



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2015

Marking Scheme

Ancient Greek

Ordinary Level

Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

Future Marking Schemes

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.

MARKING SCHEME
ANCIENT GREEK—LEAVING CERTIFICATE—ORDINARY LEVEL—2015

1. Any two of A, B, C, D. (2 x 105) [210]

A.

ἐπεὶ δὲ.....	τὸν Κῦρον.	17
ἢ δὲ μήτηρ.....	ἢ ἀπιέναι.	11
ὁ δ' οὐκ ἐμέλλησεν.....	μένειν βούλεται.	11
ἐρωτηθεὶς δὲ.....	διὰ τί, εἶπεν.	8
“βούλομαι ἐνθάδε.....	τῶν ἠλικῶν.	20
καὶ τοῦτο.....	πάνυ ἀνιᾶ.	5
ἐὰν δὲ με.....	τὰ πεζικά,	19
ὅταν δ' εἰς Μήδους.....	τῷ πάπῳ.”	14

B.

τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος.....	Θεσσαλῶντινας.	17
τὰ γὰρ ἔθνη.....	πολέμια ἦν.	8
οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλη.....	τὸ χωρίον ἐτειχίσθη.	13
καὶ εὐθύς τε.....	τῶν Ἡρακλεώτων.	27
τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους.....	ἄρχοντα ἐξέπεμψαν.	26
δείσαντες δὲ.....	οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι λάβωσιν.	9
Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέντοι.....	ὠργίζοντο αὐτοῖς.	5

C.

ἦλθον τρεῖς θεαὶ.....	διογενῆς τε παρθένος.	21
τοῦ μὲν δὲ κάλλος,.....	νικᾶ.	24
λιπῶν δὲ.....	σχήσων λέχος.	21
“Ἦρα δέ.....	οὐ νικᾶ θεάς,	13
δίδωσιν οὐκ ἔμ'.....	Πριάμου τυράννου παιδί.	26

D.

ἔνθ' αὐτ' ἄλλ'.....	Διὸς ἐγκεγαυῖα.	11
αὐτίκ' ἄρ'.....	ἐπίληθον ἀπάντων.	25
ὅς τὸ καταβροῖξειεν.....	κατὰ δάκρυ παρειῶν,	23
οὐδ' εἴ οἱ κατατεθναίη.....	πατήρ τε,	13
οὐδ' εἴ οἱ προπάροιθεν.....	ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὀρώτω.	23
τοῖα Διὸς θυγάτηρ.....	φάρμακα μητιόεντα.	10

2.

[100]

(i) Translate into English.

(60)

ἡ δ', ἀνέμου	δέμνιακούρης,	5
στῆ δ' ἄρ'	πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν,	6
εἰδομένηκούρη	ναυσικλειτοῖο Δύμαντος,	2
ἢ οἱ ὀμηλικίη	κεχάριστο δὲ θυμῶ.	6
τῆ μιν εἰσαμένη	γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·	3
“Ναυσικάα, τί νύ σ'	γείνατομήτηρ;	5
εἶματα μὲν τοι	ἄκηδέα σιγαλόεντα,	3
σοὶ δὲ γάμος	οἱ κέ σ' ἄγωνται.	10
ἐγάρτοι τούτων	πότνιαμήτηρ.	8
ἄλλ' ἴομεν	ἄμ' ἠοὶ φαινομένηφι·	3
καὶ τοι ἐγὼ	παρθένος ἔσσεαι.”	9

(ii) Answer any four. (4 x 10)

(40)

- (a) Impression ex 10.
- (b) Impression ex 10.
- (c) Impression ex 10.
- (d) 5 + 5.
- (e) Impression ex 10.
- (f) Impression ex 10.

3. Answer three questions. (3 x 30)

[90]

A.

- (i) $8 + 8 + 7 + 7$
- (ii) $(8 + 7) + (8 + 7)$
- (iii) $8 + 8 + 7 + 7$
- (iv) $(8 + 7) + (8 + 7)$

B.

- (i) $8 + 8 + 7 + 7$
- (ii) $10 + 10 + 10$
- (iii) $10 + 10 + 10$
- (iv) $(8 + 7) + (8 + 7)$

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR ANCIENT GREEK ATGL MARKING SCHEME

2015.

Qu. 2. (ii).

- (a) Athene appears in a dream to persuade Nausikaa to go to the beach and find shipwrecked Odysseus.
- (b) Odysseus woken by ball-playing girls. His appearance frightens all but Nausikaa. She offers him clothing and an introduction to her father.
- (c) Presents her as a young girl, of marriageable age, fun loving on the beach, conscious of her position in the eyes of her people.
- (d) Λέγω ; ἄγω / ἄγομαι ; ἀναβαίνω ; χαίρω .
- (e) Aristarkhos gets into a fight with Theophemos over possession of ship.s gear. Theophemos bribes jurors to win assault case. He raids Aristarkhos' farm before appeal can be heard.
- (f) Prometheus and Epimetheus are instructed by Zeus to assist in the Creation story. Epimetheus gives characteristics to animals, Prometheus steals fire and wisdom for men.

Qu 3A

- (i) Rivalry at Persian Wars; Growth of Athenian Empire; Pericles' policies; Corcyra; Potidaea ; Plataea. Give main cause of War.
- (ii) Plague at Athens: Citizens confined; many deaths including Pericles; Thucydides' account. Peace of Nicias: End of 1st phase of War; Cleon & Brasidas dead; Both sides needed break
Brasidas: Successful Spartan general; Campaigned in Cherosoese; died at battle of Amphipolis.
Epaminondas: Leader of Theban hegemony; Developed phalanx; died at battle of Mantinea.
- (iii) Choose battle; Explain background; Outline its course; Assess its importance.
- (iv) Draco: 7th Century BC Athenian legislator; Codified laws; Noted for severity of punishments.
Peisistratus: 3 times sole ruler at Athens; City prospered; Rule passed on to son.
Ecclesia: Assembly of full Athenian citizens; Elected magistrates, Decided on war;
Met at Pnyx; Legislated on proposals from Boule; Prytanis managed it.
Archons: 9 important annual magistrates in Athens; Military commander; Name to year.

Qu. 3. B

- (i) Plato (427 – 348 BC): Noble Athenian; associate of Socrates; visited Syracuse 3 times; founded Academy. Name **two** works. Continued the Socratic tradition through his Academy. Theory of Forms.

- (ii) Iliad and Odyssey. Brief account of each. Oral composition; Gods; Heroes; Vivid stories; Stock epithets; Epic similes.
- (iii) Geometric vase: Geometric patterns; All-over painting; Funeral scenes.
Black Figure vase: Background left natural colour of clay; Figures painted black.
Red Figure vases: Background painted black; Figures in reddish colour of clay.
- (iv) Kouros figures: Static pose; Facing front; Stylised hair; Archaic smile; weak musculature.
Doric column: Stout columns; Capital plain; Triglyphs and Metopes.
Pheidias: Athenian sculptor; master craftsman of Parthenon frieze; chryselephantine statues of Athene at Athens, and of Zeus at Olympia.
Aphrodite of Melos: Hellenistic period; Roman copy; Nudity not in Classical female statues; Movement in body; Anatomy realistic.

