

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C990U10-1



TUESDAY, 16 MAY 2023 – AFTERNOON

LATIN – Component 1

Latin Language

1 hour 30 minutes

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

C990U101
01

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

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.



JUN23C990U10101

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

palace
 I take, convey



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

.....

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

.....

- (c) *tum ... accepit* (lines 2–3): which **two** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [2]

- 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.

☐
☐

- (d) *dux eorum erat Paris, filius regis Troiani* (lines 3–4): what are we told about Paris (the leader of the Trojans)? [2]

.....

- (e) *simulac Paris ... feminae Troianae* (lines 4–5):

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

.....

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

.....

.....



- (f) *Paris consilium ... Troiam eam vexit* (lines 6–7): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [3]

- 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.

- (g) *Menelaus ... vidistis* (lines 8–9):

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

.....

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

- (A) Can you see her?

☐

- (B) Have you seen her?

☐

- (C) Surely you have not seen her?

☐

- (D) Surely you have seen her?

☐

- (h) *unus ex illis respondit, 'ego dominam vidi cum Paride discedentem'. rex iratissimus erat.* (lines 10–11):

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

.....

.....

.....

- (ii) how did Menelaus feel when he heard the slave's words? [2]

.....

.....



BLANK PAGE

**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE
ON THIS PAGE**



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

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.
Graecia, Graeciae f.
Agamemnon, Agamemnonis m.

Menelaus
Greece
Agamemnon

Words

recipio, recipere, recepi, receptus
exercitus, exercitus m.

I get back, recover
army

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





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.
Agamemnon, Agamemnonis m.
Aulis, Aulis f.
Troiani, Troianorum m.pl.

Greece
Agamemnon
Aulis (a town on the coast)
the Trojans

Words

portus, portus m.
gaudeo, gaudere

harbour
I am pleased

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





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

Names

<i>Agamemnon, Agamemnonis</i> m.	Agamemnon
<i>Diana, Dianae</i> f.	Diana
<i>Graeci, Graecorum</i> m.pl.	the Greeks
<i>Troia, Troiae</i> f.	Troy

Words

<i>nondum</i>	not yet
<i>venatio, venationis</i> f.	hunt
<i>fera, ferae</i> f.	wild animal
<i>cervus, cervi</i> m.	stag
<i>punio, punire, punivi, punitus</i>	I punish
<i>ventus, venti</i> m.	wind
<i>contrarius, contraria, contrarium</i>	blowing the wrong way
<i>portus, portus</i> m.	harbour
<i>sacrifico, sacrificare, sacrificavi, sacrificatus</i>	I sacrifice



(a) *Agamemnon ... duxit* (lines 1–2):

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

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

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

.....

(b) *multas feras ... necavit* (lines 2–3): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [3]

- 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.

☐
☐
☐


(c) *dea tamen Diana, cui ille cervus sacer erat, tristissima erat* (lines 3–4):

(i) who was Diana?

[1]

.....

(ii) how did she feel?

[2]

.....

.....

(iii) why did she feel like this?

[2]

.....

.....

(d) *tam irata erat ut Graecos punire constitueret* (line 4): which is the correct translation of these words? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

(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.

☐


(e) *dea ventos ... manere* (lines 5–6):

(i) what did Diana do?

[2]

.....

.....

(ii) why did she do this?

[3]

.....

.....

.....

(iii) what was the result of her action?

[2]

.....

.....

(f) *mox Graeci ... deberet* (lines 6–7):

(i) what problem did the Greeks have?

[1]

.....

(ii) what are we told about Agamemnon?

[3]

.....

.....

.....



- (g) *deinde dea ... a te necato* (lines 8–10): which **four** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [4]

- 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.

- (h) *ceteri Graeci ... occideret* (lines 11–12):

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

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

- (i) *tandem Graeci e portu progressi sunt* (line 12): what did the Greeks do finally? [2]

.....

.....



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]

.....

(b) The messengers related a dreadful story. [4]

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

10



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 timebant; in urbe diu manebant. tandem
 2 unus miles stultissimus portas urbis aperuit, quod hostes oppugnare volebat. ubi
 3 hostes illum necaverunt, alius miles, qui non stultus erat, portas clausit.

Words

claudo, claudere, clausi, clausus

I close

(a) What is the difference in meaning between *in urbem* and *in urbe* (line 1)? [2]

.....

.....

(b) What is the difference in meaning between *stultissimus* and *stultus* (lines 2–3)? [2]

.....

.....

(c) Write down the Latin noun which *stultus* (line 3) describes. [1]

.....

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

.....

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

singular:

plural:

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

.....

.....

END OF PAPER



[illegible]

[illegible]

BLANK PAGE

**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE
ON THIS PAGE**



BLANK PAGE

**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE
ON THIS PAGE**

