

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C990U10-1



TUESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 2021 – MORNING

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 pencil or gel pen. Do not use 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.



OCT21C990U10101

SECTION A

Answer all the 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, when they thought the Trojan War was over, the Trojans caught a Greek youth outside the city.

- 1 Troiani erant laeti. Graeci post decem belli annos discesserant. prope muros Troiae
 2 erat equus ligneus et ingens. cives equum spectabant. subito milites iuvenem ad eos
 3 duxerunt. hic iuvenis captivus erat.
 4 'quis es?' aliquis iuvenem rogavit.
 5 'ego sum Sinon,' iuvenis respondit. 'sum Graecus.'
 6 Troiani iratissimi erant, quod Graeci Troiam delere voluerant; Troiani milites captivum
 7 necare iusserunt. Sinon tamen ad terram se iecit lacrimans.
 8 'est mihi nulla spes,' inquit perterritus. 'Graeci me occidere cupiebant; ubi me
 9 petiverunt, vix effugi. nunc vos quoque mortem meam postulatis.'
 10 Troiani, postquam haec verba audiverunt, cognoscere volebant quid fecisset. Sinon,
 11 qui iam audacior erat, fabulam narrare coepit.

Names

<i>Troiani, Troianorum</i> m.pl.	the Trojans (people of Troy)
<i>Graeci, Graecorum</i> m.pl.	the Greeks
<i>Troia, Troiae</i> f.	Troy (a city)
<i>Sinon, Sinonis</i> m.	Sinon (a Greek youth)
<i>Graecus, Graeca, Graecum</i>	Greek

Words

<i>ligneus, lignea, ligneum</i>	wooden
<i>captivus, captivi</i> m.	prisoner
<i>fabula, fabulae</i> f.	story



(a) *Troiani erant laeti* (line 1): what are we told here about the Trojans? [1]

.....

(b) *Graeci post decem belli annos discesserant* (line 1): which **two** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [2]

- A The Greeks had been gone from Troy for ten years.
- B The Greeks had left.
- C The Greeks were leaving.
- D The war had lasted ten years.

(c) *prope muros Troiae erat equus* (lines 1–2): where was the horse? [1]

.....
.....

(d) *cives equum spectabant* (line 2): what were the citizens doing? [1]

.....

(e) *subito milites iuvenem ad eos duxerunt* (lines 2–3): what did the soldiers suddenly do? [2]

.....
.....

(f) Which is the correct translation of '*quis es?*' *aliquis iuvenem rogavit* (line 4)?
Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

- A The young man asked someone, 'Who are you?'
- B 'What is it?' some young man asked.
- C 'Who are you?' someone asked the young man.
- D 'Who is there?' someone asked the young man.



(g) *Troiani iratissimi erant, quod Graeci Troiam delere voluerant* (line 6): why did the Trojans feel very angry? [2]

.....

.....

(h) *Troiani milites captivum necare iusserunt* (lines 6–7): what order did the citizens give? [1]

.....

.....

(i) *Sinon tamen ad terram se iecit lacrimans* (line 7):

(i) what did Sinon do? [2]

.....

(ii) why do you think he did this? [1]

.....

.....

(j) *'est mihi ... postulatis* (lines 8–9): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [3]

- A Sinon felt hopeful.
- B Sinon felt hopeless.
- C Sinon wanted to kill the Greeks.
- D The Greeks attacked Sinon.
- E The Greeks barely escaped.
- F The Trojans wanted to kill Sinon.



- (k) *Troiani, postquam haec verba audiverunt, cognoscere volebant quid fecisset* (line 10):
what did the Trojans wish to do? [2]

.....

.....

- (l) *Sinon, qui iam audacior erat, fabulam narrare coepit* (lines 10–11): how did Sinon now
feel? [1]

.....

20



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

[35]

In this passage Sinon tells his story.

'ego Troiam cum amico veni. multos annos laeti eramus, quod fortiter contra vos pugnabamus et ceteri Graeci dicebant nos optimos viros esse. deinde amicus accusatus est perfidiae. duces, simulatque eum necaverunt, iram in me verterunt. illi, ubi naves parabant ut ad Graeciam redirent, deis me sacrificare constituerunt, sed effugi.'

Names

Troia, Troiae f.
Graeci, Graecorum m.pl.
Graecia, Graeciae f.

Troy
the Greeks
Greece

Words

accuso, accusare, accusavi, accusatus
perfidia, perfidiae f.
verto, vertere, verti, versus
sacrifico, sacrificare, sacrificavi, sacrificatus

I accuse
treachery
I turn
I sacrifice

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Examiner
only

A large rectangular area with a solid top and bottom border and a solid left and right border. Inside this area, there are 15 horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly, providing a grid for writing.

C990U101
07



Now continue with your translation.

In this passage, the Trojans believe Sinon's story.

Troiani, qui Sinoni iam credebant, eum rogaverunt cur Graeci tantum equum reliquissent. ille respondit equum sacrum deis esse.

'propter equum' inquit 'Graeci domum tuti regrediuntur; dei tamen nunc vos adiuwabunt. nolite equum delere.'

Sinon, in urbem ductus, mox cibum vinumque accepit. cives portas aperuerunt, ut equum in urbem traherent.

Names

Troiani, Troianorum m.pl.

the Trojans

Sinon, Sinonis m.

Sinon

Graeci, Graecorum m.pl.

the Greeks

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Examiner
only

Blank writing area with horizontal dotted lines.

35



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

The Trojans learn too late that they have been tricked by Sinon.

1 illa nocte Troiani, qui tantum vinum biberant ut vix ambulare possent, mox
2 dormiebant. etiam custodes dormiebant, cum, ut putabant, non necesse
3 esset muros et portas custodire. tum Sinon equo appropinquavit.
4 'omnes Troiani dormiunt,' clamavit. 'nunc tempus est vobis ex equo exire.'
5 statim ianua, quae in ventre equi celata est, aperta est. parva manus
6 militum Graecorum ad terram celeriter desiluit; quibus Sinon imperavit ut ad
7 portas festinarent, ut custodes dormientes occiderent. interea ceteri milites
8 Graeci, qui non ad Graeciam sed ad insulam proximam navigaverant, ad
9 urbem iam redierunt. brevi tempore per portas apertas ingressi urbem
10 incenderunt plurimosque cives necaverunt.

Names

Troiani, Troianorum m.pl.

the Trojans (people of Troy)

Sinon, Sinonis m.

Sinon (a Greek youth)

Graeci, Graecorum m.pl.

the Greeks

Graecia, Graeciae f.

Greece

Words

custodio, custodire, custodivi, custoditus

I guard

venter, ventris m.

belly

desilio, desilire, desilui

I jump down

(a) *illa nocte ... mox dormiebant* (lines 1–2): which **three** of the following statements are true?
Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [3]

- A The Trojans could not sleep.
- B The Trojans were soon asleep.
- C The Trojans were drunk.
- D The Trojans were walking about drinking.
- E These events happened that same night.
- F These events happened the following night.



(b) *etiam custodes ... custodire* (lines 2–3):

(i) which is the correct translation of *ut putabant*?
Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

A as they thought

B in order to think

C so they would think

D when they thought

(ii) what were the guards doing? [1]

.....

(iii) according to the passage, why were they doing this? [3]

.....

.....

(c) *tum Sinon equo appropinquavit* (line 3): what did Sinon do? [1]

.....

(d) '*omnes Troiani dormiunt, clamavit.*' (line 4): to whom do you think Sinon was speaking? [1]

.....

(e) '*nunc tempus est vobis ex equo exire.*' (line 4): what did Sinon shout? [3]

.....

.....

(f) *statim ianua, quae in ventre equi celata est, aperta est* (line 5): what are we told about the door? [4]

.....

.....



(g) *parva manus militum Graecorum ad terram celeriter desiluit* (lines 5–6):

(i) who jumped out of the horse? [3]

.....

.....

(ii) write down an English word that comes from *terram*. [1]

.....

(h) *quibus Sinon imperavit ut ad portas festinarent, ut custodes dormientes occiderent* (lines 6–7): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [3]

- A Greek soldiers gave an order to Sinon.
- B Sinon gave an order to Greek soldiers.
- C The order was to hurry to the gates.
- D The order was to hurry to the harbour.
- E The guards were to kill the sleeping men.
- F The Greeks were to kill the sleeping guards.

(i) *interea ... redierunt* (lines 7–9):

(i) what had the rest of the Greeks not done? [2]

.....

(ii) what had they done instead? [2]

.....

(iii) what did they now do? [1]

.....



(j) *brevi tempore ... necaverunt* (lines 9–10): what **three** things did the Greeks do? [6]

First thing:

.....

Second thing:

.....

Third thing:

.....

35



SECTION B

Answer either Question 4 (translation into Latin) or Question 5 (grammar).

4. Translate the following sentences into Latin.

(a) She is waiting for the mistress. [2]

.....

(b) The man related a long story. [4]

.....

.....

(c) No children were standing near the women. [4]

.....

.....

10



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

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

- 1 nuntius ad urbem festinavit. cives forum intraverunt, quod nuntium audire volebant.
2 ubi illius verba audiverunt, tristissimi erant. hostes enim legiones Romanas
3 superabant. iam cives mortem timebant. e foro discesserunt perterriti.

(a) Explain why *nuntius* and *nuntium* (line 1) have different endings. [2]

.....

.....

(b) Write down **one** Latin superlative adjective from the passage. [1]

.....

(c) Write down the Latin noun that this superlative adjective describes. [1]

.....

(d) Write down **one** other Latin adjective in the passage. [1]

.....

(e) Write down **one** Latin word from the passage that is a preposition. [1]

.....

(f) Write down the Latin infinitive from the passage. [1]

.....

(g) Write down **one** Latin verb from the passage that is in the imperfect tense. [1]

.....

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

.....

.....

10

END OF PAPER



