

MARKING SCHEME
ANCIENT GREEK—LEAVING CERTIFICATE—HIGHER LEVEL—2024

1. Either A or B. **[50]**

A. Translate into Greek.

Once the	her maidservant.	6
Seeking her,	girl sleeping.	5
She was about	a letter.	10
The queen	read it.	4
In the words	queen well.	13
The queen,	the maidservant;	8
she left	gold coin.	4

B.

(a)	6
(b)	7
(c)	6
(d)	7
(e)	8
(f)	6
(g)	5
(h)	5

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

A. (i)

ὁ δ'	τὴν Μαντίνειαν,	8
διδάσκων ὥς	τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.	15
οἱ δ'	τὴν Μαντίνειαν.	8
ἐπεὶ δὲ	οἱ πολέμοι,	6
ἐδέοντο	τι δύναιτο.	8
ἔξω γὰρ	τοὺς ἐργάτας,	8
πολλοὺς	καὶ γεραιτέρους.	5
ἀκούσαντες δὲ	ἐκβοηθοῦσιν,	6
ἔτι ὄντες	οἱ ἵπποι.	6
εἶδον δὲ	πολεμίους ὄντας,	6
ἀλλ' αἰσχυνόμενοι	τοὺς συμμάχους,	8
ὥς εἶδον	πολεμίους, συνέρραξαν.	6

A. (ii)

τοῦτ' ἔστι.....	ῥῆτο ἀγων	12
καὶ ἔτους.....	αὐτὸς ἐσώθη.	4
τῷ οὖν.....	εἰ σωθεῖεν,	7
ἐκάστου ἔτους.....	εἰς Δῆλον.	6
ἦν δὴ ἀεὶ.....	θεῶ πέμπουσιν.	9
ἐπειδὴ οὖν.....	τὴν πόλιν	11
καὶ δημοσίᾳ.....	ἀποκτείνονται,	5
πρὶν ἂν.....	πάλιν δεῦρο.	7
ἀρχὴ δ'.....	τοῦ πλοίου.	9
τοῦτο δ'.....	δίκης γεγονός.	7
διὰ ταῦτα.....	τῷ δεσποτηρίῳ	8
ὁ μεταξὺ.....	τοῦ θανάτου.	5

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

μάντις ἦν.....	μὲν υἱός,	8
ὄνομα δ'.....	Ἑλένος,	6
ὃν οὗτος,.....	Ὀδυσσεὺς εἶλε.	16
δέσμιόν τ'.....	θήραν καλήν.	10
ὃς δὴ.....	ἐθέσπισεν	8
καὶ τὰπὶ.....	πέρσοιεν,	10
εἰ μὴ.....	τὰ νῦν.	14
καὶ ταῦθ'.....	μάντιν εἰπόντ',	9
εὐθέως ὑπέσχετο.....	δηλώσειν ἀγων.	9

B. (ii)

κούρην δ'.....	Ἀγαμέμνωνος Ἀτρεΐδαο,	9
οὐδ' εἰ.....	κάλλος ἐρίζοι,	9
ἔργα δ'.....	γλαυκώπιδι ἰσοφαρίζοι.	9
οὐδέ μιν.....	ὥς γαμέω.	4
ὁ δ'.....	ἄλλον ἐλέσθω,	5
ὃς τις.....	βασιλεύτερός ἐστιν.	9
ἦν γὰρ.....	οἴκαδ' ἵκωμαι,	9
Πηλεὺς θήν.....	μάσσεται αὐτός.	9
πολλαὶ Ἀχαιῖδες.....	Φθίην τε,	9
κοῦραι ἀριστήων,.....	πτολίεθρα ρύονται,	9
τάων ἦν.....	ποιήσομ' ἄκοιτιν.	9

3. Section A or Section B. [80]

A.

(i) Translate into English. (50)

τοιούτος οὖν.....	φείσεσθέ μου·	8
ὕμεῖς δ'	κηδόμενος ὑμῶν.	17
ὅτι δ'	ἂν κατανοήσαιτε·	8
οὐ γὰρ.....	ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ἀρετῆς.	17

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

τὸν δ'	ὥκ' Ἀχιλλεύς	5
“Ἔκτορ, μή	συνημοσύνας ἀγόρευε	4
ὥς οὐκ.....	ὄρκια πιστά,	4
οὐδὲ λύκοι.....	θυμὸν ἔχουσιν,	4
ἀλλὰ κακὰ	διαμπερὲς ἀλλήλοισιν,	4
ὥς οὐκ.....	ὄρκια ἔσσονται,	6
πρίν γ'	ταλαύρινον πολεμιστήν.	5
παντοίης ἀρετῆς	θαρσαλέον πολεμιστήν.	6
οὔ τοι	ἐμῷ δαμάσῃ	6
νῦν δ'	ἔγχεϊ θύων.”	6

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

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

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

- (i) 10 + 10 + 10
 (ii) (4 + 7 + 4) + (4 + 7 + 4)
 (iii) 8 + 7 + 8 + 7
 (iv) (8 + 7) + (8 + 7)
 (v) 10 + 10 + 10
 (vi) 10 + 10 + 10
 (vii) 10 + 10 + 10
 (viii) (a) 5 + (5 + 5)
 (b) 5 + (5 + 5)
 (c) 5 + 5 + 5

Additional notes and indicative answers for Ancient Greek Marking Scheme 2024

Qu. 1A

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OR

Qu. 1B

- a) Jason intended to manage the festival for the god and the competitions.
- b) They asked what they must do if Jason takes the money of the god, who replied “it’s a concern for me”/“it’s my concern”.
- c) He made a review of the Pheraean cavalry.
- d) He was killed by 7 young men who approached as if quarrelling with each other.
- e) One was struck by a spear, another was wounded while mounting his horse.
- f) They mounted their horses and fled.
- g) They were honoured.
- h) They feared that Jason would become a tyrant.

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) Opinion regarding Socrates’ points made with explanation.
- b) Opinion regarding Socrates and the Sophists. Socrates’ methods of instruction vs. the Sophist’s methods. Main beliefs of Socrates’ vs. the Sophists.
- c) Impression of Socrates. Socrates’ general appearance, how he instructs others.
- d) Socrates says he has no fear of death but views it as a blessing; views it as either an eternal sleep or you will go to the underworld; death should be considered something good.
- e) Socrates admits his ignorance; claims the offenses brought against him are based on gossip; he should not be compared to or mistaken to be a Sophist – attempts to show that he is not a wise man; says that it would be illogical to corrupt the youth because in doing so it would also corrupt himself; attempts to prove the contradiction of Meletus’ claim that he is an atheist (the divine paradox).
- f) **Anytos**: One of Socrates’ accusers; a rich and socially prominent Athenian; opposed the Sophists; reference to his appearance in the *Meno* dialogue in which he overhears Socrates’ speaking and is offended.

Socrates’ *daimonion*: something that forbids Socrates to act unethically; the *daimonion* informed Socrates that death may be a good thing; helps guide Socrates’ actions; is of divine origin.

Kriton: A rich Athenian; supporter of Socrates; speaks with Socrates when he is in his prison cell; offers money to help Socrates escape prison; present at Socrates’ trial and execution.

Leon of Salamis: Socrates was ordered to capture Leon of Salamis and hand him over to the Thirty Tyrants, however he disobeyed this order believing it to be unjust; his execution was publicly recognised as being unjust and unwarranted; may have been a war hero in the Peloponnesian War.

- g) Ἀνύτῳ: Dative case with πειθόμενοι.
ἐπιτέμψειεν: Optative with a conditional εἰ μή.

Qu. 3B(ii)

- a) Hektor asks Akhilleus that they promise to honour each other's bodies no matter the outcome of the fight. Akhilleus refuses due to the rage he feels from Patroklos' death.
- b) The gods interfere with the mortals' fates/ ensure that fate takes its course. Athena disguising herself as Deiphobos; Zeus tipping the scales in favour of Akhilleus; Apollo distracting Akhilleus.
- c) Epithets; similes; Homeric formulae; ring composition; repetition; type scenes (descriptions of frequently recurring activities); parataxis (favours short, simple sentences).
- d) Opinion. How he acts towards Akhilleus, his family, city; what his fate is.
- e) **Deiphobos**: Hektor's brother. Athena disguises herself as Deiphobos to convince Hektor to fight Akhilleus together.
Hekabe: Queen of Troy; wife of Priam; mother of Hektor and Paris.
Patroklos: companion of Akhilleus; disguises himself as Akhilleus and fights against the Trojans; killed by Hektor while wearing Akhilleus' armour; his death causes Akhilleus to re-join the battle.
Agenor: A Trojan warrior; fights against Akhilleus but is unsuccessful in killing him; Apollo rescues him from being killed by Akhilleus, Apollo then disguises himself as Agenor to distract Akhilleus so the other Trojans can escape.
- f) Homeric dialect: a literary dialect used by Homer, such as in the *Iliad*, *Odyssey* and Homeric Hymns. Consists mainly of Ionic forms. Uses the dactylic hexameter. Shifts almost all cases of long $\bar{\alpha}$ to η . Difference in spelling in nouns, verbs, etc.
- g) Dactylic hexameter.
- v v / - v v / - v v / - v v / - v v / - -

Qu. 4

- (i) **Pericles**: 495-429 BC. Led the Athenians during the first 2 years of the war. Many blame Pericles for the start of the war. Refused to allow Spartan emissaries into Athens in 431 BC. Evacuated entire population of Attica into Athens. Eclipse in 430 BC and naval invasion. 429 BC reinstated as strategos.
Alcibiades: Athenian statesmen, politician, strategic advisor, military commander. Advocated an aggressive foreign policy. Sicilian expedition. Blamed for mutilation of herms, fled to Sparta and became a strategic advisor for the Spartans. Fled to Persia and became a strategic advisor to the Persian satrap before being recalled to Athens.
Cleon: Popular demagogue. Opposed Nikias and Pericles. Pylos & Sphacteria. Brasidas in Thrace. Mytilene revolt. Death leads to peace. Led people during the war; opposed Sparta; delayed peace efforts.
Nikias: Athenian politician and general. Rival of Cleon. Principle aim was to gain peace with Sparta. Peace of Nikias in 421 BC. Sicilian Expedition.
Demosthenes: Sicilian expedition; Pylos & Sphacteria.
Archidamus II: King of Sparta, died 427 BC. Invaded Attica in 431 BC.
Brasidas: Distinguished Spartan officer. Battles of Pylos, Megara, Amphipolis.
Lysander: Spartan military and political leader. Battle of Aegospotami. Wanted to overthrow Athenian Empire and replace it with the Spartan hegemony.
- (ii) **Arginusae**: 406 BC. Sparta vs. Athens; Callicratidas & Conon. Course of the battle. Athenian victory. Trial of generals. Peace offer.
Mantineia: 418 BC. Sparta vs Athens. Course of the battle. Spartan victory. Spartan embassy sent to Argos who accepted a truce. Argos renounces alliance with Athens.
Chaeronea: 338 BC. Macedonia/Philip II & Athenian-Theban alliance. Course of the battle. Macedonian victory. Dissolution of the Second Athenian League. League of Corinth.
Issus: 333 BC. Alexander vs. Darius. Alexander victorious. Course of the Battle. Darius' mother, wife, and children captured. Marked decline of the Persian Empire.

- Pylos & Sphacteria:** 425 BC. Athens & Sparta. Demosthenes & Cleon. Athenian victory. Boosted Athenian morale and a shock for Sparta; prisoners used as bargaining tool; Sparta did not invade Attica.
- (iii) Pro-Spartan government installed in Athens made up of 30 oligarchs (The Thirty Tyrants). Assassinated persons of pro-democracy and confiscated their property. Defiance of Boeotia, Elis and Corinth. Battles of Phyle, Munichia and Piraeus. Athens on the brink of civil war. Attempted coup by the Thirty. Battle of Cnidus. Corinthian war. Peace of Callias. Battle at Leuctra.
- (iv) **Gerousia of Sparta:** council of elders including 2 kings. Responsible for trials against all Spartans, including the 2 kings.
Ephors of Sparta: elected by the Spartan Apella. Handled day to day matters of state and acted as judges.
Archons: nine archons in Athens. Had religious, military, and judicial functions.
Athenian Ecclesia: Assembly made up of adult male citizens over 20 years old. Meetings of 6000 citizens took place on the Pnyx. After speeches and debates motions were passed by a show of hands and simple majority won. They elected generals and used ostracism.
Athenian Boule: drafted new laws to be debated in the assembly/ecclesia; Ten Tribes of Athens sent 50 members each to the boule.
- (v) **Herodotus:** 484-425 BC. Greek historian and geographer. Born in Halicarnassus. Wrote the *Histories*, a detailed account of the Greco-Persian wars. First to conduct a systematic investigation of historical events. Has been described as the “Father of History”. Criticised in antiquity and by Thucydides for including legends and other questionable events. Travelled extensively and recounted what he heard and learned on his travels. Also known as the “Father of Lies”.
- (vi) **Euripides:** 480-406 BC. Born in Salamis, mother Cleito and father Mnesarchus. Two marriages, three sons. Studied athletics, painting, philosophy. Became a recluse towards the end of his life. Death uncertain but traditionally thought to have gone to Macedonia and died there. Athenian tragedian. One of three ancient tragedians with surviving works. Either 95 or 92 plays written, 18/19 survive. Grew in popularity over time. Portrayed mythical heroes as ordinary people in extraordinary circumstances. Focused on the inner lives and motives of his characters which was not previously done. Use of irony. Often criticised by Aristophanes in his comedies. First competed in the Dionysian Festival in 455 BC but did not win until 441 BC. Won 5 times. Plays include *Medea*, *Bacchae*, *The Suppliants*, *Trojan Women*, *Electra*, etc.
- (vii) **Metopes:** 92 total, 14 on east and west sides, 32 on north and south sides. Carved in high relief. Depict Gigantomachy, Amazonomachy, Centauromachy, sack of Troy. Severe Style.
Frieze: Ionic frieze along the exterior of the cella walls. Bas-relief, carved in-situ. Depicts either an idealised version of the Panathenaic procession or myth of Erechtheus, representing the first Panatheia set in mythical times.
East Pediment: 10 to 12 sculptures depicting the Birth of Athena; description of statues.
West Pediment: Scene depicting the naming of Athens; description of statues.
Athena Parthenos: monumental chryselephantine statue of Athena; attributed to Phidias; 5th c BC; description of statue.
- (viii) Photo A **Doric Order:** simple capital on the fluted columns; frieze; triglyphs; guttae; metopes.
 Photo B **Red Figure vase**, comments may include composition, poses, framing, proportions, details of figures and the action portrayed.
 Photo C **Kore/Archaic period**; free standing sculpture portraying a young woman; restrained features; “archaic smile”; draping of clothing; rigid posture; use of paint; position of figure.