



**2014 Classical Greek**

**Advanced Higher – Interpretation**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## **Part One: General Marking Principles for Classical Greek Advanced 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 Advanced 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.

**Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question**

**Section A: Greek Religion**

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	<p><b>The candidate should include the following:</b></p> <p>Zeus had no easeful sleep because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• he deliberated about how to vindicate Achilles</li><li>• he deliberated about how to have the Achaeans slaughtered</li><li>• he decided to send Agamemnon a false dream</li><li>• he had to summon "Dream" and instruct it</li><li>• give some detail of that instruction</li></ul> <p>Zeus is important because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• he is king of the gods</li><li>• he decides what is going to happen to all mortals ie is the decision maker</li><li>• he holds assemblies of the gods in which they agree events</li><li>• he listens to the pleas of the other gods/ goddesses eg Thetis, Hera</li><li>• he protects some individuals (Greeks) and destroys others (non Greeks)</li></ul> <p><b>Credit will be given for development of the above</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for any other relevant point</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 15</b></p>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	<p><b>The candidate should include the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gods and poets corrupt the young</li> <li>• gods are portrayed as doing evil deeds by poets eg fighting in war</li> <li>• This portrayal corrupts the young and should be banned as they are not capable of distinguishing between good and evil</li> <li>• Hesiod and Homer composed false stories which they told to us and as a result should be condemned cf. portrait painter–image no resemblance to model</li> <li>• Story of Uranus and Cronos is greatest lie</li> <li>• These stories ought not to be told to young</li> <li>• god is not the cause of all things</li> <li>• god is the cause only of good</li> <li>• god is capable of changing shape?</li> <li>• god is simple and does not change shape</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit will be given for development of the above</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for any other relevant point</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 15</b></p>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	<p><b>The candidate should include the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pentheus wishes to go and watch the Maenads</li> <li>• Dionysus warns him of potential danger but wishes to make fool of Pentheus</li> <li>• Dionysus persuades Pentheus to dress as a woman to avoid recognition</li> <li>• Reason for this is to prevent Pentheus from being killed</li> <li>• Dionysus plays on Pentheus' desires</li> <li>• Dionysus promises to accompany him to the Maenads' camp</li> <li>• Pentheus is taken in by this and falls in Dionysus' trap</li> <li>• Dionysus eager to punish him for his non-belief</li> <li>• Pentheus represents the rational while Dionysus represents the irrational</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit will be given for development of the above</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for any other relevant point</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 15</b></p>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance	
4.	<p><b>Essay</b></p> <p><b>The candidate will be given credit for:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mention of relevant point</li> <li>• development of point</li> <li>• quotation in Greek or English</li> <li>• sustained argument</li> </ul>			
	(a)	<p><b>Homer, Plato and Euripides</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Homer</b> portrays heroic society and early beliefs in anthropomorphism</li> <li>• <b>Plato</b> influence of sophists/philosophers – questioning existence of gods disapproves of influence of poets who corrupt the young contact with other societies&gt;almost belief in one god cf Judaism</li> <li>• <b>Euripides</b> contact with foreign gods/cultures&gt;intro of new gods eg Bacchus Influence of Pelop War/sophists</li> <li>• All believe in the gods, although Plato comes close to rejecting them</li> <li>• Gods decide fate of humans eg Homer–Hector, Euripides–Pentheus</li> <li>• All believe that the gods influence the lives of humans</li> <li>• All accept that the gods are powerful</li> <li>• Live together on Olympus</li> <li>• Zeus is chief god</li> <li>• Anthropomorphic</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 20</b></p>		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(b)	<p><b>Homer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homer believes in the gods and goddesses</li> <li>• They behave like humans and have human characteristics (anthropomorphic)</li> <li>• Thinks they control the fate of people</li> <li>• Believes that the gods influence the lives of humans</li> <li>• Accepts that the gods are powerful</li> <li>• Gods decide the fate of humans eg Hector</li> <li>• Believes in the power of Zeus</li> <li>• Homer was always being read and quoted by ancient Greeks</li> <li>• Children were taught his stories and was important part of their education</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 20</b></p>		
	(c)	<p><b>Plato</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disapproves of view of gods portrayed by Homer and Hesiod</li> <li>• Does not approve of Homer and Hesiod being taught to children as they are a bad influence</li> <li>• Not certain of existence of gods</li> <li>• Approaches belief in one god–monotheism</li> <li>• Evil is an easier path to follow</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 20</b></p>		
				<b>Section A total: 65 (scaled to 100)</b>

**Section B: War**

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	<p><b>The candidate should include the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treated badly by Syracusans – put in narrow pit with no protection from sun or cold air</li> <li>• This led to disease – many deaths resulted from this confinement</li> <li>• Foul smell of decomposing bodies</li> <li>• Suffered privation of hunger and thirst</li> <li>• Many sold into slavery except Athenians and Greeks from Sicily and Italy</li> <li>• Given barest necessities for eight months</li> <li>• Thucydides does this to warn others to think carefully before embarking on rash undertakings in war</li> <li>• Wants to emphasise utter defeat of Athenians and their harsh punishment</li> <li>• Tragic reversal of fortune for Athenians</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit will be given for development of the above</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for any other relevant point</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 15</b></p>		



Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	<p><b>The candidate should include the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the situation at this point in the Acharnians</li> <li>• Mention Athenian hatred of Spartans</li> <li>• War started by Athenians</li> <li>• Megara incident</li> <li>• Loss of crops and therefore livelihood</li> <li>• Dikaiopolis is in the rags of Telephus</li> <li>• As Telephus he represents the poet commenting on Aristophanes' feud with Cleon</li> <li>• Does not approve of causes of war</li> <li>• Trivialises causes of war</li> <li>• Represents the pro-war party</li> <li>• Tells truth of what is happening but has negative attitude to it</li> <li>• Conventional pattern of comedy as well as contemporary political comment</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit will be given for development of the above</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for any other relevant point</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 15</b></p>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	<p><b>The candidate should include the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Astyanax is to die at the hands of the Greeks</li> <li>• His death follows as a result of his father's death (Hector)</li> <li>• Andromache had high hopes for him asking of Asia</li> <li>• Astyanax is to suffer terrible death – break his neck</li> <li>• Picture of him as frightened bird</li> <li>• Despairs that neither his father nor Trojan forces can save him</li> <li>• Takes her poignant farewell of him</li> <li>• Accuses Greeks of cruelty particularly Helen</li> <li>• Chorus pity Trojan loss of 10000 because of one woman Helen</li> <li>• Talthybius is unhappy at having to take Astyanax to place of his death</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit will be given for development of the above</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for relevant quotations in Greek or English</b></p> <p><b>Credit will be given for any other relevant point</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 15</b></p>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance	
4.	<p><b>Essay</b></p> <p><b>The candidate will be given credit for:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mention of relevant point</li> <li>• development of point</li> <li>• quotation in Greek or English</li> <li>• sustained argument</li> </ul>			
	(a)	<p><b>Thucydides, Aristophanes and Euripides</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give concrete examples of each of the three authors to Athenian policy</li> <li>• Generic factors which influence interpretation should be given due weight (ie differences in mode of presentation and authorial stance in tragedy, comedy and historiography)</li> <li>• All three authors are critical</li> <li>• Aristophanes focus on discomfort and difficulty obtaining the good things in life</li> <li>• Thucydides failure to carry out policy effectively, trusting affairs to the wrong leaders and subjection to the whims of popular opinion</li> <li>• Euripides sympathy for the sufferings – even of the enemy</li> <li>• Aristophanes deals with the point of view of the non-combatant citizen and caricatures Lamachus</li> <li>• Dehumanising effect of war</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 20</b></p>		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(b)	<p><b>Aristophanes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary purpose to entertain and amuse</li> <li>• Wishes to satirise the state's use of warfare</li> <li>• Dikaiopolis makes an amusing speech</li> <li>• Expresses hatred of Spartans</li> <li>• Mentions effects of war – shortage of food, violence, loss of lives</li> <li>• Critical of actions of Cleon and Lamachus and makes fun of them</li> <li>• Dikaiopolis stands up for peace as he is tired of fighting in war</li> <li>• Discuss how Athenians would have felt fighting long war</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 20</b></p>		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(c)	<p><b>Euripides</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women are the perennial victims of war</li> <li>• They lose their husbands and sons</li> <li>• They become the possessions of the victors</li> <li>• The stripping of skin of Helen</li> <li>• The children are the innocent victims</li> <li>• The pathos of effects on warriors' dependants</li> <li>• The helplessness of their situation</li> <li>• Andromache's despair</li> <li>• Emphasis on youth, and innocence</li> <li>• Women lament their situation</li> <li>• Want vengeance for their losses at the hands of the Greeks eg Cassandra says she will kill Agamemnon</li> <li>• Andromache desires vengeance as her son Astyanax is to die and she curses the Greeks</li> <li>• Hecuba maligns Helen to Menelaus as blames her for evils of Troy. Seeks retribution by asking Menelaus to put her to death</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>To maximum of 20</b></p>		
				<b>Section B total: 65 (scaled to 100)</b>

**Conversion Table 65 to 100**

<b>Points</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Points</b>	<b>Marks</b>
65	100	32	49
64	98	31	48
63	97	30	46
62	95	29	45
61	94	28	43
60	92	27	42
59	91	26	40
58	89	25	38
57	88	24	37
56	86	23	35
55	85	22	34
54	83	21	32
53	82	20	31
52	80	19	29
51	78	18	28
50	77	17	26
49	75	16	25
48	74	15	23
47	72	14	22
46	71	13	20
45	69	12	18
44	68	11	17
43	66	10	15
42	65	9	14
41	63	8	12
40	62	7	11
39	60	6	9
38	58	5	8
37	57	4	6
36	55	3	5
35	54	2	3
34	52	1	2
33	51	0	0

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]



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## **Part One: General Marking Principles for: Classical Greek Advanced Higher Translation**

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## Classical Greek Advanced Higher Translation

### EITHER

#### 1. Translate into English

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p><i>Λακεδαιμονιοι δε ἄλλους τε ἐπεκαλεσαντο ξυμμαχους και Ἀθηναιους·</i></p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> Spartans call Athenians among other allies</p>	3	
2	<p><i>ὡς αὐτοῖς προς τους ἐν Ἰθωμη ἐμηκυνετο ὁ πολεμος</i></p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> Because war was dragging on</p>	3	
3	<p><i>οἱ δ' ἦλθον Κιμωνος στρατηγουντος πληθει οὐκ ὀλιγω.</i></p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> Athenians came in numbers under Cimon</p>	3	
4	<p><i>μαλιστα δ' αὐτους ἐπεκαλεσαντο ὅτι τειχομαχειν ἔδοκουν δυνατοι εἶναι,</i></p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> The Spartans wanted their expertise in siegecraft</p>	3	
5	<p><i>τοῖς δε πολιορκιας μακρας καθεστηκνιας τουτου ἐνδεα ἐφαινετο·</i></p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> Because they needed it, now that the siege had lasted a long time</p>	3	
6	<p><i>βια γαρ ἂν εἶλον το χωριον.</i></p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> For otherwise they'd have taken the place by force</p>	2	
7	<p><i>και διαφορα ἐκ ταυτης της στρατειας πρωτον Λακεδαιμονιοις και Ἀθηναιοις φανερα ἐγενετο.</i></p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> That's when the Athenians and Spartans fell out</p>	3	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δεισαντες των Ἀθηναίων το τολμηρον και την νεωτεροποιαν, <b>Essential idea:</b> The Spartans were afraid of Athenian boldness/ interference	3	
9	ἐπειδη το χωριον βια οὐχ ἤλισκετο, <b>Essential idea:</b> now that they'd failed to take the place by force	2	
10	και ἀλλοφυλους ἀμα ἠγησαμενοι, <b>Essential idea:</b> they were kinfolk of the besieged	2	
11	μη τι, ἦν παραμενωσιν, ὑπο των ἐν Ἴθωμη πεισθεντες νεωτερσωσι, <b>Essential idea:</b> and they might stir things up, if they stayed	3	
12	μονους των ξυμμαχων ἀπεπεμφαν, <b>Essential idea:</b> so they sent them (alone) away	2	
13	την μεν ὑποψιαν οὐ δηλουντες, εἰποντες δὲ ὅτι οὐδεν προσδεονται αὐτων ἐτι. <b>Essential idea:</b> saying they didn't need them any more	3	

(Thucydides 1.102. 1–3 (adapted))

**Total 35 marks**  
**Conversion to 50**

OR

## 2. Translate into English

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>εἰσελθόντες δε κατελαβομεν αὐτοθι τεθυκοτας τε τους παιδας</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> boys just finished sacrificing</p>	3	
2	<p>και τα περι τα ἱερεία σχεδον τι ἤδη πεποιημενα,</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> ritual just about over</p>	3	
3	<p>ἀστραγαλιζοντας τε δη και κεκοσμημενους ἅπαντας.</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> amusing themselves</p>	3	
4	<p>οἱ μεν οὖν πολλοι ἐν τη αὐλῃ ἐπαιζον ἐξω,</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> most playing in courtyard</p>	3	
5	<p>οἱ δε τινες του ἀποδυτηριου ἐν γωνια ἤρτιαζον</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> some in dressing room</p>	3	
6	<p>ἀστραγαλοις παμπολλοις, ἐκ φορμισκων τινων προαιρουμενοι·</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> playing knucklebones</p>	3	
7	<p>τουτους δε περιεστασαν ἄλλοι θεωρουντες.</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> others stood around watching</p>	3	
8	<p>ὦν δη και ὁ Λυσις ἦν, και εἰστήκει ἐν τοις παισι τε και νεανισκοις ἐστεφανωμενος και την ὄψιν διαφερων,</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> one was Lysis; crowned and conspicuously attractive</p>	3	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9	οὐ το καλος εἶναι μονον ἀξιος ἀκουσαι, ἀλλ' ὅτι καλος τε κἀγαθος. <b>Essential idea:</b> not just beautiful but noble	3	
10	και ἡμεις εἰς το καταντικρυ ἀποχωρησαντες ἐκαθεζομεθα— <b>Essential idea:</b> we sat down opposite	3	
11	ἦν γαρ αὐτοθι ἡσυχια—και τι ἀλληλοις διελεγομεθα. <b>Essential idea:</b> and chatted at leisure	3	
12	περιστρεφομενος οὖν ὁ Λυσις θαμα ἐπεσκοπειτο ἡμας και δηλος ἦν ἐπιθυμων προσελθειν. <b>Essential idea:</b> Lysis kept looking round; wanted to join us	3	

(Plato, *Lysis* 206e–207a)

**Total 36 marks**  
**Conversion to 50**

AND  
EITHER

3. Translate into English

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>“Ἐκτορ, νυν δὴ παγχυ λελασμενος εἰς ἐπικουρων,</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> forgotten allies</p>	3	
2	<p>οἱ σεθεν εἵνεκα τηλε φιλων και πατριδος αἰης θυμον ἀποφθινυθουσι.</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> giving lives for your sake</p>	3	
3	<p>συ δ' οὐκ ἐθελεις ἐπαμνυειν.</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> you are reluctant to help them</p>	2	
4	<p>κειται Σαρπηδων Λυκιων ἀγος ἀσπιστων,</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> Sarpedon is dead</p>	3	
5	<p>ὅς Λυκιην εἶρυτο δικησι τε και σθενεῖ ᾧ.</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> the Lycians' protector</p>	3	
6	<p>τον δ' ὑπο Πατροκλω δαμασ' ἐγχει χαλκεος Ἄρης.</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> Patroclus killed him.</p>	3	
7	<p>ἀλλα, φιλοι, παρσητε, νεμεσσηθητε δε θυμω,</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> this is cause for indignation</p>	3	
8	<p>μη ἀπο τευχέ' ἔλωνται, ἀεικισσωσι δε νεκρον Μυρμιδονες,</p> <p><b>Essential idea:</b> If the Myrmidons get his armour and disfigure the body</p>	3	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
9	<p><i>Δαναων κεχολωμενοι ὄσσοι ὄλοντο,</i>  <b>Essential idea:</b> In revenge for their dead</p>	3	
10	<p><i>τους ἐπι νηysi θοησιw ἐπεφνομεν  ἐγχειησιw.”</i>  <b>Essential idea:</b> that we killed</p>	3	

(Homer, *Iliad* 16. 538–47)

**Total 29 marks**  
**Conversion to 50**

OR

4. Translate into English

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<i>ταυτ' οὖν, τεκνον, φρονησον.</i> <b>Essential idea:</b> think on, lad	2	
2	<i>ἀνθρωποισι γαρ τοις πασι κοινον ἔστι τοῦξαμαρτανειν·</i> <b>Essential idea:</b> to err is human	3	
3	<i>ἐπει δ' ἄμαρτη, κεινος οὐκετ' ἔστ' ἀνηρ ἀβουλος οὐδ' ἀνολβος,</i> <b>Essential idea:</b> but when you do, the wise thing	3	
4	<i>ὅστις ἐς κακον πεσων ἀκειται μηδ' ἀκινητος πελει.</i> <b>Essential idea:</b> is to try to make it better	3	
5	<i>αὐθαδια τοι σκαιοτητ' ὀφλισκανει.</i> <b>Essential idea:</b> Stubbornness is stupid	3	
6	<i>ἀλλ' εἴκε τω θανοντι, μηδ' ὀλωλοτα κεντει.</i> <b>Essential idea:</b> Don't stab the dead	3	
7	<i>τις ἀλκη τον θανοντ' ἐπικτανει;</i> <b>Essential idea:</b> what's the point in killing a dead man a second time?	3	
8	<i>εὐ σοι φρονησας εὐ λεγω·</i> <b>Essential idea:</b> I'm on your side.	2	
9	<i>το μανθανειν δ' ἡδιστον εὐ λεγοντος, εἰ κερδος λεγοι.</i> <b>Essential idea:</b> It's good to listen to good advice	3	

(Sophocles, *Antigone* 1023–32)

**Total 25 marks  
Conversion to 50**

### Conversion Table 35 to 50

Points	Marks
35	50
34	49
33	47
32	46
31	44
30	43
29	41
28	40
27	39
26	37
25	36
24	34
23	33
22	31
21	30
20	29
19	27
18	26

Points	Marks
17	24
16	23
15	21
14	20
13	19
12	17
11	16
10	14
9	13
8	11
7	10
6	9
5	7
4	6
3	4
2	3
1	1
0	0

### Conversion Table 36 to 50

Points	Marks
36	50
35	49
34	47
33	46
32	44
31	43
30	42
29	40
28	39
27	38
26	36
25	35
24	33
23	32
22	31
21	29
20	28
19	26
18	25

Points	Marks
17	24
16	22
15	21
14	19
13	18
12	17
11	15
10	14
9	13
8	11
7	10
6	8
5	7
4	6
3	4
2	3
1	1
0	0



**Conversion Table 29 to 50**

Points	Marks
29	50
28	48
27	47
26	45
25	43
24	41
23	40
22	38
21	36
20	34
19	33
18	31
17	29
16	28
15	26
14	24
13	22
12	21
11	19
10	17
9	16
8	14
7	12
6	10
5	9
4	7
3	5
2	3
1	2
0	0

**Conversion Table 25 to 50**

Points	Marks
25	50
24	48
23	46
22	44
21	42
20	40
19	38
18	36
17	34
16	32
15	30
14	28
13	26
12	24
11	22
10	20
9	18
8	16
7	14
6	12
5	10
4	8
3	6
2	4
1	2
0	0

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]