



Cambridge Pre-U

CLASSICAL GREEK

9787/04

Paper 4 Prose Composition or Comprehension

For examination from 2020

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Specimen

This specimen paper has been updated for assessments from 2020. The specimen questions and mark schemes remain the same. The layout and wording of the front covers have been updated to reflect the new Cambridge International branding and to make instructions clearer for candidates.

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

This document has **8** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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) 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)
- (e) 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)
- (f) 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
Prose Composition		
1	<p>1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1</p> <p>The Athenians, however, were not persuaded to <u>vote against</u> the expedition</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>because of its difficulties.</p>	12
	<p>1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>In fact, they became more enthusiastic as time passed, which was not what</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>Nicias had thought would happen.</p>	14
	<p>1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>His advice was considered excellent, and people now thought that the</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>expedition was safe.</p>	12
	<p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>The older men thought that they would either conquer the places which they</p> <p>2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>would attack or would come to no harm because their forces were so large;</p>	18
	<p>2 2 1 1 1 2</p> <p>the younger men were eager to see <u>faraway</u> places and were confident that</p> <p>1 2 1</p> <p>they would return safely;</p>	13

Question	Answer	Marks												
1	<p>1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2</p> <p>the soldiers hoped to be paid for fighting and, if the expedition was successful,</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>for adding to the empire.</p>	14												
	<p>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1</p> <p>So enthusiastic were most people that the few who opposed the expedition</p> <p>2 1 1 1 2 1</p> <p>were scared to <u>argue against</u> it in case they were called unpatriotic.</p>	19												
	<p>Total = 102 + 2 for breathings (see Principles of marking (f)) = 104 marks divided by 2 = 52 marks.</p> <p>8 marks for style and fluency as outlined below.</p> <p><i>In consideration of the whole passage, eight marks for style and fluency are awarded according to the following grid:</i></p> <p>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.</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>7–8</td> <td>Comprehensively fluent and idiomatic.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5–6</td> <td>Judicious recasting of the English with good choice of vocabulary in accordance with appropriate idiom.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3–4</td> <td>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>2</td> <td>Some evidence of use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Very literal translation with only occasional attempt to capture idiom.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>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.	8
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.													
	Total (= 104/2 = 52 + 8 marks for style and fluency)	60												

Question	Answer	Marks
Comprehension		
Alternative suitable answers can be accepted providing the meaning remains the same.		
2(a)	At an assembly (the Corinthians proposed that)	1
	no treaty should be made with Athens;	1
	the city should be destroyed;	1
	(the Corinthians were supported by) the Thebans especially;	1
	many other Greeks.	1
	Total	5
2(b)	The Spartans rejected the idea that	1
	they would enslave a Greek city	1
	that had performed	1
	a great service for Greece	1
	in its greatest danger.	1
	Total	5
2(c)	(They propose peace) on the following conditions: there should be a destruction of	1
	the long walls and the Peiraeus;	1
	hand over all but 12 ships;	1
	the exiles should be allowed to return;	1
	the Athenians should have the same friends and	1
	enemies as the Spartans	1
	and should follow them on land and sea	1
	wherever they might lead.	1
	Total	8
2(d)	Theramenes and others.	1
	A large number gathered	1
	around the ambassadors as they entered.	1
	They were afraid that their ambassadors	1
	had been unsuccessful.	1
	(They said) that there could be no delay (in getting a deal)	1
	because of the large number	1
	dying from hunger.	1
	Total	8

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	He advises the Athenians	1
	to accept the Spartans' terms	1
	and take down the walls.	1
	Total	3
2(f)	Some opposed	1
	but most agreed;	1
	the terms were accepted.	1
	Total	3
2(g)	Lysander sailed into the Peiraeus.	1
	The exiles returned.	1
	They (the Peloponnesians) began to demolish the walls	1
	accompanied by oboe players	1
	with great enthusiasm.	1
	Total	5
2(h)	That day was	1
	the beginning	1
	of freedom for Greece.	1
	Total	3
2(i)(i)	One mark for correct identification of mood; one mark for the explanation. <i>ἡγῶνται</i> (line 9): subjunctive (1) – indefinite (1)	2
2(i)(ii)	One mark for correct identification of mood; one mark for the explanation. <i>ἤκοιεν</i> (line 12): optative (1) – after verb of fearing in historic time (1)	2
2(i)(iii)	One mark for correct identification of mood; one mark for the explanation. <i>ποιοῖντο</i> (line 14): optative (1) – subordinate clause within indirect speech (1).	2
2(j)	• <i>καθαίρεω</i>	1
	• <i>καθίημι</i>	1
	Total	2
2(k)	Plural – 'agreeing' with singular noun (<i>ὄχλος</i>) which means large number of people.	2
2(l)(i)	One mark for correct identification of case; one mark for the explanation. <i>τῷ λιμῷ</i> (line 13): dative (1) – dying from hunger (1)	2
2(l)(ii)	One mark for correct identification of case; one mark for the explanation. <i>αὐτῶν</i> (line 14): genitive (1) – after <i>προηγόρει</i> (1)	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(l)(iii)	One mark for correct identification of case; one mark for the explanation. <i>Λακεδαμονίοις</i> (line 15): dative (1) – after <i>πείθεσθαι</i> (1).	2
2(m)(i)	Future infinitive <i>ἀνδραποδιεῖν</i> (line 4)	1
2(m)(ii)	Genitive absolute <i>ἀντειπόντων δέ τινων αὐτῷ</i> (line 16) or <i>πλειόνων συνεπαινεσάντων</i> (lines 16–17)	1
2(m)(iii)	Aorist middle participle <i>εἰργασμενην</i> (line 4) or <i>γενομένοις</i> (line 5)	1
2(m)(iv)	Third declension neuter noun <i>τείχη</i> (lines 6 and 15) <i>πλήθος</i> (line 12).	1

BLANK PAGE