



2009 Classical Greek

Standard Grade

General & Credit – Interpretation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Interpretation

Detailed Marking Instructions

General Principles

- a Assessment should be positive: attention should be directed to parts of an answer which are both correct and relevant.
- b The score awarded should reflect the overall adequacy of the answer. A list has been provided of the various points which candidates might be expected to cover, but it may not be necessary for a candidate to cover all points listed in order to gain the highest score available for the question. Any relevant points made should be taken into account in the assessment, even if these points are not listed in the assessment instruction.
- c Similarly, in longer answers, candidates may be awarded a high score **either** if they mention an adequate number of relevant points or if they develop more fully one or two of the more important (depending on the question).
- d Where comment is called for, candidates who reason sensibly from the facts they can be expected to know, must receive favourable consideration, even if their conclusions would not be acceptable to an adult expert.
- e Answers are generally expected to be in continuous prose; however, in the assessment instructions, an asterisk indicates where an answer in a single word or phrase is acceptable.

General Level

1. Herodotus

- (a) • because of his wisdom (1)
• because he has travelled a lot (1) 2

- (b) (i) material for answer: – no
- because Tellus was an ordinary man/not a king
 - because Tellus is not (said to be) materially rich
 - because he was convinced that he himself was the most fortunate
 - any other valid reason

If a candidate has Croesus agreeing, give a mark for each valid reason. 2

- (ii) material for answer: – yes
- he had fine sons
 - who had surviving children
 - he died gloriously
 - he died routing enemy
 - buried where he fell
 - buried by state
 - honoured by fellow citizens
 - any other valid point

1 mark for each valid point or very good expansion.

If a candidate says “no”, give a mark for each valid reason. 3

2. Plato

- (a) • (μαλα) ἰλεως (1)
• οὐδεν τρεσας (1)
• (οὐδε)* διαφθειρας (οὐδε)* του χρωματος(1)
• (οὐδε)* διαφθειρας (οὐδε)* του προσωπου (1)
• any other valid phrase (1)
* one negative is enough 3

- (b) material for answer:
- he bathed normally
 - he conversed normally with his friends
 - he was not upset when told it was time to die
 - he could make kind comments about the jailer
 - he initiated sending for the poison
 - he calmly asked for instructions about the poison
 - he calmly carried out the instructions
 - he calmly prayed
 - he calmed down his friends
 - he had sent the women away to avoid upset
 - he is deliberately aiming for εὐφημια
 - he calmly stated his final request
 - any other valid point

1 mark for each valid point. 3

3. Sophocles

- (a) (i) • fighting for the woman (or equivalent) **1**
- (ii) • Haemon is engaged to Antigone (1)
• Haemon thinks Antigone is being treated unjustly (1)
• Haemon genuinely loves Antigone (1)
• any other valid reason or good expansion (1) **2**
- (b) material for answer:
• reference to any insult
• reference to any threat
• reference to any misunderstanding
• Creon's annoyance at his son's opposing him
• both becoming more angry
• Haemon storming out
• use of stichomythia (term not required)
• any other valid point
- 1 mark for each valid point or good expansion (including good quotes). It is expected that candidates will agree that the picture is convincing, but award marks for any valid argument that the picture is not convincing. **4**

4. Menander

- (a) • who we really are/the essence of being/any other valid expression **1**
- (b) material for answer:
• he considers the real essence of being (lines 1, 9)
• he says we just end up as bones and dust (line 3)
• he gives concrete examples (lines 4, 5, 6)
• he says nothing stops time (line 7)
• he says we all end the same (line 8)
• any other valid point
- 1 mark for each valid point of explanation or reference (direct quotation not necessary). Candidates can argue either way. **4**

(25)

Credit Level

1. Herodotus

- (a) (i) • jealous or equivalent (1) 2
• disruptive or equivalent(1)
- (ii) • good fortune may not last (1) 2
• so you must wait till a life is over before judging (1)
- (b) material for answer:
• modern obsession with wealth/materialism
• modern obsession with celebrity
• influence of the media
• “must have it now” attitude
• “living for the moment” attitude
• many today would disbelieve in divine intervention
• any other valid point
- 1 mark for each valid point. Candidates can argue either way. 2

2. Plato

material for answer:

sorry for Socrates

- friends are crying and he did not want this
- sent women away to avoid it
- wants *εὐφρημία*
- any other valid point

sorry for friends

- have just seen Socrates drink the poison
- know they have spoiled things for Socrates
- are compared to women
- the condemned Socrates is calmer than them
- are ashamed
- any other valid point

1 mark for each valid point or reference (direct quotation not required). Candidates can focus exclusively on Socrates or on his friends or can deal with both. It is valid to argue that you feel just as sorry for both. 4

3. Plato

material for answer:

surprised

- does not seem very momentous for a philosopher
- Asclepius was god of healing and Socrates is accepting of death
- Socrates condemned for innovation in religion and this seems very conventional
- any other valid reason

not surprised

- Socrates is “tidying up his affairs”
- he has already prayed to the gods
- perhaps death will “cure” him of the ills of this world
- any other valid point

1 mark for each valid point. The answer should explicitly or implicitly show knowledge of the last words. Candidates can be surprised, not surprised, or surprised in one way and not in another. 2

4. Sophocles

- (a) • an enemy can never be a friend even in death 1
- (b) material for answer:
- yes
- she says the majority agrees with her (line 20)
 - she emphasises family ties/equality (lines 22, 24, 28, 30)
 - she says the dead and the gods of the dead likely approve of her view (lines 26, 30, 32)
 - she implies that love is better than hate (line 34)
 - Creon is forced to resort to sexist threats (lines 35–36)
 - any other valid point
- no
- she puts words into Eteocles' mouth (line 26)
 - there's no universal love or equality in line 28
 - she merely speculates in line 32
 - line 34 is inconsistent with line 28
 - she fails to convince Creon
 - any other valid point

1 mark for each valid point or reference (direct quotation not required). Candidates can argue that she is partially successful. 5

5. Simonides

- (a) material for answer:
- use of “opposites”/contrasting words
 - Spartans
 - *βωμος*
 - *μναστις*
 - *ἔπαινος* - others
 - *ταφος*
 - *γρων*
 - *οἶκτος*

1 mark for making the point about the positive words for the Spartans compared with the usual language of death.

1 mark for each pair given to illustrate it. If no explanation is given, award a maximum of 2 marks. 3

- (b) (i) material for answer:
- he was king of Sparta (1)
 - he left a great reputation for courage (or other valid translation) (1)
 - he has everlasting glory (or other valid translation) (1)

1 mark for each valid point. 2

- (ii) material for answer:
- yes
- as leader he played a crucial role
 - he had extra burdens as leader
 - Simonides cannot mention everyone, so the king represents all his men
 - any other valid point
- no
- all the Spartans fought and died in the battle
 - one man could not have resisted so long
 - any other valid point

1 mark for each valid point. Candidates can give one point for and one against. 2

(25)

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]