

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C990U10-1



S25-C990U10-1



FRIDAY, 9 MAY 2025 – 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

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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.



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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.

The following passage describes how the Trojan War started.

- 1 Menelaus rex Spartae erat. Menelaus uxorem, Helenam nomine, habebat. Helena, quae
 2 pulchrior quam omnes aliae feminae erat, maritum amabat. olim Paris, qui erat filius regis
 3 Troiae, Spartam advenit. simulac Helenam conspexit, eam amavit. itaque Paris Helenam
 4 Troiam ducere constituit.
- 5 Paris 'veni cum me, Helena!' inquit. 'Troiam statim navigare debemus.' tum celeriter
 6 discesserunt, ad navem festinantes. ubi tamen Menelaus et Agamemnon, qui fratres
 7 erant, hoc cognoverunt, irati erant. Paridem punire Troiamque captam incendere volebant.
 8 Menelaus, qui etiam nunc uxorem amabat, Helenam liberare quoque voluit. itaque fratres
 9 mille naves collegerunt et, propter unam feminam pulcherrimam, a Graecia Troiam
 10 navigaverunt.

Names

Menelaus, Menelai m.
Sparta, Spartae f.
Helena, Helenae f.
Paris, Paridis m.
Troia, Troiae f.
Agamemnon, Agamemnonis m.
Graecia, Graeciae f.

Menelaus
 Sparta (a city in Greece)
 Helen
 Paris
 Troy (a city in modern-day Turkey)
 Agamemnon
 Greece

Words

nomine
punio, punire, punivi, punitus
colligo, colligere, collegi, collectus

called
 I punish
 I assemble



(a) *Menelaus rex Spartae erat* (line 1): what are we told here about Menelaus? [1]

.....

(b) *Menelaus ... habebat* (line 1): who was Helen? [1]

.....

(c) *Helena ... amabat* (lines 1–2): which **two** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [2]

- A Helen was the most beautiful woman.
- B All the other women thought Helen was more beautiful.
- C Helen loved her husband.
- D Helen's husband loved her.

☐
☐

(d) *olim Paris ... advenit* (lines 2–3):

(i) who was Paris? [2]

.....

.....

(ii) what did Paris once do? [1]

.....

(e) *simulac ... amavit* (line 3): when did Paris fall in love with Helen? [1]

.....

(f) *itaque ... ducere constituit* (lines 3–4): what did Paris decide to do? [1]

.....



- (g) Which is the correct translation of *veni cum me, Helena* (line 5)? Tick [✓] the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

(A) Come with me, Helen.

☐

(B) Helen came with me.

☐

(C) Helen, you are coming with me.

☐

(D) I came with Helen.

☐

- (h) *Troiam ... debemus* (line 5): what did Paris say that he and Helen needed to do? [2]

.....

.....

- (i) *tum celeriter... festinantes* (lines 5–6): how do we know that they left speedily? Write **two** points. [2]

-
-

- (j) *ubi tamen ... irati erant* (lines 6–7): how did Menelaus and his brother Agamemnon feel when they found out what had happened? [1]

.....

- (k) *Paridem ... voluit* (lines 7–8): which **two** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [2]

- A They wanted to punish Paris and set captured Troy on fire.
- B They wanted Paris to punish Troy and, having captured it, set it on fire.
- C Menelaus wanted to free Helen, who still loved him.
- D Menelaus wanted to free Helen as he still loved her.

☐
☐


(I) *itaque ... navigaverunt* (lines 8–10):

(i) what did Agamemnon and Menelaus do before sailing to Troy?

[1]

.....

(ii) according to this sentence, why did they make this voyage?

[2]

.....

.....

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

In this passage, during the war in Troy, Agamemnon takes Chryseis, daughter of Chryses, as his prize.

- 1 Graeci et Troiani novem annos pugnaverant. Agamemnon, rex omnium Graecorum, maxima
2 praemia semper habebat. Chryseidem, puellam pulchram, cupiebat. itaque, postquam urbs
3 tandem capta est, puellam cepit. Chryses, tamen, pater Chryseidis et sacerdos Apollonis,
4 Agamemnoni fortiter appropinquavit et eum oravit ut sibi filiam redderet. cum Agamemnon
5 hoc facere nollet, Chryses auxilium Apollonis petivit.

Names

Graeci, Graecorum m.pl.
Troiani, Troianorum m.pl.
Agamemnon, Agamemnonis m.
Chryseis, Chryseidis f.
Chryses, Chrysae m.
Apollo, Apollonis m.

The Greeks
The Trojans
Agamemnon
Chryseis
Chryses
Apollo (a god)

Words

sacerdos, sacerdotis m.
auxilium, auxilii n.

priest
help

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





Now continue with your translation.

In this passage, Apollo punishes the Greeks until Agamemnon returns Chryseis.

- 1 Apollo sacerdotem libenter adiuvit, pestemque ad castra Graeca misit. plurimi Graeci
- 2 mortui erant et ceteri desperabant. milites Graeci Agamemnoni persuadere conabantur ut
- 3 Chryseidem liberaret.
- 4 'rex Agamemnon, redde Chryseidem!' dixit unus legatus. 'haec pestis nos omnes occidet.'
- 5 Agamemnon intellexit quid facere deberet. pro Chryseide Briseida, puellam Achillis,
- 6 postulavit.

Names

<i>Apollo, Apollonis</i> m.	Apollo (a god)
<i>Chryseis, Chryseidis</i> f.	Chryseis
<i>Agamemnon, Agamemnonis</i> m.	Agamemnon
<i>Briseis, Briseidos</i> f. (acc. <i>Briseida</i>)	Briseis
<i>Achilles, Achillis</i> m.	Achilles (a Greek warrior)

Words

<i>sacerdos, sacerdotis</i> m.	priest
<i>pestis, pestis</i> f.	plague
<i>castra, castrorum</i> n.pl.	camp
<i>Graecus, Graeca, Graecum</i>	Greek

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

In this passage, Achilles reacts angrily and refuses to help the Greeks in battle.

- 1 Achilles, postquam audivit Agamemnonem Briseida auferre, tam iratus erat ut cum
2 Graecis non pugnaret. viris suis convocatis ita locutus est.
- 3 'comites, nonne Agamemnon scit me optimum militem esse? vos quoque estis meliores
4 quam omnes alii milites. Agamemnon me dedecoravit. nolite bellum gerere! sine nobis, nulla
5 erit spes victoriae.'
- 6 omnes, haec verba audientes, tacuerunt. Troianos Graecos ferociter oppugnantes
7 spectabant. desperabant quod Graeci paene confecti sunt. sed Achilles in tabernaculo solus
8 manebat.
- 9 Ulixes, quem Agamemnon miserat ut Achilli persuaderet, ei appropinquavit.
- 10 'care Achilles, me audi! necesse est tibi pugnare. quanta erit fama tua! Agamemnon
11 est rex, sed tu es fortissimus omnium Graecorum. Troiani multos viros nostros iam necaverunt
12 et mox vincent.'
- 13 Ulixes tamen haec verba frustra dicebat. tanta erat ira Achillis.

Names

<i>Achilles, Achillis</i> m.	Achilles
<i>Agamemnon, Agamemnonis</i> m.	Agamemnon
<i>Briseis, Briseidos</i> f. (acc. <i>Briseida</i>)	Briseis
<i>Graeci, Graecorum</i> m.pl	The Greeks
<i>Ulixes, Ulixis</i> m.	Ulysses (a Greek warrior)
<i>Troiani, Troianorum</i> m.pl	The Trojans

Words

<i>dedecoro, dedecorare, dedecoravi, dedecoratus</i>	I dishonour
<i>victoria, victoriae</i> f.	victory
<i>tabernaculum, tabernaculi</i> n.	tent
<i>fama, famae</i> f.	fame, reputation



(a) *Achilles ... non pugnaret* (lines 1–2):

(i) how did Achilles feel?

[1]

.....

(ii) when did he feel this way?

[3]

.....

.....

.....

(iii) what was the result of his feeling this way?

[2]

.....

.....

(b) *viris suis ... gerere* (lines 2–4): which **four** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath.

[4]

- A Achilles called his men together and spoke to them.
- B Achilles found a good location and called his men together.
- C Achilles says that Agamemnon knows Achilles is the best soldier.
- D Achilles knows that Agamemnon thinks he is a better soldier than Achilles.
- E Achilles says his men are better than all other soldiers.
- F Achilles tells his men they are bigger than all other soldiers.
- G Achilles says he does not want to wage war.
- H Achilles tells his men not to wage war.

☐
☐
☐
☐

(c) *sine nobis, nulla erit spes victoriae* (lines 4–5): what did Achilles say about the future?

[3]

.....

.....

.....



(d) *omnes, haec verba audientes, tacuerunt* (line 6):

(i) how did Achilles' men react to his words? [1]

.....

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

.....

(e) *Troianos ... manebat* (lines 6–8): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes beneath. [3]

- A The Trojans were watching the Greeks attacking them fiercely.
- B Achilles' men were watching the Trojans fiercely attacking the Greeks.
- C They were despairing because the Greeks were wearing them out.
- D They were despairing because the Greeks were almost exhausted.
- E Achilles remained in his tent alone.
- F The sun shone but Achilles was in his tent.

☐
☐
☐

(f) *Ulixes ... appropinquavit* (line 9):

(i) what did Ulysses do? [1]

.....

(ii) why did he do this? Write full details. [3]

.....

.....

.....



- (g) What is the correct translation of *care Achilles, me audi* (line 10)? Tick [✓] the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

(A) Dear Achilles heard me.

☐

(B) I listened to my dear Achilles.

☐

(C) My dear Achilles, listen to me.

☐

(D) Take care, Achilles, and listen to me.

☐

- (h) *necesse est ... fama tua* (line 10): what did Ulysses say to persuade Achilles to fight? Write **two** points. [2]

First point:

.....

Second point:

.....

- (i) *Agamemnon ... Graecorum* (lines 10–11): in what way was Achilles important, according to Ulysses? [3]

.....

.....

.....

- (j) *Troiani ... vincent* (lines 11–12):

(i) what, according to Ulysses, had the Trojans already done? [3]

.....

.....

.....

(ii) what did Ulysses think would happen soon? [1]

.....



(k) *Ulixes ... Achillis* (line 13):

- (i) write **and** translate the Latin word that tells us that Ulysses was not successful in trying to persuade Achilles. [2]

Latin word:

English translation:

- (ii) why was Ulysses unsuccessful? [1]

.....



SECTION B

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

4. Translate the following sentences into Latin.

(a) The master was shouting. [2]

.....

.....

(b) The terrified messengers are hurrying through the streets. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) The women praised the kind girl. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....



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

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

- 1 femina cenam optimam parare volebat. femina ancillas ad forum misit quod nullum
2 cibum habebat. ancillae per vias urbis celeriter currebant et ad tabernam tandem
3 advenerunt. una ancilla tabernam intravit. ancilla alia in via manebat.

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

.....

.....

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

.....

(c) Write the superlative adjective from the passage. [1]

.....

(d) Write **one** adverb from the passage. [1]

.....

(e) Write the Latin word that the adjective *alia* (line 3) describes. [1]

.....

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

.....

(g) Write the plural Latin verb from the passage which is in the imperfect tense. [1]

.....

(h) Write **one** singular and **one** plural Latin verb from the passage which are in the perfect tense. [2]

singular:

plural:

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