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| Surname | Centre Number | Candidate Number |
| Other Names | | 0 |

GCSE – **NEW**

C990U10-1



S18-C990U10-1



LATIN – Component 1

Latin Language

MONDAY, 14 MAY 2018 – MORNING

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.

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.

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.

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.

The following passage describes how Jupiter fell in love with Io.

- 1 Iuppiter erat rex deorum. Iuno erat uxor Iovis. Iuppiter uxorem amabat, sed multas
2 alias feminas quoque amabat. Iuno, quod hoc cognoverat, marito non credebat. ubi
3 Iuppiter aberat, Iuno saepe eum quaerebat.
4 olim Iuppiter per silvam ambulabat. subito puellam pulcherrimam conspexit. haec
5 puella erat Ion. Iuppiter ad eam festinavit. 'salve, puella,' inquit, 'ego, simulac te
6 conspexi, te cupivi. ego sum rex deorum. noli fugere!' puella tamen iam fugiebat.
7 Iuppiter eam facile cepit.
8 Iuno, quae maritum videre non poterat, trans montes et per silvas festinavit, eum
9 quaerens. tandem eum conspexit. Iuppiter, simulatque uxorem vidit, anxius erat.
10 necesse erat ei Ionem celeriter celare. eam in vaccam mutavit.

Names

Iuppiter, Iovis m.

Jupiter

Iuno, Iunonis f.

Juno

Ion, Ionis f.

Io

Words

salve

hello

anxius, anxia, anxium

anxious

vacca, vaccae f.

cow

muto, mutare, mutavi, mutatus

I change

- (a) *Iuppiter erat rex deorum* (line 1): what are we told here about Jupiter? [2]

.....

- (b) *Iuno erat uxor Iovis* (line 1): who was Juno? [1]

.....

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

- A Juno loved Jupiter.
B Jupiter loved Juno.
C Jupiter loved many other women.
D Many other women loved Jupiter.

- (d) *Iuno ... credebat* (line 2):

- (i) what did Juno feel about her husband? [1]

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

.....

- (e) *ubi ... quaerebat* (lines 2-3):

- (i) which is the correct translation of *ubi Iuppiter aberat*? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

- (A) where Jupiter was
(B) where Jupiter was going
(C) when Jupiter was away
(D) when Jupiter was there

- (ii) what did Juno often do? [1]

.....

- (f) *olim ... festinavit* (lines 4-5): which **three** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [3]

- A Jupiter was walking through a wood.
B Jupiter was walking near some woods.
C Jupiter caught sight of a very beautiful girl.
D A very beautiful girl caught sight of Jupiter.
E The girl's name was Io.
F The girl hurried to Jupiter.

(g) *noli ... fugiebat* (line 6):

(i) what command did Jupiter give the girl?

[2]

.....

(ii) how did the girl react to Jupiter's words?

[1]

.....

(h) *Iuppiter eam facile cepit* (line 7): what did Jupiter easily do?

[1]

.....

(i) *Iuno ... conspexit* (lines 8-9): describe Juno's search for her husband. Give **two** details.

[2]

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(j) *Iuppiter ... mutavit* (lines 9-10): why did Jupiter change Io into a cow?

[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]

This passage describes Juno’s reaction to seeing the cow.

Iuppiter prope vaccam pulchram stabat. Iuno, ubi maritum cum vacca vidit, erat attonita. eum rogavit cuius vacca esset. ille, qui vera dicere non volebat, ‘vacca’ inquit ‘subito apparuit.’ Iuno statim eum oravit ut hanc vaccam sibi donum daret. Iuppiter, quamquam vaccam tradere nolebat, nihil aliud facere potuit.

Names

Iuppiter, Iovis m.
Iuno, Iunonis f.

Jupiter
Juno

Words

vacca, vaccae f.
attonitus, attonita, attonitum
vera, verorum n.pl.

cow
surprised
the truth

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Now continue with your translation.

In this passage, Juno asks for Argus' help.

Iuno, cum marito non crederet, Argo imperavit ut vaccam custodiret. Argus centum oculos in capite habebat, quorum quingenta semper aperti erant. sic Argus vaccam semper videre poterat. Ion tristissima erat, quod, si aliquid dicere conabatur, solum mugiebat; sua voce perterrita erat. ad patrem festinavit, ut auxilium eius peteret, sed pater eam non agnovit.

Names

Iuno, Iunonis f.

Argus, Argi m.

Ion, Ionis f.

Juno

Argus (a giant who had many eyes)

Io

Words

vacca, vaccae f.

custodio, custodire, custodivi, custoditus

oculus, oculi m.

quingenta

mugio, mugire, mugivi, mugitus

auxilium, auxilii n.

agnosco, agnoscere, agnovi, agnitus

cow

I guard

eye

fifty

I moo

help

I recognise

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

In this passage, Argus is dealt with. Io suffers and then regains her human form.

- 1 Argus, postquam vaccam a patre abegit, in summo monte sedebat, ut eam
2 custodiret. Ion tam tristis erat ut mortem cuperet. Iuppiter, qui tanta mala vix ferre
3 potuit, filium Mercurium vocatum iussit Argum necare. Mercurius virgam manu
4 tenens ad Argum adiit; haec virga erat somnifera. dum loquebantur, Mercurius
5 virgam pro vultu Argi movebat. tandem Argus dormiebat. Mercurius statim caput eius
6 abscidit; quod de monte cecidit.
7 Iuno, cum Argum mortuum esse cognovisset, erat etiam irator. primum oculos
8 eius e capite extractos in caudam pavonis posuit. deinde ingentem vespam misit, ut
9 vaccam territam per multas terras ageret. tandem Iuppiter, ubi intellexit Ionem
10 defessam esse, uxori persuasit ut ei parceret.

Names

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Argus, Argi</i> m. | Argus (a giant who had many eyes) |
| <i>Ion, Ionis</i> f. | Io |
| <i>Iuppiter, Iovis</i> m. | Jupiter |
| <i>Mercurius, Mercurii</i> m. | Mercury |
| <i>Iuno, Iunonis</i> f. | Juno |

Words

| | |
|---|----------------|
| <i>vacca, vaccae</i> f. | cow |
| <i>custodio, custodire, custodivi, custoditus</i> | I guard |
| <i>virga, virgae</i> f. | wand |
| <i>somnifer, somnifera, somniferum</i> | sleep-bringing |
| <i>moveo, movere, movi, motus</i> | I move, wave |
| <i>abscido, abscidere, abscidi, abscisus</i> | I cut off |
| <i>mortuus, mortua, mortuum</i> | dead |
| <i>oculus, oculi</i> m. | eye |
| <i>cauda, caudae</i> f. | tail |
| <i>pavo, pavonis</i> m. | peacock |
| <i>vespa, vespae</i> f. | wasp |
| <i>defessus, defessa, defessum</i> | exhausted |
| <i>parco, parcere, peperci</i> + dative | I spare |

- (a) *Argus ... custodiret* (lines 1-2):

(i) what was Argus doing?

[3]

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.....

(ii) why was he doing this?

[1]

.....

(iii) when did he do this? [2]

.....

(b) *Ion ... cuperet* (line 2):

(i) write down and translate the Latin word that describes Io. [2]

Latin word:

Translation:

(ii) what was the result of her feeling this way? [2]

.....

(c) *Iuppiter ... necare* (lines 2-3):

(i) which is the correct translation of *qui tanta mala vix ferre potuit*? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

(A) who could carry so many evil men

(B) whose great evils a man could bear

(C) who could scarcely bear such great evils

(D) who could scarcely bear such bad men

(ii) what **two** things did Jupiter do? [3]

First action:

Second action:

(d) *Mercurius ... movebat* (lines 3-5): which **four** of the following statements are true? Write your chosen letters in the boxes underneath. [4]

- A Mercury was holding a wand.
- B Mercury held Argus' hand.
- C Argus could make Mercury sleepy.
- D The wand could make Argus sleepy.
- E Mercury and Argus had a conversation.
- F Mercury followed Argus.
- G Mercury used his wand to wound Argus.
- H Mercury waved the wand in front of Argus' face.

(e) *tandem ... cecidit* (lines 5-6):

(i) what enabled Mercury to attack Argus? [1]

.....

(ii) what **two** things happened to Argus' head? [3]

First thing:

Second thing:

(f) *Iuno ... iratior* (line 7):

(i) what did Juno find out? [1]

.....

(ii) how did this make her feel? [2]

.....

(g) *primum ... posuit* (lines 7-8): what did Juno do first? [5]

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(h) *deinde ... ageret* (lines 8-9): what did Juno want the wasp to do? [2]

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(i) *tandem ... parceret* (lines 9-10): how does the story end? [3]

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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 praise the Romans. [2]

.....

(b) The master was waiting for the angry slave-girl. [4]

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.....

(c) Many children walked through the forum. [4]

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If you have answered Question 4 you must not answer Question 5.

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

- 1 homo saevus servos suos quaerebat. servi perterriti ex urbe fugiebant. ubi servos
2 invenire non poterat, iratissimus erat. ad villam rediit et ceteros servos laborare iussit.
3 illis nullum cibum dedit. omnes hominem crudelem timebant.

(a) Explain why *homo* (line 1) and *hominem* (line 3) have different endings. [2]

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.....

(b) In the phrase *servi perterriti* (line 1), is *perterriti* an adjective, a pronoun or a noun? [1]

.....

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

.....

(d) Write down **one** Latin word from the passage that is an infinitive. [1]

.....

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

.....

(f) Write down the Latin word that *crudelem* (line 3) describes. [1]

.....

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

.....

.....

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

.....

END OF PAPER