



MARKSCHEME

May 2010

CLASSICAL GREEK

Higher Level

Paper 2

*This markscheme is **confidential** and for the exclusive use of examiners in this examination session.*

*It is the property of the International Baccalaureate and must **not** be reproduced or distributed to any other person without the authorization of IB Cardiff.*

1. (a) Highly poetic *[1 mark]* with much sustained leaf imagery *[1 mark]*; the significance is about to become clear *[1 mark]* as Glaucus and Diomedes discover joint guest friendship *[1 mark]* which precludes their fighting one another *[1 mark]*; the timing, right before the whole incident, warns the reader that something major is to be expected soon *[1 mark]*. At 145–149, Glaucos seems to be arguing that genealogy is of no consequence *[1 mark]*, whereas, at 150–151, he seems to concede it that is of great interest to people *[1 mark]*. Other ideas on their merits.
- (b) He is clearly a person of little virtue *[1 mark]* as his subsequent treatment of Bellerophon reveals *[1 mark]*.
- (c) The gods awarded Bellerophon many good things *[1 mark]*; Zeus controlled the politics of Ephyre *[1 mark]*.

[12 marks]

2. (a) Hector is talking to Andromache (accept “his wife”) *[1 mark]*; he is trying to comfort her but is unlikely to succeed since he starts by telling her he will not die *[1 mark]*, but then admits he might *[1 mark]*.
- (b) *[1 mark]* for each correct line. Mark only syllables.
- (c) Hector’s baby son had been frightened by his father’s helmet *[1 mark]*, so he took it off *[1 mark]*.
- (d) *[3 marks]* for a correct answer or an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded *[2 marks]*. Answers with two major errors (or four minor errors) award *[1 mark]*. Otherwise, no mark.

[10 marks]

3. (a) Hedonistic conduct [*1 mark*] because people would disapprove [*1 mark*].
- (b) The people were seeking swift rewards [*1 mark*] because they felt that they could quickly lose their money or their life [*1 mark*] to the plague [*1 mark*]. The third mark can be won implicitly.
- (c) Glory [*1 mark*] which no longer could be expected to survive death [*1 mark*].
- (d) [*3 marks*] for a correct answer or an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded [*2 marks*]. Answers with two major errors (or four minor errors) award [*1 mark*]. Otherwise, no mark.

[*10 marks*]

4. (a) That they were boastful [*1 mark*]; δύναμις accept “power” [*1 mark*].
- (b) Homer (and other poets) had glorified war and warriors [*1 mark*]. The Athenians needed no such help [*1 mark*].
- (c) [*1 mark*] each for up to four examples, a second mark each for explanations.

[*12 marks*]

5. (a) Jocasta has fled the stage [**1 mark**] either because she realizes the truth or “to hang herself” [**1 mark**].
- (b) [**1 mark**] for each of two choices; a third mark for what they tell of either Oedipus’ strengths or his weaknesses [**1 mark**].
- (c) [**3 marks**] for a correct answer or an answer with no more than one minor error (tense, number *etc.*). Answers with two or three minor errors or one major error should be awarded [**2 marks**]. Answers with two major errors (or four minor errors) award [**1 mark**]. Otherwise, no mark.
- (d) [**1 mark**] for each correct line. Mark only syllables.
- [10 marks]**
6. (a) The plague [**1 mark**]. He has sent Creon to consult the god [**1 mark**].
- (b) [**1 mark**] each for up to four choices; [**1 mark**] each for up to four justifications.
- (c) The lie was that Laius had been attacked by more than one brigand [**1 mark**]; Oedipus was alone in the attack on the victim [**1 mark**]; therefore Oedipus’ victim could not have been Laius, as it seemed.

[12 marks]

7. (a) Dionysus is walking and carrying nothing *[1 mark]*. Xanthias is carrying all their luggage *[1 mark]* but is himself seated on a donkey *[1 mark]*.
- (b) His argument is that if Xanthias is dissatisfied he should carry the donkey *[1 mark]*. It is obviously unreasonable but probably meant as a joke *[1 mark]*.
- (c) Διός but accept “of Zeus” *[1 mark]*. It is inappropriate because it undermines Dionysus’ prestige as the son of Zeus *[1 mark]*. It is appropriate because the word means wine jar and Dionysus is the god of wine *[1 mark]*.
- (d) If he had taken up the offer of freedom for slaves who fought for Athens *[1 mark]* he would now be free and would not have to endure his master *[1 mark]*.

[10 marks]

8. (a) He believes that Dionysus has sworn to support him *[1 mark]* and that Dionysus is his friend *[1 mark]*.
- (b) The fact that his own quotation goes on to repudiate an oath *[1 mark]* must worry Euripides *[1 mark]*.
- (c) *[1 mark]* for up to four of each choice; a further *[1 mark]* for up to each of four explanations.

[12 marks]

9. (a) Escape *[1 mark]*. Giving in to Crito's advice *[1 mark]* or not *[1 mark]*.
- (b) That it seems to rest on the opinion *[1 mark]* of one man *[1 mark]*. Other ideas on their merits.
- (c) *[3 marks]* for a good answer that makes a good case for the option chosen. *[2 marks]* for a weaker version. *[1 mark]* for a recognition of the issue but poorly argued. Otherwise no mark.
- (d) Odd order especially the very weak climax *[1 mark]*. Odd plurals, especially θανάτους *[1 mark]*.

[10 marks]

10. (a) *[2 marks]* for a perfect answer or *[1 mark]* with one minor error. *[1 mark]* for one major error or two minor errors. Otherwise no mark
- (b) For *[8 marks]*, candidates should choose four examples *[4 marks]* and four analyses *[4 marks]*.
- (c) Hardly at all *[1 mark]* if he wants to do something *[1 mark]*.

[12 marks]
