



Cambridge Pre-U

CLASSICAL GREEK

9787/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Principles of marking

- (a) Full marks for each section should only be awarded if grammar and vocabulary are entirely correct.
- (b) The number of marks awarded for each section reflects the length of the section and its (grammatical) difficulty.
- (c) More specifically, examiners should check 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.
- (d) 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).
- (e) 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.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	Prose Composition	
	<p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2</p> <p>When the king had been killed in the battle, his wife, in order not to be taken</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1</p> <p>prisoner, fled with her son into a forest, where she tried to find some <u>shelter</u>.</p>	20
	<p>1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1</p> <p>There some robbers attacked her and took away her money;</p>	10
	<p>2 1 1 1 2</p> <p>but she, while they were <u>disputing</u> among themselves who would have the</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>largest share, quickly ran once again into the forest with the boy.</p>	13
	<p>1 2 2 1 1 1 1</p> <p>Here she wandered for a long time, suffering so much that eventually she was</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>on the point of death.</p>	13
	<p>1 1 1 1 1 2</p> <p>Suddenly however she saw another robber approaching, and, unable to</p> <p>1 2 1 1 1 2</p> <p>escape, she asked him to help a woman in distress.</p>	15
	<p>1 2 1 2 1 1</p> <p>Accordingly she both revealed to him her own plight, and said that she was</p> <p>2 1 1</p> <p>entrusting to him the king's son.</p>	12
	<p>1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>Hearing this, the man immediately replied as follows:</p>	6
	<p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2</p> <p>'If you are willing to become my wife', he said, I promise not to harm you and</p> <p>2 1 1</p> <p>to defeat all your enemies.</p>	13
	<p>Total = 102 + 2 for breathings (see Principles of Marking (e)) = 104 marks divided by 2 = 52.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks												
1	<p>In consideration of the whole passage, 8 marks for style and fluency are awarded according to the following grid:</p> <p>Style and fluency mark descriptors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where there are 2 marks within a band, the higher 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. <table border="1" data-bbox="304 589 1324 1043"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 589 389 654">7–8</td> <td data-bbox="389 589 1324 654">Comprehensively fluent and idiomatic</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 654 389 752">5–6</td> <td data-bbox="389 654 1324 752">Judicious recasting of the English with good choice of vocabulary in accordance with appropriate idiom.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 752 389 851">3–4</td> <td data-bbox="389 752 1324 851">Some attempt to move beyond the literal to an idiomatic rendering of the text through use of more complex grammatical structures.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 851 389 916">2</td> <td data-bbox="389 851 1324 916">Some evidence of use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 916 389 981">1</td> <td data-bbox="389 916 1324 981">Very literal translation with only occasional attempt to capture idiom.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="304 981 389 1043">0</td> <td data-bbox="389 981 1324 1043">Very literal translation with no attempt to capture idiom.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	7–8	Comprehensively fluent and idiomatic	5–6	Judicious recasting of the English with good choice of vocabulary in accordance with appropriate idiom.	3–4	Some attempt to move beyond the literal to an idiomatic rendering of the text through use of more complex grammatical structures.	2	Some evidence of use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.	1	Very literal translation with only occasional attempt to capture idiom.	0	Very literal translation with no attempt to capture idiom.	
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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Line 1 (ἀλλὰ ... ἀποτείσαιντο): what is Cleanor's hope for the enemy? That the gods/ punish them.	2
2(b)	Lines 1–3 (ἡμᾶς δὲ ... πάσχειν): in their current circumstances, what must the Greeks do? No longer/ be deceived (by them)/but fight/as valiantly as they can/and suffer/whatever seems good to the gods.	6
2(c)	Lines 3–4 (ἐκ τούτου ... κάλλιστα): in what state does Xenophon then stand up to speak? (arrayed) for war/as finely as he can [i.e. in his best military kit].	2
2(d)	Lines 4–6 (νομίζων ... τυγχάνειν): what are his reasons for this? (he thinks that) if the gods give victory/his finest adornment/is appropriate (for victory);/ but if he must die/it is right that/having thought himself worthy/of his best clothes/he die in them.	8
2(e)	Lines 8–9 (εἰ μὲν οὖν ... ἔχειν): what does Xenophon see as the inevitable result of treating the enemy as friends? That they should have/ great despair	2
2(f)	Lines 9–10 (ὀρῶντας ... πεπόνθασιν): what reason does he offer for his view? They can see/ the sufferings/of the generals/who in good faith /(entrusted) themselves to them.	5
2(g)	Lines 10–12 (εἰ μὲντοι ... σωτηρίας): what must the Greeks do if they are to have fine hopes of deliverance? (It must be their intention) in arms/to inflict on them (i.e. the enemy)/ punishment/for what they have done;/and for the future/to be (entirely) at war with them.	6
2(h)	Lines 13–14 (τοῦτο δὲ ... θεόν): what is the soldiers' immediate reaction to the sneeze? All with one accord/bowed down to the god.	2
2(i)	Lines 14–16 (καὶ ὁ ... ἀφικώμεθα): what initial course of action does Xenophon suggest for when they arrive in friendly territory, and what reason does he give? Since an omen/of Zeus the Saviour/appeared when/they were discussing salvation/they should vow/to sacrifice (a thank-offering) to him.	6

Question	Answer	Marks
2(j)	Lines 17–18 (καὶ ὄτω ... χεῖρα): what does Xenophon suggest that those who agree with him should do? raise their hand	1
2(k)	State and explain the mood of each of the following verbs: (i) ἀποτείσαιντο (line 1) optative /in a wish (for the future) (ii) ἀφικώμεθα (line 16) subjunctive /in an indefinite clause (in primary sequence)	4
2(l)	Explain the case of each of the following words: (i) θεοῖς (line 3) dative after δοκέω (ii) ἐσθημάτων (line 6) genitive after ἀξιόω (i.e. think oneself worthy of) (iii) λόγου (line 6) genitive after ἄρχομαι	3
2(m)	Give the first person singular present indicative active of the verbs from which the following forms come: (i) ἔσταλμένος (line 3) στέλλω (ii) πεπόνθασιν (line 10) πάσχω (iii) ἐπιθεῖναι (line 11) ἐπιτίθημι	3
2(n)	Give an example from the passage of each of: (i) an aorist infinitive passive ἐξαπατηθῆναι (line 2) (ii) an articular infinitive τῷ νικᾶν (lines 4 and 5) (iii) a genitive absolute τοῦτο δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ (lines 12–13) or ἡμῶν λεγόντων (lines 14–15) (iv) a superlative adverb κράτιστα (line 2), κάλλιστα (line 4)	4

Question	Answer	Marks
2(o)	<p>What part of what verb is each of the following?</p> <p>(i) ἀνίσταται (line 3) 3 pers sing pres indic m/p /ἀνίστημι</p> <p>(ii) ἰέναι (line 9) (pres) infin /εἶμι (ibo) or fut infin / ἔρχομαι</p> <p>(iii) ἀνατεινάτω (line 18) 3 pers sing aor imper act/ ἀνατείνω</p>	6