



2009 Classical Greek

Higher – Interpretation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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2009 Classical Greek

Higher

Interpretation

Section A

Homer, *Odyssey*, IX and X

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

1. (a) First speech is
- blunt/peremptory (direct command – *τη, πιε οἶνον*)
 - reproachful (*σοι δ' αὖ λοιβὴν φερον . . . συ δε μαινεται . . .*)
 - accusatory (*σχετλιε . . . σὺ κατα μοιραν ἐρεξας*)
- Whereas second speech is
- “honeyed”/smooth (*ἐπεσσι μειλιχιοισι*)
 - “co-operative” (*ἐξερεω, συ δε μοι δος ξεινιον*)
 - deceitful (*Οὐτις ἐμοι γ' ὄνομα*)
- Any 2 for each speech, total 4 4
- (b) • Odysseus is speaking “sweetly” to take advantage of the Cyclops’ tipsiness/lowered suspicions
- And to plant his false name
- 1 mark each 2
- (c) • Revulsion at the monster’s size and coarseness (*ὑπτιος . . . παχυν αὐχενα*)
- Disgust and horror at his foul meal (*φαρυγος δ' ἐξεσσυτο οἶνος ψωμοι τ' ἀνδρομοει . . . ἐρευγετο . . .*)
 - Exultation that Odysseus’ plan is “subduing” the Cyclops (*καδ δε μιν ὑπνος ἦρει πανδαματωρ*)
- 1 mark each 3
2. (a) • Odysseus says he was no weakling and a match for the Cyclops
- The Cyclops’ cannibalism has deservedly brought him suffering
 - Zeus and the gods have helped to punish him
- 1 mark each 3
- (b) No, because
- It makes the Cyclops even angrier
 - Even blind, Cyclops can now detect where the Greeks are
 - He hurls boulder just missing ship
 - Wave drives ship back to shore/into danger
- 1 mark each 4

2. (continued)

(c) - -/- v v/- v v/- -/- - v v/ - v (Final __ acceptable)
και λιην σε γ' ἐμελλε κιχησεσθαι κακα ἔργα

- v v/- -/- - / - v v/ - v v/- -
σχετλι, ἔπει ξεινους οὐχ αζεο σω ἐνι οἴκω

3 marks (1/2 mark per 2 feet)

3

3. (a) • This was prophesied long ago
• Telemos was an excellent prophet
• Telemos specifically warned him that Odysseus would blind him
1 mark each

3

(b) • He says he imagined Odysseus would be some large and mighty man
• But Odysseus turned out to be small and feeble and lacking in prowess
• Who resorted to using wine to overpower him
1 mark for each for any 2

2

4. Answers must be holistic and refer to the text and be structured. There should be at least 4–5 developed points.

(a) Points might include:

- Odysseus gives a loving description of his homeland to Alcinous
- Even the goddess Calypso could not induce him to forget home
- He agonises when (twice) he so nearly reaches Ithaca
- He urgently seeks to counter the effects of the Lotus which would cause the Greeks to forget home
- He repeats his mission in telling Cyclops “we meant to sail home . . .”
- He hoped Cyclops would send them home (οἴκαδε πεμφειας)
- His taunts to Cyclops proudly state patronymic and homeland
- Even Cyclops can conceive of Odysseus reaching home (εἰ οἱ μοιρ' ἔστι . . .)
- Suicidal despair when the freed winds drive him back from Ithaca
- Circe's magic would make men “lose all memory of their native land.”
- Hermes says there is danger “you will never see your home again”
- His men rejoice “as if they had reached their homeland . . .”
- Odysseus insists on personally handling the voyage home from Aeolus

But

- Odysseus accepts and lingers over the hospitality of Aeolus and Circe
- He is curious enough to be diverted from the voyage home – eg to explore Cyclops' island
- Other points may be valid.

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4. (continued)

- (b)
- Narrative style usually moves rapidly and directly (parataxis)
 - Formulae reassure audience and carry narrative forward by familiarity
 - Familiar objects/actions/scenarios speed narrative (meals, boarding ship etc)
 - Similes make situation extra vivid
 - Exotic descriptions entertain vividly, eg Cyclopes' country and society
 - Elements of magic/supernatural, eg Hermes and moly, Circe and pigs
 - Moments of suspense, eg the escape under the sheep
 - Moments of horror, eg the cannibalism
 - Moments of humour, eg Cyclopes fooled by Outis-name
 - Expressive poeticism ("rosy-fingered Dawn" etc)
 - Varied metre can suggest excitement/despondency
 - Characterisations vividly drawn
 - Other points may be valid

10

Section B

Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*

1. (a) • Oedipus wants to seek his help in clarifying Apollo's oracle concerning the murder of Laius
• Because Teiresias' prophetic skills are next best to Apollo's own
• And Teiresias has access to "all knowledge"
1 mark each 3
- (b) • Oedipus begins with respect and deference ("We look to you . . .")
• But grows impatient ("Take care, sir . . .")
• And then angry ("Insolent scoundrel . . .")
• And suspicious (" . . . *you* had a hand in plotting . . .")
• And coercive ("Say it again!")
• And threatening ("You shall be sorry . . .")
• And abusive ("Shameless . . .")
1 mark each for any 3 3
2. (a) • Where is Oedipus' palace?
• Where is Oedipus himself?
1 mark each 2
- (b) • Jocasta will rejoice because he brings good news
• That Oedipus is to be made ruler of Corinth
• But the news holds sadness too
• Because Oedipus "father" Polybus has died
1 mark each 4
- (c) • She regards prophecies as worthless
• Because Oedipus fled from Corinth terrified by the prophecy that he would kill his father
• Yet Polybus has now died, Oedipus being blameless
1 mark each 3
3. (a) • He is at first fearful/full of trepidation (1.60)
• He is reluctant/evasive—tries to have Jocasta explain instead of him (1. 62–3)
• More enthusiastic/willing (1. 64)
• Plain-speaking/more forthcoming (1. 65, 66, 67)
• Shows a human/pitying side to explain his sparing of the child (1. 69–70)
• Sympathetic to Oedipus when the truth is finally out (1. 71–72)
1 mark each for any 4 4
- (b) Any reasonable answer, provided points are justified from the text.
2 marks 2

3. (continued)

(c) Candidates may scan in feet or metra

v_ v_ / v _ v _ / _ _ v _
ἴου ἴου τα παντ' ἄν ἐξήκοι σαφή

_ _ v _ / _ _ v _ / _ _ v _
ὦ φως τελευταιον σε προσβλεψαιμι νυν

3 marks (1/2 mark per metron/2 feet)

3

4. Answers must be holistic and refer to the text and be structured. There should be at least 4–5 developed points.

(a) Points might include:

- Chorus' lyric odes structure the drama/divide the scenes of dialogue
- Provided song, dance, spectacle
- Superb poetry
- Reflect on action/characters
- Lend tone of joy/sorrow/dramatic irony
- Symbolic figures, representing the citizenry of Thebes
- Loyal to and very proud of Oedipus (till the denouement)
- Chorus leader acts as an extra interlocutor
- Often identifies characters/locale, gives various useful information
- Often arbitrates in tense circumstances
- Other points may be valid

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(b) Oedipus' greatness is clearly seen in many qualities:

- A good king, solicitous for his people
- Forethought
- Courage, physical and moral
- Persistence and determination
- Keen intellect
- Openness
- Loving father

But he also displays:

- Anger
- Suspicion
- Ingratitude (Creon)
- Lack of respect (Teiresias)
- Violence (Laius, threats to shepherd)
- Rashness
- Other points may be valid

Both sides of his nature must be considered for full marks.

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Section C

Thucydides, *Book II*

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

1. (a) • They realised they had been deceived
• And closed ranks
• And fought back where attacked **3**

- (b) They were panicked
(i) by sounds of attackers and of women & slaves
(ii) by missiles from roofs
(iii) by the dark and rain
To attain 3 marks, three of these data must be given.

Which of the circumstances in Plataea do you think would have caused most panic?

- Any sensible answer with reason. (1 mark) **4**

- (c) award 1 mark for a comment on
• the detailed content of the lines
• the author's use of language **3**

2. (i) Intimate knowledge of symptoms (eg inflamed eyes, insomnia)
(ii) Vivid description of scene (eg dead bodies, purloined pyres)
Up to 3–4 marks for data; 2–4 for analysis; up to max of 6. **6**

3. (a) (i) Gods' law: people afflicted regardless of their piety
(ii) Men's law: the guilty did not expect to survive up to trial and punishment
1–3 marks from either (i) or (ii) up to max of 4 **4**

- (b) • If they fought with all their might
• Victory would be theirs
• And the god was on their side
• Plague broke out and hardly affected the Spartans
• While full force felt at Athens.
1 mark for each point; to get max of 4 must include a reason. **4**

(Mark Scheme for 4(a) & (b): award 1 mark for each valid statement and 1 for each supporting reference. Important and insightful statements may occasionally merit 2 marks.)

4. (a)
- His sense of the usefulness of his account (eg in case of plague's recurring, Passage 5, 1.3ff)
 - His confidence in his choice of events to recount (Passage 1, 1.5f)
 - His authoritative authorial intervention (eg on oracles, Passage 6, 1.18ff)
 - His range of interests: in questions of ethics (eg law, Passage 3, 1.76ff, or of beneficence, Passage, 4 1.15ff or of aesthetics, Passage 4, 11.1f, 93ff, or of the psychology of action, Passage, 4 1.7ff)
 - His vivid description of action (Plataean coup and counter-coup, Passage 2 *passim*)
 - His ability to have the reader participate in and experience events (dark and weather at Plataea, eg Passage 2, 1.17ff or symptoms of the plague, Passage 5, 1.37ff).
 - His style, where long complex sentences show evidence of thought and planning (eg Passage 2, 11.1–13, Passage 4, 11.4–13)

Any statements that contradict the idea of Thucydidean authority (eg insertion of speeches, Passages 3 and 4, or his rarely being present at events except plague, Passage 5, 1.33) might well be of the kind meriting 2 marks but an essay that fully supports it could attain full marks.

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- (b)
- Answers will mainly come from Passage 3 (eg democracy, 1.72ff)
 - And 4 (eg involvement in public life, 1.2ff)
 - However Passage 6 also gives evidence of normal importance of law in the shock at its abandonment (1.11ff)
 - And Passage 5 of normal compassion in society (1.99ff) and of position of religion in unpunished floutings of its conventions (1.126ff)
 - Passages 1 and 2 give less evidence except that Plataea did not want to rebel from Athens (Passage 2, 1.8) and the Theban coup and its motives give evidence of a non-open society (Passage 1, 1.16ff)
 - Answers that offer evidence for an alternative view (eg various religious bonds mentioned *supra*) or mention reliance on oracles (Passage 6, 1.18ff) may well be in line for 2 marks per point

Answers that only draw on Passages 5 and 6 can obtain maximum of 7 marks; answers that only draw on English sources 5 marks and only on Greek 6 marks.

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Section D

Plato, *Republic I and II*

1. (a) Just man always comes off worse than the unjust. 2
- (b) In business partnerships; in paying taxes; in receiving hand-outs; in holding office. 4
- (c) Any sensible view (eg side benefits from business or holding office) plus a reason. 2
2. (a) §1. Good for its own sake eg harmless pleasures
§2. Good for itself and for consequences eg sight, understanding, good health;
§3. Burdensome but good for us eg exercise, sick regimen, practising as a doctor, making money generally. (1 for category; 1 for example: only 1 example per category) 6
- (b) Socrates in §2. Glaucon in §3. 2
- (c) Any sensible answer, idealistic or utilitarian, plus reason (1+1) 2
3. (a) Any sensible reaction, idealistic or utilitarian, eg people do not necessarily behave badly even if they can get away with it; people basically only concerned with themselves and possibly their families; plus reason 3
- (b) Any sensible reaction: unlikely/silly/interesting story so that its use weakens/obscures/strengthens argument etc; myth good for variety after dialogue and argument: contrast between shame and guilt culture
(For each part of question: 1 for comment, 1 for reason up to max of 3 for each part: must be at least two reasons given) 3

4. (Mark Scheme – award 1 mark for each valid statement and 1 for each supporting reference. Important and insightful statements may occasionally merit 2 marks.)

- (a)
- Adducing of various individual examples given (eg pancratiast, Passage 8, 1.5, GP, Passage 9, 1.79ff, ship's captain, Passage 9, 1.83ff)
 - Treatment of how switch is made to state considerations (eg common criminals to tyrants, Passage 19, 1.9ff)
 - General assumption of applicability to régimes (Passage 8, 1.14ff)
 - Statement of view on which is more convincing
 - Backed up by suitable reasoning

Answers that have data but no analysis (ie giving statement of view on which is more convincing 6 marks maximum). Answers that only draw on English sources 5 marks maximum and only on Greek 6 marks.

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- (b)
- Characters to be looked at are Socrates, Thrasymachus and Glaucon
 - Traits would need to be drawn out (eg Socrates' professed willingness to learn, Passage 7, 1.75f, Thrasymachus' bad temper, Passage 7, 1.4ff, Passage 9, 11.151–156, Glaucon's boldness, Passage 15, 1.f)
 - Some conclusion reached

If only two out of Socrates, Thrasymachus and Glaucon dealt with maximum of 8.

No conclusion 6 marks maximum.

Answers that only draw on English sources 5 marks maximum and only on Greek 6 marks.

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[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]