

# Markscheme

**May 2018**

**Classical Greek**

**Standard level**

**Paper 2**

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The following are the annotations available to use when marking responses.

Annotation	Explanation	Associated shortcut
	Caret – indicates omission	
	Incorrect point	
	Ellipse that can be expanded	
	Horizontal wavy line that can be expanded	
	Highlight tool that can be expanded	
	On page comment – justifies application of assessment criteria	
	Unclear content or language	
	SEEN - every scanned page must be annotated or marked as SEEN	
	Good Response/Good Point	
	Vertical wavy line that can be expanded	

You **must** make sure you have looked at all pages. Please put the **SEEN** annotation on any blank page, to indicate that you have seen it.

When using the **On page Comment** annotation, please keep the following in mind:

- Avoid covering the candidate’s own writing. This can be done by writing your comments in the margins then running the arrow attached to the “**On page comment**” annotation to the appropriate place.
- Provide all comments in the target language.
- You may provide summative comments at the end of the script, but please do NOT record numerical marks on the scripts.

**Option A: Homer****Extract 1 Homer, *Iliad* 16.257–274**

1. (a) They get armed (θωρηθέντες) [1]; march/walk (ἔστιχον) [1]; attack (ὄρουσαν) [1].
- (b) Award [1] each up to [4] for any detail such as: familiar/everyday setting/along a way (εἰνοδίους; ὀδῶ); provoking the wasps is an action of children (παῖδες); it is an action of fools (νηπίαχοι); everybody (πολλέεσσι) pays for the actions of a few; the traveller acts involuntarily (ἀέκων); actions in defense of home/children (ἄλκιμον ἦτορ ἔχοντες or similar).
- (c) ἐξεχέοντο [1] and ἐχέοντο [1]. Accept also πέτεται.
- (d) Mark only for length of syllables. Award [1] per line if all correct; [0] otherwise.
- (e) Exhortations: to behave like men [1] and not to forget their strength [1]. Reasons: to honour Achilles [1] and to let Agamemnon know his fault [1].

Total: [15]

**Option A: Homer****Extract 2 Homer *Iliad* 16.377–393**

2. (a) He leads his men (or similar) where the fighting is more intense (or similar) [1]; he is eager to kill (or similar) Hector [1].
- (b) Award [1] each up to [3] for any word or expression used to support the description, eg the soldiers falling face-down (ἔπιπτον πρηνέες), the chariots falling over (δίφροι δ' ἀνακυμβαλίζον), the horses leaping swift (ὑπέρθορον ὠκέες).
- (c) Black earth (κελαινή χθών) [1] is heavy (βέβριθε) [1] as the Trojan horses (ἵπποι Τρωαί) [1] groan strongly (μεγάλα στενάχοντο) [1].
- (d) Men give wrong judgments (or similar) [1]; they drive away justice/use force [1]; they do not care for reverence towards the gods [1].
- (e) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

Total: [15]

**Option B: History****Extract 3 Herodotus, *The Histories* 1.30.2–5**

3. (a) In this context ξεῖνος indicates “guest”/friend, *etc* (= Solon was the guest of Croesus) [1]. Award [1] each up to [2] for any additional remark such as: it was an aristocratic institution; between individuals; archaic (= already in Homer); allowed cultural exchange between intellectuals; did not require institutional links between cities/communities.
- (b) Solon’s wisdom (σοφίης εἵνεκεν) [1]; his travels (πλάνης) [1]; his enquiries (or similar) (θεωρίας εἵνεκεν) [1]; his love of learning (φιλοσοφέων) [1].
- (c) He was from a prosperous city (τῆς πόλιος εὖ ἠκούσης) [1]; had good children (παῖδες ἦσαν καλοί τε κάγαθοί) [1]; whose own children he saw (σφι εἶδε ἅπασι τέκνα ἐκγενόμενα) [1]; all of these survived him (πάντα παραμείναντα). [1]. Do not accept any answer outside the prescribed lines. Accept response that indicates he lived a good life (τοῦτο δὲ τοῦ βίου εὖ ἤκοντι).
- (d) The expression means “by our standards” [1]. It fits with Herodotus’s constant contraposition of the simplicity of life of the Greeks compared to the Lydians’ riches [1]. Other relevant answers to be accepted.
- (e) They buried him on the spot where he fell (μιν Ἀθηναῖοι ἔθαψαν) [1]; at public expense (δημοσίη) [1].

Total: [15]

**Option B: History****Extract 4 Herodotus, *The Histories* 1.37.1–38.2**

4. (a) Hunting and fighting were considered the finest activities amongst the Lydians/us [1]; he has been barred from both [1]; without having shown cowardice or lack of spirit [1]; how then will he go to public places? (or similar) [1].
- (b) Atys would be short-lived (σε ὀλιγοχρόνιον ἔσεσθαι) [1] and would be killed by an iron spear (ὑπὸ αἰχμῆς σιδηρέης ἀπολέεσθαι) [1]. He tries to protect/save him (διακλέψαι) [1] during his life-time (ἐπὶ τῆς ἐμῆς σε ζόης) [1].
- (c) It literally means “impaired in (his) hearing” [1]. Award [1] only for any additional detail such as: in other passages he is described as mute; therefore he might be mute/deaf; this might even refer to Croesus’s hearing (= he cannot hear his son).
- (d) Award [1] up to [2] for each example, which may include: νεηνίης/νεανίας; εὐδοκίμειν/εὐδοκιμεῖν; τέοισί/τισί, *etc*.
- (e) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

Total: [15]

**Option C: Tragedy****Extract 5 Sophocles, *Electra* 558–576**

5. (a) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for any example such as: οὐ γὰρ ἦν λύσις ἄλλη (there was no other solution/release); βιασθεῖς (forced); κἀντιβάς (resisting); μόλις ἔθυσεν (he sacrificed her at last); οὐχὶ Μενέλεω χάριν (not for the sake of Menelaus).
- (b) κυναγὸν: hound-leader **[1]**; Λητώα: daughter of Leto **[1]**.
- (c) Aulis is on the coast of Boeotia **or** on mainland Greece opposite the island of Euboea **[1]**. The Greek fleet had assembled there **[1]** before sailing towards Troy **[1]**.
- (d) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for any reason such as: she was persuaded (σ' ἔσπασεν πειθῶ); because of Aegisthus (κακοῦ πρὸς ἀνδρός **or** ᾧ τανῦν ζύνει) she thought it was just (δίκη).
- (e) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

Total: **[15]****Option C: Tragedy****Extract 6 Sophocles, *Electra* 660–678**

6. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for points such as: inquisitive tone about Aegisthus's palace; addressing of both Aegisthus and Clytemnestra as "king/regal" (*captatio benevolentiae*); mention of "sweet news" from a friend; Phanoteus friendly to Clytemnestra; *etc.*
- (c) Award **[1]** each up to **[3]** for relevant points such as: alliteration πρᾶγμα πορσύνων (also accept Φανοτεὺς ὁ Φωκεύς); juxtaposition φίλου ... προσφιλεῖς; alliteration λέξεις λόγους; word position τέθνηκ' and θανόντ'; repetition τί φής, τί φής; juxtaposition/repetition ὄλωλα ... ἀπωλόμην; contraposition νῦν τε καὶ πάλαι.
- (d) He is friend/intimate/φίλος of Aegisthus and Clytemnestra **[1]**. Reasons can include: that he has been instructed by Orestes to say so; in order to make them accept the news promptly (or similar). Other answers to be marked on their merits.
- (e) Award **[3]** if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award **[2]** if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award **[1]** if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award **[0]** if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

Total: **[15]**

**Option D: Agon**

**Extract 7 Sophocles, *Antigone* 411–431**

7. (a) Mark only for length of syllables. Award **[1]** per line if all correct; **[0]** otherwise.
- (b) The guard's account builds tension through many stylistic features such as accumulation, contrast, choice of language, figures of speech, *etc.* Award **[1]** each up to **[4]** for points supported by the Greek such as:
- repetition/polyptoton *etc* (ἄνδρ' ἀνήρ)
  - unpleasantness of the task shown by the measure taken to fulfil it: (ἐπιρρόθοις κακοῖσιν)
  - contrast between the long wake and the sudden apparition of the whirlwind: (χρόνον τοσοῦτον – ἐξαίφνης)
  - divine nature (also punishment) of the whirlwind: (οὐράνιον ἄχος; θεῖαν νόσον).
- (c) It lifted a dust storm (τυφῶς αἰείρας) **[1]**; filled the plain (πίμπλησι πεδίων) **[1]**; spoiled all the foliage of its wood(s) (πᾶσαν αἰκίζων φύβην ὕλης) **[1]**.
- (d) When she sees the bare corpse (ψιλὸν ὡς ὀρᾶ νέκυν) **[1]** Antigone laments with cries (or similar) (γόοισιν ἐξώμωξεν) **[1]** like a grieving bird wails (κἀνακωκῦει πικρᾶς ὄρνιθος ὄξυν φθόγγον) **[1]** when it sees the empty nest/bed (ὅταν κενῆς εὐνῆς ... ὀρφανὸν βλέψη λέχος) **[1]**.
- Different quotations and translations of the Greek can be given, but the following four elements must be highlighted: Antigone wails = bird wails; sees bare corpse = sees empty nest.
- (e) Covering it with earth/dust (φέρει κόνιν) **[1]**; pouring three libations of water (χοᾶσι τρισπόνδοισι ... στέφει) **[1]**.

Total: **[15]**

**Option D: Agon**

**Extract 8 Lysias, *On the Murder of Eratosthenes* 16–18**

8. (a) Physical/sexual violence to the woman [1] and outrage to Euphiletus [1].
- (b) The house is described as having: private rooms: ἐν τῷ δωματίῳ [1]; an inner court: αὐλή / –αυλος [1]; with an inner door: ἡ μέταυλος (θύρα) [1]; and an external door: ἡ αὐλειος (θύρα) [1].
- (c) To apply make-up/foundation/white lead) [1]. Make-up was not worn during mourning [1]; she was still in mourning for her brother [1].
- (d) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.
- (e) Being flogged (μαστιγωθεῖσαν) [1]; being taken to work (as a slave) to the mill-house (εἰς μύλωνα ἐμπεσεῖν) [1]; where she will suffer forever (μηδέποτε παύσασθαι κακοῖς τοιούτοις συνεχομένην) [1].

Total: [15]

**Option F: Scientific knowledge****Extract 9 Hippocrates, *De aere aquis et locis* 4**

9. (a) They are exposed to the cold winds (τὰ πνεύματα τὰ ψυχρὰ) [1] and northern (or more detailed explanation) winds (τὰ μεταξύ τῶν δυσμέων τῶν θερινῶν τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ τῆς ἀνατολῆς τῆς θερινῆς) [1]; but they are protected from southern (τοῦ νότου) [1] and hot (καὶ τῶν θερμῶν πνευμάτων) winds [1].
- (b) Award [1] up to [3] for each disease: lacerations (ῥηγματίαι); pleurisies (πλευρίτιδες); acute diseases (ὄξειαι νοῦσοι); abscesses/suppurations (ἔμψυοί).
- (c) Award [1] each up to [2] for any example referring to terms such as ἀνάγκη, αἴτιον, πρόφασις. Other answers to be considered on their merits.
- (d) ἐπιχώριά [1]: lit. “belonging to (or similar) a place” [1] ἐπιδημεῖ [1]: lit. “visiting” [1].
- (e) Award [1] each for couples such as αὐτῆσι / αὐταῖς, πολίων / πόλεων, etc.

Total: [15]

**Option F: Scientific knowledge****Extract 10 Hippocrates, *De aere aquis et locis* 6**

10. (a) The waters are not clear (τὰ ὕδατα οὐ λαμπρά) [1]; summer brings cold breezes (τοῦ δὲ θέρος ἔωθεν μὲν αὔραι ψυχραὶ πνέουσι) [1]; and dew (καὶ δρόσοι πίπτουσι) [1] the sun scorches the people (ἥλιος ... διέψει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους) [1].
- (b) Mist is prevalent in the morning [1]; it mixes with the water [1] and spoils its clearness [1] when the sun is not shining [1].
- (c) cold (τὰ ψυχρὰ) [1]; dry (οὔτε γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν βορείων ἐκκρίνεται/ἄ τε προσέχουσιν ... ὑδατεινότητά) [1].
- (d) The prevalent diseases [1] and the impurity of the air [1].
- (e) Award [3] if the meaning has been fully communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered correctly. Award [2] if the meaning has been communicated, and vocabulary and grammar are rendered adequately despite inaccuracies. Award [1] if the meaning has not been communicated adequately, and vocabulary and grammar are not rendered adequately. Award [0] if the work does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

Total: [15]