



GCSE



C990U10-1

TUESDAY, 16 MAY 2023 – AFTERNOON

LATIN – Component 1

Latin Language

1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

First name(s) _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 0 _____

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

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 Paris kidnapped Helen and took her to Troy.

- 1 Menelaus erat rex Graecus. Menelaus
- 2 uxorem pulcherrimam habebat, Helenam
- 3 nomine. multos annos Menelaus et Helena laeti
- 4 erant. tum pauci Troiani ad aulam advenerunt,
- 5 dona ferentes. rex viros donaque libenter
- 6 accepit. dux eorum erat Paris, filius regis
- 7 Troiani. simulac Paris Helenam conspexit, eam
- 8 amavit; nam regina pulchrior erat quam omnes
- 9 feminae Troianae.
- 10 Paris consilium dirum cepit. dum Menelaus
- 11 paucas horas abest, Paris reginam ad navem
- 12 suam duxit et Troiam eam vexit.
- 13 Menelaus, ad aulam regressus, uxorem
- 14 frustra quaesivit. servos rogavit 'ubi est regina?
- 15 nonne eam vidistis?'
- 16 unus ex illis respondit, 'ego dominam vidi
- 17 cum Paride discedentem'.
- 18 rex iratissimus erat.

NAMES**Menelaus, Menelai m.****Graecus, Graeca, Graecum****Helena, Helenae f.****Troianus, Troiana, Troianum****Paris, Paridis m.****Troia, Troiae f.****Menelaus****Greek****Helen****Trojan****Paris****(a Trojan prince)****Troy****WORDS****aula, aulae f.****veho, vehere, vexi, vectus****palace****I take, convey**

1 (a) **Menelaus erat rex Graecus** (line 1): who was Menelaus? [1 mark]

(b) **Menelaus uxorem pulcherrimam habebat, Helenam nomine** (lines 1–3): how is Helen (Menelaus' wife) described? [2 marks]

1 (c) **tum ... accepit** (lines 4–6): which TWO of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [2 marks]

- A A few Trojans arrived bringing gifts.
- B Many Trojans brought gifts to the palace.
- C Menelaus freely accepted the men's gifts.
- D Menelaus gladly received the men and their gifts.

1 (d) **dux eorum erat Paris, filius regis Troiani**
(lines 6–7): what are we told about Paris
(the leader of the Trojans)? [2 marks]

(e) **simulac Paris ... feminae Troianae**
(lines 7–9):

(i) **how did Paris react when he first saw Helen?**
[1 mark]

(ii) **why did he react in this way? [2 marks]**

(Turn over)

1 (f) **Paris consilium ... Troiam eam vexit**
(lines 10–12): which **THREE** of the following
statements are true? Write your chosen letters in
the boxes underneath. [3 marks]

- A Paris adopted a dreadful plan.
- B Paris gave some dreadful advice.
- C Menelaus was there for a long time.
- D Menelaus was away for a short time.
- E Paris took Helen to Troy.
- F The queen took Paris to Troy.

1 (g) **Menelaus ... vidistis** (lines 13–15):

(i) **uxorem frustra quaesivit**: what did Menelaus fail to do? [1 mark]

(ii) Which is the correct translation of **nonne eam vidistis**? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1 mark]

(A) Can you see her?

(B) Have you seen her?

(C) Surely you have not seen her?

(D) Surely you have seen her?

(Turn over)

1 (h) **unus ex illis respondit, ‘ego dominam vidi cum Paride discedentem’. rex iratissimus erat. (lines 16–18):**

(i) **what had the slave seen? [3 marks]**

(ii) **how did Menelaus feel when he heard the slave’s words? [2 marks]**

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

In this passage Menelaus seeks help to recover his wife.

Menelaus uxorem recipere volebat. nuntios igitur ad urbes Graeciae misit; qui duces urbium oraverunt ut milites navesque pararent. hoc placuit ducibus, qui amici Menelai erant.

Menelaus, cum tot milites ducere nollet, fratri Agamemnoni persuasit ut eos duceret. ille enim fortis erat, maioremque exercitum habebat.

NAMES

Menelaus, Menelai m.

Menelaus

Graecia, Graeciae f.

Greece

Agamemnon,

Agamemnonis m.

Agamemnon

WORDS

recipio, recipere, recepi,

receptus

exercitus, exercitus m.

I get back, recover

army

(Turn over)

Now continue with your translation.

In this passage, the Greeks gather at Aulis.

mox multa milia militum per Graeciam iter facere coeperunt. Agamemnon eos rogaverat ut Aulem festinarent; nam Aulis tantum portum habebat ut plurimae naves ibi sine periculo convenire possent. tandem duo fratres ad illum locum advenerunt; postquam cognoverunt quot homines adessent, gaudebant. putaverunt enim se Troianos brevi tempore facile vincere posse.

NAMES

Graecia, Graeciae f.

Greece

Agamemnon, Agamemnonis m.

Agamemnon

Aulis, Aulis f.

Aulis (a town on the coast)

Troiani, Troianorum m.pl.

the Trojans

WORDS

portus, portus m.

harbour

gaudeo, gaudere

I am pleased

(Turn over)

35

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

Agamemnon has to make a dreadful sacrifice to win the favour of Diana.

- 1 Agamemnon, dum illos milites, qui nondum
 2 advenerant, exspectat, amicos ad venationem
 3 duxit. multas feras occiderunt, inter quas erat
 4 cervus ingens; hunc Agamemnon necavit.
 5 dea tamen Diana, cui ille cervus sacer erat,
 6 tristissima erat. tam irata erat ut Graecos punire
 7 constitueret.
 8 dea ventos contrarios fecit, ut nautae Troiam
 9 navigare non possent; coacti sunt in portu
 10 manere. mox Graeci nullum cibum habebant.
 11 Agamemnon nesciebat quid facere deberet.
 12 deinde dea ei verba dira dixit.
 13 ‘si’ inquit ‘vis navigare, necesse est tibi
 14 filiam tuam sacrificare pro cervo, a te necato.’
 15 ceteri Graeci Agamemnoni, quamquam hoc
 16 facere nolebat, persuaserunt ut filiam vocatam
 17 occideret. tandem Graeci e portu progressi
 18 sunt.

NAMES

Agamemnon, Agamemnonis m.
Diana, Dianae f.
Graeci, Graecorum m.pl.
Troia, Troiae f.

Agamemnon
Diana
the Greeks
Troy

WORDS

nondum
venatio, venationis f.
fera, ferae f.
cervus, cervi m.
punio, punire, punivi, punitus
ventus, venti m.
contrarius, contraria,
contrarium

portus, portus m.
sacrifico, sacrificare,
sacrificavi, sacrificatus

not yet
hunt
wild animal
stag
I punish
wind

blowing the
wrong way
harbour

I sacrifice

3 (a) Agamemnon ... duxit (lines 1–3):

(i) for whom was Agamemnon waiting? [2 marks]

(ii) what did he do while he waited? [2 marks]

(iii) write down an English word that comes from milites. [1 mark]

3 (b) **multas feras ... necavit** (lines 3–4): which **THREE** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath.

[3 marks]

- A Many killed wild animals.
- B They killed many wild animals.
- C A huge stag ran among the men.
- D A huge stag was killed.
- E Agamemnon killed the stag.
- F The stag attacked Agamemnon.

3 (c) dea tamen Diana, cui ille cervus sacer erat, tristissima erat (lines 5–6):

(i) who was Diana? [1 mark]

(ii) how did she feel? [2 marks]

(iii) why did she feel like this? [2 marks]

3 (d) **tam irata erat ut Graecos punire constitueret** (lines 6–7): which is the correct translation of these words? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1 mark]

(A) He was so angry that he decided to punish the Greeks.

(B) She was so angry that she decided to punish the Greeks.

(C) She was so angry that the Greeks decided to punish him.

(D) So she was angry and decided to punish the Greeks.

3 (e) dea ventos ... manere (lines 8–10):

(i) what did Diana do? [2 marks]

(ii) why did she do this? [3 marks]

3 (e) (iii)

what was the result of her action? [2 marks]

(f) mox Graeci ... deberet (lines 10–11):

(i) what problem did the Greeks have? [1 mark]

(ii) what are we told about Agamemnon? [3 marks]

(Turn over)

**3 (g) deinde dea ... a te necato (lines 12–14):
which FOUR of the following statements are true?
Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath.
[4 marks]**

- A Agamemnon spoke to Diana.**
- B Diana spoke to Agamemnon.**
- C Diana was dreadful.**
- D The words spoken were dreadful.**
- E Agamemnon must kill his daughter after he sailed.**
- F Agamemnon must kill his daughter in order to sail.**
- G Agamemnon must make amends for killing the stag.**
- H Agamemnon's daughter must be killed in front of the dead stag.**

(Turn over)

3 (h) ceteri Graeci ... occideret (lines 15–17):

(i) what did the rest of the Greeks do? [3 marks]

(ii) how did Agamemnon feel about this? [1 mark]

3 (i) tandem Graeci e portu progressi sunt
(lines 17–18): what did the Greeks do finally?

[2 marks]

SECTION B

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

4. Translate the following sentences into Latin.

(a) She demands a prize. [2 marks]

(b) The messengers related a dreadful story.

[4 marks]

(Turn over)

4 (c) Many women were entering the shop. [4 marks]

10

(Turn over)

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

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

**1 milites in urbem festinaverunt, quod hostes
2 timebant; in urbe diu manebant. tandem unus
3 miles stultissimus portas urbis aperuit, quod
4 hostes oppugnare volebat. ubi hostes illum
5 necaverunt, alius miles, qui non stultus erat,
6 portas clausit.**

WORDS

claudio, claudere, clausi, clausus I close

(a) What is the difference in meaning between in urbem and in urbe (lines 1–2)? [2 marks]

(Turn over)

5 (b) What is the difference in meaning between **stultissimus** and **stultus** (lines 3–5)?

[2 marks]

(c) Write down the Latin noun which **stultus** (line 5) describes. [1 mark]

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

(Turn over)

5 (e) Write down from the passage ONE singular and ONE plural Latin verb that are in the imperfect tense. [2 marks]

singular: _____

plural: _____

(f) Write down from the passage TWO Latin verbs that are in the perfect tense. [2 marks]

END OF PAPER

10

(Turn over)

