



National  
Qualifications  
SPECIMEN ONLY

**S843/77/12**

**Latin  
Translating**

Date — Not applicable

Duration — 1 hour 30 minutes

---

**Total marks — 60**

Attempt both sections.

**SECTION 1 — PROSE — 40 marks**

Translate the Latin sections into English.

**SECTION 2 — VERSE — 20 marks**

Translate the Latin sections into English.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the section number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



\* S 8 4 3 7 7 1 2 \*

SECTION 1 — PROSE — 40 marks

Read the following passage carefully, including the English sections, and then translate all the Latin sections into English.

The Death of Alcibiades

*Alcibiades, a famous Athenian, was living in exile in the Persian region of Phrygia. Pharnabazus, the ruler of Phrygia, sent men to arrange his death, but they gave the job to the local people instead. The locals planned to kill him as he slept.*

itaque misit Susamithren et Bagaeum ad Alcibiadem interficiendum, cum ille esset in Phrygia  
iterque ad regem compararet. missi clam vicinitati, in qua tum Alcibiades erat, dant negotium,  
ut eum interficiant. illi cum ferro aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam  
eam, in qua quiescebat, eaque succenderunt, ut incendio conficerent, quem manu superari  
5 posse diffidebant.

*Alcibiades awoke and, accompanied by a friend, attempted to escape. His attackers were waiting for him outside.*

ille autem sonitu flammae est excitatus, etsi gladius ei erat subductus, familiaris sui telum  
eripuit. namque erat cum eo quidam ex Arcadia hospes, qui numquam discedere voluerat. hunc  
sequi se iubet et id, quod in praesentia vestimentorum fuit, arripit. his in ignem eiectis  
flammae vim transiit. quem ut barbari incendium effugisse viderunt, telis eminus missis  
10 interfecerunt caputque eius ad Pharnabazum rettulerunt.

*A female friend of Alcibiades arranged for his cremation.*

at mulier, quae cum eo vivere consuerat, muliebri sua veste contectum aedificii incendio  
mortuum cremavit, quod ad vivum interimendum erat comparatum.

Cornelius Nepos, *Life of Alcibiades X*

<b>ad</b> (+ <i>accusative</i> )	to, in order to	<b>etsi</b>	and although
<b>aggredior, -i, aggressus sum</b>	(to) attack	<b>ex</b> (+ <i>ablative</i> )	from
<b>arripio, -ere, arripi, arreptum</b>	(to) grab, snatch	<b>excito, -are, -avi, -atum</b>	(to) wake up, awaken
<b>aedificium, -ii (n.)</b>	building	<b>familiaris, -is (m.)</b>	friend
<b>Alcibiades, -is (m.)</b>	Alcibiades (an Athenian man in exile in Phrygia)	<b>ferrum, -i (n.)</b>	weapon, sword
<b>Arcadia, -ae (f.)</b>	Arcadia (an area of Greece)	<b>flamma, -ae (f.)</b>	flame, blaze, blazing fire
<b>at</b>	however	<b>gladius, -i (m.)</b>	sword
<b>audeo, -ere, ausus sum</b>	(to) dare to	<b>hic, haec, hoc</b>	he, she, it; this
<b>autem</b>	however	<b>hospes, hospitis (m.)</b>	guest, friend, acquaintance
<b>Bagaeus, -i (m.)</b>	Bagaeus (name of a Persian official)	<b>ignis, -is (m.)</b>	fire
<b>barbarus, -i (m.)</b>	barbarian	<b>ille, illa, illud</b>	he, she, it; that
<b>caput, capitis (n.)</b>	head	<b>in</b> (+ <i>accusative</i> )	onto
<b>casa, -ae (f.)</b>	house	<b>in</b> (+ <i>ablative</i> )	in
<b>circa</b> (+ <i>accusative</i> )	around	<b>incendium, -ii (n.)</b>	fire
<b>clam</b>	secretly	<b>interficio, -ere, interfeci, interfectum</b>	(to) kill, execute
<b>comparo, -are, -avi, atum</b>	(to) prepare	<b>interimo, -ere, interemi, interemptum</b>	(to) kill
<b>confero, conferre, contuli, collatum</b>	(to) gather, collect	<b>is, ea, id</b>	he, she, it; that
<b>conficio, -ere, confeci, confectum</b>	(to) kill	<b>itaque</b>	and so
<b>consuesco, -ere, consui, consuetum</b>	(to) be accustomed to	<b>iter, itineris (n.)</b>	journey
<b>contego, -ere, contexi, contectum</b>	(to) cover	<b>iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum</b>	(to) order
<b>cremo, -are, -avi, -atum</b>	(to) burn	<b>lignum, -i (n.)</b>	piece of wood
<b>cum</b> (+ <i>subjunctive</i> )	while, since	<b>manus, us (f.)</b>	hand, force
<b>cum</b> (+ <i>ablative</i> )	with	<b>mitto, -ere, misi, missum</b>	(to) send, throw
<b>diffido, -ere, diffisus sum</b>	(to) doubt, have no hope	<b>morior, -i, mortuus sum</b>	(to) die
<b>discedo, -ere, discessi, discessum</b>	(to) leave, depart	<b>mortuus, -i (m.)</b>	dead body
<b>do, dare, dedi, datum</b>	(to) give	<b>muliebris, -is, -e</b>	female, feminine
<b>effugio, -ere, effugi, effugitum</b>	(to) flee, escape	<b>mulier, -is (f.)</b>	woman
<b>eicio, -ere, eieci, eiectum</b>	(to) throw	<b>namque</b>	for
<b>eminus</b>	from a distance	<b>negotium, -ii (n.)</b>	task, job
<b>eripio, -ere, eripui, ereptum</b>	(to) grab, snatch	<b>noctu</b>	at night, during the night
<b>et</b>	and	<b>non</b>	not
		<b>numquam</b>	never
		<b>Pharnabazus, -i (m.)</b>	Pharnabazus (name of the Persian ruler of Phrygia)
		<b>Phrygia, -ae (f.)</b>	Phrygia, a region of the Persian empire
		<b>possum, posse, potui</b>	(to) be able to
		<b>praesens, -entis</b>	present
		<b>'in praesentia' (line 8)</b>	at hand, nearby
		<b>-que</b>	and

qui, quae, quod	who, which, what	suus, -a, -um	his, her, their (own)
quidam, quaedam, quoddam	a, a certain	telum, -i (n.)	weapon, spear
quiesco, -ere, quievi, quietum	(to) rest	transeo, -ire, -ii, -itum tum	(to) pass through then, at that time
refero, referre, rettuli, relatum	(to) bring back, carry back	ut (+ <i>indicative</i> )	when
rex, regis (m.)	king	ut (+ <i>subjunctive</i> )	to, in order to
se, sui	him(self)	vestimenta, -orum (n. pl.)	clothing, clothes
sequor, -i, secutus sum	(to) follow	vestis, -is (f.)	clothing
sonitus, -us (m.)	sound	vicinitas, -atis (f.)	neighbourhood, people living in the area
subduco, -ere, subduxi, subductum	(to) take away from	video, -ere, vidi, visum	(to) see
succendo, -ere, succendi, succensum	(to) set on fire, set light to	vis (accus. vim), vis (f.)	strength, violence, force
sum, esse, fui	(to) be	vivo, -ere, vixi, victum	(to) live
supero, -are, -avi, -atum	(to) overcome	vivus, -a, -um	alive
Susamithres (accus, Susamithrem) (m.)	Susamithres (name of a Persian official)	volo, velle, volui	(to) wish, want

[END OF SECTION 1]

SECTION 2 — VERSE — 20 marks

Read the following passage carefully, including the English sections, and then translate all the Latin sections into English.

The Original Spider Woman!

*A young woman called Arachne challenged the goddess Pallas Athene to a weaving contest. Arachne's finished piece of cloth, showing scenes involving gods' crimes, was perfect. The goddess became very jealous.*

non illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor

possit opus: doluit successu flava virago

et rupit pictas caelestia crimina vestes.

*As punishment, Pallas sprinkled Arachne with magic herbs, which turned the woman into a spider.*

et extemplo tristi medicamine tactae

5 defluxere comae, cum quis et naris et aures,

fitque caput minimum; toto quoque corpore parva est:

in latere exiles digiti pro cruribus haerent,

cetera venter habet, de quo tamen illa remittit

stamen et antiquas exercet aranea telas.

Ovid *Metamorphoses* VI, 129–131; 140–145

<b>antiquus, -a, -um</b>	previous, former	<b>in (+ ablative)</b>	on
<b>aranea, -ae (f.)</b>	spider, ( <i>line 9</i> : 'as a spider')	<b>latus, -eris (n.)</b>	side, sides (of the body)
<b>auris, -is (f.)</b>	ear	<b>Livor, -oris (m.)</b>	Envy (god of envy)
<b>caelestis, -is, -e</b>	heavenly, divine	<b>medicamen, -inis (n.)</b>	poison, magic potion
<b>caput, -itis (m.)</b>	head	<b>minimus, -a, -um</b>	(superlative of parvus)
<b>carpo, -ere, carpsi, carptum</b>	(to) find a mistake in, find fault with	<b>naris, -is (f.)</b>	nose
<b>ceteri, -ae, -a (pl.)</b>	the rest	<b>non . . . non . . .</b>	neither . . . nor . . .
<b>comae, -arum (f. pl.)</b>	hair	<b>opus, -eris (n.)</b>	piece of work
<b>corpus, -oris (n.)</b>	body	<b>Pallas, -adis (f.)</b>	Pallas Athene (name of a goddess)
<b>crimen, -inis (n.)</b>	crime	<b>parvus, -a, -um</b>	small
<b>crus, cruris (n.)</b>	leg	<b>pictus, -a, -um</b>	embroidered with, decorated with
<b>cum (+ ablative)</b>	with	<b>possum, posse, potui</b>	(to) be able
<b>cum quis (line 5 = cum quibus)</b>	'and with it'	<b>pro (+ ablative)</b>	instead of, in place of
<b>de (+ ablative)</b>	from	<b>-que</b>	and
<b>defluo, defluere, defluxi, defluxum</b>	(to) fall out, disappear	<b>qui, quae, quod</b>	who, which
( <i>line 5: defluxere = defluxerunt</i> )		<b>quoque</b>	also
<b>digitus, -i (m.)</b>	finger	<b>remitto, remittere, remisi, remissum</b>	(to) let out, spin
<b>doleo, dolere, dolui, dolitum</b>	(to) be jealous of, be annoyed at	<b>rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum</b>	(to) rip up, destroy
<b>et</b>	and	<b>stamen, -inis (n.)</b>	thread
<b>et . . . et . . .</b>	both . . . and . . .	<b>successus, -us (m.)</b>	success
<b>exerceo, exercere, exercui, exercitum</b>	(to) practise	<b>sum, esse, fui</b>	(to) be
<b>exilis, -is, -e</b>	thin, slender	<b>tamen</b>	however
<b>extemplo</b>	immediately	<b>tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum</b>	(to) touch
<b>fio, fieri, factus sum</b>	(to) become	<b>tela, -ae (f.)</b>	'skill of spinning', 'weaving skill'
<b>flavus, -a, -um</b>	golden-haired, blonde	<b>totus, -a, -um</b>	whole
<b>habeo, habere habui, habitum</b>	(to) take hold of, take over	<b>tristis, -is, -e</b>	bitter, horrible
<b>haereo, haerere, haesi, haesum</b>	(to) be attached, be stuck	<b>venter, -tris (m.)</b>	stomach
<b>ille, illa, illud</b>	he, she, it; that	<b>vestis, -is (f.)</b>	cloth, fabric
		<b>virago, -inis (f.)</b>	warrior-goddess

[END OF SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER]



National  
Qualifications  
SPECIMEN ONLY

**S843/77/12**

**Latin  
Translating**

## Marking Instructions

---

These marking instructions have been provided to show how SQA would mark this specimen question paper.

The information in this publication may be reproduced to support SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is reproduced, SQA should be clearly acknowledged as the source. If it is to be used for any other purpose, written permission must be obtained from [permissions@sqa.org.uk](mailto:permissions@sqa.org.uk).

Where the publication includes materials from sources other than SQA (ie secondary copyright), this material should only be reproduced for the purposes of examination or assessment. If it needs to be reproduced for any other purpose it is the user's responsibility to obtain the necessary copyright clearance.

## General marking principles for Advanced Higher Latin Translating

*Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.*

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.
- (c) Award marks for high quality of translation and use of appropriate style and structure. Accept synonyms and alternative translation of phrases to those shown in the marking instructions, provided the translation of essential ideas/full blocks is appropriate.
- (d) **Each block is worth a maximum of 2 marks**
  - (i) Award 2 marks for correct, or almost correct translation of the block, including the essential idea.
  - (ii) Candidates should translate all the words in the block and show recognition of the overall structure and meaning of the block. Candidates may still gain 2 marks if they make a minor error, such as an error of tense or syntax, which does not detract from an accurate understanding of the full meaning of the block.
  - (iii) Award 1 mark for translating only the essential idea of the block correctly.
  - (iv) Award 0 marks for the block if the essential idea is not translated correctly.



## Marking instructions for each block

### Section 1 – Prose

Block	Correct translation	Max mark	Essential idea	Part mark
1	<i>itaque . . . interficiendum</i> And so he sent Sysamithres and Bagaesus to kill Alcibiades	2	(planning) to kill Alcibiades	1
2	<i>cum . . . compararet</i> while he was in Phrygia and was preparing his journey to the king	2	Alcibiades preparing a journey	1
3	<i>missi . . . negotium</i> Those sent secretly gave the task to the neighbourhood, in which Alcibiades then was,	2	task given to the neighbourhood	1
4	<i>ut eum interficiant.</i> to execute him.	2	executing Alcibiades	1
5	<i>illi . . . non auderent</i> Since they did not dare to attack him with the sword	2	not daring to attack	1
6	<i>noctu . . . casam eam</i> they gathered wood during the night around the house in which he was resting	2	gathering wood round the house	1
7	<i>eaque . . . conficerent</i> and set light to it, in order to kill him by fire	2	to kill Alcibiades	1
8	<i>quem . . . diffidebant.</i> whom they doubted could be overcome by hand.	2	not possible to overcome (him) by hand.	1
9	<i>ille . . . excitatus</i> Alcibiades however was awakened by the sound of the blaze	2	Alcibiades being awakened	1
10	<i>etsi . . . subductus</i> and, although his sword had been taken away from him	2	his sword taken away	1
11	<i>familiaris . . . eripuit.</i> grabbed the weapon of a friend of his	2	grabbing a weapon	1
12	<i>namque . . . discedere voluerat.</i> for there was with him a certain guest from Arcadia, who had never wished to leave him.	2	guest present from Arcadia.	1

13	<i>hunc sequi se iubet</i> He ordered this man to follow him	2	the man following	1
14	<i>et id, quod . . . fuit, arripit.</i> and snatched whatever clothing was at hand.	2	snatching clothing.	1
15	<i>his . . . vim transiit.</i> Having thrown these (clothes) onto the fire, he passed through the violence of the flames.	2	passing through the flame(s).	1
16	<i>quem . . . viderunt,</i> When the barbarians saw that he had escaped the blaze,	2	barbarians seeing him escape	1
17	<i>telis . . . rettulerunt</i> they killed him with spears thrown from a distance and brought his head back to Pharnabazus.	2	barbarians killing him	1
18	<i>at . . . consuerat, + aedificii . . . cremavit</i> However a woman, who had been accustomed to live with him . . . burned his dead body in the fire of the house	2	woman burning his body	1
19	<i>muliebri . . . contectum</i> covered with her own female clothing	2	(the dead body) being covered	1
20	<i>quod ad vivum interimendum erat comparatum.</i> which had been prepared to kill him when he was alive.	2	(fire) being prepared to kill him.	1

## Section 2 – Verse

Block	Correct translation	Max mark	Essential idea	Part mark
1	<i>non illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor possit opus</i> Neither Pallas, nor Envy, could find a mistake in that piece of work	2	Pallas / Envy not finding mistake	1
2	<i>doluit successu flava virago</i> the golden-haired warrior-goddess was jealous of her (Arachne's) success/ its success	2	goddess being jealous /annoyed	1
3	<i>et rupit pictas caelestia crimina, vestes.</i> and ripped up the cloth, embroidered with heavenly crimes.	2	(goddess) ripping up cloth	1
4	<i>et extemplo . . . defluxere comae,</i> and immediately her hair . . . fell out,	2	hair falling out	1
5	<i>tristi medicamine tactae</i> (her hair having been) touched by the horrible poison	2	being touched by poison	1
6	<i>cum quis et naris et aures, fitque caput minimum</i> and with it both her nose and ears, and her head becomes tiny	2	nose and ears disappearing / head (being) tiny	1
7	<i>toto quoque corpore parva est:</i> (and) her whole body is also small.	2	body being small	1
8	<i>in latere exiles digiti pro cruribus haerent,</i> On her sides, thin fingers are attached instead of legs,	2	fingers being attached instead of legs	1
9	<i>cetera venter habet, de quo tamen illa remittit stamen</i> her stomach takes over the rest from which however she spins her thread	2	stomach taking over / thread spinning out of stomach	1
10	<i>et antiquas exercet aranea telas.</i> and she practises her former skill of spinning as a spider.	2	(Arachne) being a spider / spider practising spinning	1

[END OF SPECIMEN MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]