



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2023

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—2023

1.A.	Translate into Greek.	[50]
	The philosopher..... unlocked.	6
	One night..... valuable.	7
	The thief..... motionless.	9
	At last,..... wake him.	10
	Hearing this..... said,	4
	“My friend,.....the day,	8
	how can you..... by night?”	6

1.B		[50]
	(a) 6	
	(b) 6	
	(c) 8	
	(d) 4	
	(e) 5	
	(f) 6	
	(g) 9	
	(h) 6	

2. Translate into English **one** passage from Section A and **one** passage from Section B. **[180]**

A. Either (i) or (ii). **(90)**

A (i)

ἔπειτα δὲ γίγνεται.....	πορεύεσθαι.	7
οὐ γὰρ.....	ἐπιτήδεια.	4
καὶ ἡγεῖτο μὲν.....	Ξενοφῶν.	6
καὶ οἱ πολέμοιοι.....	ἐτόξευον.	11
ὥστε οἱ Ἕλληνες.....	ἠναγκάζοντο.	10
καὶ πολλάκις.....	ὑπομένειν	6
ἀλλ’ ὁ.....	ἔπεσθαι,	6
ὥστε δῆλον.....	τι εἶη.	6
σχολή δ’.....	σπουδῆς.	10
ὥστε ἡ.....	ὀπισθοφύλαξι.	8
καὶ ἐνταῦθα.....	πλευράς,	12
καὶ Βασίαν.....	κεφαλὴν.	4

A (ii)

κεῖνται δὲ.....	Οἰνιαδῶν,	8
οὐδὲν.....	Ἀχελῷου,	6
ὥστε μέγας.....	ἠπεύρωνται.	12
ἐρῆμοι.....	μεγάλοι.	7
μετὰ τὸν.....	οἰκεῖν,	14
εἰπόντα.....	κατοικίσηται.	10
ἦτις ὅτε.....	γῆ ἦν.	10
ὡς τῆς.....	μεμιασμένης.	7
ὁ δ’ ἀπορῶν.....	Ἀχελῷου,	8
καὶ ἐδόκει.....	ἔκτεινε.	8

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

B (i)

κάγῳ	κατηγόμην·	9
καὶ μ'	ἡσπάζετ',	10
ὁμνύντες	πάλιν.	10
κεῖνος μὲν	ἔκειτ'.	5
ἐγὼ δ'	χρόνῳ	10
ἐλθὼν	εἰκὸς ἦν,	8
τά θ'	ὅς ἦν.	10
οἱ δ' εἶπον,	λόγον,	8
“ὦ σπέρμ'	ἐλέσθαι,	11
τῶν δ'	γόνος.”	9

B (ii)

“κέκλυτέ μευ.....	πᾶσαι τε θέαιναι,	9
ὄφρ' εἶπω.....	στήθεσσι κελεύει.	9
μήτε τις οὔν	ἐμὸν ἔπος,	16
ἀλλ' ἅμα πάντες	τάδε ἔργα.	12
ὄν δ' ἂν ἐγὼν	ἐλθόντ'	10
ἢ Τρώεσσιν	Δαναοῖσι	8
πληγεῖς	Οὔλυμπονδέ·	10
ἢ μιν ἐλὼν	τῆλε μάλ'	9
ἦχι	βέρεθρον.”	7

3. Section A or Section B. [80]

A.

(i) Translate into English. (50)

ὥστε	ἐμεμήνυτο.	10
εἶρητο δέ.....	ξυλλαμβάνειν δὲ μή,	8
θεραπεύοντες τό	παραμεῖναι,	12
δι' ἐκείνου	ξυστρατεύειν.	4
καὶ ὁ μὲν ἔχων	ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας·	8
καὶ ἐπειδὴ	ξυνείποντο,	4
ἀλλ' ἀπελθόντες	καταπλεῦσαι.	4

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

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

B.

- (i) Translate into English. (50)

λέγω δέ σοι.....	οὗτός ἐστιν ἐνθάδε.	10
ξένος λόγῳ μέτοικος,.....	τῇ ξυμφορᾷ	8
τυφλὸς γὰρ ἐκ.....	γαῖαν ἐμπορεύσεται.	10
φανήσεται δὲ.....	καὶ πατήρ,	5
κάξ ἧς ἔφυ.....	τε καὶ φονεύς.	7
καὶ ταῦτ' ἰὼν.....	μηδὲν φρονεῖν.	10

- (ii) Answer any three questions. (3 x 10 marks) (30)

- (a) Impression ex 10
- (b) Impression ex 10
- (c) Impression ex 10
- (d) Impression ex 10
- (e) Impression ex 10
- (f) 5 + 5
- (g) Each incorrect quantity: -2. Omit name of metre: -2.

4. Answer any three questions. (3 x 30 marks) [90]

- (i) 8 + 8 + 7 + 7
- (ii) (8 + 7) + (8 + 7)
- (iii) 8 + 8 + 7 + 7
- (iv) 10 + 10 + 10
- (v) 10 + 10 + 10
- (vi) 10 + 10 + 10
- (vii) 8 + 8 + 7 + 7
- (viii) (a) 5 + (5 + 5)
(b) 5 + (5 + 5)
(c) 5 + (5 + 5)

Additional notes and indicative answers for Ancient Greek Marking Scheme 2023

NB: the information provided here is indicative and not exhaustive.

Qu. 1A Apply Positive Credit Marking system.

OR

Qu. 1B

- (a) He decided to climb a tower.
- (b) He wanted to investigate if the enemy were waiting anywhere and were fighting.
- (c) He saw horses, men, chariots, people fleeing, people pursuing, people defeating and being defeated.
- (d) They made a circle from all sides.
- (e) It had no impact. They suffered many terrible things.
- (f) Because they were good men and they were being destroyed.
- (g) Whether they all wanted to be destroyed on behalf of those who had betrayed them or as they seemed to be good men did they want to be saved.
- (h) "I see you alone wanting to remain and fight."

Qu. 2

- Each mark allocation represents a complete unit of meaning to be translated, most often it is a full sentence.
- Full marks are awarded per unit of meaning based on demonstrating thorough understanding of syntax and vocabulary.
- Partial marks are awarded based on demonstrating sufficient understanding of vocabulary and grammatical function of individual words and phrases within the wider unit of meaning.

Qu 3A(ii)

- (a) **Alcibiades was recalled** to face charges of profaning the Mysteries and mutilating the Hermae.
- (b) The **character of Nicias**. He was conservative, pro peace and anti the Sicilian Expedition. Indecisive in Sicily. Asked to be replaced. Superstitious. Delayed in withdrawal. Led to surrender of Athenians.
- (c) **The course of the battle in the Syracusan harbour**. Syracusans blocked the exit; little room for manoeuvring; hand-to-hand fighting; exhortations; collisions; emotions of spectators.
- (d) **Scene and mood of the Athenians** as the expedition departs. Huge crowds and great excitement and expectation.
- (e) **Why did the Athenians set out on Sicilian Expedition**. Athenian allies asked for help against Syracuse. Thought that capturing Sicily would give resources to defeat Sparta. Alcibiades was a proponent of the expedition, Nicias an opponent.
- (f) **The Salaminia**; Athenian ship of state, sent to escort Alcibiades back to Athens to face trial.
Demosthenes. Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war. Success at Pylos and Sphacteria. Sent to Sicily to help Nicias. Advised withdrawal. Nicias delayed. Demosthenes was forced to surrender and was put to death.
Lamachus: one of the three leaders of the Sicilian Expedition. A mature general, he proposed direct attack on Syracuse but was outvoted. He was killed in a battle in Sicily.
Egesta; Also called Segesta, a city in Sicily allied to Athens, sent to Athens for help promising to fund the expedition. Athenians were tricked into believing that Segesta was very wealthy.
- (g) **ὧν**: Relative Pronoun, Genitive case, Plural with πέρι.
πεισθῆναι: Infinitive mood, Passive Voice, indirect statement.

Qu 3B(ii)

- (a) **Oedipus' reaction to Teiresias.** Oedipus becomes outraged. Accuses Teiresias of plotting against him with Creon. He mocks his blindness.
- (b) **Role of Teiresias:** The blind seer interprets the oracle that Kreon brings back from Delphi. Though blind he can see the truth. Is reluctant to expose it but is driven to it by Oedipus' searching and threats.
- (c) **Dramatic irony.** Dramatic irony – the audience are aware, Oedipus is not aware. Oedipus is ignorant of his true identity. Teiresias is blind but can see the truth, Oedipus is seeing but can't see the truth.
- (d) **Importance of the Delphic oracle.** The oracle is the source that Oedipus will kill his father and marry his mother and that the plague will end when the murderer of Laius is banished. It is important to the plot and to character development.
- (e) **One of Oedipus' flaws:** Rage, quick to anger. He killed Laius and his retinue over a minor event at the crossroads. Flies into a rage with Teiresias and also later with Creon.
- (f) **The messenger:** The messenger arrives from Corinth with the news that Polybus is dead of natural causes. Hopes to ingratiate himself. Iokaste says his news is the end of the matter but Oedipus continues regardless of the consequences.

Iokaste: Wife of Laius and mother of Oedipus, also wife and mother of Oedipus' children. Sister of Creon. Tries to make peace and to calm and reassure Oedipus. She is first to discover the truth and hangs herself.

Chorus: Male elders of Thebes. They speak with one voice. React to events in the play. Try to calm Oedipus. Convince him not to banish Creon. Speak to the audience.

Kreon; Brother of Iokaste. Tries to reason with Oedipus. Says he is not interested in power but accepts it in the end.

- (g) **Scansion:** ^ = short - = long
λέγω δέ σοι τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον, ὃν πάλαί
^ - ^ - | ^ - ^ - | ^ - ^ -

Metre: Iambic Trimeter.

Qu. 4

- (i) **Pylos and Sphacteria:** 425 BC Athens and Sparta. Demosthenes surrounded the Spartans on Sphacteria, Cleon arrived with reinforcements, 292 Spartan hoplites captured. Significance; boost for Athenian morale and a shock for Sparta, prisoners used as bargaining tool, Sparta did not invade Attica.
- Amphipolis:** Brasidas marched north, besieged Amphipolis. Thucydides blamed and exiled, Amphipolis taken. Cleon arrived and both leaders killed. Significance; Brasidas campaigned far from home; death of Brasidas and Cleon leads to peace.
- (ii) **March of the 10,000;** After Cunaxa 401 BC, 10,000 mercenary Greeks who had fought with Cyrus marched north to the sea. Described by Xenophon in Anabasis. Difficult journey. "Thalatta, Thalatta."
- Tissaphernes;** Persian Satrap of Lydia. Allied with Sparta against Athens. Supported Artaxerxes against Darius. Fought at Cunaxa. Invited Greek officers to a feast and killed them. Married daughter of Artaxerxes.
- Rule of The Thirty:** A pro Spartan oligarchy installed after surrender of Athens in 404 BC. Cruel, corrupt and oppressive. Killed citizens and confiscated property. Critias and Theramenes were prominent. Overthrown in 403 BC and democracy restored.

Pericles; 495-429 BC. Athenian politician and general. Turned Delian League into Athenian Empire. Promoted arts and literature. Athens the school of Greece. Beautified the city and gave work to people. Choregos. Peloponnesian war. Died in the plague.

Epaminondas: Leader of Theban Hegemony; Broke Spartan power at Leuctra. Liberated Messene; New military tactics. the Sacred Band; killed at the battle of Mantinea.

- (iii) **Achievement of Alexander**: Succeeded his father Philip at age 20. United all of Greece, conquered eastern Mediterranean, Egypt, the Middle East and parts of Asia. Won many battles such as Hydaspes, Gaugamela, Issus. Invented new siege tactics, brave and led from the front. Many cities named after him. He did it all in 15 years. Greatest achievement. Answer must be justified.

- (iv) **Athenian government**: Boule drafted new laws to be debated in assembly; Ten Tribes sent 50 members to the Boule.

Ecclesia or Assembly: adult males over 20. Meetings of 6000 citizens on the Pnyx. After speeches and debates motions were passed by show of hands and simple majority; they elected generals and used ostracism. Nine Archons from 2 wealthiest classes. Religious, military and judicial functions.

Spartan Government: Dual Kingship with equal power. Generals in war. One remained at home.

Apella: Popular assembly in Sparta; all citizens over 30, loudest vote won; voted on peace, war, treaties, foreign policy;

5 **Ephors** were elected by Apella. Handled day to day matters of state and acted as judges.

Gerousia council of elders included the 2 Kings. Tried Spartans for crimes even the Kings.

- (v) **Thucydides**: 460-400 BC; Athenian noble, wealthy, mines in Thrace. Strategos at Amphipolis, exiled as a result of failure at Amphipolis. Leisure to write Peloponnesian War. **Strengths**; scientific approach, was part of the war, experienced many of the events, eyewitness, speeches outlining motives. **Weaknesses**. Pro Pericles and very anti the demagogues that succeeded him. Incomplete.

- (vi) **Sophocles** 496-406 BC Athenian dramatist; successful 18 times at City Dionysia. Was an actor but had weak voice. Active in political life. Plays including Oedipus Tyrannus, Oedipus at Colonos, Antigone and Electra. **Importance** as a dramatist: Added the third actor; dialogue and plot development; set design; expanded use of chorus in making them more participatory in the play.

- (vii) **One Temple on Acropolis**; Parthenon, Athene Nike, Erectheion. Architectural features to include: order, base, pillars, architrave, metopes, triglyphs, frieze, description of sculptures and significance of the temple.

- (viii) Photo A **Theatre**: Theatron, Orchestra, Skene, Parodos, Exodos, Altar. Seating set into a hill, good acoustics.

Photo B **Red figure vase** comment may include: composition, poses, framing, proportion, details of figures and the action portrayed.

Photo C **The Artemision Bronze of Zeus/Poseidon** from the beginning of the Classical period. Free standing, pose, emphasis on the human form, male nude, musculature, idealised but naturalistic

