



CLASSICAL GREEK

9787/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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This document consists of **7** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Principles of marking:

- (a) full marks for each section should only be awarded if grammar and vocabulary are entirely correct
- (b) the number of marks awarded for each section reflects the length of the section and its (grammatical) difficulty
- (c) more specifically, examiners should check that verbs – tense, mood, voice and person (if appropriate); nouns and adjectives – case, number and gender are written or identified correctly; they should also check for the correct translations of comparatives and superlatives
- (d) ticks should be marked on the script for particularly good Greek, e.g. appropriate subordination (such as use of participles), for accomplished use of syntax and effective choice of vocabulary; 15–16 ticks will be awarded 8 marks, 13–14, 7 marks, and so on (see table below)
- (e) if candidates write all or all but one of their breathings correctly, they will be awarded two marks; if most of their breathings are correct, i.e. all but two or three, they will receive one mark; if they have not written most breathings correctly, no marks will be awarded.
- (f) if candidates write all or all but one of their breathings correctly, they will be awarded two marks; if most of their breathings are correct, i.e. all but two or three, they will receive one mark; if they have not written most breathings correctly, no marks will be awarded.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1</p> <p>At first, therefore, the Spartans were inclined to believe Themistocles, as</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>they were friends of his;</p>	13
	<p>1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1</p> <p>but when some other <u>travellers</u>, arriving from Athens, said clearly that</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>the wall was being built,</p>	14
	<p>1 1 2 1 1 2</p> <p>and had already reached a considerable height, they were at a loss as to</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>what to think.</p>	11
	<p>1 2 2 2 1 2</p> <p>Themistocles, aware of their suspicions, begged them not to be misled by</p> <p>1</p> <p>reports,</p>	11
	<p>1 2 1 1 2 2</p> <p>but rather to send to Athens ambassadors from their own number to see</p> <p>1 1 2</p> <p>for themselves what was happening.</p>	13
	<p>2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>'For if', he said, 'they report back that the city does not have a wall,</p>	11
	<p>1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>you will quickly know that the Athenians are good and reliable allies.'</p>	9
	<p>1 1 1 2 1 2</p> <p>At the same time, however, he secretly ordered the Athenians to detain</p> <p>1 1 1 2 2 1 1</p> <p>the Spartans, and not to let them go until he himself and his companions</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>got safely back.</p>	20

Total = 102 + 2 for breathings (see Principles of Marking (f))
= 104 divided by 2 = 52 marks

Style and fluency mark descriptors

Where there are two marks within a band, the top mark should be awarded when the work consistently shows the characteristics described in the band. When the work mainly shows the characteristics described in the band, the lower mark in the band should be awarded.

In consideration of the whole passage, eight marks for style and fluency are awarded according to the following grid:

7–8	Comprehensively fluent and idiomatic.
5–6	Judicious recasting of the English with good choice of vocabulary in accordance with appropriate idiom.
3–4	Some attempt to move beyond the literal to an idiomatic rendering of the text through use of more complex grammatical structures.
2	Some evidence of use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.
1	Very literal translation with only occasional attempt to capture idiom.
0	Very literal translation with no attempt to capture idiom.

[Total: 52 + 8 = 60]

Question 2: Comprehension

Alternative suitable answers can be accepted provided the meaning remains the same.

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	He has no need of extra money but is rich enough Critobulus seems to him very poor he sometimes pities him greatly	5
2(b)	How much would your possessions fetch when sold and how much mine?	4
2(c)	With a good buyer everything including the house easily 5 minas; Critobulus' possessions more than 100 times that.	4
2(d)	Surprise or amazement or incredulity <i>vel sim.</i>	1
2(e)	His property is enough to provide for him what is sufficient.	4
2(f)	For C's lifestyle which he has adopted and his reputation not even if he had in addition 3 times as much as he now has would it seem to be sufficient.	6
2(g)	First it is necessary for C to make many large sacrifices; otherwise neither men nor gods would put up with him; then it's his duty to receive many strangers and that on a lavish scale; lastly he must give dinner to citizens and treat them well or he will have no followers (allies).	10
2(h)	The state already makes many demands on C; if there should be a war they will impose trierarchies and taxes such as he will not easily bear.	6
2(i)	(i) ἐπιτύχοιμι: optative/ in protasis of remote future condition (ii) γένηται: subjunctive/ in protasis of open future condition.	4

Question	Answer	Marks
2(j)	(i) χρημάτων: προσδέομαι takes genitive (ii) κτήματα: accusative subject of εὔρειν in indirect statement (iii) σοι: dative following ἰκανά = 'sufficient for you'.	3
2(k)	(i) γελάω, (ii) ἐπιτυγχάνω, (iii) περιβάλλω.	3
2(l)	(i) aorist infin. act: εὔρειν (line 5 or 6) (ii) present participle passive: πωλούμενα (line 5) (iii) a first declension masculine noun: ὄνητοῦ (line 6) or πολίτας (line 15) (iv) aorist infinitive middle: ἀνασχέσθαι (line 14)	4
2(m)	(i) perfect participle active/ of γινώσκω (ii) aorist middle / of ἀποφαίνω (iii) future active of/ ὑποφέρω.	6

[Total 60]