



2015 Classical Greek

Higher – Interpretation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Classical Greek Higher Interpretation

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Translation

Thucydides

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1 Sub-block 1A	<p><i>τα δε τελευταια ο δημοσ αυτων εξεδιωξε τους δυνατους</i></p> <p>democrats driving out aristocrats</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>	3	
Sub-block 1B	<p><i>οι δε επελθοντες μετα των βαρβαρων ελγζοντο τους εν τη πολει κατα τε γην και κατα θαλασσαν.</i></p> <p>aristocrats joining with barbarians to attack</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>	3	
2 Sub-block 2A	<p><i>οι δε εν τη πολει οντες Επιδαμνιοι επειδη επιεζοντο</i></p> <p>those in city suffering</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>	3	
Sub-block 2B	<p><i>πεμπουσιν ες την Κερκυραν πρεσβεις</i></p> <p>sending ambassadors to Corcyra</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>	3	
Sub-block 2C	<p><i>δεομενοι μη σφας περιοραν φθειρομενους</i></p> <p>not ignoring their ruin</p> <p>Award 3 for</p> <p>Award 2 for</p> <p>Award 0 for</p>	3	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
Sub-block 2D	<i>ἀλλα τους τε φευγοντας ξυναλλαξαι σφισι</i> reconciliation with exiles Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 2E	<i>και τον των βαρβαρων πολεμον καταλυσαι</i> ending war with barbarians Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
3	<i>ταυτα δε ικεται καθεζομενοι ες το Ἡραιον εδδοντο</i> suppliants asking this Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
4 Sub-block 4A	<i>οι δε Κερκυραιοι την ικετειαν ουκ εδεξαντο</i> Corcyreans not granting request Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 4B*	<i>αλλ' απρακτους απεπεμψαν</i> dismissing them without success Award 2 for Award 0 for	2*	
5 Sub-block 5A	<i>γνοντες δε οι Ἐπιδαμνιοι ουδεμιαν σφισιν απο Κερκυρας τιμωριαν ουσαν</i> no help from Corcyra Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
Sub-block 5B	<i>ἐν ἀπορω εἶχοντο θεσθαι το παρον</i> how to settle the matter Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 5C	<i>και πεμψαντες ἐς Δελφους τον θεον ἐπηροντο</i> asking god at Delphi Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 5D	<i>εἰ παραδοιεν Κορινθιοις την πολιν και τιμωριαν τινα πειρωντ' ἀπ' αὐτων ποιεισθαι</i> seeking help from Corinth Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
6	<i>ὁ δε αὐτοις ἀνειλε παραδουσαι και ἡγεμονας ποιεισθαι</i> giving control to Corinth Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
7 Sub-block 7A	<i>ἐλθοντες δε οἱ Ἐπιδαμνιοι ἐς την Κορινθον</i> Epidamnians going to Corinth Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
Sub-block 7B	<i>κατα το μαντειον παρεδοσαν την ἀποικιαν</i> handing over colony Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	

Total marks: 50

Translation

Plato

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1 Sub-block 1A	ὁ μεντοι νυνδη ἔλεγες, ἔφη ὁ Κεβης Socrates just saying Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 1B	ὅτι οἱ φιλοσοφοι ῥαδιως ἐθελουσι ἀποθνησκειν wise being willing to die Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 1C*	ἔοικεν τουτο, ὦ Σωκρατες, ἀτοπω seeming surprising Award 2 for Award 0 for	2*	
Sub-block 1D	εἶπερ ὁ νυνδη ἔλεγομεν εὐλογως ἔχει what was said being right Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 1E	το θεον τε εἶναι τον ἐπιμελουμενον ἡμων god caring for us Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 1F	και ἡμας ἐκεινου κτηματα εἶναι our being god's possessions Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2 Sub-block 2A	<i>το γαρ μη ἀγανακτειν τους φρονιμωτατους ἐκ ταυτης της θεραπειας ἀπιοντας</i> wise men not complaining at departure Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 2B	<i>ἐν ἧ ἐπιστατουσιν αὐτων οἱπερ ἀριστοι εἰσιν των ὄντων ἐπισταται, θεοι</i> gods being best guardians Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 2C*	<i>οὐκ ἔχει λογον</i> not making sense Award 2 for Award 0 for	2*	
3 Sub-block 3A	<i>οὐ γαρ που αὐτος γε αὐτου οἶεται ἀμεινον ἐπιμελησεσθαι</i> not caring for self better Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 3B*	<i>ἐλευθερος γενομενος</i> being free Award 2 for Award 0 for	2*	
4 Sub-block 4A	<i>ἀλλ' ἀνοητος μεν ἀνθρωπος ταχ' ἀν οἶηθειη ταυτα</i> stupid man thinking this Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
Sub-block 4B	<i>φευκτεον είναι απο του δεσποτου</i> fleeing from master Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 4C	<i>και ουκ αν λογιζοιτο οτι ου δει απο γε του αγαθου φευγειν</i> not fleeing from good master Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 4D	<i>ο δε νουν εχων επιθυμοι που αν αι είναι παρα τω αυτου βελτιοι</i> wise man staying with his better Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
5 Sub-block 5A	<i>καιτοι ουτως, ω Σωκρατες, τουναντιον είναι εικος η ο νυνδη ελεγετο</i> the opposite of what has been said Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	
Sub-block 5B	<i>τους μεν γαρ φρονιμους αγανακτειν αποθνησκοντας πρεπει</i> wise men complaining about dying Award 3 for Award 2 for Award 0 for	3	

Block	Text and Translation	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
Sub-block 5C*	<i>τους δε ἀφρονas χαιρειν</i> foolish being glad Award 2 for Award 0 for	2*	

Total marks: 50

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]



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Section A

Homer, *Odyssey, IX and X*

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tempts Cyclops to drink the wine – <i>πιε οινον</i> • Flattery in suggestion of an offering as to a deity – <i>λοιβην φερων</i> • Rebuke to Cyclops' savage behaviour – <i>μαινεται . . . σχετλιε</i> • Stern warning that Cyclops' lawlessness will deter other strangers – <i>πως ἄλλος ἰκοιτο . . .</i> • not acting properly 	4	Any 2, with reference to text – 2 each = 4 marks
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclops accepts the wine cheerfully • Asks for Odysseus' name • Promises gift 	3	1 mark each – 3 marks
	c	<p>Cyclopes produce very good wine but Odysseus' wine is a "taste of ambrosia and nectar", ie fit for the gods.</p> <p>Takes three servings</p>	2	
2	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gropes with his hands • Lifts off the door stone • Sits in the doorway • Spreads out his arms to try to catch any escaper 	3	Any 3, 1 mark each = 3 marks
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He goes through all sorts of tricks and ideas • He has to think up an escape plan • A matter of life and death • There was a great evil nearby 	3	1 mark each = 3 marks

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ram is now last out • previously it was first out of cave • previously it was first to reach streams • previously it was first to reach pastures • now left behind by the sheep 	2	Any 2, 1 mark each = 2 marks
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address ram – κριε πεπον • shows concern that the ram's behaviour is changed – ὕστατος; πρωτος • thinks the ram is showing sympathy for its master – ποθειεις • Cyclops still threatens destruction to Odysseus – ὀλεθρον • Does not want Odysseus to escape his might – σθενος • will smash his head on the ground – θεινομενου προς ουδει • brains will scatter all over the cave – ἐγκεφαλος . . . ραιιοιτο <p>1 showing kindness to ram, with quote 1 showing savagery to Odysseus with quote</p>	4	= 4 marks
	c	<p>– – /– υ υ/– υ υ/ – υ υ/ – υ υ/ – – συν λυγροισ ἐταροισι, δαμασσαμενος φρενα οινω – υ υ/ – –/ – υ υ/ – υ υ/ – υ υ/–υ Οὐτις ὄν οὐ πω φημι πεφυγμενον ἐμμεν ὀλεθρον (final _acceptable)</p>	3	½ mark per 2 feet = 3 marks

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	a	<p>Points might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friendly normality of feasting in Alcinous' hall • Violence of description of sack of Ismarus • Approving description of Cyclopes' fertile land • Normal procedure of sailing and mooring ships, crews resting • Cyclops' herding typical of ordinary life • Standard appeal for hospitality from Cyclops • Horror of devouring of Odysseus' men • Horror of entrapment in cave • Offer of wine to Cyclops described normally • Blinding of Cyclops has many horrible details • Hurling of rocks at ship terrifying • Interlude with Aeolus typical of normal hospitality • Horror of storm when winds released • Laestrygonians as terrifying as the Cyclops • Circe's transformation of Greeks into pigs horrifying • Circe's genuine hospitality normalise things again • Other points may be valid 	10	
	b	<p>Points might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odysseus a good leader much of the time • Brave – takes the lead in the blinding of Cyclops; tackles Circe • Shows excellent foresight – takes wine to Cyclops' cave, doesn't kill the sleeping Cyclops etc • Possesses great cunning – plan to escape from Cyclops • Resourceful – utilises materials in the cave etc • Appreciative of the gods' help, especially Athene • But headstrong – rejects crew's wise advice on not taunting the Cyclops • Arrogant – wants to glory in his defeat of Cyclops • Shows prudence – eg against the the Cicones/ Laestrygonians • Shows compassion – for his men turned to swine • Drops his guard – falls asleep, winds loosed from bag • Other points may be valid 	10	

(34)
(scaled to 50)

Section B

Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expresses empathy with his people • Gives their suffering the highest priority • Does not wish to conceal information from the people 	3	1 mark each – 3 marks
2	<p>a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did Polybus die? • Was it through disease or a plot? • He died of illness and old age 	3	1 mark each – 3 marks
	<p>b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oracles and omens should be ignored as worthless • Because oracle saying he would kill his father is proved false • Expresses slight uncertainty – if Polybus' longing for the absent Oedipus killed him, then the oracle <i>could</i> be seen as justified 	3	1 mark each – 3 marks
	<p>c</p> <p>– – v –/v – v –/ – – v – σμικρα παλαια σωματ' εὐναζει ῥοπη</p> <p>v – v –/ – – v –/ v – vv (final –acceptable) νοσοις ὁ τλημων, ὡς εἰκεν, ἐφθιτο</p> <p>Candidates may scan in feet or metra.</p>	3	½ mark per 2 feet = 3 marks

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἑκείνον = old shepherd/servant of Laius • οὗτος = messenger from Corinth • the old shepherd gave the baby to the messenger and • so could confirm details of Oedipus past answer must cover both shepherd and messenger	4	1 mark each = 4 marks
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short/staccato sentences • Lack of connecting particles • Exchanges shift from couplets to single lines • Appeals to gods • Implication that Oedipus' life is at stake • Appeal to spare her own distress • Persistence and repetition of appeals to Oedipus • Doom-laden vocabulary – δυσποτμ', δυστηνε • Climatic finality in ominous farewell 	5	Any 5, 1 mark each = 5 marks
	c	Jocasta has departed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hurriedly • in a passion of grief • silently/without further words • with an air of danger 	3	Any 3, 1 mark each = 3 marks

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	a	<p>Teiresias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts as voice of the gods • Prophetic knowledge reinforces sense of doom • Oedipus' least admirable qualities – anger, suspicion – brought out by Teiresias' reticence • Dramatic irony can be employed to great effect in their exchanges <p>Creon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets plot in motion by announcing Apollo's remedy for the plague • Gives background – how Laius died • Shows up Oedipus' anger/suspiciousness/extremism in branding him a traitor • Provides contrast when he becomes ruler – compassion, moderation • Other points may be valid 	10	
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oracle may be seen as declaring that ultimately Oedipus could in no way escape his fate • But Oedipus' own nature energetically drives the process that reveals the truth • Oedipus himself ironically pronounces the curse on Laius' killer • Oedipus' hostility drives Teiresias into declaring him the guilty party • Oedipus acted freely in killing Laius and marrying Jocasta • He overrides Jocasta's attempts to bury the investigation • It is he who recognises the tiny point that everything will turn on – the detail about the place where 3 roads meet • He does not shrink from making the shepherd finally admit the whole truth • He freely blinds himself and accepts his fate • Other points may be valid 	10	

(34)
(scaled to 50)

Section C

Thucydides, *Book II*

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	a	Thebans inside walls (1) having seized the city (1); Passage 1: Plataean fifth columnists let them in so as to engineer switch to alliance with Thebes; need for pre-emptive peace-time coup; but didn't seize enemies first but tried peaceful proclamation etc. For 2 marks any sensible selection of data from Passage 1, page 3.	4	
	b	not seeing in dark οὐ γὰρ ἐώρων thought there were more πολλῶ πλείους Thebans than there really were; the Plataeans were afraid during negotiations realised true numbers decided to resist hoping to win easily ῥαδίως κρατησεῖν : For 4 marks any sensible selection of data: 1 for the Greek and 1 for the English in each case. If any English but say 3 data then 3 marks.	4	
2	a	Love of beauty does not lead to extravagance (1); wealth to be properly used; not boasted of (1); no shame in poverty only in not trying to get out of it (1) Any two details = 2 marks, covering both aspects.	2	
	b	citizens have interest in state matters (in addition to private matters) (1); a citizen who is not involved in state matters is considered ἀχρηῖος useless (1); rather than free from business ἀπραγμων (1) considerable involvement in decision-making and discussion (1) debate is the basis of action not a hindrance to it (1) Any four points = 4 marks.	4	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>temples full of bodies; funerals disorganised; buried anywhere; pyres hijacked or shared (up to 3 marks)</p> <p>Thucydides opinion: critical perhaps, though recognises the extreme conditions catastrophe (line 127) indifferent to every rule of religion or of law (line 129) the most shameless methods (line 133) (Up to 3 marks)</p>	5	overall total maximum 5
4	<p>Passage 5 knows his limitations realises usefulness of noting symptoms however in case of recurrence; quotes source (himself) (Up to 3 marks)</p> <p>Passage 6 authorial intervention (οἶμαι), sceptical views of human nature based on what normally happens (κατα το εἶκος) (Up to 3 marks)</p>	5	overall total maximum 5

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 any two Passages 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> <p>Evidence: explain why people acted as they did:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • motivation behind Theban coup in Plataea and Plataeans' reaction • various factors leading to delay of Theban reinforcements and massacre of POWs • Pericles' analysis of Athenians' feelings about wealth etc • description of funeral customs and their abandonment after plague • general social collapse under stress of plague • interpretation of oracles <p>Interpretation and conclusion: story more interesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's changing behaviour, political or social or religious, is interesting because it changes • reliability can be assessed by considering the evidence produced and its quality • by considering author's chance to know subject (having had plague) or his own personal bias (pro-Pericles but really only because in this democracy power was in his hands) • or literary technique (eg reproduction of speeches or using vivid narrative techniques). <p>Answers may raise the issue of reliability as aspect of interesting – use of evidence by Thucydides</p>	10	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	b	<p>Obvious political passages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plataean coup and counter coup with events before and after • Pericles' speech about the open society <p>Passages that can be social or religious</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious collapse during plague <p>Passages that combine social and religious with political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pericles on wealth • Interpretation of oracles <p>Answers that only deal with the overtly political without touching on the non-political cannot attain more than 6.</p>	10	

(34)
(scaled to 50)

Section D

Plato, *The Republic* Books I and II

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	a	<p>Just come off worse generally <i>τον δικαιον του αδικου . . . ελαττον</i> Unjust pay less taxes get more extras etc while just neglect own business in public duties <i>οταν . . . εισφοραι</i></p> <p>Award 1 for statement to show Thrasymachus' agreement Award 1 for supporting evidence Answer must cover both unjust and just If only English maximum 2 maximum 4.</p>	4	
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tyranny can commit outrageous acts (1); • if done individually doers would be disgraced (1) eg temple-robbers, burglars etc (1); • tyrants are called happy by others (1) • when they rob kidnap etc (1) <p>Any sensible arrangements of these arguments up to 4 maximum.</p>	4	
2	a	<p>i good welcomed for its own sake: joys and pleasures which result in nothing after save the enjoyment;</p> <p>ii good loved both for itself and for its consequences eg understanding, sight and health</p> <p>iii goods that are burdensome but beneficial eg exercising, medical treatment and practising one's profession and so make money.</p> <p>(3 for definitions and 3 for examples, with one example sufficing for each)</p>	6	maximum 6
	b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socrates thinks justice in category ii • and Glaucon in category iii 	2	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	a	Presumably no seduces queen, murders king, seizes throne (1: one example will suffice); Glaucón assumes finally that just and unjust will behave the same with such a ring (1) 1 for each example - max 2 1 evidence - max 2	3	
	b	Probably good (but differing answer fine if backed up); like the troll Gyges does deeds far worse that he would normally do because no-one can see who he is For 2 marks candidate must support opinion by relating "trolls" to Gyges.	2	
	c	Any sensible answer reflecting candidate's reaction to story (1) and any sensible answer discussing reasons: (eg more exciting; more vivid; common folk-lore motif; common if fantastic wish; welcome change from dialogue)(2)	3	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
	<p>Mark 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"> • Plato is dealing with justice both in the state and in the family (Passage 12 1.38) and apart from Gyges story examples are readily transferable from 5th century BC to 21st century AD on personal scale: types of professions like doctors and exercise mentioned, possible corruption in taxation and misuse of wealth etc plus realisation of how important examining such concepts must be • Politically we still have <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selfishness: examples might include eg M[S]Ps' expenses, trade unions' wage demands, attitudes to refugees, NIMBY, campaigns like making poverty history • Non-democratic régimes: examples might be tyrannies: eg African dictators; aristocracies, eg House of Lords; chiefs in Samoa; oligarchs eg China, S. America, Russia now • Historical examples of might is right (Nietzsche); social Darwinism (Nazis) • Possible examples of little relevance in Plato at all: society driven by religious or post-religious motivations. 	10	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
b	<p>Many examples of how Socrates views Thrasymachus from being "panic-stricken at start (#7 line 6). Award 1 mark for each valid statement and 1 for each supporting reference on Thrasymachus' character:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passage 7 lines 1 interrupting • 5 like wild-beast • 7f insulting ["nonsense", "childish"] • 18 exasperated • 29 laughing sarcastically • 70 anxious to get credit etc <p>plus possible bluntness (eg Passage 8 line 1ff) or weakness of argument (eg #1(c) <i>supra</i>).</p> <p>Important and insightful statements may occasionally merit 2 marks: eg as always, showing real understanding of argument used (<i>passim</i>) or insight into how annoying Socrates must have been (eg "You're so clever, Thrasymachus" [Passage 7 line 33]).</p>	10	

(34)
(scaled to 50)

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]