



2014 Classical Greek

Higher – Interpretation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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

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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	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cyclops' club/staff Made of unseasoned/green olive wood 		1 mark each – 2 marks
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stick compared to mast of a sea-going cargo ship of 20 oars A familiar object of great size Effective in suggesting size/thickness/strength of staff comment on effectiveness 		1 mark each – 3 marks
	c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut off a length Smooth it Sharpen to a point Heat/harden it in fire Hide it under dung 		1 mark each – 3 marks
2	a	Polyphemus– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shrieks loudly Pulls out bloodied stake Flings it away Other Cyclopes– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask if anyone is attacking him (<i>ἢ μη τις σ' αὐτον κτεινει . . .</i>) when Polyphemus replied that No Man (<i>Οὐ τις</i>) is attacking him, ie using Odysseus' false name Cyclopes fooled by the name, taking it that Polyphemus means "no one . . .", and leave they think that Polyphemus is sick 		1 mark each – 4 marks
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Odysseus laughs/gloats inwardly because the trick of the name has worked 	2 marks	
	c	<p>– v v/– vv/– v v/– v v/– v v/– – <i>ὡς ἄρ' ἔφαν ἄπιοντες, ἔμον δ' ἔγελασσε φίλον κηρ</i></p> <p>– v v/– v v/– v v/– –/ – v v/– – <i>ὡς ὄνομ' ἔξαπατησεν ἔμον και μητις ἀμυμων</i></p>		½ mark per 2 feet – 3 marks

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anxious because Odysseus wants to speak to the Cyclops a second time • This will provoke him again • If he hears a sound he will destroy them • Since he can throw rocks very far • Right to be worried, since he has nearly destroyed them once already . . . OR wrong to worry since they are twice as far away (<i>this point must be discussed for full marks</i>) 		Any 4, 1 mark each – 4 marks
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odysseus taunts the Cyclops again • Reveals his true identity • Unwise, as Cyclops can now frame a curse against him 		1 mark each – 3 marks
4	a	<p>Answers must be holistic, structured and refer to the text. There should be at least 4 or 5 examples.</p> <p>Points that might be mentioned include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odysseus' opening boast about being widely famous is substantially true • He does indeed show exemplary forethought, eg taking wine to the Cyclopes' island • And wiliness – evading the Cyclops' probings about their ship • He has remarkable capacity to lay plans under pressure – the scheme to blind but not kill the Cyclops; the sheep stratagem to escape the cave • He can outwit even Circe and her magic <p>But</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He can allow curiosity to cloud better judgement, eg in lingering in the cave when the crew can sense it is a dangerous place • He is prey to rashness – taunting the Cyclops; revealing his true identity • He is not always a good commander – allowing his men to linger at Ismarus, and tamper with the wind-sack • Other points may be valid 	10 marks	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	b	<p>Points that might be mentioned include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zeus helps the men of Ismarus to defeat Odysseus' men • Nymphs help by providing food in the shape of goats • Athene invoked to help in the plan against the Cyclops • "Some god" helps to lend courage in the attack with the stake • Aeolus helps (initially) with the wind-sack • But Aeolous afterwards turns against Odysseus • Hermes helps protect Odysseus from Circe's magic • Zeus ignores the sacrifice of the ram/consents to the loss of all the ships and crews • And Poseidon does indeed enact much of Polyphemus' curse on Odysseus • Other points may be valid 	10 marks	

Section B

Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where is Oedipus' palace? Where is Oedipus himself? This is the palace. Here is his wife. Oedipus is inside. 		1 mark each – 2 marks
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheerful vocabulary ... ὀλβια ... εὐεπειας ... ἀγαθα ... ἡδοιο (Any 2) But ἀσχαλλοις δ' ἴσως 		1 mark each – 3 marks
	c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oedipus is now king of Corinth But his "father" is dead Jocasta mocks the gods' oracle as futile 		1 mark each – 3 marks
2	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oedipus' feet were pinned The messenger saved him by loosening this pinning He gained his name as a result of this injury to his feet A shepherd from Laius' people gave the baby to the messenger 		Any 3 1 mark each – 3 marks
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oedipus asks if this Theban shepherd is known to the chorus Chorus reply that this is the same man that Oedipus has already summoned to give his evidence about Laius' death The convergence of his story and that of the messenger will expose the truth 		1 mark each – 3 marks
	c	<p>– – υ –/ – – υ –/ – – υ υ ὦ προς θεων, προς μητρος, ἡ πατρος; φρασον</p> <p>– – υ –/ υ – υ –/ – – υ – οὐκ οἶδ' ὁ δους δε ταυτ' ἔμου λωον φρονει</p>	3 marks	Candidates may scan in feet or metra. Final long allowed in first line. ½ mark per 2 feet
3	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staccato questioning/replies Incomplete sentences Characters speak in half-line (anitlabe) Vocabulary is doom-laden ... ἀναλωσαιμι ... ὀκνω κακων ... κτενειν 		1 mark each point 1 mark for reference to text with comment up to 4 marks

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pity • But Oedipus was only saved for a more dreadful fate • Reference to vocabulary . . . <i>κατοικτίας</i> . . . <i>κακ ἔς μεγιστ’</i> . . . <i>δυσποτμος</i> 		1 mark each – 3 marks
4	a	<p>Answers must be holistic, structured and refer to the text. There should be at least 4–5 points made.</p> <p>Points might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much “court-room” vocabulary – “guilt . . . brought to justice . . . crime . . . evidence . . . pronounce sentence” etc . . . many examples • Oedipus like a judge issues a “sentence” against the unknown killer of Laius and prays for “Justice” to be with Thebes for ever • Frequent focus on “evidence” – esp. from the servant who was witness to Laius’ death • Cross-examination scenes – Teiresias; and Creon (“slandorous accusation . . . prove me guilty . . . condemn . . .”); esp. the servant • “Court-room” procedures, in eg the servant-scene – identity of witnesses; time and place of incident; evasiveness of witness threatened with punishment; truth finally established • Other points may be valid 	10 marks	
	b	<p>Candidates may agree/disagree /partially agree, provided that a well-supported case is made. Points that might be relevant include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oedipus’ energetic nature lead him personally to initiate the investigation into Laius’ death • His tenacity means he will never take an easy way out or fudge the truth • He killed Laius in rage • He freely married Jocasta • He ironically pronounces a curse against himself • He drives Teiresias into making his revelations • He seizes on the small detail about the crossroads that inexorably leads to the truth • But Fate/oracles might be taken to suggest that Oedipus could not have avoided his destiny • 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	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some got onto the wall & flung themselves down • with most dying in this; • another group left by gate with assistance from woman with axe • largest group rushed into building which was part of the wall; • wrongly thought building doors city gates • were trapped inside • surrendered 		maximum 5
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statement of their intentions • to give support • relieve Thebans in city • distance to travel • weather and river conditions 	3 marks	
2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make friends by doing good to others • not receiving good • weaker position due to indebtedness feelings • Result: more reliable friendship • Athens unique 		maximum 4
3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear description of symptoms (lines 35–74): must be at least one specific example • Wanted it to be useful in case of reoccurrence (lines 31–33) • Interested in effect on religion (lines 15–19, 126ff); • behaviour (line 96ff) 		maximum 4
4	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death <i>λοιμος</i> will come; • or dearth <i>λιμος</i>? (Greek or English has to be quoted) • people pick version that suits them <p>1 mark for each statement 1 mark for each development of point</p>		maximum 5
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spartans would win if they fought with all their strength; • the god would assist • They likened events to what the oracle said • the plague began after they invaded • did not reach the Peloponnese. 		maximum 3

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
	<p>(Marks Scheme for 5(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 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.</p>		
5	<p>a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • narrative vivid & exciting; ability to make readers think they are there able to give both sides; Plataea might raise modern examples of civil war & coups & killings (eg Syria; Yugoslavia). • argument careful consideration of points at issue expressed in well thought and balanced passages in background of today's acceptance at least in theory of democracy (eg Arab Dawn) • 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. Modern possible lessening interest in religion in background of changing morals. • Any sensible answer with reason 	10 marks	
	<p>b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a few names given to do with Plataea • No names in plague section • Only Pericles is important figure and he is talking about ordinary Athenians • Plataean episode – only the major participants are named • others who take part are not named – yet ordinary people did assist in the episode • Any sensible answer drawing on above with reasons. 	10 marks	

(34)
(scaled to 50)

Section D

Plato, *The Republic* Books I and II

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probably not: exaggerated mock heroic, wants reader to realise that the tone is not serious. May indicate to reader both Thrasymachus's style and that Socrates will tame him 1 mark for reference to the text 1 for statement 		maximum 3
	b	Any sensible answer as to why: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> variation; bringing in other characters already mentioned Polemarchus supports Socrates Cleitophon supports Thrasymachus clarifies Thrasymachus' position, spells out his meaning 		maximum 5
2	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not clear if addition trivial or not Socrates agrees justice is advantageous but not necessarily to the stronger further enquiry must be made 	3 marks	
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obeying laws just but rulers make mistakes it is justice to obey any laws including mistaken ones Any answer on persuasiveness with reason (eg bad if seeming to assume justice has no substantial existence). 		maximum 4
3	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to a (charmed) snake any opinion if reason given Glaucon still to be satisfied by either proof 	3 marks	
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> state what people say about justice they practise justice as necessity not as a good this is reasonable as the unjust's life better than the just's 	4 marks	
	c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On no other topic should people be happier to talk if they are sensible they should discuss the topic again and again and they should listen 	2 marks	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
	<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. Unlike with essays on history or literature, "retelling the story ie argument" may well gain marks in philosophy. Answers that only draw on English sources 5 marks maximum and only on Greek 6 marks.</p>		
4	<p>a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of such core ideas; not just justice but the idea of it as a craft or skill on rulers' part • Employment of legitimate argument to validate conclusions and exemplification of various styles of discourse • Some discussion of whether individuals' experience of justice still coincides with rulers' or the state's. <p>Some reference to non-political life</p> <p>As ever any conclusions with sensible reasoning are acceptable though treatment of only the first two points above unlikely to gain more than 5.</p>	10 marks	
	<p>b</p> <p>Probably not much similarity found though at least 4 marks' worth of reasoning should exemplify in a positive way what the differences are (ie not just saying "today's wouldn't do that" but saying what they do say eg longer sentences, bring back hanging, tough on crime and causes of crime etc). As every any conclusions with sensible reasoning are acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contexts in which justice is discussed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ crime ◦ tax – eg tax avoidance/evasion • by whom is justice discussed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ politicians ◦ they seek to make citizens aware of issues ◦ lawyers ◦ ordinary citizens (but perhaps only in context of how their lives will be affected not in abstract terms) • use of examples to prove principles • not much public discussion on the principles of justice more on application of principle 	10 marks	

(34)
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[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]



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Translation

Thucydides

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1 Sub-block 1A	<i>οἱ δὲ Πελοποννησιοὶ . . . νομισαντες ἀπορον εἶναι εἶναι τὴν πόλιν</i> Peloponnesians believing it impossible to capture city Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	9	
Sub-block 1B	<i>ὡς αἱ μηχαναὶ οὐδὲν ὠφελουν</i> their attempts not succeeding Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for		
Sub-block 1C	<i>πρὸς τὴν περιτειχισιν παρεσκευαζοντο.</i> preparing for a siege Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for		
2 Sub-block 2A	<i>προτερον δε εἰδοξεν αὐτοῖς πυρὶ πειρασθαι . . . ἐπιφλεξαι τὴν πόλιν</i> trying to burn down city Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	6	
Sub-block 2B	<i>εἰ δυναιντο, πνευματος γενομενου</i> if possible and if a wind Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for		

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3 Sub-block 3A	<i>ἐφορουν οὖν ὕλης φακελους</i> gathering wood Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	6	
Sub-block 3B	<i>καὶ ἐμβαλοντες πυρ ξυν θειω καὶ πισση ἤψαν τὴν ὕλην.</i> setting fire to the wood Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for		
4	<i>καὶ ἐγενετο φλοξ τοσαυτὴ ὄση οὐδεις πω ἐς γε ἐκεινον τον χρονον χειροποιητον εἶδεν</i> greatest fire ever seen Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
5	<i>αὕτη δε μεγαλη τε ἦν καὶ τους Πλαταιας ἐλαχιστου ἐδεησε διαφθειραι</i> nearly destroying the Plataeans Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
6 Sub-block 6A	<i>νυν δε καὶ λεγεται ὕδωρ ἐξ οὐρανου πολυ σβεσαι τὴν φλογα</i> rain extinguishing fire Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	6	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
Sub-block 6B	<p>και ούτω παυσθηται τον κινδυνον danger being ended</p> <p>Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>		
7 Sub-block 7A	<p>οί δε Πελοποννησιοι περιτειχιζον την πολιν κυκλω Peloponnesians building wall round city</p> <p>Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>	11	
Sub-block 7B	<p>Πλαταιης δε παιδας μεν και γυναικας και τους πρεσβυτατους προτερον εκκεκομισμενοι ησαν ες τας Αθηνas, Plataeans sending non-combatants to Athens</p> <p>Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>		
Sub-block 7C	<p>αύτοι δε επολιορκουντο εγκαταλελειμμενοι τετρακοσιοι 400 left under siege</p> <p>Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>		
Sub-block 7D (2 marks only*)	<p>Αθηναιων δε ογδοηκοντα. and 80 Athenians</p> <p>Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>		

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8	<p><i>και ἄλλος οὐδεις ἦν ἐν τῷ τειχει οὔτε δουλός οὔτε ἐλευθερός.</i></p> <p>no one else being in city</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>	3	
9	<p><i>τοιαυτη μεν ἡ Πλαταιων πολιορκια κατεσκευασθη</i></p> <p>siege of Plataeans beginning</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>	3	

Total marks: 50

Translation

Plato

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>1 Sub-block 1A</p>	<p><i>και ὁ Πρωταγορας ἐφη ᾿το μαθημα ἐστιν εὐβουλια περι των οἰκειων,</i> his subject being good household management Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>	11	
<p>Sub-block 1B</p>	<p><i>ὅπως τις ἀν ἀριστα την αὐτου οἰκίαν διοικοι,</i> how best to run the house Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>		
<p>Sub-block 1C (2 marks only*)</p>	<p><i>και περι των της πολεως,</i> regarding the affairs of the city Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>		
<p>Sub-block 1D</p>	<p><i>ὅπως τα της πολεως δυνατωτατος ἀν εἶη πραττειν.᾿</i> how to be most capable of conducting them Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>		
<p>2 Sub-block 2A</p>	<p><i>δοκεις δε μοι ᾿εφην ἐγω ᾿λεγειν την πολιτικην τεχνην</i> this meaning the art of politics Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>	6	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
Sub-block 2B	<p>και ὑπισχνεῖσθαι ποιῆν ἀνδρας ἀγαθους πολιτας.</p> <p>making men good citizens</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>		
3	<p>ἐγὼ δε τουτο οὐκ ᾧμην διδακτον εἶναι.</p> <p>thinking this not something teachable</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>	3	
4 Sub-block 4A	<p>ἐγὼ γαρ . . . Ἀθηναιους φημι σοφους εἶναι.</p> <p>Athenians being wise</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>	6	
Sub-block 4B	<p>ὡσπερ και οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληγες</p> <p>other Greeks agreeing</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>		
5 Sub-block 5A	<p>ὄρω οὖν . . . τους οἰκοδομους μεταπεμπομενους συμβουλους περι της οἰκοδομιας,</p> <p>summoning builders to advise on building</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>	15	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
Sub-block 5B	<p>ὅταν συλλεγωμεν εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, gathering in the assembly</p> <p>Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>		
Sub-block 5C	<p>ἐπειδὴ μὲν περὶ οἰκοδομίας τι δεῖ πράξαι τὴν πόλιν city dealing with building matter</p> <p>Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>		
Sub-block 5D	<p>ὅταν δὲ περὶ ναυπηγίας, τοὺς ναυπηγούς, (consulting) ship builders about ship building</p> <p>Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>		
Sub-block 5E	<p>καὶ τὰλλα πάντα οὕτως, ὅσα ἡγούνται μαθητὰ τε καὶ διδασκὰ εἶναι. acting similarly for anything teachable</p> <p>Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>		
6 Sub-block 6A	<p>ἐπειδὴ δὲ τι περὶ τῶν τῆς πόλεως διοικήσεως δεῖ βουλευσασθαι making decisions about running city</p> <p>Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for</p>	6	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
Sub-block 6B	<p><i>συμβουλευει αυτοις περι τουτων ὁμοιως μεν τεκτων, ὁμοιως δε σκυτοτομος.</i></p> <p>everyone giving advice</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>		
7	<p><i>δηλον γαρ ὅτι τουτο οὐχ ἡγουνται διδακτον εἶναι.</i></p> <p>thinking this not something teachable</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>	3	

Total marks: 50

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]