



2013 Classical Greek

Higher – Interpretation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for Classical Greek – Higher – Interpretation

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a)** Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b)** Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Classical Greek – Higher – Interpretation

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

Section A

Homer, *Odyssey, IX and X*

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Turn to PAGE 40 of the Prescribed Text.</p> <p>Refer to lines 1–18 of Passage 18 (from <i>ἦμος δ' ἤριγενεια</i> to <i>εἰσοραασθαι</i>).</p> <p>a What actions does the Cyclops perform immediately after daybreak and before turning his attention to the Greeks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindles fire • Milks sheep • Puts lambs to ewes 		Any 2 – 1 mark each – 2 marks
	<p>b In line 10, Odysseus is described as <i>κακα βυσσοδομεων</i>. To what extent do you think the events of lines 5–10 justify this reaction?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclops eats 2 Greeks • Keeps Greeks penned in • Goes off whistling cheerfully 		1 mark for any general comment Any 3 – 1 mark each – 3 marks
	<p>c Odysseus' plan requires the use of an object from the cave. How effectively does Homer allow us to visualise this object? Refer to the text to support your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Club – described as green olive-wood • Cyclops intended it as a walking-staff • Simile emphasises size • Large and thick like a ship's mast • Ship a big sea-going vessel 		Up to 2 marks for evaluation Any 4 – 1 mark each – 4 marks Max of 3 if no comment

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>Turn to PAGE 43 of the Prescribed Text.</p> <p>Refer to lines 118–139 of Passage 18 (from ἦδε δε μοι to πυκινὰ φρονεόντι).</p> <p>a In line 118, Odysseus describes the plan he devised for escaping from the cave as ἀριστη . . . βουλή. To what extent do you think the plan, and how it was carried out, justify this description?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of resources (utilities) • Patience to endure till dawn for the escape • Silently ties together big rams to carry his men • Tied in threes, a man under the middle one • Chooses best ram for himself • Curls up under it • Clings on tight • Cyclops feels backs of sheep as they pass out of the cave • Fails to notice the men underneath 		<p>Up to 2 marks for evaluation</p> <p>Any 5 – 1 mark each – 5 marks</p> <p>Max of 3 if no comment</p>
	<p>b Write out and scan lines 132–133 (from <u>καὶ τοτ' ἐπειτα</u> to <u>περὶ σηκούς</u>), marking the quantities and feet.</p> <p>– υ υ/ – υ υ/ – –/ – υ υ/ – υ υ/ – υ καὶ τοτ' ἐπειτα νομονδ' ἐξέσσυτο ἀρσενα μῆλα</p> <p>– –/ – υ υ/ – υ υ/ – –/ – υ υ/ – – θηλείαι δ' ἐμμεμηκὸν ἀνημελκτοὶ περὶ σηκούς</p>	3 marks	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p><u>Turn to PAGES 46 AND 47 of the Prescribed Text.</u></p> <p>Refer to lines 222–249 of <u>Passage 18</u> (from <i>κλυθι, Ποσειδαον to ἐριηρες ἔταιροι</i>).</p> <p>a Why does the Cyclops choose to pray to Poseidon in particular to punish Odysseus? To what extent is his prayer granted?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claims he is his father (essential for full marks) • Prayer not granted that Odysseus not reach home • But prayer granted that he will take a long time to return • And in bad circumstances • Having lost all companions • And brought home by a foreign ship • And finding evils in his home 		Any 4 – 1 mark each – 4 marks
	<p>b What do the Greeks do when they are reunited with their comrades? What special honour do they pay to Odysseus?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They divide up the Cyclops' sheep • Making sure each man gets a fair share • Odysseus receives the big ram for himself 		1 mark each – 3 marks

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>a</p> <p>“Some being of colossal strength and ferocity, to whom the law of man and god meant nothing” (Passage 17, lines 190–192).</p> <p>To what extent does the Cyclops’ character fit this description? Refer to the <u>Greek</u> and <u>English</u> passages which you have read to justify your answer.</p> <p>Answers must be holistic, structured and refer to the text.</p> <p>Points might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monstrous size and appearance • Huge strength • Scorns gods • Scorns rules of hospitality • Behaves savagely – cannibalism • Callous joke regarding guest-gift • Disgusting when drunk • But (contrarily) has a soft side in treatment of his animals • Other points may be valid 	10 marks	
	<p>b</p> <p>What picture of life and society in the world described by Homer emerges from your reading of <i>Odyssey, IX and X</i>? Refer to the <u>Greek</u> and <u>English</u> passages which you have read to justify your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monarchy/aristocracy is common • Common folk live in settled, law-abiding communities • Gods and priests revered • Craftsmen are important figures • Economy is basically agricultural • Trade is common • Warfare and plundering common • Feasting is frequent • Diet involves much meat and wine • Hospitality very important • Technology of ships, architecture etc • Oaths treated with great seriousness • The dead receive honour • A wilder/less civilised society is envisaged too (Cyclopes/Laestrygones.) • Other points may be valid 	10 marks	

Section B

Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p><u>Turn to PAGES 67, 68 AND 69 of the Prescribed Text.</u></p> <p>Refer to lines 263–335 of Passage 20 (from “Teiresias, we know” to “senseless sot!”).</p> <p>a Why has Teiresias been summoned by Oedipus?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oedipus wants his help in clarifying Apollo’s oracle regarding Laius’ murder • Teiresias is an excellent prophet • Teiresias has access to “all knowledge” 		1 mark each: max 2
	<p>b Oedipus’ attitude to Teiresias gradually changes throughout this exchange between them. Show how Oedipus changes his attitude to Teiresias in these lines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At first, respect – “We look to you . . .” • Then impatience – “Take care, sir . . .” • Then anger – “Insolent scoundrel . . .” • Suspicion – “. . . <i>you</i> had a hand in plotting . . .” • Threats – “You shall be sorry . . .” • Abuse – “Shameless . . .” 		1 mark each: max 4
2	<p><u>Turn to PAGE 82 of the Prescribed Text.</u></p> <p>Refer to lines 1–14 of Passage 21 (from <i>ἡμῶν μὲν</i> to <i>εἰς ἐμὲ ῥέπον</i>).</p> <p>a What is the chorus leader referring to when he says <i>ἡμῶν . . . ταυτ’ ὀκνηρ’</i> (line 1)? What does he advise Oedipus to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear just expressed by Oedipus that he may have been Laius’ killer • Remain hopeful till he can get further eyewitness information 		1 mark each: max 2
	<p>b In lines 3–14, Oedipus declares he still retains some hope in his present difficulties. On what does he rest this hope? What would prove his hope false?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jocasta has said “robbers” killed Laius • But Oedipus acted alone • If witness confirms that several killers were involved, Oedipus cannot be guilty, since “one” is not the same as “many” • But witness confirming that only one killer was involved would point to Oedipus as the guilty person 		1 mark each: max 3

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
	<p>c Write out and scan lines 6–7 (ἐγὼ διδάξω . . . παθος), marking the quantities and feet.</p> <p>v – v –/– – v –/v – v – ἐγὼ διδάξω σ’ ἦν γὰρ εὐρέθη λεγῶν</p> <p>– – v –/ v – v –/– – v v σοι ταυτ’, ἐγὼ γ’ ἂν ἐκπεφευγοίην παθος</p>	3 marks	
3	<p>Turn to PAGES 86 AND 87 of the Prescribed Text.</p> <p>Refer to lines 71–93 of Passage 23 (from μαλιστα γ’ to οὐδεν ἐν γενεῖ).</p> <p>a In lines 71–76, Oedipus tells the Messenger about an oracle. What did this oracle tell Oedipus, and what action did he take after hearing this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oedipus would marry his mother • And kill his father • Oedipus left Corinth for ever to avoid this fate 		1 mark each: max 3
	<p>b Refer to lines 77–93. How does the Messenger respond to what Oedipus has told him?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If such was Oedipus’ fear, he can free him from it • Because Oedipus was mistaken in fleeing Corinth • Since Polybus was in fact no kin to him 		1 mark each: max 3
	<p>c What impression of the Messenger do you gain from lines 71–93? Refer to the text to support your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anxious to please • Keen to get a reward • Fatherly • Likes to spring a surprise 		1 mark for each point 1 mark for reference – max 4 marks

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p data-bbox="256 210 962 349">What techniques does Sophocles use to hold the audience's attention as the drama unfolds? Refer to the passages in <u>Greek</u> and <u>English</u> which you have read to justify your answer.</p> <p data-bbox="256 367 943 434">Answers must be holistic, structured and refer to the text. There should be at least 4–5 developed points.</p> <p data-bbox="256 461 533 495">Points might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="256 517 959 1263" style="list-style-type: none"> • Characterisations, especially Oedipus' complexities, Teiresias' grim and mystical attitudes, Jocasta's slide from confidence to horrified realisation, etc • Use of chorus – raising false hopes • Suspense – as the jigsaw of the plot gradually gets pieced together • Dramatic irony – many examples • Scenes of cross-examination • Riddles – many examples • Reversals – especially Oedipus' fall from power to wretchedness • Coincidences – Corinthian messenger also a shepherd on Cithaeron etc. • Messengers – lively/horrific detail • Spectacle and props • Other points may be valid 	10 marks	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
b	<p>The Chorus tell us at the end of the play “. . . none can be called happy until that day when he carries His happiness down to the grave in peace.”</p> <p>What can we learn about the truth of this statement from the plot of the <i>Oedipus Tyrannus</i>? Refer to the passages in <u>Greek</u> and <u>English</u> which you have read to justify your answer.</p> <p>Points might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oedipus starts as a model of prosperity and respect – “first of men” • He has shown greatness – dealt with the Sphinx, ruled Thebes well • He shunned Corinth for noble reasons and to avoid harming others • He acts out of love for his people – sending Creon to Apollo for advice, summoning Teiresias • Teiresias gives ominous hints of reversal of fortune for Oedipus • Jocasta too is initially happy, but the horrifying truth destroys her • Oedipus’ persistence uncovers the truth – he has not escaped the fate the oracle foretold, and his status suffers total reversal • Oedipus blinds himself, loses his children and has to go into exile as a beggar • Chorus’ concluding view points this up • Other points may be valid 	10 marks	

(34)
(scaled to 50)

Section C

Thucydides, *Book II*

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Turn to PAGE 4 of the Prescribed Text.</p> <p>Refer to lines 1–18 of Passage 2 (from <i>οἱ δε</i> to <i>πολιῶν</i>).</p> <p>a In lines 1–13, why did the Plataeans decide to take action against the Thebans?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not so many Thebans as thought • most Plataeans didn't want to defect 	2 marks	
	<p>b What preparations did the Plataeans make?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dug between houses • having agreed/to stay unseen • erected barricades 	3 marks	
	<p>c Refer to lines 14–18 (from <i>φυλαξαντες</i> to <i>πολιῶν</i>). What were the advantages for the Plataeans in carefully timing their attack?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in daylight Thebans more confident and on equal terms (2) • less so in darkness due to not knowing the city (2) 	4 marks	
2	<p>Turn to PAGE 5 of the Prescribed Text.</p> <p>Refer to lines 56–74 of Passage 2 (from <i>ὡς δ' ἦσθοντο</i> to <i>τοὺς ἀνδρας εὐθυσ</i>).</p> <p>a When the main Theban force arrived outside Plataea, what actions did it plan to take, and why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seize men and stock left outside the city • to trade for their men captured inside 	2 marks	
	<p>b Refer to lines 61–74 (from <i>καὶ οἱ μὲν</i> to <i>εὐθυσ</i>). Thucydides describes the negotiations between the Plataeans and the Thebans. In what ways do these lines show that Thucydides was a careful and accurate historian? Support your answer with references from the text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to discuss what both sides were thinking • to give both sides as to legitimacy of killing POWs • supporting evidence – maximum 2 	4 marks	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p><u>Turn to PAGES 8 AND 9 of the Prescribed Text.</u></p> <p>a Refer to lines 74–81 of <u>Passage 3</u> (from “Our constitution” to “poverty”). To what extent do you think that Pericles’ description of Athenian democracy at this time is accurate?</p> <p>pro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all adult male citizens could gain various positions by lot with only generals being elected • distrusted elections; all decisions ratified by vote at assembly <p>con:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only adult male citizens: no women, minors, slaves, aliens even if resident • possibilities of influencing selection by lot <p>Any sensible answer with reason</p>	4 marks	If all pro or all con Max 3
	<p>b Refer to lines 1–10 of <u>Passage 4</u> (from <i>φιλοκαλουμεν</i> to <i>ἐλθειν</i>). In these lines, Pericles refers to Athenian attitudes to wealth, poverty and decision-making. In what ways does he justify his description of the Athenians?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not extravagant because use wealth properly without boasting • only shame about poverty is not trying to escape it • people interested in politics as well as only their own business • good at risk estimation and forethought <p>Maximum 2 for comments</p>	5 marks	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>(Marks Scheme for 4(a) and (b): award 1 mark for each valid statement and 1 for each supporting reference. Important and insightful statements may occasionally merit 2 marks.)</p> <p>Answers that only draw on two of three episodes maximum of 7 marks, one of three episodes maximum of 5 marks; answers that only draw on English sources 5 marks and only on Greek 6 marks.</p>		
	<p>a You have read Thucydides' account of the Plataea incident, the funeral speech and the plague. What impression of Thucydides as an historian do these three episodes give? Refer to the <u>Greek</u> and <u>English</u> passages you have read to support your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plataea: vivid and exciting; ability to make readers think they are there able to give both sides • speech: careful consideration of points at issued expressed in well thought and balanced passages • plague: interest in symptoms and crises; utility of report's helpfulness in any future outbreak; personal reminiscence; interest in breakdown of social and religious norms and in oracles. <p>Any sensible answer with reason. If only two of three areas dealt with 6 maximum.</p>	10 marks	
	<p>b Thucydides spends much time describing human suffering and human failings in <i>Book II</i> of his history. To what extent do you think his message about human nature is pessimistic? Refer to the <u>Greek</u> and <u>English</u> passages you have read to support your answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good on bravery of Plataeans and still comments on their massacre of POWs • optimistic about Athens' government and character • in plague gloomy breakdown of social and religious norms and in oracles. <p>Any sensible answer with reason.</p>	10 marks	

(34)
(scaled to 50)

Section D

Plato, *The Republic* Books I and II

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Turn to PAGES 20, 21, 22 AND 23 of the Prescribed Text.</p> <p>a Refer to lines 36–61 of <u>Passage 9</u> (from “Tell me” to “party”). What are Thrasymachus’ main points in his restatement of his definition of “right”?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • craftsmen infallible • if make a mistake, no longer skilled • Therefore remains stronger in infallibility 	3 marks	Award 1 mark for each valid statement
	<p>b Refer to lines 79–148 of <u>Passage 9</u> (from “Well, let” to “does”). In lines 114–116, Socrates states “For there is no fault or flaw in any science or art, nor is it its business to seek the interest of anything but its subject-matter.”</p> <p>(i) What examples does he give to support his argument?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • doctor • ship’s captain • horse trainer <p>(ii) Which of the two do you find more convincing—Thrasymachus or Socrates? Give reasons for your answers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • probably Socrates as Thrasymachus on thin ground with infallibility • explanation of choice (1) plus reasons (2) <p>Any sensible answer with reason.</p>	3 marks	
2	<p>Turn to PAGE 24 of the Prescribed Text.</p> <p>Refer to lines 1–16 of <u>Passage 10</u> (from <i>σκοπεισθαι δε το ἡ το δικαιον</i>). In these lines Thrasymachus argues that the just man comes off worse than the unjust.</p> <p>a What are the main points which Thrasymachus makes to support his opinion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • just man takes less profit from business • just pays more tax • in state handouts, just man comes off worse • in public office neglects personal interest and does not appropriate public funds 	3 marks	

Section D

Plato, *The Republic* Books I and II

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
	<p>b To what extent do you agree with Thrasymachus' argument?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • candidate might agree with Thrasymachus while disapproving of situation? <p>Any sensible answer with reason.</p>	3 marks	
3	<p>a Turn to PAGES 29 AND 30 of the Prescribed Text. Refer to Passage 15 (from <i>ἐγώ μιν</i> to <i>ἀκουων</i>).</p> <p>Describe the three types of good which Glaucon lists in lines 1–22.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good for its own sake, • good both for itself and its consequences, • painful but good for us (eg exercise, medical treatment) 	3 marks	
	<p>b Which one does Socrates prefer and how does he describe it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • middle one • highest category 	2 marks	
	<p>c To what extent do you think the argument about justice is further developed by Glaucon in the <u>whole of Passage 15</u>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • useful to separate various types • takes on argument after Thrasymachus seems to have been bested while giving it clearer and more sympathetic form. <p>But other view could be developed if valid reasons.</p>	4 marks	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>Marks Scheme – award 1 mark for each valid statement and 1 for each supporting reference. Important and insightful statements may occasionally merit 2 marks.</p> <p>Answers that only draw on English sources 5 marks maximum and only on Greek 6 marks.</p>		
	<p>a It has been said that there is no better starting-point for the study of philosophy than Plato’s <i>Republic</i>. To what extent do you agree with this opinion? Support your answer by reference to the <u>Greek</u> and the <u>English</u> passages.</p> <p>Candidate may well speak from personal reaction here with wide range of reasons.</p> <p>1 eg on characterization (cf.b.) <i>below</i>).</p> <p>2 how convincing arguments are eg how fair Socrates’ “usual tricks” (Passage 7 line 59) are,</p> <p>3 and take into account a wider meaning of “popular” eg justice “in a state or family” (Passage 12 line 38: cf. Passages 8–15; and the nature of different régimes (Passage 8 line 14f) including tyranny (Passages 10 line 19 & lines 46ff).</p> <p>Any conclusions with sensible reasoning are acceptable though treatment of only one of §§1–3 above unlikely to pass.</p>	10 marks	
	<p>b How well does Plato characterise Socrates, Thrasymachus and Glaucon? In what ways does that characterisation affect their arguments? Which characterisation do you consider the most effective? Support your answer by reference to the <u>Greek</u> and <u>English</u> passages.</p> <p>Much evidence for characterization: eg in Passage 7 for Socrates & Thrasymachus there are 15+ characterization refs (lines 5–8, 16, 18f, 29f, 62–66, 70f, 73f, 75–77) or for Glaucon at 15 <i>ad init.</i> or within 16. On how they affect argument cf. eg 3c) <i>above</i>. Thrasymachus’ may be most effective as he is least likeable character but as ever any answer with sensible reasoning.</p>	10 marks	

(34)
(scaled to 50)

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]