



# **MARKSCHEME**

**May 2010**

**CLASSICAL GREEK**

**Standard Level**

**Paper 2**

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1. (a) It is started by one side entertaining the other *[1 mark]*; it creates obligations to help one another *[1 mark]*, including not fighting one another *[1 mark]*; it is hereditary *[1 mark]*. One mark for up to three marks for these or other valid points.
- (b) Oeneus was the grandfather of Diomedes *[2 marks]*; Bellerophon was the grandfather of Glaucos *[2 marks]* was the grandson of Bellerophon.
- (c) Mark only for quantities; *[1 mark]* for each correct line.
- (d) *[3 marks]* for a perfect translation or one with only one minor error. *[2 marks]* for two minor errors or one major error. *[1 mark]* for two major errors or three or four minor errors. Otherwise no mark.
- (e) That Zeus had taken Glaucos' wits away *[1 mark]* because he had exchanged gold armour *[1 mark]* for bronze *[1 mark]*.

*[15 marks]*

2. (a) Hector *[1 mark]* who has been told to return to Troy *[1 mark]* to instruct the women how to pray to the gods *[1 mark]*.
- (b) Hostility *[1 mark]*; he would like to see the ground swallow Paris down *[1 mark]*; he had caused the war *[1 mark]*; he was not a good fighter *[1 mark]*.
- (c) *[3 marks]* for a perfect translation or one with only one minor error. *[2 marks]* for two minor errors or one major error. *[1 mark]* for two major errors or three or four minor errors. Otherwise no mark.
- (d) Paris *[1 mark]*; he had imported robes now being offered to the gods *[1 mark]*; his taking of Helen had caused the war *[1 mark]*.
- (e) Mark only for quantities; *[1 mark]* for each correct line.

*[15 marks]*

3. (a) To console the relatives of those killed in the war *[1 mark]*; praise of Athens suggested that the war was worthwhile *[1 mark]*.
- (b) *[3 marks]* for a perfect translation or one with only one minor error. *[2 marks]* for two minor errors or one major error. *[1 mark]* for two major errors or three or four minor errors. Otherwise no mark.
- (c) ξενία (or any of its cognates) *[1 mark]*, ἐλαύνω *[1 mark]*; Sparta *[1 mark]*.
- (d) Athenians can, usually, defeat even those who are defending their own territory *[1 mark]*; normally home advantage is decisive *[1 mark]*; therefore Athens is unusually able *[1 mark]*.
- (e) *[1 mark]* for up to two valid suggestions, one for each comment.
- [15 marks]*

4. (a) The parents of the dead *[1 mark]*; *[1 mark]* for up to two valid points *[2 marks]*.
- (b) ὀλοφύρομαι commiserate with *[1 mark]* παραμυθήσομαι. encourage *[1 mark]*. He wants to strike a positive note or any other reasonable view *[1 mark]*.
- (c) The bereaved will see luckier parents rejoicing *[1 mark]* and will remember *[1 mark]* how they too used to take pleasure in their live sons *[1 mark]* or the like.
- (d) *[3 marks]* for a perfect translation or one with only one minor error. *[2 marks]* for two minor errors or one major error. *[1 mark]* for two major errors or three or four minor errors. Otherwise no mark.
- (e) That those of child-bearing age *[1 mark]* should beget more children *[1 mark]*; any reasonable speculation on how they might take it *[1 mark]*.
- [15 marks]*

5. (a) The priest *[1 mark]* to Oedipus *[1 mark]* asking him to do something to stop the plague *[1 mark]*.
- (b) *[1 mark]* each up to two for choice; *[1 mark]* each up to two for explanation.
- (c) Plants *[1 mark]*, animals *[1 mark]*, barren women *[1 mark]*.
- (d) Mark only for quantities. *[1 mark]* for each correct line.
- (e) *[3 marks]* for a perfect translation or one with only one minor error. *[2 marks]* for two minor errors or one major error. *[1 mark]* for two major errors or three or four minor errors. Otherwise no mark.

*[15 marks]*

6. (a) The ἄγγελος knows that he had received a baby from the Θεοράπων *[1 mark]* but does not know the baby is Oedipus *[1 mark]*. The Θεοράπων knows who Oedipus is *[1 mark]* but knows that revealing the fact would be catastrophic *[1 mark]*.
- (b) *[1 mark]* for each good choice up to three.
- (c) Plenty of choice; one mark each for up to three attempts
- (d) Mark only for quantities. *[1 mark]* for each correct line.
- (e) *[3 marks]* for a perfect translation or one with only one minor error. *[2 marks]* for two minor errors or one major error. *[1 mark]* for two major errors or three or four minor errors. Otherwise no mark.

*[15 marks]*

7. (a) Charon, trying to get the correct ghosts across Avernus [*1 mark*]; Dionysus, trying to row across Avernus [*1 mark*], Xanthias, trying without success to go with the others across Avernus [*1 mark*].
- (b) Two good choices [*2 marks*], two good explanations [*2 marks*].
- (c) [*3 marks*] for a perfect translation or one with only one minor error. [*2 marks*] for two minor errors or one major error. [*1 mark*] for two major errors or three or four minor errors. Otherwise no mark.
- (d) Up to two marks for choice [*2 marks*]; ἀσалаμίνιος refers either to Salamis as a place where many sailors came from or to the Battle of Salamis [*1 mark*].
- (e) Mark only for quantities. [*1 mark*] for each correct line.

[*15 marks*]

8. (a) Contestants: Aeschylus [*1 mark*] and Euripides [*1 mark*]; Judge: Dionysus [*1 mark*]; they each recite lines [*1 mark*].
- (b) [*1 mark*] for the example; [*2 marks*] for the explanation.
- (c) “Cheat” [*1 mark*]; originally “wool merchant” [*1 mark*]; but they cheated by wetting the wool, hence the connection here [*1 mark*].
- (d) Mark only for quantities. [*1 mark*] for each correct line.
- (e) [*3 marks*] for a perfect translation or one with only one minor error. [*2 marks*] for two minor errors or one major error. [*1 mark*] for two major errors or three or four minor errors. Otherwise no mark.

[*15 marks*]

9. (a) Common opinion *[1 mark]* that people would assume that Socrates' friends especially Crito, had let him down *[1 mark]*. Socrates assumed that the only people who mattered would not entertain such an idea *[1 mark]*.
- (b) His circumstances *[1 mark]*, have shown that it is important to heed common opinion *[1 mark]* or you may die *[1 mark]*.
- (c) Crito had argued that common opinion could do good or bad things *[1 mark]*; Socrates wishes that that was true because they would sometimes do good things *[1 mark]*; but they can do neither *[1 mark]*.
- (d) *[3 marks]* for a perfect translation or one with only one minor error. *[2 marks]* for two minor errors or one major error. *[1 mark]* for two major errors or three or four minor errors. Otherwise no mark.
- (e) Crito is trying to get Socrates away from theory *[1 mark]* by conceding Socrates' point *[1 mark]*. Ταῦτα μὲν ... τὰδὲ δέ is a neat example of rhetoric *[1 mark]*.

*[15 marks]*

10. (a) The Laws *[1 mark]* are arguing that it can never be right to disobey them *[1 mark]* whatever the circumstances *[1 mark]*.
- (b) Exile *[1 mark]*, loss of citizenship *[1 mark]*, loss of property *[1 mark]*.
- (c) That he had disobeyed his own state *[1 mark]* could not be other than an enemy of the new state *[1 mark]* even if it was a well run state *[1 mark]*.
- (d) They would be a stark reminder of the accusation he suffered from in his trial *[1 mark]* that he had corrupted the youth *[1 mark]*; the reminder might discourage Socrates from leaving Athens in case the same thing occurred elsewhere *[1 mark]*.
- (e) *[3 marks]* for a perfect translation or one with only one minor error. *[2 marks]* for two minor errors or one major error. *[1 mark]* for two major errors or three or four minor errors. Otherwise no mark.

*[15 marks]*

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