

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

ταῦτα δ' ἐποίει τε καὶ ἐνετέλλετο ὁ Ψαμμήτιχος ἐθέλων ἀκοῦσαι ἥντινα φωνὴν ὀήξουσι πρώτην οἱ παῖδες, ἀπαλλαχθέντων τῶν ἀσῆμων κνυζημάτων. ἅπερ οὖν καὶ ἐγένετο· ὥς γὰρ διετὴς χρόνος ἐγγέγονει, τῷ ποιμένι ἀνοίγοντι τὴν θύρην καὶ εἰσιόντι τὰ παιδιά ἀμφότερα προσπίπτοντα 'βεκὸς' ἐφώνουν, ὀρέγοντα τὰς χεῖρας.

Tales from Herodotus II (*Psammetichus*) 13–18

(a) ταῦτα δ' ἐποίει τε καὶ ἐνετέλλετο (line 1):

(i) state one of the instructions which Psammetichus gave to the shepherd in the section before this passage.

..... [1]

(ii) explain why the shepherd might have felt uneasy about carrying out this instruction.

..... [1]

(b) ἐθέλων ἀκοῦσαι ... τῶν ἀσῆμων κνυζημάτων (lines 1–2): what did Psammetichus want to find out?

..... [2]

(c) ὥς γὰρ διετὴς ... ὀρέγοντα τὰς χεῖρας (lines 3–4):

(i) how long did Psammetichus have to wait for the result of his experiment?

..... [1]

(ii) what happened on the occasion described here?

..... [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 10 of 37

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
6	Assess against criteria in the 5-mark AO2 grid (see above) μέχρι μὲν τεττάρων μηνῶν πλοῦ καὶ ὁδοῦ γινώσκεται ὁ Νεῖλος, πάρεξ τοῦ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ῥεύματος. ῥεῖ δ' ἀφ' ἑσπέρας τε καὶ ἡλίου δυσμῶν. τὸ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦδε οὐδεὶς ἔχει σαφῶς φράσαι. Suggested translation: The Nile is known for (a distance of) four months' travel by water and land, beyond the river in Egypt. It flows from the west and the sun's <u>setting</u>. (But) as for the part after this, no one is able to say clearly.	AO2 5	Accept μέχρι 'as far as' πλοῦ 'by sailing', 'voyage' ὁδοῦ 'travel', 'journey', 'road' γινώσκεται 'has been explored' πάρεξ 'outside', 'after', 'except' ρεύματος 'stream', 'course', 'part which flows' ἑσπέρας 'evening' Omission of μὲν ... δ' (after ῥεῖ) ... τε τὸ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦδε 'from this point on' (<i>vel sim</i>) Inconsequential error μέχρι 'only' (but accept 'only as far as') πάρεξ 'from' καὶ (line 1) 'or' ὁδοῦ 'by foot' τοῦ 'a' (ie indefinite instead of definite) historic translation of γινώσκεται... ῥεῖ... ἔχει ἔχει 'has' (but accept 'has the ability to...') οὐδεὶς ἔχει σαφῶς φράσαι 'nothing can be said clearly' More serious error τεττάρων μηνῶν 'the fourth month' ρεύματος 'source' τε καὶ 'to' οὐδεὶς ἔχει 'nothing has' any omitted 'substantial' word (ie not particle)

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
7*	Assess against criteria in the 8-mark AO3 grid (see above). Answers may include: • χῶρον πολὺν ψαμμώδη 'a wide sandy region' sense of an expanse of unfamiliar territory • χῶρον πολὺν ... πολλαὶ μέραις 'wide region...many days': chiasmata emphasises boredom and length of time before ... • εἶδον δὴ ποτε 'they eventually saw': exciting moment • δένδρα ἐν πεδίῳ πεφυκότα 'trees growing on a plain': description of the landscape, underlined by π-alliteration (continued into the next clause); we wonder whether these will be ordinary trees • ἤπτοντο ... ἀπτομένοις 'they tried to touch...as they were touching': sense of exploration / enquiry, emphasised by imperfect (ἤπτοντο) and by polyptoton (ἀπτομένοις) • ἄνδρες μικροί, μετρίων ἐλάττονες ἀνδρῶν 'small men [delayed in clause], smaller than men of normal size': diminutive stature emphasised by μ-alliteration, chiasmus and comparative ἐλάττονες after μικροί; cf. τὸ μέγεθος below • λαβόντες δὲ ἤγον αὐτοὺς 'and taking them they led them': an alarming experience for the travellers? • δι' ἐλῶν μεγίστων 'across (very) great marshes': expansive terrain; μεγίστων contrasts with previous μικροί ... ἐλάττονες • ἀφίκοντο εἰς πόλιν 'they came to a city': their journey concludes with arrival (aorist ἀφίκοντο) at a settlement; familiar but strange because...	AO3 8	διεξελθόντες δὲ χῶρον πολὺν ψαμμώδη καὶ ἐν πολλαῖς ἡμέραις, εἶδον δὴ ποτε δένδρα ἐν πεδίῳ πεφυκότα, καὶ προσελθόντες ἤπτοντο τοῦ ἐπόντος ἐπὶ τῶν δενδρῶν καρποῦ· ἀπτομένοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐπῆλθον ἄνδρες μικροί, μετρίων ἐλάττονες ἀνδρῶν, λαβόντες δὲ ἤγον αὐτοὺς δι' ἐλῶν μεγίστων, καὶ διεξελθόντες ταῦτα ἀφίκοντο εἰς πόλιν ἐν ἣ πάντες ἦσαν ἴσοι τοῖς ἄγουσι τὸ μέγεθος, χρῶμα δὲ μέλανες. παρὰ δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἔρρει ποταμὸς μέγας, ἔρρει δ' ἀφ' ἐσπέρας πρὸς ἥλιον ἀνατέλλοντα, ἐφαίνοντο δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ κροκόδειλοι. And having crossed through a wide sandy region, taking many days, they saw indeed at some point (/ at last) trees growing on a plain and going up to them they were touching / tried to touch the fruit that was on the trees; and as they were touching, some small men approached them, smaller than men of normal size; and taking them they led them across (very) great marshes, and having crossed these they came to a city in which everyone was the same as those leading them, in respect of their size and their black colour. Alongside the city there flowed a great river, and it flowed from the west towards the rising sun, and there were evidently crocodiles in it.

		<i>The response presents a line of reasoning but may lack structure.</i>
1	1–2	• very limited knowledge and understanding of the set text (AO2) • a very limited response to the question with very limited reference to the set text (AO3) <i>The information is communicated in an unstructured way.</i>

0 = No response worthy of credit.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
8*	How does Herodotus maintain the reader's interest in his various stories about African people and their rulers? Assess against criteria in the 10-mark essay grid (see above). <i>Arguments may include (AO3):</i> In an historical work examining the causes of the Persian wars, Herodotus' long digression on Egypt and Libya (Africa) might be criticised as dull and irrelevant. We should be wary, however, of judging Herodotus by modern standards of historiography. One of his stated purposes in writing was 'so that the great and marvellous achievements of Greek and barbarian alike may not be lost in oblivion'. In writing at length about non-Greek places, he fulfils this objective, sustaining the reader's interest in a number of ways: • Variety and versatility: accounts of exotic people and places are combined with stories about individual Egyptian rulers • Strange and surprising information, attesting to his extensive travel and thorough research • Stories of divine capriciousness sit alongside tales of rational enquiry	10 made up of AO2=5 & AO3=5	An AO2 heavy response may focus on details from the set texts but not draw many valid conclusions. This is likely to limit the level. Do not expect answers to show understanding of the context of the set text prescription – ie that it is part of H's wider narrative about the growth of Persian power – but award due AO3 credit to those that do. To access Levels 4 and 5, answer must mention three of the four sections, thereby considering both people and rulers.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	• <u>Informative description of the inhabited parts of Libya, along the northern sea, and then of the unfamiliar lands beyond Libya: wild beast country, dry desert</u> • <u>The young Nasamonians' initiation ritual is a fast-paced, entertaining story of a journey into the deserts of Libya and an encounter with a tribe of pygmies: a sort of travelogue, with an element of suspense (we fear for the young men's safety)</u> • <u>The pygmies' city and river, with crocodiles: Herodotus' source, Etearchus, guessed it to be the Nile' – with this he draws the story to its thematic conclusion, leaving the reader to judge whether the conclusion is correct.</u> • <u>Mysterious / supernatural element: Etearchus says that the Pygmies were all sorcerers</u>		