



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2013

Marking Scheme

Ancient Greek

Higher 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—HIGHER LEVEL—2013

1.A.	Translate into Greek.	[50]
	Anaxagoras, a	Pericles himself. 8
	However,	harm Pericles. 8
	They said	the Peloponnesus. 12
	Anaxagoras then	he died. 4
	The citizens.....	him greatly. 4
	When they.....	Anaxagoras answered, 7.5
	“Let the	I die.” 6.5

1.B.		[50]
	(a) 5	
	(b) 7	
	(c) 6	
	(d) 6	
	(e) 7	
	(f) 6	
	(g) 6	
	(h) 7	

2.		[180]
A.	Either (i) or (ii).	(90)

	A. (i)	
Καμβύσειω στρατευομένου	χώρης θεηταί·	20
τῶν ἦν.....	τῇ Μέμφι·	9
ἰδὼν δε.....	προσελθὼν ὠνέετο.	16
ὁ δὲ Συλοσῶν,.....	χλανίδος, λέγει·	9
“ἐγὼ ταύτην	δὲ ἄλλως.”	5
αἰνέσας ταῦτα.....	τὸ εἶμα.	6
τοῦ δὲ	βασιληίην ἔσχε.	9
τοῦτο δὲ.....	εὐεργέτης εἶναι.	16

	A. (ii)	
Σιμωνίδης ὁ ποιητῆς	τὸν τύραννον.	7
σχολῆς δὲ.....	ὁ Σιμωνίδης·	6
“ἄρ’ ἄν μοι.....	βέλτιον ἐμοῦ;”	10
“καὶ ποῖα	σοφοῦ ἀνδρός;”	14
“οἶδά σε,	τύραννον ὄντα·	10
εἰκὸς οὖν	ἰδιωτικὸς βίος.”	14
καὶ ὁ Ἰέρων	μείζω λυποῦνται.”	17
“ἄπιστα λέγεις,.....	ἐπεθύμουν τυραννεῖν;”	12

B. Either (i) or (ii). (90)

B. (i)

σὺ ταῦτ'	Τειρεσία·	5
τὸνδ' αὖ	φέρειν.	18
ὅταν.....	λέγειν.	16
σὺ δ'.....	φρενες.	16
θρασύς	ἔχων..	16
οὗτος.....	ἔσται.	19

B. (ii)

ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον	βροτοί εἶσ'.	19
ὁ δέ μιν.....	καὶ οἶος.	7
τῷ βάλεν	κατ' ἰσχίον.	6
αὐτὰρ ὁ γ'	γαίης.	12
ἀμφὶ δὲ	νύξ ἐκάλυψε.	7
καὶ νύ κεν	ἀνδρῶν Αἰνείας,	8
εἰ μὴ ἄρ'	τέκε βουκολέοντι.	16
ἀμφὶ δ' ἔον	πήχῃε λευκῶ,	8
πρόσθε δέ	πτύγμ' ἐκάλυψεν.	7

3. Section A or Section B. [80]

A.

(i) Translate into English. (50)

δόρατα μὲν	τοὺς Πέρσας.	8
καὶ Λεωνίδης	τῶν τριηκοσίων.	15
καὶ δὴ Περσέων.....	γεγονότες Δαρείω.	13
ὁ δὲ Ἀρτάνης	τοῦ Ἀρσάμεος παῖς.	6
ὃς καὶ ἐκιδίδους	ταύτης τέκνου.	8

(ii) Answer any three. (3 x 10) (30)

- (a) Impression ex 10.
- (b) Impression ex 10.
- (c) 4 + 3 + 3
- (d) 4 + 3 + 3
- (e) 5 + 5

B.

(i)	Translate into English.		(50)
	πέμψασ' ἐμῶν.....ἐμὴν αἰτήσομαι·	6	
	μολόντι δ'.....καλῶς ἐγνωσμένα.	14	
	παῖδας δὲ.....βασιλέως κτάνω.	13	
	πέμψω γὰρ.....πλόκον χρυσήλατον·	7	
	κἄνπερ λαβοῦσα.....θίγη κόρης·	7	
	τοιοῖσδε χρίσω.....δωρήματα.	3	

(ii) Answer any three. (3 x 10) (30)

(a) 5 + 5.

(b) Impression ex 10.

(c) 5 + 5

(d) Impression ex 10.

(e) 5 feet x 2. Omit name of metre: -2.

4. Answer three questions. (3 x 30)

[90]

A.

(i) 8 + 8 + 7 + 7

(ii) (4 + 7 + 4) + (4 + 7 + 4)

(iii) 8 + 8 + 7 + 7

(iv) 10 + 10 + 10

B.

(i) 10 + 10 + 10

(ii) 10 + 10 + 10

(iii) 10 + 10 + 10

(iv) (a) 5 + (5 + 5)

(b) 5 + (5 + 5)

(c) 5 + (5 + 5)

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR ANCIENT GREEK ATAL MARKING SCHEME 2013.

Qu. 1A Apply Positive Credit Marking system

OR

Qu. 1B

- (a) Deserters and those captured said it.
- (b) Many talents of gold and silver, other possessions and adornment of every kind.
- (c) That fearing for it, he had brought the money to a place of safety
- (d) That he had gone to put together, if he could, an opposition to himself.
- (e) Some from the captives, others from friends.
- (f) He took from all and rejected nothing, whether anyone gave a good weapon or a horse.
- (g) From captured chariots and from anywhere else he could.
- (h) To put what was likely his strongest force there, with the best men on the chariots

- Qu. 3A (ii)**
- (a) The others were sent away to save them from being killed, to give all the glory to the Spartans, because they lacked the will to fight.
Leonidas stayed because it was honourable and because of the Delphic oracle.
 - (b) Exiled king of Sparta. They will fight for freedom, also by law. Their pre-battle preparations explained.
 - (c) Contemporary; Vivid. / Gullible; Rambling. Plus own assessment.
 - (d) Ionic dialect from Halikarnassos. Plus two examples.
 - (e) Κατεηγότα: Participle after τυγχάνω. Τέκνου : Genitive Absolute.

Qu. 3B (ii)

- (a) To trick Jason ; to get revenge on her rival ; to kill her children ; to pain Jason.
- (b) Assertive ; Eloquent ; Pro feminist rights.
- (c) Teachers who taught debating skills ; influence in Jason’s speeches.
- (d) Chorus of Corinthian women ; sympathetic to Medeia ; conventional views ; react to events on stage in their odes.
- (e) πέμψασ’ ἔμῳν τιν’ οἰκετῶν Ἴασονα.
_ _ ^ _ ^ _ ^ _ ^ _ ^ ?
Iambic Trimeter.

Qu 4A

- (i) Athenian noble; Sicilian expedition; Sparta; return to Athens; Exile and death.
Must assess his influence.
- (ii) Amphipolis: Cleon vs Brasidas ; Course; Way open for Peace of Nicias.
Aegospotami: Athenians vs Spartans + Persians; Course; Athens facing defeat.
Chaeronea: Macedonians vs Athenians + Thebans; Course; Supremacy of Philip in Greece.
Hydaspes River: Alexander vs Porus; Course; Limit of Alex’s expansion.
- (iii) Pelopidas & Epaminondas; phalanx; Battle of Leuctra; Invasions of Peloponnese; Messenia; Arcadians; Battle of Mantinea. Must explain failure to dominate
- (iv) Description of Athenian or Spartan government. Must justify choice.

- Qu. 4B**
- (i) Oral composition & recitation; Stock epithets & phrases; Language; Gods; Heroes; Stories included; Virtues. For today's reader: Gripping tale; Window on the past. Must refer to one of epics.

 - (ii) Thucydides (c.460-400 BC); Athenian general; Amphipolis; exile; possible recall. History of Peloponnesian War
Contemporary; Scientific analysis; Motives in speeches; Impartial.

 - (iii) Detailed description of chosen building, referring to Doric or Ionic features..

 - (iv) (a) Black Figure. Symmetry of Figures bending, reaching; spears; other figures; decorative band.

(b) Archaic Period. Rigid stance; hair; eyes; smile; dress; toes .

(c) Theatre. Seating in hillside; orchestra; eisodoi; stage.

