



GCSE



**C990U10-1**

**MONDAY, 6 JUNE 2022 – MORNING**

**LATIN – Component 1**

**Latin Language**

**1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance**

**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**First name(s)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** 0 \_\_\_\_\_

<b>For Examiner's use only</b>			
	<b>Question</b>	<b>Maximum Mark</b>	<b>Mark Awarded</b>
<b>Section A</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>20</b>	
	<b>2.</b>	<b>35</b>	
	<b>3.</b>	<b>35</b>	
<b>Section B</b>	<b>4. or 5.</b>	<b>10</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.**

**Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.**

**You should answer ALL questions in Section A and EITHER Question 4 OR Question 5 in Section B.**

**Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet taking care to number the question(s) correctly.**

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

**The total number of marks for this paper is 100.**

**The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.**

**(Turn over)**

**SECTION A**

**Answer ALL questions.**

**All the passages in this section form a continuous story, and you are advised to answer the questions in the order in which they appear.**

**Answer in English unless you are asked to give Latin words.**

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

**This passage describes how Ulysses came to visit the land of the dead.**

- 1 Ulixes contra Troianos diu bellum gesserat.  
 2 postquam urbs Troianorum capta est, Ulixes  
 3 domum navigare coepit. iter erat longissimum.  
 4 tandem ad insulam advenit. in hac insula  
 5 habitabat dea, Circe nomine. Circe Ulixem in  
 6 insula tenebat, quod eum amabat. sed Ulixes,  
 7 qui uxorem domi habebat, deam orabat ut se  
 8 liberaret.  
 9 'te liberabo,' inquit dea. 'iter tamen tibi non  
 10 placebit, quod maxima sunt pericula. unus  
 11 vir est, qui solus te optimum iter docere  
 12 potest.'  
 13 'quis est ille vir?' Ulixes rogavit.  
 14 'Tiresias,' Circe respondit.  
 15 'sed Tiresias mortuus est!' Ulixes clamavit  
 16 iratus. 'quo modo hominem mortuum  
 17 rogare possum?'  
 18 'ad inferos ire debes,' Circe dixit.

## NAMES

**Ulixes, Ulixis m.**

**Troiani, Troianorum m.pl.**

**Circe, Circes f.**

**Tiresias, Tiresiae m.**

**Ulysses**

**the Trojans (people  
of Troy)**

**Circe**

**Tiresias (a prophet)**

(Turn over)

**WORDS**

**doceo, docere, docui, doctus  
infernus, inferorum m.pl.**

**I teach  
the underworld  
(land of the dead)**

- 1(a) **Ulixes contra Troianos diu bellum gesserat** (line 1): what had Ulysses been doing for a long time? [2 marks]
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- (b) **postquam urbs Troianorum capta est, Ulixes domum navigare coepit** (lines 2–3): which TWO of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [2 marks ]

- A The Trojans' city was captured.
- B The Trojans were captured in their city.
- C Ulysses began to sail home.
- D Ulysses' master was ready to sail.

**1(c) iter erat longissimum (line 3): how is the journey described? [2 marks]**

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**(d) in hac insula habitabat dea, Circe nomine (lines 4–5): where did Circe live? [1 mark]**

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1 (e) **Circe Ulixem ... liberaret** (lines 5–8): which **THREE** of the following statements are true?

Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath.  
[3 marks]

- A Circe kept Ulysses on the island.
- B Circe looked after Ulysses on the island.
- C Circe loved Ulysses.
- D Ulysses loved Circe.
- E The goddess begged Ulysses to free himself.
- F Ulysses was already married.

1 (f) Which is the correct translation of **te liberabo** (line 9)? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1 mark]

(A) I was setting you free.

(B) I shall set you free.

(C) You will be free.

(D) You will set me free.

(g) **iter tamen tibi non placebit, quod maxima sunt pericula** (lines 9-10): Circe told Ulysses that the journey would not please him. Why not?

[2 marks]

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(Turn over)

1 (h) **unus vir est, qui solus te optimum iter docere potest** (lines 10–12): why was this one man important for Ulysses? [2 marks]

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(i) **sed Tiresias ... Circe dixit** (lines 15–18):

(i) what had happened to Tiresias? [1 mark]

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1 (h) (ii) what question did Ulysses ask? [3 marks]

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(iii) what did Circe say Ulysses had to do? [1 mark]

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2. Translate the following parts of the story into English. Write your translation on the lines below the passage. [35 marks]

In this passage Ulysses learns how to reach the land of the dead.

Ulixes, cum verba dira deae audivisset, erat perterritus. nemo enim ad inferos ibat nisi mortuus. deam rogavit quo modo inferos invenire posset.

‘naviga ad Oceanum,’ illa respondit. ‘quaere flumen plenum flammarum. deinde e nave egressus, pete locum in quo tria flumina conveniunt. ibi cibum manibus offerre debes.’

### NAMES

**Ulixes, Ulixis m.**  
**Oceanus, -i m.**

**Ulysses**  
**the Ocean**

### WORDS

**inferi, inferorum m.pl.**

**the underworld**  
**(land of the dead)**

**nisi**

**unless, except**

**flamma, flammae f.**

**flame**

**manes, manium f.pl.**

**the souls of the dead**

(Turn over)

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Now continue with your translation.

In this passage, Ulysses reaches the land of the dead.

Ulixes, postquam nautis nuntiavit quid dea iussisset, eis imperavit ut navem solverent. multos dies trans mare progressi sunt. ubi ignem ingentem conspexerunt, qui flumine ad mare portabatur, Ulixes navem nautasque reliquit. solus per terram sacram lente ambulavit, cibum portans. tam perterritus erat ut oculos aperire vix posset. tandem ad tria flumina advenit.

## NAMES

**Ulixes, Ulixis m.**

**Ulysses**

## WORDS

**solvo, solvere, solvi, solutus  
oculus, -i m.**

**I launch  
eye**

(Turn over)

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(Turn over)

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

**Ulysses receives the advice of Tiresias, but learns his journey home will be dangerous because he blinded the Cyclops in an earlier stage of his journey. The Cyclops was the one-eyed son of Neptune.**

1        Ulixes cibum in terra posuit, ut manes eum  
 2 consumerent. intellexit enim manes hoc modo  
 3 verba audire et dicere posse. sine cibo eum  
 4 agnoscere non poterant. statim magna turba  
 5 manium circum eum apparuit. tot manes erant  
 6 ut Ulixi necesse esset eas gladio depellere.  
 7 inter ceteras manes Tiresias ei appropinquavit.  
 8 postquam cibum consumpsit, Ulixem agnitum  
 9 rogavit cur venisset; qui respondit se nescire quo  
 10 modo domum navigare posset.

11        ‘quamquam’ Tiresias inquit ‘tu domum redire  
 12 vis, dei iter difficillimum facient. Neptunus enim  
 13 iratissimus est, quod oculum filii delevisti. si  
 14 uxorem iterum videre vis, Neptuno multa dona  
 15 promittere debebis.’

16        Ulixes, postquam Tiresias discessit, ad comites  
 17 laetior regressus est.

**NAMES**

**Ulixes, Ulixis m.**

**Tiresias, Tiresiae m.**

**Neptunus, Neptuni m.**

**Ulysses**

**Tiresias**

**(a prophet)**

**Neptune**

**(god of the sea)**

**WORDS**

**manes, manium f.pl.**

**the souls of the  
dead**

**agnosco, agnoscere, agnovi,  
agnitus**

**I recognise**

**depello, depellere, depuli,  
depulsus**

**I drive away**

**oculus, oculi m.**

**eye**

**3(a) Ulixes cibum in terra posuit, ut manes eum consumerent (lines 1-2):**

**(i) what did Ulysses do? [2 marks]**

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**(ii) why did he do this? [1 mark]**

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3 (b) intellexit enim ... non poterant (lines 2–4):

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

- A Ulysses realised why the food was necessary.
- B Ulysses was intelligent.
- C The souls could only speak and hear.
- D The souls needed the food to be able to speak and hear.
- E The souls could eat without recognising Ulysses.
- F The food enabled the souls to recognise Ulysses.

3 (b) (ii)

write down an English word that comes from  
verba. [1 mark]

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(c) **statim magna turba manium circum eum  
apparuit** (lines 4-5): what happened at once?

[3 marks]

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3 (d) **tot manes erant ut Ulixi necesse esset eas gladio depellere (lines 5–6):**

(i) **which is the correct translation of tot manes erant? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1 mark]**

(A) **Many were souls.**

(B) **There were many souls.**

(C) **There were so many souls.**

(D) **The souls were small.**

(ii) **what was Ulysses forced to do? [2 marks]**

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**(Turn over)**

**3 (e) inter ceteras manes Tiresias ei  
appropinquavit (line 7): what happened now?  
Give full details. [2 marks]**

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- 3(f) **postquam ... navigare posset** (lines 8–10):  
which **FOUR** of the following statements are true?  
Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath.  
[4 marks]

- A Tiresias ate food.
- B Ulysses ate food.
- C Tiresias recognised Ulysses.
- D Ulysses recognised Tiresias.
- E Tiresias replied to Ulysses.
- F Ulysses replied to Tiresias.
- G Tiresias could not help him.
- H Ulysses needed directions.

**3(g) quamquam ... facient (lines 11–12):**

**(i) what did Tiresias say Ulysses wanted to do?**

**[1 mark]**

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**(ii) why would that not be easy? [4 marks]**

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**(h) Neptunus enim iratissimus est, quod oculum filii delevisti (lines 12-13):**

**(i) how is Neptune described? [2 marks]**

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**(ii) what had Ulysses done? [2 marks]**

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**3(i) si uxorem ... debebis (lines 13–15):**

**(i) what must Ulysses promise? [2 marks]**

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**(ii) what would he hope to achieve by doing this?  
[2 marks]**

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**3(j) Ulixes, postquam Tiresias discessit, ad comites laetior regressus est (lines 16-17):**

**(i) what did Ulysses do after Tiresias left? [2 marks]**

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**(ii) how did he feel? [1 mark]**

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**SECTION B**

**Answer EITHER Question 4 (translation into Latin) OR Question 5 (grammar).**

**4. Translate the following sentences into Latin.**

**(a) They are preparing dinner. [2 marks]**

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**(b) The master praised the terrified slave girl.**

**[4 marks]**

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**(Turn over)**

4 (c) The angry friends were hurrying into the garden.

[4 marks]

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(Turn over)

**Do not answer this question if you have answered question 4.**

**5. Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

**1 canis per vias currebat. duo cives, ubi canem  
2 viderunt, currere coeperunt. canis villam intravit.  
3 cives clamorem dirum audiverunt. unus in via  
4 mansit, alter in villam festinavit. canis feminam  
5 oppugnabat. civis feminam servavit.**

**(a) Explain why **CIVES** (line 1) and **CIVIS** (line 5) have different endings. [2 marks]**

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**5 (b) (i)**

**Write down ONE Latin adjective from the passage.**

**[1 mark]**

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**(ii) Write down the Latin noun which that adjective describes. [1 mark]**

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**(c) Write down ONE Latin noun from the passage that is accusative plural. [1 mark]**

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**(Turn over)**

**5 (d) Write down ONE Latin word from the passage that is a preposition. [1 mark]**

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**(e) Write down TWO Latin verbs from the passage that are in the imperfect tense. [2 marks]**

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5(f) Write down ONE singular and ONE plural Latin verb from the passage which are in the perfect tense. [2 marks]

singular: \_\_\_\_\_

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plural: \_\_\_\_\_

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**END OF PAPER**

**(Turn over)**







