



2022



Intermediate Certificate in Classical Greek
Mark Scheme
(FINAL)

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

This passage describes how the Trojan War started and what happened in it.

1 πρῶτον μὲν ὁ Πάρις ἔκλεψε τὴν Ἑλένην ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος. ὁ τε Πάρις καὶ
 2 ἡ Ἑλένη πρὸς τὴν Τροίαν ἐν πλοίῳ ἐφυγον. ἐπειτα δὲ οἱ Ἕλληνες ναυτικὸν
 3 πρὸς τὴν Τροίαν ἐπέμψαν· ἠθέλον γὰρ λυεῖν τὴν Ἑλένην. οἱ μὲντοι Τρῶες
 4 οὐ παρέσχον αὐτήν. πόλεμος οὖν ἦν τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν Τρῶων. οἱ
 5 Ἕλληνες ἐν πολλαῖς μάχαις οὐχ οἴοι τ' ἦσαν λαμβάνειν τὴν Τροίαν. τῷ
 6 δὲ δεκάτῳ ἐνιαυτῷ τοῦ πολέμου νεᾶν βουλήν ἤρουν. μέγιστον γὰρ ἵππον
 7 ξύλινον κατασκευασάν καὶ ἐκρύψαν ἐν αὐτῷ πολλοὺς ἀνδρείους
 8 στρατιώτας.

Names

Πάρις, ὁ	Paris (<i>Trojan prince</i>)
Ἑλένη, Ἑλενης, ἡ	Helen
Τροία, Τροίας, ἡ	Troy
Τρῶες, Τρῶων, οἱ	Trojans

Words

δεκάτος, δεκάτη, δεκάτον	tenth
ἐνιαυτός, ἐνιαυτού, ὁ	year
ξύλινος, ξυλινή, ξυλινόν	wooden, made of wood
κατασκευάζω, <i>aorist</i> κατασκευασά	I build
κρύπτω, <i>aorist</i> ἐκρύψα	I hide (something/someone)

- (a) πρῶτον μὲν ὁ Πάρις ἔκλεψε τὴν Ἑλένην ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος (line 1):

Where did Paris steal Helen from?

[1]

Greece

- (b) ὁ τε Πάρις καὶ ἡ Ἑλένη πρὸς τὴν Τροίαν ἐν πλοίῳ ἐφυγον (lines 1-2)

Write down and translate the two-word phrase that tells us by what means of transport Paris and Helen fled to Troy. [2]

ἐν πλοίῳ (1) in a boat (accept: by boat, in a ship) (1)

OR πλοίῳ ἐφυγον correctly translated (given 2)/ or ἐν πλοίῳ ἐφυγον correctly translated (2)

(c) ἔπειτα δε οἱ Ἕλληνες ναυτικόν πρὸς τὴν Τροίαν ἐπέμψαν· ἠθέλον γὰρ λυεῖν τὴν Ἑλένην (lines 2-3):

(i) what did the Greeks then do? [3]

sent/send (1) a fleet (1) to(wards) Troy (1); accept 'boats' for 1 mark (as equivalent to fleet) – so 'they went on boats to Troy' = 2/3

(ii) what did they want to achieve by doing this? [2]

release/set free (1) Helen (1) ('take back' = 0)

(d) οἱ μὲντοι Τρῶες οὐ παρέσχον αὐτήν. πόλεμος οὖν ἦν τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν Τρῶων (lines 3-4):

Which **two** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [2]

- A The Trojans prepared Helen
- B The Trojans did not produce Helen
- C There was a war between the Greeks and the Trojans
- D There was a war between Helen and the Trojans

B C

(e) οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐν πολλαῖς μάχαις οὐχ οἴοι τ' ἦσαν λαμβάνειν τὴν Τροίαν (lines 4-5):

(i) write down and translate the three-word phrase which suggests there was a lot of fighting [3]

ἐν πολλαῖς μάχαις (1); (in) many (1) fights / battles (1). Much fighting = 1

war=0; πολλαῖς μάχαις οὐχ = 0

(ii) what were the Greeks unable to do? [1]

to take/capture (Troy/the city)

Turn over

(f) τῷ δε δεκατῷ ἐνιαυτῷ τοῦ πολέμου νεὰν βουλήν ἠύρον (lines 5-6):

What did the Greeks find in the tenth year of the war? [2]

(a) new (1) plan (1). Do not accept: council

(g) μεγιστον γαρ ιππον ξυλινον κατεσκευασαν και εκριψαν εν αυτω πολλους ανδρειους στρατιωτας (lines 6-8):

(i) write down an English word that comes from ιππον [1]

hippopotamus (and therefore, hippo), hippodrome, any other correct answer
accept answer if spelling is wrong, but word is recognizable.

(ii) which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [3]

- A they built a wooden horse
- B they hid the wooden horse
- C the horse was very big
- D brave generals hid themselves
- E they hid many soldiers
- F they stole brave soldiers

A C E

Total 20

2. Translate the following parts of the story into English. Write your translation on the lines below the passage.

[40]

See the marking grid below for more details. Total out of 120. Divide the marks up and then divide the total by 3. Round up and down as appropriate to get the total mark out of 40.

Some phrases are not awarded marks so as not to penalise students who may not get the word or phrase correct in the same instance. Please see the highlighted phrases for duplicate phrases that should be awarded only one set of marks, but it does not matter which one, e.g. if a candidate only attempts the second half but gets words that are awarded marks in the first half, they should be awarded the mark for the correct translation.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (15)

οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐλίπον τον ἵππον προ των της Τροιας πυλων.

| | | | | | | | | | | (9)

και ἐλίπον ἄνθρωπον τινα, Σινωνα ὀνοματι, ὡς ἀπατην.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
ἐπειτα δε, καυσαντες το ἐαυτων στρατοπεδον, παντες προς την

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (13)
θαλασσαν ἐδραμον.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (6)
ἐγγυς της Τροιας ἦν νησος τις.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (9)

οἱ Ἕλληνες προς την νησον νυν ἐπλευσαν και ἐκει λαθρα ἔμενον.

Names

Τροια, Τροιας, ἡ Troy
 Σινων, Σινωνος, ὁ Sinon

Words

προ in front of (+ *genitive*)
 ἀπατη, ἀπατης, ἡ trick
 καιω, *aorist* ἔκαυσα I set fire to
 ἑαυτων their own
 ἐγγυς near (+ *genitive*)
 πλεω, *aorist* ἐπλευσα I sail
 λαθρα secretly

Now continue with your translation.

This passage describes how the Trojans reacted.

| | | | | | | | | | (10)
 οἱ δε Τρωες ἐθαυμασαν ἐπει οἱ Ἕλληνες οὐκετι παρησαν.

| | | || ||| (7)
 ὁ δε Σινων εἶπεν αὐτοῖς:

| || || | || | || | || (14)
 “ἔγω Ἕλλην μεν εἰμι, νυν δε ἐχθρος τοῖς στρατηγοῖς αὐτων.

| | | | || | (7) | | | | | | | | (10)
 οἱ οὖν στρατηγοὶ ἐλιπον με ἐνθαδε. ὁ ἵππος δωρον ἐστι τοῖς θεοῖς.

| | | | | | | | | | (11)
 ἀγετε τον ἵππον εἰς την Τροιαν, και οἱ θεοὶ φυλαξουσιν ὑμας.”

| | | | | | | | | | (9)
 και οἱ Τρωες μωρος ἐπιστευσαν τῷ Σινωνι καιπερ ψευδολογῶ ὄντι.

Names

Τρωες, Τρωων, οἱ Trojans

Σινων, Σινωνος, ό
Τροια, Τροιας, ή

Sinon
Troy

Words

ούκετι

no longer

ψευδολογος, ψευδολογου, ό

liar

οί Έλληνες	The = 1, Greek = 1, plural = 1, subject = 1
έλιπον	Leave = 1, aorist/(plu)perfect tense = 1
τον ίππον	The = 1, horse = 1, singular object = 1
<u>προ</u> των πυλων.	In front of + noun = 1, the = 1, gate = 1, plural = 1
της <u>Τροιας</u>	Of Troy = 1, omission of 'the' = 1; If 'of the Trojans' 1/2
	(15)
και	And = 1
έλιπον	they (left) = 1
άνθρωπον τινα	A (certain) = 1, man = 1, as object = 1
<u>Σινωνα</u> όνοματι	Called / named / by name/of the name = 1, Sinon (in apposition) = 1
ώς <u>άπατην</u>	As = 1, a spy (in apposition) = 1
	(9)
έπειτα	Then = 1
<u>καυσαντες</u>	Burn (agreeing with subject παντες) = 1, either aorist / participle or both (but must be coherent) = 1 (if translated as main verb, must be linked to next clause by 'and' to score 2 marks)
το <u>έαυτων</u> στρατοπεδον	Their (own) camp = 2, as object = 1
παντες	All = 1, as subject = 1
προς	Towards = 1
την θαλασσαν	The = 1, sea = 1
εδραμον	Run = 1, any past tense = 1
	(13)
<u>έγγυς</u> της <u>Τροιας</u>	Near Troy = 2
ήν	Is = 1, any past tense = 1
νησος	Island = 1
τις	A (certain) = 1

	(6)
προς την νησον	Towards the (island) (2)
νυν	Now = 1
ἐπλευσαν	Plural subject of verb = 1, aorist = 1
ἐκει	There = 1
λαθρα	Secretly describing a verb = 1
ἐμενον	Stay / remain = 1, any past tense = 1
	(9)
οἱ Τρωες	The = 1, nominative = 1, plural = 1
ἐθαυμασαν	be amazed = 1, admire = 0, aorist = 1
ἐπει	When/since = 1
οὐκετι	No longer in context= 1
παρησαν	Be present = 1, any past tense= 1, plural subject = 1
	(10)
ὁ Σινων	Sinon as subject = 1, omission of the = 1
εἶπεν	Say = 1, any past tense = 1
αὐτοῖς	Him/her/it/them = 1, to = 1, plural = 1 if 'himself' (agreeing with Sinon) 1/3 (for vocab)
	(7)
ἐγω	I = 1
εἰμι	Be = 1, present = 1
Ἑλληνην	(a) Greek = 1, as predicate = 1
μεν ... δε	But = 1, or clear indication of contrast between clause one and two repeating verb ('and' not strong enough)
ἐχθρος	(An) enemy = 1, as predicate = 1 Do not penalise for inclusion of 'the'
τοῖς στρατηγοῖς	The = 1, general = 1, plural = 1, dative case = 1
αὐτῶν	genitive = 1, plural = 1 if '(the generals) themselves', then 1/2
	(14)
οἱ στρατηγοί	The = 1, subject = 1, plural = 1
οὖν	Therefore = 1
με	Me = 1, as object = 1

ἐνθαδε	Here = 1
	(7)
ὁ ἵππος	The = 1, horse = 1, nominative sg = 1
δωρον	A gift = 1, as predicate = 1
ἐστι	Be = 1, 3 rd person sg = 1
τοῖς θεοῖς	To / for the = 1, god = 1, plural = 1
	(10)
ἄγετε	Lead = 1, imperative OR you = 1
εἰς τὴν <u>Τροίαν</u>	Into Troy = 2 (into without Troy = 1)
οἱ θεοὶ	The = 1, nominative = 1, plural = 1
φυλαξουσιν	Guard = 1, future = 1
ὑμᾶς	You = 1, pronoun as object = 1
	(11)
μωρως	Stupid = 1, adverb = 1
ἐπιστευσαν	Trust = 1, plural subject = 1, any past tense = 1
τῷ <u>Σινῶνι</u>	Sinon (translated as object) = 1
καίπερ	Although = 1
<u>ψευδολογῶ</u> ὄντι.	Being = 1/ any correct translation of participle, e.g. 'he was', a liar (as predicate) = 1 accept 'despite being a liar' = 3; 'although he was being a liar' = 3
	(9)

3. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

This passage describes how the Greeks returned and won the war.

- 1 οἱ οὖν Τρῶες ἡγάγον τον ἵππον εἰς τὴν Τροίαν, οὐδενά φοβόν ἔχοντες.
- 2 οἱ δε πολῖται, χαίροντες διότι οἱ πολεμιοὶ ἐφυγον, πολλὰς ὥρας οἶνον
- 3 ἐπίνον· καὶ ὕπνος ἔλαβε παντὰς. ὁ δε Σινῶν τῆς νυκτὸς φρουκτον ἐπέμψε
- 4 τῷ ναυτικῷ. οἱ οὖν Ἕλληνας ἀπο τῆς νησοῦ πρὸς τὸν τῆς Τροίας λιμένα
- 5 αὐθις ἐπλευσαν. οἱ ἐν τῷ ἵππῳ στρατιῶται ἐξελθόντες ἀνεῶξαν τὰς τῆς
- 6 Τροίας πυλάς. οἱ δε ἄλλοι εἰσεδραμον εἰς τὴν Τροίαν. καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνας, τὰς
- 7 τε οἰκίας καὶ τὰ ἱερά καυσάντες, ἀπέκτειναν πολλοὺς τῶν πολιτῶν. τέλος

8 οὖν ἔλαβον τὴν Τροίαν.

Names

Τρῶες, Τρῳων, οἱ	Trojans
Τροία, Τροίας, ἡ	Troy
Σινῶν, Σινῶνος, ὁ	Sinon

Words

χαίρω	I rejoice
φρυκτός, φρυκτού, ὁ	fire-signal
πλεῶ, <i>aorist</i> ἐπλευσα	I sail
ἀνοίγω, <i>aorist</i> ἀνεῴξα	I open
καίω, <i>aorist</i> ἔκαυσα	I set fire to

(a) οἱ οὖν Τρῶες ἤγαγον τὸν ἵππον εἰς τὴν Τροίαν, οὐδὲνα φόβον ἔχοντες (line 1):

(i) what did the Trojans do? [2]

led (brought/took) the horse (1) into Troy (1)

(ii) what are we told about how they felt? [2]

(they had) no (1) fear (1). Accept they weren't afraid.

They were afraid = 1/2

Turn over

(b) οἱ δὲ πολῖται, χαίροντες διότι οἱ πολεμιοὶ ἐφυγόν, πολλὰς ὥρας οἶνον ἐπίνον· καὶ ὕπνος ἔλαβε πάντας (lines 2-3):

(i) what part of the verb is χαίροντες? [1]

(present) participle

(ii) πολλὰς ὥρας: why is the accusative case used here? [1]

time how long / accept translation: 'for many hours' (1)

Do not accept 'time phrase'

(iii) οἶνον ἐπίνον: what were the citizens doing? [2]

drinking (1) wine (1)

(iv) write down an English word that comes from ὑπνος [1]

hypnotic, hypnosis, any other derivations of hypno found in the English dictionary

Accept if recognizable but spelling is wrong

(v) what tense is ἐλαβε? [1]

aorist (1) (Do not penalise for inclusion of incorrect extra, such a 'weak' or 1st)

(c) ὁ δε Σινων της νυκτος φρουκτον ἐπεμψε τῷ ναυτικῷ (line 3):

(i) which is the correct translation of της νυκτος? Tick the box below your chosen answer. [1]

A
for the night

B
during the night

C
after that night

B

(ii) what case is φρουκτον? [1]

accusative

(iii) τῷ ναυτικῷ: why is the dative case used here? [1]

(Sinon sent the fire signal) 'to the fleet' / indirect object / 'for' OK as well or equivalent: eg 'fleet is receiver'

(d) οἱ οὖν Ἕλληνες ἀπο της νησου προς τον της Τροιας λιμενα αὐθις ἐπλευσαν (lines 4-5): describe in detail what the Greeks did. [5]

sail/sailed (1) from (1) the island (1) towards (1) the harbour (1)

(e) οἱ ἐν τῷ ἵππῳ στρατιῶται ἐξεληθοντες ἀνεωξαν τας της Τροιας πυλας. οἱ δε ἄλλοι εἰσεδραμον εἰς την Τροιαν (lines 5-6):

(i) translate οἱ ἐν τῷ ἵππῳ στρατιῶται [2]

The soldiers (1) in the horse (1) Do not accept 'on the horse'

(ii) what two things did these people do? [3]

'Went' (without 'out') OR some verb with 'out' (of the horse): credit either the verb or correct treatment of prefix (1) opened (1) the gate(s) (of Troy) (1) – do not insist on plural, as already tested in translation.

(iii) what did the others do? [1]

ran into (Troy) (1) Do not accept 'fled into'

(f) και οί Έλληνες, τας τε οίκιας και τα ίερα καυσαντες, άπεκτειναν πολλους των πολιτων. τέλος ούν έλαβον την Τροιαν (lines 6-8):

(i) what did the Greeks set fire to? [2]

houses (1) (and) temples (1).

Both need to be plural to get both marks, e.g. house (and) temple = 1/2, houses and temple = 1/2

(ii) what did they do next? [3]

killed (1) many (1) (of the) citizens (1) Do not accept 'people'

(iii) what finally happened? [1]

they took/captured (Troy/the city) (1) Do not accept 'conquered' etc

Total 30
Turn over

4. English to Greek sentences

(a) Fill the gap in each of the following sentences with the correct word: [2]

Three girls are running.

τρεις τρεχουσιν. (κορας / κορων / **κοραι**)

Accept word ringed, and wrong spelling if correct choice is clear.

We go into danger.

εις βαινομεν. (κινδυνου / **κινδυνον** / κινδυνω)

Accept word ringed, and wrong spelling if correct choice is clear.

(b) Study the following sentence:

The old man writes the letters.

ό γερων γραφει τας έπιστολας.

(i) to make it mean 'The old man wrote the letters', what would γραφει change to? [1]

ἔγραψε(ν) / ἔγραφε(ν): half mark off for missed augment/breathing/wrong ending –
2 errors = 0

(ii) to make it mean 'The old men write the letters',
what would γερων change to?

γεροντες

half for ending, half for correct stem.

and what would γραφει change to? [2]

γραφουσι(ν)

(c) Translate the following sentence into Greek: [5]

Is the messenger speaking in the assembly?

Words with multiple marks are for the stem and ending separately.

Question mark is awarded one mark.

Iota subscript required on one of the datives (don't penalise if one omitted).

Maximum loss of 2 marks for no breathings.

Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι

(ἀρα) ὁ ἀγγελος ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ λεγεί;

1 error = only 1 mark dropped (eg wrong case consistently after ἐν)

ἀρα and/OR Greek question mark = 1

Total 10