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**CLASSICAL GREEK**

**9787/04**

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

**May/June 2016**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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**Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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### Question 1: Prose Composition

#### Principles of marking:

- full marks for each section should only be rewarded if grammar and vocabulary are entirely correct
- the number of marks awarded for each section reflect the length of the section and its (grammatical) difficulty
- more specifically, examiners should be checking to see that verbs – tense, mood, voice and person (if appropriate); nouns and adjectives – case, number and gender are written or identified correctly; they should also check for the correct translations of comparatives and superlatives
- where more than one mark is given to a word, some but not full marks should be awarded for what has been correctly written or identified (e.g. the tense but not the person)
- ticks should be marked on the script for particularly good Greek, e.g. appropriate subordination (such as use of participles), for accomplished use of syntax and effective choice of vocabulary; 15–16 ticks will be awarded 8 marks, 13–14, 7 marks, and so on (see table below)
- if candidates write all or all but one of their breathings correctly, they will be awarded two marks; if most of their breathings are correct, i.e. all but two or three, they will receive one mark; if they have not written most breathings correctly, no marks will be awarded.

<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>Polycrates was very lucky and one of his friends advised that, because the gods often  2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1  resented the good fortune of a mortal, he must throw away his most loved possession.</p>	<b>25</b>
<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1</p> <p>Polycrates thought the advice good and, after much thought, chose a golden ring, set out to  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  sea and, when far from land, threw the ring into the water.</p>	<b>24</b>
<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1</p> <p>This done, he returned home, wondering whether he had done the right thing.</p>	<b>9</b>
<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>A little later, a fisherman caught a fine fish and offered it to Polycrates as a gift.</p>	<b>10</b>
<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>Polycrates was so pleased that he invited the fisherman to eat the fish with him.</p>	<b>11</b>
<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>While preparing the food, Polycrates' slaves found the golden ring in the fish's belly.</p>	<b>10</b>
<p style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1</p> <p>The slaves were happy but Polycrates realised that, even though he had tried to avoid the  1 1 2  anger of the gods, he had failed.</p>	<b>13</b>

**Total = 102 + 2 for breathings (see Principles of Marking (f)) = 104 divided by 2 = 52 marks.**

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In consideration of the whole passage, eight marks for style and fluency are awarded according to the following grid:

### Style and fluency mark descriptors

Where there are two marks within a band, the top mark should be awarded when the work consistently shows the characteristics described in the band. When the work mainly shows the characteristics described in the band, the lower mark in the band should be awarded.

<b>7–8</b>	Comprehensively fluent and idiomatic.
<b>5–6</b>	Judicious recasting of the English with good choice of vocabulary in accordance with appropriate idiom.
<b>3–4</b>	Some attempt to move beyond the literal to an idiomatic rendering of the text through use of more complex grammatical structures.
<b>2</b>	Some evidence of use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.
<b>1</b>	Very literal translation with only occasional attempt to capture idiom.
<b>0</b>	Very literal translation with no attempt to capture idiom.

[Total: 52 + 8 = 60]

### Question 2: Comprehension

Alternative suitable answers can be accepted providing the meaning remains the same.

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Total marks</b>
<b>(a)</b>	Desired very much to be rich; to rule in order to acquire more to be honoured; to gain more.	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	[6]
<b>(b)</b>	To be friends with the most powerful so as not to pay the penalty when he did wrong.	[1] [1] [1] [1]	[4]
<b>(c)</b>	False swearing lying deceiving.	[1] [1] [1]	[3]
<b>(d)</b>	He didn't plot against the property of his enemies as it's hard to take from people when they are on their guard; it is easy to steal the property of friends because it is unguarded.	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	[7]

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Question	Answer	Marks	Total marks
(e)	Other people pride themselves on being pious truthful and just; Menon prided himself on being able to deceive make up lies and mock friends.	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	[6]
(f)	Uneducated (or ignorant).	[1]	[1]
(g)	Slandering the most important (or the first).	[1] [1]	[2]
(h)	Be an accomplice in their misdeeds; he thought it right to be honoured and courted by showing that he was both very able and prepared to do wrong.	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	[7]
(i)	He claimed to be acting in a kindly way to them because while still on terms with them [or while dealing with them] he did not destroy them.	[1] [1] [1] [1]	[4]
(j)	(i) διδοίη (line 4) – optative/purpose clause (ii) εἰδέναι (line 8) – infinitive/indirect statement (iii) ἀφίστατο (line 17) – optative/indefinite clause (sequence of mood)	[2] [2] [2]	[6]
(k)	Participle Indirect statement after verb of knowing	[1] [1]	[2]
(l)	(i) ὧν (line 4) – genitive/object of <i>epithumeo</i> (ii) συντομωτάτην (line 5) – accusative/agreeing with <i>hodon</i> (iii) τῶν ἀπαιδύτων (lines 11–12) – genitive/one of the uneducated (iv) αὐτῷ (line 17) – dative/after <i>chromenos</i>	[2] [2] [2] [2]	[8]
(m)	(i) an adjective used as an abstract noun; ἀληθές (line 6) (ii) an irregular superlative adjective; <i>megista</i> (line 3); ῥᾶστων (line 8); <i>pleista</i> (line 16) (iii) an aorist middle infinitive; πλάσασθαι (line 11); κτήσασθαι (line 13) (iv) an –οω verb in the imperfect tense. ἡξίου (line 15)	[1] [1] [1] [1]	[4]

[Total: 60]