grimly prophetic Teiresias, the initially confident Jocasta sliding into horrified realisation of the truth
- Use of the chorus—especially to raise false hopes of cheer (eg Passage 24)
- Suspense—inexorable progress of scenes as plot begins to piece together the jigsaw of the fact of Oedipus’ guilt
- Dramatic irony—eg 20, 66f; 20, 95; 20, 201ff; etc (many examples possible)
- Scenes of cross-examination—eg Teiresias, Creon, shepherd—with their courtroom air/use of stichomythia for tension
- Messenger-scene—painting the events indoors in horrible detail.
- Riddles—eg 20, 100f; 20, 375ff; 20, 401ff (many examples)
- Reversals—Oedipus’ fall from supreme power and position to wretchedness; Jocasta’s switch from confident air of command to hopeless pleading for Oedipus to abandon his quest
- Coincidences—the Corinthian messenger being the same as the old shepherd’s friend, the shepherd being the witness of Laius’ death
- Visual dimension & spectacle—“branches and garlands, incense”; Oedipus’ bloody mask after his blinding; (probably) striking costumes.
- Other points may also be valid

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Section C

Thucydides, *Book II*

(Mark Scheme – award 1 mark for each valid statement.)

1. (a) • There had been Theban coup in Plataea (1 mark)
• Any valid details, up to 3 marks, on events leading up to this on p.3 (still peace time, hopes of Naucleides and party, their opening of gates, Theban proclamation etc) **4**
- (b) • they feared there were more Thebans (*καταδεισαντες κ.τ.λ.*)
• it was still dark (*ἐν τῇ νυκτι*)
• they came to agreement (*προς ξυμβασιν*)
• they were peaceful (*οὐδεν ἐνεωτεριζον*)
• they realised they were not so many (*οὐ πολλους*)
• they could easily defeat them (*ῥαδιως κρατησειν*)
• the majority were pro-Athenian (*πληθει . . . οὐ βουλομενω*)
• any other valid point
If no references to Greek text, maximum 3.
Some Greek references will be given credit. Full marks awarded for complete references. **6**
- (c) • they bored through walls
• they erected barricades
• they started action in darkness
• they started hand to hand fighting **4**
2. (a) • Changes up to 5 marks maximum with at least 2 marks reserved for each different situation (ie at pp5 & 13)
• One was organised, in winter or annually: various details up to 3 marks (bones of fallen, procession, everyone there, etc)
• One was in middle of moral anarchy: various details up to 3 marks (eg heaped up, pyres hijacked, corpses thrown on burning pyres)
• Circumstances: one was during plague (1 mark) **6**
- (b) • There was unprecedented lawlessness (1 mark)
• The reasons for lawlessness included peripety and the ephemeral nature of life (1–2 marks)
• Other examples include self-indulgence in money, no attention to honour or laws of men or gods (1–3 marks) **4**

3. (a) Material for answer

- Examples of vivid description (Plataea counter-coup, plague etc) (up to 6 marks)
- Comments on same (eg “you are with them as they bore through the walls”, “you can almost feel the ulceration”) (up to 6 marks)
- Any other valid comment to be rewarded
- If only English or only Greek text used maximum must be 7

10

(b) Material for answer

Areas of technique might include

1. historical method (up to 5 marks)
 - a) writer of contemporary history
 - b) bias
 - c) use of speeches
 - d) importance of accuracy (“what it was like” [passage 5 line 31])
 - e) importance for the future (passage 5 line 32)
 - f) authorial intervention (passage 1 line 5, passage 5 line 33)
 - g) selectivity
 - h) collocation of chosen incidents
 - i) etc (if valid)
 2. style (up to 4 marks)
 - a) rhetoric
 - b) experiential or participatory ability
 - c) long sentences
 - d) etc (if valid)
- examples eg (up to 5 marks)
- 1b) *supra*: pro-Pericles; pro-democracy?
 - 1c) funeral speech
 - 1d)–f) plague
 - 1d)&e) plague as paradigm symbolising history as mentor
 - 1g) one funeral speech
 - 1h) funeral speech followed by plague
 - 2a) eg antithesis (passage 4 lines 1–3)
 - 2b) plague

If only English or only Greek text used, the maximum award must be 7.

If only one episode dealt with, the maximum award must be 6.

Areas 1 & 2 *supra* may well be confused within the term “techniques” but if no examples are given the maximum award must be 6.

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Section D

Plato, *Republic I and II*

1. (a) • Socrates may be seen as tiresome (ie translation of $\beta\delta\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\rho\varsigma$) (1 mark)
• Socrates has taken “definition in the sense most likely to damage it” (line 10f) (1 mark)
• Any sensible opinion on Socrates’ technique (“fair criticism”, “picky” etc) with some element of reason in it (1 mark)
• Socrates’ response: Thrasymachus must be clearer (line 12f) (1 mark) **4**
- (b) • He mentions three types: tyrannies, democracies, and aristocracies (line 14f) (3 marks)
• Ruling class makes laws in its own interest (1. 19f): question talks of “furthering argument” ie beyond lines 14 & 15. (1 mark) **4**
2. (a) • The simile is that of the snakecharmer (1 mark): 2 marks for expanding ie fascinating into submission.
• Any sensible opinion on Glaucon’s aptness (“vivid”, “amusing”, “OTT” etc) with some element of reason in it. (1–2 marks) **3**
- (b) • He mentions three headings (line 41ff): common opinion of justice, its practice under compulsion, and the reasonableness of such conduct (3 marks)
• He wishes to restate argument (basic 1 mark) and hear Socrates’ “model” response (line 51f) (1–2 marks)
• Up to 3 marks may be awarded for any sensible opinion on Glaucon’s reasons (“sensible”, “clearly expressed”, “loaded” etc) with some explanation in it. (1–2 marks) **7**
3. (a) Gyges is the best illustration of a man with full liberty to do anything (line 26ff) (1 mark)
(i) Just or unjust man will do anything in self interest (line 19ff) (1 mark);
(ii) law originates in social contract (line 1ff). (i) needs to be made but could be expanded to 2 marks without mention of (ii). **3**
- (b) Any valid point is acceptable eg
• Illustration of point
• Break up dialogue
• Good story
Opinion could gain up to 2 marks. **3**

4. (a) Material for answer:
Comment on drama or otherwise: any sensible opinion (up to 6 marks) eg
- Lively conversation
 - Disagreement
 - Good scene setting
 - Good characterisation

Examples backing up each comment: any sensible opinion (up to 6 marks)
eg

- Lively conversation p. 17
- Disagreement p. 17f
- Good scene setting p. 15
- Good characterisation Thrasymachus

Any other valid point is acceptable

10

If only English or only Greek text used, maximum award must be 7.

- (b) Material for answer:
Comment on political views expressed or otherwise: any sensible opinion eg
- “We are all democrats now” (George V)
 - Democracy seems worst of regimes until one compares the others (Churchill)
 - can democracies/voters be selfish? Examples might include eg M[S]Ps’ expenses, trade unions’ wage demands, attitudes to refugees, NIMBY, campaigns like making poverty history
 - what regimes of these other types remain nowadays? Examples might be tyrannies: eg African dictators; aristocracies: eg House of Lords; oligarchs: S. America (cf with use of term in Russia now)
 - Historical examples of might is right (Nietzsche); social Darwinism (Nazis)
 - No relevance in Plato at all, society driven by religious or post-religious motivations

1 mark for comment on political views expressed—modern or platonic, with additional 1–2 marks available for reference/expansion

Any other valid comment to be rewarded.

If only English or only Greek text used, maximum award must be 7.

10

Conversion Table 34-50

Points	Marks
34	50
33	49
32	47
31	46
30	44
29	43
28	41
27	40
26	38
25	37
24	35
23	34
22	32
21	31
20	29
19	28
18	26
17	25
16	24
15	22
14	21
13	19
12	18
11	16
10	15
9	13
8	12
7	10
6	9
5	7
4	6
3	4
2	3
1	1
0	0

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]