

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE

9532/01

LATIN LITERATURE

LEVEL 1

UNIT 9532 (Narratives)

P.M. FRIDAY, 22 June 2012

1 hour

For Examiner's use only	
Section A or B	Total Mark
	50

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Text and vocabulary booklet.

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 **either** on Section A (*Nero et Agrippina*) **or** Section B (*Aeneid 2*).

Make sure that you have the text and vocabulary booklet provided for use in this examination.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark available in this paper is 50.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing, i.e. question 5 in both Section A and Section B.

SECTION A

Tacitus: *Annales XIV.3-9 Nero and Agrippina*

Answer **all** the following questions, referring to the text and the vocabulary provided.

You should answer in English unless you are asked to quote Latin.

1. The following questions are about **Section I lines 3-11** (*postremo ... sperneret*).

(a) (i) In **line 3**, to whom does *eam* refer? [1]

.....

(ii) From **line 3** (*postremo ... constituit*) pick out and write down the **Latin** adjective which describes Agrippina. [1]

.....

(b) *hactenus ... vi* (**line 4**): what **two** methods of murder was Nero considering? [2]

Method 1:

Method 2:

(c) *placuit ... exitio* (**lines 5-6**):

(i) which method pleased Nero first? [1]

.....

(ii) explain why this method would have been difficult. [2]

.....

.....

.....

(d) *atque ... corpus* (**lines 8-9**): why was Agrippina already taking *remedia*? [1]

.....

(e) In **lines 10-11** (*et metuebat ... sperneret*), what was Nero afraid of? [2]

.....

.....

2. The following questions are about **Section IV** (*‘There, she realised ... no pretence’*).

(a) Agrippina realised she had not been involved in an accident but that someone had tried to murder her. Give **two** clues which made her realise this. [2]

Clue 1:

.....

Clue 2:

.....

(b) Agrippina sent a message to Nero, telling him not to visit her. How did she try to make her message convincing? Make **two** points. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

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3. The following questions are about **Section V lines 1-14** (*at Neroni ... promissa*).

- (a) (i) In **lines 1-2** (*at ... sauciam*), which **Latin** adjective does Tacitus use to describe Agrippina? [1]

- (ii) Write down and translate the **two-word Latin** phrase in **line 2** which tells us that her wound was not serious. [3]

Latin phrase:

Translation:

- (b) Which is the best translation of *pavore exanimis* in **lines 2-3**. Tick the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

A with mindless terror

B out of his mind with fear

C afraid of losing his mind

D fainting and afraid

- (c) (i) From **lines 4-5** (*sive servos ... pervaderet*) give **three** things that Nero imagines Agrippina might do to get her revenge. [3]

1:

2:

3:

- (ii) From **lines 5-6** (*nafragium ... obiciens*) what evidence does Agrippina have of her narrow escape? Make **three** points. [3]

Point 1:

Point 2:

Point 3:

(d) *quod contra ... silentium* (lines 6-8):

(i) why did Nero summon Burrus and Seneca? [1]

.....

(ii) which **Latin** word in **line 7** tells us that Nero wanted to see them urgently? [1]

.....

(iii) how did Burrus and Seneca respond at first? [1]

.....

(e) *post ... esset* (lines 10-11): what question did Seneca ask Burrus? [2]

.....

.....

(f) In **line 14**, Anicetus was suggested as the right person to kill Agrippina. Why do you think this was? Give **two** reasons. [2]

.....

.....

.....

4. The following questions are about **Section VI lines 12 - 20** (*cubiculo ... confecta est*).

(a) *cubiculo ... quidem* (**lines 12-14**): how does Tacitus make these lines seem frightening? Make **three** points. You may refer both to details of the story and features of the style of writing. [3]

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(b) *tu quoque me deseris* (**lines 14-15**): to whom are these words said? [1]

.....

(c) *prior trierarchus ... confecta est* (**lines 17-20**):

(i) what weapons did the naval captain and the centurion use? [2]

naval captain:

centurion:

(ii) what did Agrippina shout out? Give your answer in English. [1]

.....

(iii) why do you think Agrippina used these words? [1]

.....

.....

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only

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10

[Total mark: 50]

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SECTION B

Virgil *Aeneid* 2

Answer **all** the following questions, referring to the text and the vocabulary provided.

You should answer in English unless you are asked to quote the Latin.

1. The following questions are about **lines 13- 20** (*fracti ... complent*).

(a) *Danaum* (**line 14**): who are these people? Circle the correct answer below. [1]

Greeks Trojans Romans

(b) In **lines 15-16** (*instar ... costas*), Virgil describes the wooden horse. What does each of the following examples tell us about how the horse was unusual?

instar montis:
..... [2]

divina Palladis arte:
..... [2]

(c) **Line 17** *votum pro reditu simulant*: which is the best translation of these words?

Tick the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

- A They pretended to return the offering
- B They pretended it was a real offering
- C They pretended it was an offering for their return
- D They voted to pretend to return

(d) In **lines 19-20** (*includunt ... complent*), Virgil gives us more information about the wooden horse. Why do you think he picked the following words?

caeco:
..... [1]

cavernas:
..... [1]

2. The following questions are about **lines 26-34** (*ergo ... ferebant*).

(a) Why do the Trojans now feel happy? [1]

(b) *panduntur ... relictum* (**lines 27-28**): give **two** places that the Trojans can now visit.

1st place: [1]

2nd place: [1]

(c) In **lines 27-32** (*panduntur ... equi*), explain how Virgil shows the excitement that the Trojans feel. Make **two** points. [4]

1st point:

.....

.....

2nd point:

.....

.....

.....

(d) In **line 34**, Virgil gives **two** possible reasons why Thymoetes encourages the Trojans to bring the horse into the city. What are these reasons? [2]

Reason 1:

Reason 2:

3. The following question is about **lines 1-12** of the English passage (*'There, in the lead ... gave out a groan'*).

What impression of Laocoon do you get from these lines? Make **four** points. [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

9

4

4. The following questions are about **lines 237-247** (*scandit ...Teucris*).

(a) In **lines 237-240** (*scandit ... urbi*), how does Virgil show that the horse is dangerous? Give **two** examples. [4]

Example 1:

.....

.....

Example 2:

.....

.....

(b) In **lines 238-240** (*pueri ... urbi*), what **two** things are the boys and unmarried girls doing? Give full details.

1:

..... [2]

2:

..... [2]

(c) **Lines 241-242** (*o patria ... Dardanidum*):

(i) why do you think Troy's walls are described as 'celebrated in war' (*incluta bello*)? [1]

.....

.....

(ii) how does Virgil make Aeneas' words in these lines stand out? Explain your answer. [2]

.....

.....

.....

(d) **Lines 242-245** (*quater ... arce*):

(i) what **two** things happen to warn the Trojans? Give full details. [4]

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(ii) From **line 244**, write down the **two Latin** adjectives which describe the Trojans as they bring the horse into Troy.

1st adjective: [1]

2nd adjective: [1]

(e) **Lines 246-247** (*tunc ... Teucris*):

(i) what does Cassandra do here? [1]

.....

(ii) why do her words have no effect? [1]

.....

.....

19

QUESTION 5 IS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

- 5. How sorry for Laocoon do you feel? You should consider what he says and does, **and** what happens to him. [10]

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9532/01-A

Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature

P.M. FRIDAY, 22 June 2012

Prescribed text for Unit 9532
Latin Literature Narratives

Section A
Tacitus, *Annales XIV.3-9*
Nero and Agrippina

Section B
Virgil, *Aeneid 2, lines 13-62 and 195-267*

Contents

Section A

Pages

Tacitus, *Annales XIV.3-9, Nero and Agrippina*

Text 2-5

Vocabulary 6-8

Section B

Virgil, *Aeneid 2 lines 13-62 and 195-267*

Text 10-12

Vocabulary 13-15

This is the official examination text for the
WJEC Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature 2012 and 2013

**Tacitus, *Annales XIV.3-9*
*Nero and Agrippina***

I

igitur Nero vitare secretos matris congressus; abscedentem eam in hortos aut in agrum laudare quod otium caperet. postremo praegravem eam esse ratus interficere constituit, hactenus consultans utrum veneno an ferro vel qua alia vi placuit primo venenum. sed inter epulas principis si daretur, referri ad casum non poterat tali iam Britannici exitio. et ministros temptare arduum videbatur mulieris usu scelerum adversus insidias intentae; atque ipsa praesumendo remedia munierat corpus. quonam modo ferrum et caedes occultaretur nemo reperiebat; et metuebat Nero ne quis tanto facinori delectus iussa sperneret.

The freedman Anicetus came up with a clever plan; he was in charge of the fleet at Misenum, had been Nero's childhood tutor, and he and Agrippina hated each other equally. For this reason he explained that a ship could be built, designed so that a part of it would collapse far out at sea and throw Agrippina overboard unawares. Nothing was so capable of accidents as the sea, and if she were done away with by a shipwreck, who would be so unreasonable as to regard as a crime, something caused by the winds and the sea? And the emperor would be able to put up a temple to his dead mother and altars and so on to show his piety.

II

The ingenuity pleased Nero, and the precise timing helped too, since he was at Baiae to celebrate the festival of Minerva. He enticed his mother there, saying over and over again, that parents' bad temper must be endured and their irritability soothed; in this way he tried to make up a rumour of their reconciliation, and hoped that Agrippina would accept it with the easy way women have for believing good news. When she arrived at the shore (for she was travelling from Antium), he met her with outstretched hands and an embrace and he took her to Bauli. That is the name of the villa which is on the promontory between Misenum and the bay of Baiae and is lapped by the waters of the bay. Standing amongst the others was a rather ornate ship, as if this too were being given as a compliment to his mother. She had been invited to a feast then, so that darkness could be used to conceal the crime. It is generally agreed that there was an informer, and that when Agrippina heard of the plot, she could not decide whether to believe it, and so was carried by a sedan chair to Baiae. There flattery calmed her fear: she was received in a friendly fashion and given the place of honour. Nero at one moment behaved with youthful affection and at another became serious, as if he were sharing important confidences with her. Then, talking about all sorts of things, he drew out the banquet for a long time, and followed Agrippina as she left, hanging rather too closely on her eyes and breast, either to round off the deception, or because the last sight of his mother, who was soon to die, was catching at his wild heart.

III

The gods provided a night shining with stars, and quiet with a calm sea, as if for showing up the crime. The ship had not progressed very far, and two of her household were accompanying Agrippina, one of whom, Crepereius Gallus, was standing not far from the helm, while Acerronia was reclining at her mistress's feet, as she lay back, joyfully discussing her son's change of heart, when, at a given signal, the roof, which was weighed down with a lot of lead, fell; Crepereius was crushed and immediately died. Agrippina and Acerronia were protected by the projecting sides of the couch which were, by chance, strong enough to resist the weight. The disintegration of the ship did not follow, because everyone was in confusion and the majority of the crew who were not in on the plot actually got in the way of those who were. At that point it seemed a good idea to the rowers, who knew what was going on, to tilt the ship to one side and in this way to sink it, but agreement for this impromptu plan was not swift enough amongst them and others, struggling in the opposite direction, caused them to be pitched more gently into the sea. But Acerronia, while she foolishly kept on calling out that she was Agrippina, and that help should be brought to the mother of the emperor, was killed with oars and poles and whatever chance offered in the way of naval weapons. Agrippina, remaining silent, and thus less likely to be recognised (though she received one wound in her shoulder), first by swimming and then, after coming across some fishing boats, was carried to the Lucrine lake, and then taken to her villa.

IV

There, she realised that this was why she had received the specious invitation and been received with special honour; the boat had not been driven near the shore by winds, nor was it driven onto rocks; it had collapsed from the top down like some contraption on land; also considering the murder of Acerronia, and at the same time looking at her own wound, she realised that her only chance of escape from the plot was if she seemed to know nothing about it. Therefore she sent her freedman, Agerinus, to inform her son that by the grace of the gods and by his own good fortune she had avoided a serious accident, and to beg him that, although he must be terrified about his mother's danger, he should put off his desire to pay her a visit; at the moment the important thing for her was rest. Meanwhile, pretending lack of concern, she applied medication to her wound and poultices to her body; she ordered that Acerronia's will be found, and her property be sealed - in this alone she showed no pretence.

V

at Neroni nuntios patrati facinoris opperienti adfertur Agrippinam evasisse ictu levi sauciam. tum ille pavore exanimis et adfirmans iam iamque adfore matrem ultionis properam, sive servos armaret vel militem accenderet, sive ad senatum et populum pervaderet, naufragium et vulnus et interfectos amicos obiciens. quod contra subsidium sibi, nisi quid Burrus et Seneca expromerent? quos statim accivit. longum utriusque silentium; timebant ne inriti dissuaderent, an eo descensum esse credebant ut nisi praeveniretur Agrippina pereundum Neroni esset. post Seneca respexit Burrum ac sciscitatus est num militi caedes imperanda esset. ille respondit praetorianos toti Caesarum domui obstrictos memoresque Germanici nihil atrox adversus progeniem eius ausuros. perpetraret Anicetus promissa. qui nihil cunctatus poscit summam sceleris. ad eam vocem Nero profitetur illo die sibi dari imperium auctoremque tanti muneris esse libertum; iret propere duceretque homines promptissimos ad iussa. ipse, ubi audivit nuntium Agerinum venisse, scaenam criminis ultro parat. gladium, dum Agerinus mandata perfert, abicit inter pedes eius; tum quasi deprehensum in vincla inici iubet, ut confingeret matrem exitium principis molitam et pudore deprehensi sceleris sua sponte mortem sumpsisse.

VI

interim vulgato Agrippinae periculo, omnes, ut quisque acceperat, decurrere ad litus. hi moles, hi proximas scaphas scandere; alii quantum corpus sinebat vadere in mare; alii manus protendere; questibus, votis, clamore hominum diversa rogitantium aut incerta respondentium omnis ora compleri; adfluere ingens multitudo cum luminibus, atque ubi incolumem esse Agrippinam pervulgatum est, ad gratandum sese expedire, donec aspectu armati et minitantis agminis disiecti sunt. Anicetus villam statione circumdat, refractaque ianua obvios servorum abripit, donec ad fores cubiculi veniret; ibi pauci adstabant, ceteris terrore inrumpentium exterritis. cubiculo modicum lumen inerat et ancillarum una, magis ac magis anxia Agrippina quod nemo a filio venisset ac ne Agerinus quidem. abeunte dehinc ancilla Agrippina 'tu quoque

me deseris' prolocuta est. tum respicit Anicetum trierarcho 15
 Herculeio et Obarito centurione classiaro comitatum.
 circumstant lectum percussores et prior trierarchus fusti
 caput eius adflixit. iam Agrippina centurioni ferrum
 destringenti protendens uterum, 'ventrem feri' exclamavit
 multisque vulneribus confecta est. 20

VII

cremata est eadem nocte convivali lecto et exequiis vilibus;
 neque dum Nero rerum potiebatur congesta aut clausa est
 humus. accenso rogo libertus eius cognomento Mnester se
 ferro transegit, incertum caritate in patronam an metu exitii. 5
 hunc fore sui finem multos ante annos crediderat Agrippina
 contempseratque. nam ei consulenti super Nerone
 responderunt Chaldaei illum imperaturum matremque
 occisurum; atque illa 'occidat' inquit, 'dum imperet'.

Unit 9532 Section A: Nero and Agrippina - Complete Vocabulary

A

ā + abl. - from
 abeō, abire, abiī - *leave, go away*
 abiciō, abicere, abiēcī, abiectus - *throw*
 abripiō, abripere, abripiū, abreptus - *drag away, remove by force*
 abscēdō, abscēdere, abscessī - *go away, depart*
ac - and
 accendō, accendere, accendī, accensus - *light, set on fire; summon, stir up*
 acciō, accīre, accīvī, accitus - *summon, send for*
 accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus - *hear; receive*
ad + acc. - to, at, for
 adferō, adferre, attulī, adlātus - *bring news, report*
 adfirmō, adfirmāre, adfirmāvī - *assert, declare*
 adfligō, adfligere, adflīxī, adflīctus - *strike*
 adfluō, adfluere, adflūxī, adflūxus - *flock together*
 adstō, adstāre, adstiī - *stand*
 adsum, adesse, adfuī - *arrive*
 adversus + *acc. - against*
 ager, agrī - *country, countryside*
 Agerīnus, Agerīnī - *Agerinus, a freedman of Agrippina*
 agmen, agminis - *column of soldiers*
 Agrippīna, Agrippīnae - *Agrippina, mother of Nero*
 alius, alia, aliud - *other; aliī ... aliī: some ... others*
 amīcus, amīcī - *friend*
 an - *or*
 ancilla, ancillae - *slave-girl, maid*
 Anicētus, Anicētī - *Anicetus, a freedman of Nero*
 annus, annī - *year*
 ante + *acc. - before, earlier*
 anxius, anxia, anxium - *worried, anxious*
 arduus, ardua, arduum - *difficult*
 armātus, armāta, armātum - *armed*
 armō, armāre, armāvī, armātus - *arm*
 aspectus, aspectūs - *sight, appearance*
 at - *but, yet*
 atque - *and*
 ātrōx, gen. ātrōcis - *violent*
 auctor, auctōris - *person responsible*
 audeō, audēre, ausus sum - *dare*
 audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - *hear*
 aut - *or*

B

Britannicus, Britannicī - *Britannicus, son of Claudius and Messalina*
 Burrus, Burri - *Sextus Afranius Burrus, prefect of the praetorian guard and advisor to Nero*

C

caedēs, caedis - *slaughter, murder, killing, execution*
 Caesarēs, Caesarum - *the Caesars, family of the first Roman Emperors*
 capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - *seek; take, choose*
 caput, capitis - *head*
 cāritās, cāritātis - *love, affection, esteem*
 cāsus, cāsūs - *accident, chance*
 centuriō, centuriōnis - *centurion*
 cēterī, cēterae, cētera - *the rest, the others*
 Chaldaei, Chaldaeorum - *the Chaldaeans, famous as astrologers*
 circumdō, circumdare, circumdedī, circumdatus - *surround*
 circumsistō, circumsistere, circumstetī - *stand around*
 clāmor, clāmōris - *noise, shout, uproar*
 classiārius, classiāria, classiārium - *naval, of the fleet*
 claudō, claudere, clausī, clausus - *close over*
 cognōmentum, cognōmentī - *name, surname, cognomen*
 comitō, comitāre, comitāvī, comitātus - *accompany, follow*

compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētus - *fill*
 cōficiō, cōficere, cōfēcī, cōfectus - *kill, murder*
 cōfingō, cōfingere, cōfīnxī, cōfictus - *pretend, feign*
 congerō, congerere, congesī, congestus - *pile up, heap*
 congressus, congressūs - *meeting*
 cōstituō, cōstituere, cōstitui, cōstitūtus - *decide*
 cōsulō, cōsulere, cōsului, cōsultus - *consult*
 cōsultō, cōsultāre, cōsultāvī, cōsultātus - *deliberate, plan*
 contemnō, contemnere, contempsī, contemptus - *make light of; reject, despise*
 contrā - *on the other hand*
 convīvālis, convīvālis, convīvāle - *dining*
 corpus, corporis - *body; height*
 crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī - *believe*
 cremō, cremāre, cremāvī, cremātus - *cremate*
 crīmen, crīminis - *accusation*
 cubiculum, cubiculī - *bedroom*
 cum + *abl. - with*
 cūnctor, cūnctārī, cūnctātus sum - *delay, hesitate*

D

dēcurrō, dēcurrere, dēcurrī - *run down, make straight for*
 dehinc - *then*
 dēligō, dēligere, dēlēgī, dēlēctus - *choose, select*
 dēprehendō, dēprehendere, dēprehendī, dēprehensus - *catch in the act, detect, discover*
 dēscendō, dēscendere, dēscendī, dēscensus - *deteriorate, fall*
 dēserō, dēserere, dēserui, dēsertus - *desert*
 dēstringō, dēstringere, dēstrīnxī, dēstrictus - *draw, unsheathe*
 diēs, diē - *day*
 disiciō, disicere, disiēcī, disiectus - *scatter*
 dissuādēō, dissuādēre, dissuāsī - *remonstrate*
 dīversus, dīversa, dīversum - *different*
 dō, dare, dedī, datus - *give, administer*
 domus, domūs - *family, house*
 dōnec - *until*
 dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus - *take, lead*
 dum - *while, as long as, provided that*

E

ego, meī - *I, me*
 eō, ire, ī - *go*
 epulae, epulārum - *feast, dinner*
 et - *and, also*
 ēvādō, ēvādere, ēvāsī - *escape, survive*
 exanimis, exanime - *out of one's mind, paralysed*
 exclāmō, exclāmāre, exclāmāvī - *shout, exclaim*
 exequiae, exequiārum - *funeral rites*
 exitium, exitī - *death, killing, ruin, destruction*
 expedīō, expedīre, expedīvī, expeditus - *ready, prepare*
 exprōmō, exprōmere, exprōmpsī, exprōmptus - *suggest, devise*
 exterreō, exterrēre, exterrui, exterritus - *frighten off*

F

facinus, facinoris - *crime*
 feriō, ferire - *strike*
 ferrum, ferrī - *sword, weapon*
 filius, filiī - *son*
 finis, finis - *death, end*
 forēs, forium - *entrance, door*
 fūstis, fūstis - *club, stick*

G

Germānicus, Germānicī - *Germanicus*
 gladius, gladiī - *sword*
 grātor, grātārī, grātātus sum - *congratulate, offer one's congratulations*

H

hāctenus - *to the extent of, up to the point of*
 Herculeius, Herculeiī - *Herculeius, naval captain*
 hic, haec, hoc - *this; hī ... hī: some ... others*
 homō, hominis - *person, man*
 hortus, hortī - *garden*
 humus, humī - *earth, ground*

I

iam - *now, recently*
 iam iamque - *at any moment*
 iānuā, iānuae - *door*
 ibi - *there*
 ictus, ictūs - *blow, wound*
 īdem, eadem, idem - *the same*
 igitur - *therefore, and so*
 ille, illa, illud - *he, she, it, that*
 imperium, imperiī - *supreme control, Empire, power*
 imperō, imperāre, imperāvī - *order, command, be emperor, rule*
 in + acc. - *to, into, towards, for*
 incertus, incerta, incertum - *not clear, uncertain*
 incolumis, incolumis, incolume - *safe*
 ingēns, gen. ingentis - *huge*
 iniciō, inicere, iniēcī, iniectus - *throw*
 inquit - *says, said*
 inritus, inrita, inritum - *unsuccessful, in vain, useless*
 inrumpō, inrumpere, inrūpī, inruptus - *burst in*
 īnsidiae, īnsidiarum - *plot, intrigue*
 īnsum, inesse, īnfuī - *be in, be inside*
 intentus, intenta, intentum - *watchful, alert*
 inter + acc. - *during, between*
 īnterficiō, interficere, interfēcī, interfectus - *kill, murder*
 interim - *meanwhile*
 ipse, ipsa, ipsum - *himself, herself, itself*
 is, ea, id - *that, he, she, it*
 iubeō, iubere, iussī, iussus - *order*
 iussum, iussī - *order, instruction*

L

laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus - *praise*
 lectus, lectī - *bed, couch*
 levis, leve - *light, slight, trivial*
 libertus, libertī - *freedman*
 lītus, lītōris - *shore*
 longus, longa, longum - *long*
 lūmen, lūminis - *light, torch, lamp*

M

magis - *more*
 mandālum, mandālī - *order, instruction*
 manus, manūs - *hand*
 mare, maris - *sea*
 māter, mātris - *mother*
 memor, gen. memoris + gen. - *mindful, remembering*
 metuō, metuere, metuī - *be afraid, fear*
 metus, metūs - *fear*
 mīles, mīlītis - *soldier, soldiery*
 minister, ministrī - *servant*
 minitor, minitārī, minitātus sum - *threaten*
 Mnēster, Mnēstērīs - *Mnester, a freedman of Agrippina*
 modicus, modica, modicum - *small, little; dim*
 modus, modī - *way, manner*
 mōlēs, mōlis - *embankment, sea-wall*
 mōlior, mōlīrī, mōlītus sum - *plot, work towards*
 mors, mortis - *death*
 mulier, mulieris - *woman*
 multī, multae, multa - *many*
 multītūdō, multītūdīnis - *crowd*
 mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvī, mūnītus - *fortify, protect, immunise*
 mūnus, mūneris - *gift*

N

nam - *for*
 naufragium, naufragiī - *shipwreck*
 nē - *in case, lest*
 nē ... quidem - *not ... even*
 nēmō, nēminis - *no one, nobody*
 neque - *and not, nor*
 Nerō, Nerōnis - *the Emperor Nero*
 nihil - *nothing; not at all*
 nisi - *except, unless*
 nōn - *not*
 nox, noctis - *night*
 num - *whether*
 nūntius, nūntiī - *messenger*

O

Obaritus, Obaritī - *Obaritus, a naval centurion*
 obiciō, obicere, obiēcī, obiectus - *accuse*
 obstringō, obstringere, obstrīnxī, obstrictus - *bind by oath*
 obuius, obvia, obvium - *in the way*
 occidō, occidere, occidī, occisus - *kill*
 occultō, occultāre, occultāvī, occultātus - *conceal, keep hidden*
 omnis, omne - *every, all, the whole*
 opperior, opperīrī, oppertus sum - *wait for*
 ōra, ōrae - *shore, coast*
 ōtium, ōtīī - *peace*

P

parō, parāre, parāvī, parātus - *prepare*
 patrō, patrāre, patrāvī, patrātus - *accomplish, perpetrate*
 committ
 patrōna, patrōnae - *patroness*
 paucī, paucae, pauca - *few*
 pavor, pavōris - *fear, panic*
 percussor, percussōris - *assassin, executioner*
 pereō, perīre, perīī - *die, perish*
 perferō, perferre, pertulī, perlātus - *carry out*
 perīculum, perīculī - *danger*
 perpetrō, perpetrāre, perpetrāvī, perpetrātus - *carry out, fulfill*
 pervādō, pervādere, pervāsī, pervāsus - *go; spread among, penetrate*
 pervulgō, pervulgāre, pervulgāvī, pervulgātus - *make known, make public*
 pēs, pedis - *foot*
 placeō, placēre, placuī - *seem good, please, be pleasing*
 populus, populī - *people*
 poscō, poscere, poposcī - *demand, ask for*
 possum, posse, potuī - *can*
 post - *then, afterwards*
 postrēmō - *finally, at last*
 potior, potīrī, potītus sum - *be in charge*
 praegravis, praegravis, praegrave - *intolerable, wearisome*
 praesūmō, praesūmere, praesūpsī, praesūmptus - *take in advance, consume beforehand*
 praetōriānus, praetōriānī - *praetorian guard*
 praeveniō, praevenīre, praevēnī - *anticipate, forestall*
 prīmō - *at first*
 princeps, princīpis - *Emperor*
 prius, prius - *first*
 profiteor, profitērī, professus sum - *declare*
 prōgeniēs, prōgeniēī - *daughter, child*
 prōloquor, prōloquī, prōlocūtus sum - *declare*
 prōmissum, prōmissī - *promise*
 prōmptus, prōmpta, prōmptum - *ready, keen*
 properē - *quickly*
 properus, propera, properum - *eager for, ready, quick*
 prōtendō, prōtendere, prōtendī, prōtentus - *stretch out, offer*
 proximus, proxima, proximum - *nearest*
 pudor, pudōris - *shame*

Q

quantum - *as far as, as much as*
 quasi - *as if*
 questus, questūs - *lament, complaint*
 quī, quae, quod - *who, which, what; some*
 quīnam, quaenam, quodnam - *what, which*
 quis, quid - *anyone, anything*
 quisque, quaeque, quodque - *each one, every one*
 quod - *because*
 quoque - *too, also*

R

referō, referre, rettulī, relātus - *bring back; attribute*
 refringō, refringere, refrēgī, refrāctus - *break in, break down*
 remedium, remediū - *antidote*
 reor, rēri, ratus sum - *think*
 reperīō, reperīre, repperī, repertus - *work out; find*
 rēs, reī - *thing, business, matter*
 respiciō, respicere, respexī - *look round at, look back at, notice, look at*
 respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsus - *respond, give response, reply*
 rogitō, rogitāre, rogitāvī, rogitātus - *continually ask*
 rogos, rogī - *pyre*

S

saucius, saucia, saucium - *injured, wounded*
 scaena, scaenae - *stage, scene*
 scandō, scandere, scandī - *climb onto*
 scapha, scaphae - *boat*
 scelus, sceleris - *crime, evil deed*
 scīscitor, scīscitārī, scīscitātus sum - *inquire, ask*
 sē - *himself, herself, itself*
 sēcrētus, sēcrēta, sēcrētum - *secret*
 sed - *but*
 senātus, senātūs - *senate*
 Seneca, Senecae - *Lucius Annaeus Seneca, dramatist, philosopher and advisor to Nero*
 servus, servī - *slave*
 sī - *if*
 silentium, silentiū - *silence*
 sinō, sinere, sīvī, situs - *allow*
 sive ... sive - *whether ... or*
 spernō, spernere, sprēvī, sprētus - *reject, disregard, disobey*
 sponte - *of one's own accord*
 statim - *at once*
 statiō, statiōnis - *guard*

subsidium, subsidiū - *help*
 sum, esse, fuī - *be*
 summa, summae - *control, whole exercise, full responsibility*
 sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptus - *choose, resort to, take*
 super + *abl.* - *about, concerning*
 suus, sua, suum - *his, her, its own*

T

tālis, tāle - *similar, of such a kind*
 tantus, tanta, tantum - *so great, such a great*
 temptō, temptāre, temptāvī, temptātus - *corrupt, try*
 terror, terrōris - *fear, terror*
 timeō, timēre, timuī - *be afraid, fear*
 tōtus, tōta, tōtum - *whole*
 trānsigō, trānsigere, trānsēgī, trānsāctus - *stab*
 triērarchus, triērarchī - *naval captain*
 tū, tuī - *you (singular)*
 tum - *then*

U

ubi - *when*
 ultiō, ultiōnis - *revenge*
 ultrō - *unprompted, of one's own accord*
 ūnus, ūna, ūnum - *one, a single*
 ūsus, ūsūs - *experience, practice*
 ut (1) - *as soon as, when*
 ut (2) - *that, so that*
 uterque, utraque, utrumque - *both (of two), each (of two)*
 uterus, uterī - *womb, belly*
 utrum - *whether*

V

vādō, vādere - *go, advance, proceed*
 vel - *or*
 venēnum, venēnī - *poison*
 veniō, venīre, vēnī - *come*
 venter, ventris - *belly, womb*
 videor, vidērī, vīsus sum - *seem*
 vīlis, vīle - *scant*
 vīlla, vīllae - *villa, house*
 vinclum, vinclī - *chain*
 vīs - *force, violence*
 vitō, vitāre, vitāvī, vitātus - *avoid*
 vōtum, vōtī - *prayer*
 vōx, vōcis - *word, voice*
 vulgō, vulgāre, vulgāvī, vulgātus - *make known, make public*
 vulnus, vulneris - *wound*



Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature
For Summer 2012

Prescribed text and vocabulary for Unit 9532
Latin Literature Narratives

Section B
Virgil, Aeneid 2, lines 13-62 and 195-267

This is the official examination text for the
WJEC Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature 2012

Aeneid 2.13-62 and 195-267

fracti bello fatisque repulsi
 ductores Danaum tot iam labentibus annis
 instar montis equum divina Palladis arte 15
 aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;
 votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.
 huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim
 includunt caeco lateri penitusque cavernas
 ingentes uterumque armato milite complent. 20
 est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
 insula, dives opum Priami dum regna manebant,
 nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis:
 huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt;
 nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenae. 25
 ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucra luctu;
 panduntur portae, iuvat ire et Dorica castra
 desertosque videre locos litusque relictum:
 hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
 classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant. 30
 pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae
 et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thymoetes
 duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
 sive dolo seu iam Troiae sic fata ferebant.
 at Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, 35
 aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
 praecipitare iubent subiectisque urere flammis,
 aut terebrare cavas uteri et temptare latebras.
 scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.

There, in the lead, ahead of everyone, with a great crowd following, Laocoon, blazing
 in anger, ran down from the lofty citadel, and while still far off, he shouted, "Wretched
 citizens, what is this great insanity? Do you really believe that the enemy has gone
 away? Or do you think that any gifts from the Greeks are free from treachery? Is this
 how Ulysses is known to be? Either there are Greeks hiding there, shut inside this 5
 wooden structure, or this contraption has been made for use against our walls, to spy on
 our homes, and fall upon the city from above. Or else some other trick is hidden here.
 Trojans, do not trust the horse! Whatever it is, I fear Greeks, even when they are bringing
 gifts." Thus he spoke and he sent spinning, with all his strength, a huge spear into the
 side of the beast, and into the belly of the horse with its curved frame. It stood there 10
 quivering, and when the womb was struck, the hollow caverns within boomed and gave
 out a groan. And if the Fates and the minds of the gods had not been turned against us,
 he would have forced us to tear open with iron the Greeks' hiding places; Troy would now
 be standing and you, lofty citadel of Priam, would remain. See - meanwhile, with a great
 clamour, Trojan shepherds were dragging a young man, whose hands were tied behind 15
 his back, to the king. He was a man unknown to those who had come upon him and who
 had given himself up to them so that he might accomplish his very purpose and open up
 Troy to the Greeks. He was confident in spirit and ready for either outcome, either to spin
 his tricks or to meet with certain death.

The prisoner, giving his name as Sinon, claims that he ran away from the Greeks because they had picked him to be a human sacrifice to the gods in order to obtain a safe voyage home. He acts his part so well that Priam immediately orders him to be set free. In return, Sinon answers the Trojans' questions about the horse with false information, saying that it is a sacred offering to the goddess Minerva: if they harm it, Troy will be doomed; but if they take it safely into the city, they will be able to invade and conquer Greece.

The tale was believed because of all this trickery and the skill of the lying Sinon; we were 20
 conquered by trickery and tears, we whom neither the son of Tydeus, nor Achilles from
 Larissa, nor ten years of siege, nor one thousand ships had overcome. Now something
 else, more serious and much more terrible, befell us, miserable wretches, and stirred up
 our unforeseeing minds. Laocoon, the priest of Neptune chosen by lot, was sacrificing a
 huge bull at the sacred altars. But see, twin snakes, (I shudder to talk of it) coming from 25
 Tenedos across the calm sea, pressed forward on the sea with their immense coils, and
 made their way side by side towards the shore; their breasts were held high above the
 waves and their bloody crests towered above the seas; the rest of their bodies skimmed
 the sea behind them and they arched their huge backs in a coil. A sound came from the
 foaming salt sea; and now they were on land and, their burning eyes flecked with blood 30
 and fire, they were licking their hissing lips with quivering tongues. We grew pale at the
 sight and fled in all directions. They made straight for Laocoon, with a sure sense of
 direction; and first of all each serpent wound and coiled itself around the small bodies of
 his two sons and, biting them, fed on their miserable limbs. Then when he himself came
 to their aid bearing a sword, they snatched him up and bound him in huge spirals; and 35
 now, having wound themselves around his body twice and having set their scaly backs
 twice around his neck, they towered over him with their heads and necks high above. He,
 at the same time, tried to pull apart the knots with his hands, his headbands soaked with
 blood and black venom, and all the time he raised to the stars horrendous cries, just like
 the bellowing when a wounded bull flees from the altar and has shaken the badly-aimed 40
 axe from its neck. But the twin snakes escaped by gliding away to the highest shrines
 and made for the citadel of the heartless daughter of Triton, and they sheltered beneath
 the feet of the goddess and under the rim of her shield. Then however a new fear made
 its way into the trembling hearts of them all: they said that Laocoon had been justly
 punished for his crime, because he harmed the sacred wood with his spear and hurled 45
 his wicked spear into its back. They shouted that the image should be taken to the
 sanctuary of the goddess and they should offer prayers to her divine authority.

dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
 accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum 235
 subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
 intendunt; scandit fatalis machina muros
 feta armis. pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
 sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent;
 illa subit mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi. 240
 o patria, o divum domus Ilium et incluta bello
 moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
 substitit atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
 instamus tamen immemores caecique furore
 et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce. 245
 tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
 ora dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris.
 nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
 ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.
 vertitur interea caelum et ruit Oceano nox 250
 involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
 Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucris
 conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus.
 et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
 a Tenedo tacitae per amica silentia lunae 255
 litora nota petens, flammam cum regia puppis
 extulerat, fatisque deum defensus iniquis
 inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
 laxat claustra Sinon. illos patefactus ad auras
 reddit equus laetique cavo se robore promunt 260
 Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes,
 demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque Thoasque
 Pelidesque Neoptolemus primusque Machaon
 et Menelaus et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
 invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam; 265
 caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes
 accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia iungunt.

Unit 9532 Section B: Aeneid 2 - Complete Vocabulary

A

ā + abl. - from
 abeō, abire, abiī - leave, go away
 abiēs, abietis - silver fir wood
 Acamās, Acamantis - Acamas, a son of Theseus and Phaedra
 accingō, accingere, accinxī - get ready
 accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus - welcome, take in
 Achillēs, Achillī - Achilles
 aciēs, aciēi - battle-line
 ad + acc. - to
 aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī, aedificātus - build, make, create
 agmen, agminis - army, rank
 amīcus, amīca, amīcum - friendly
 annus, annī - year
 aperiō, aperire, aperuī, apertus - open
 Argīvus, Argīva, Argīvum - Argive (Greek)
 arma, armōrum - arms, weapons
 armātus, armāta, armātum - armed
 ars, artis - skill, art
 artus, artūs - limb
 arx, arcis - citadel, stronghold
 at - but, yet
 atque - and
 aura, aerae - breeze
 aut ... aut - either ... or

B

bellum, bellī - war

C

caecus, caeca, caecum - blind, dark
 caedō, caedere, cecidī, caesus - slaughter, kill
 caelum, caelī - sky, heaven
 canō, canere, cecinī - sing
 Capys, Capyos - Capys, companion of Aeneas
 carīna, carīnae - ship, keel
 Cassandra, Cassandrae - Cassandra, daughter of Priam and Hecuba
 castra, castrōrum - camp
 caverna, cavernae - vault, cavern
 cavus, cava, cavum - hollow, hollowed out
 certō, certāre, certāvī, certātus - fight
 circum - around
 classis, classis - fleet
 claustra, claustrōrum - bolts, bars
 collum, collī - neck
 complector, complectī, complexus sum - embrace
 compleō, complere, complēvī, complētus - fill
 condō, condere, condidī, conditus - hide, conceal
 cōnsciūs, cōnscīa, cōnsciūm - of conspirators, confederate
 cōnspectus, cōnspectūs - sight, view
 conticēscō, conticēscere, conticuī - fall quiet
 contingō, contingere, contigī, contactus - take; touch
 contrārius, contrāria, contrārium - opposing, contrary
 corpus, corporis - body
 costa, costae - rib
 crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī - believe, trust
 cum - when

D

Danaī, Danaōrum - the Greeks
 Dardanidēs, Dardanidum - Trojans
 dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus - preserve, defend
 dēligō, dēligere, dēlēgī, dēlēctus - choose, select
 dēlūbrum, dēlūbrī - shrine, sanctuary
 dēmittō, dēmittere, dēmīsī, dēmīssus - lower, let down
 dēsertus, dēserta, dēsertum - deserted, lonely

deus, deī - god
 diēs, diēi - day
 dīrus, dīra, dīrum - terrible, dreadful
 dīves, gen. dīvilis - rich
 dividō, dividere, dīvisī, dīvisus - breach; divide
 dīvīnus, dīvīna, dīvīnum - divine
 dīvus, dīvī - god
 dō, dare, dedī, datus - make; give
 Dolopes, Dolopum - the Dolopes, a warlike people in Thessaly
 dolus, dolī - trick, treachery, deceit, plot
 domus, domūs - home
 dōnum, dōnī - gift, present
 Dōricus, Dōrica, Dōricum - Dorian (Greek)
 dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus - lead, take
 ductor, ductōris - leader
 dum - while
 dux, ducis - leader

E

efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātus - raise
 eō, ire, īi - go, come, travel
 Epēos, Epēi - Epeos, builder of the Trojan horse
 equus, equī - horse
 ergō - therefore
 et - and
 etiam - even
 exitiālis, exitiālis, exitiāle - deadly, destructive

F

fabricātor, fabricātōris - builder, maker
 fāma, fāmae - rumour, report, reputation
 fātālis, fātāle - deadly, fatal, dangerous
 fālum, fātī - fortune, fate, will
 ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus - tend; bring, carry
 fessus, fessa, fessum - tired
 fēstus, fēsta, fēstum - festive
 fētus, fēta, fētum - pregnant with, full of
 fīdus, fīda, fīdum - safe, reliable
 flamma, flammae - flame, fire-signal
 frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctus - break
 frōns, frondis - flower, foliage
 fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsus - pour; sprawl
 fūnis, fūnis - rope, cable
 furor, furōris - madness
 fūrtim - secretly
 futūrus, futūra, futūrum - future, destined

G

gaudeō, gaudere, gāvīsus sum - rejoice

H

hīc - here
 hortor, hortārī, hortātus sum - recommend, urge
 hūc - here, to this place

I

iam - now, already
 īlium, īliī - Troy
 ille, illa, illud - that, he, she, it
 immemor, gen. immemoris - mindless, unmindful
 in (1) + acc. - into
 in (2) + abl. - in, on, at, within
 incertus, incerta, incertum - uncertain
 inclūdō, inclūdere, inclūsī, inclūsus - hide, shut in, enclose
 inclutus, incluta, inclutum - glorious, celebrated
 īnfēlix, gen. īnfēlicis - dreadful, unlucky
 ingēns, gen. ingentis - huge

inīquus, inīqua, inīquum - *hostile, unfair*
 inlābor, inlābī, inlāpsus sum - *roll into*
 innūptus, innūpta, innūptum - *unmarried, virgin*
 insidiae, insidiarum - *trap, ambush*
 Instar - *the size*
 īnstō, īnstāre, īnstītī - *press on, keep going*
 īnstruō, īnstruere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctus - *fully equip; draw up*
 īnsula, īnsulae - *island*
 Intendō, intendere, intendī, intentus - *stretch*
 intereā - *meanwhile*
 intexō, intexere, intexuī, intextus - *weave*
 intrā + acc. - *inside, within*
 invādō, invādere, invāsī, invāsus - *invade, attack*
 involvō, involvere, involvī, involūtus - *envelop*
 ipse, ipsa, ipsum - *himself, herself, itself; very*
 is, ea, id - *that, he, she, it*
 iubeō, iubere, iussī, iussus - *order*
 iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctus - *unite, join*
 iussus, iussūs - *order, command*
 iuvat - *it is pleasing*

L
 lābor, lābī, lāpsus sum - *slide, slip by*
 laetus, laeta, laetum - *happy*
 lāpsus, lāpsūs - *rolling, sliding*
 latebra, latebrae - *hiding-place*
 latus, lateris - *flank*
 laxō, laxāre, laxāvī, laxātus - *release, loosen*
 līmen, līminis - *threshold*
 lītus, lītoris - *shore*
 locō, locāre, locāvī, locātus - *place*
 locus, locī - *place*
 longus, longa, longum - *lengthy, long*
 lūctus, lūctūs - *sorrow, grief*
 lūna, lūnae - *moon*

M
 Machāōn, Machāonis - *Machaon, surgeon to the Greeks, son of Aesculapius*
 māchina, māchinae - *contraption, machine*
 magnus, magna, magnum - *great, big*
 male - *not*
 maneō, manēre, mānsī - *stand, remain*
 manus, manūs - *hand, band, contingent*
 medius, media, medium - *centre, middle*
 melior, melius - *better*
 Menelāus, Menelāi - *Menelaus, Greek king, husband of Helen*
 mēns, mentis - *mind*
 mīles, mīlitis - *soldier*
 Minerva, Minervae - *Minerva, goddess, daughter of Jupiter*
 minor, minārī, minātus sum - *threaten*
 mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum - *admire, be surprised*
 miser, misera, miserum - *wretched, miserable*
 moenia, moenium - *walls, city walls, fortifications, defences*
 mōlēs, mōlis - *massive structure, massive size*
 mōns, montis - *mountain*
 mōnstrum, mōnstrī - *monster, monstrosity*
 mūrus, mūrī - *wall*
 Mycēnae, Mycēnarum - *Mycenae, Greek city whose king was Agamemnon*
 Myrmidones, Myrmidonum - *the Myrmidons, people from Thessaly, led by Achilles*

N
 nāvis, nāvis - *ship*
 Neoptolemus, Neoptolemī - *Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, grandson of Peleus*
 nōn - *not*
 nōs - *we, us*
 nōtus, nōta, nōtum - *famous, familiar, well-known*

nox, noctis - *night, darkness*
 nunc - *now*

O
 ō - *Oh*
 Ōceanus, Ōceanī - *ocean*
 omnis, omne - *all, every*
 opēs, opum - *resources, wealth*
 opus, operis - *task, job*
 ōs, ōris - *mouth, lips*

P
 Pallas, Palladis - *Pallas Athene, a goddess*
 pandō, pandere, pandī, pānsus / passus - *open, open up, throw open*
 pars, partis - *part, some*
 patefaciō, patefacere, patefēcī, patefactus - *open, open up*
 pateō, patere, patuī - *be open, lie open*
 patria, patriae - *fatherland, country*
 pelagus, pelagī - *the sea, the deep*
 Pēlidēs, Pēlidae - *grandson of Peleus*
 penitus - *deep inside, deep within*
 per + acc. - *through, along, throughout, down, in*
 pēs, pedis - *foot*
 petō, petere, petīī, petītus - *make for, seek*
 phalānx, phalangis - *army*
 pīneus, pīnea, pīneum - *made of pine*
 polus, poli - *heaven, sky*
 porta, portae - *gate*
 praecipitō, praecipitare, praecipitāvī, praecipitātus - *throw*
 Priamus, Priamī - *Priam, king of Troy*
 prīmus, prīma, prīmum - *first, most eminent*
 prō + abl. - *for*
 prōmō, prōmere, prōmpsī / prōmsī, prōmptus - *bring out of concealment*
 prōvehor, prōvehī, prōvectus sum - *sail*
 puella, puellae - *girl*
 puer, puerī - *boy*
 puppis, puppis - *ship*

Q
 quater - *four times*
 -que - *and*
 quī, quae, quod - *who, which*

R
 reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditus - *restore*
 reditus, redītūs - *return*
 rēgius, rēgia, rēgium - *royal, of the king*
 rēgnum, rēgnī - *kingdom, realm*
 relinquō, relinquere, reliquī, relictus - *abandon, leave behind*
 reor, rērī, ratus sum - *think*
 repellō, repellere, reppulī, repulsus - *drive back, repel*
 rōbur, rōboris - *wood, oak*
 rota, rotae - *wheel*
 ruō, ruere, ruī - *rush*

S
 sacer, sacra, sacrum - *sacred (songs)*
 sacrātus, sacrāta, sacrātum - *sacred*
 saevus, saeva, saevum - *savage, cruel*
 scandō, scandere, scandī - *surmount, climb*
 scindō, scindere, scidī, scissus - *split*
 sē - *himself, herself, itself*
 secō, secāre, secuī, sectus - *cut down*
 sententia, sententiae - *view, opinion*
 sepeliō, sepelīre, sepelīvī, sepultus - *bury*
 sic - *thus, in this way*
 silentium, silentī - *silence*
 simulō, simulāre, simulāvī, simulātus - *pretend, feign*

Sinōn, Sinōnis - *Sinon*
 sinus, sinūs - *bay*
 sistō, sistere, stetī / stitī, status - *position, set up*
 sīve ... seu - *whether ... or*
 socius, sociī - *comrade, ally*
 soleō, solēre, solitus sum - *be accustomed*
 solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtus - *free*
 somnus, somnī - *sleep*
 sonitus, sonitūs - *noise, sound*
 sopor, sopōris - *sleep*
 sortior, sortīri, sortītus sum - *draw lots, select by lot, choose*
 statiō, statiōnis - *anchorage*
 Sthenelus, Sthenelī - *Sthenelus*
 studium, studiī - *party; enthusiasm*
 stupeō, stupēre, stupūī - *be amazed, be astonished*
 stuppeus, stuppea, stuppeum - *flaxen*
 subeō, subīre, subīī - *continue on one's way, advance*
 sūbiciō, sūbicere, subīcī, subiectus - *put under, place underneath*
 subsistō, subsistere, substīī - *stick, stop*
 sum, esse, fuī - *be*
 suspectus, suspecta, suspectum - *suspect*

T
 tacitus, tacita, tacitum - *quiet, silent*
 tamen - *however*
 tantum - *only*
 temptō, temptāre, temptāvī, temptātus - *test*
 tendō, tendere, tetendī, tentus - *stretch out, exert oneself; camp*
 Tenedos, Tenedī - *Tenedos, an island off the Trojan coast*
 terebrō, terebrāre, terebrāvī, terebrātus - *drill*

terra, terrae - *land*
 Teucrī, Teucrum - *Trojans*
 Teucra, Teucrae - *Troy*
 Thessandrus, Thessandrī - *Thessandrus*
 Thoās, Thoantis - *Thoas*
 Thymoētēs, Thymoetae - *Thymoetes, Trojan, brother of Priam*
 tot - *so many*
 Troia, Troiae - *Troy*
 tunc - *then*

U
 Ulixēs, Ulixīs - *Ulysses, king of Ithaca*
 ultimus, ulfīma, ultimum - *last*
 umbra, umbrae - *shadow*
 umquam - *ever*
 urbs, urbis - *city*
 ūrō, ūrere, ussī, ustus - *burn*
 uterus, uterī - *belly*

V
 vagor, vagārī, vagātus sum - *spread around*
 vēlō, vēlāre, vēlāvī, vēlātus - *cover, wreath, deck*
 ventus, ventī - *wind*
 vertor, vertī, versus sum - *turn*
 videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - *see*
 vigil, vigilīs - *guard*
 vīnculūm, vīnculī - *rope*
 vīnum, vīnī - *wine*
 vir, virī - *man*
 vōtum, vōīī - *offering*
 vulgus, vulgī - *people, crowd*



9532/01-A

LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE IN LATIN LITERATURE

P.M. FRIDAY, 22 June 2012

**PRESCRIBED TEXT FOR UNIT 9532
LATIN LITERATURE NARRATIVES**

**SECTION A
TACITUS, ANNALES XIV.3-9
NERO AND AGRIPPINA**

**SECTION B
VIRGIL, AENEID 2, LINES 13-62 AND 195-267**

CONTENTS

SECTION A	PAGES
Tacitus, Annales XIV.3-9, Nero and Agrippina	
Text	3-9
Vocabulary	10-24
 SECTION B	
 Virgil, Aeneid 2 lines 13-62 and 195-267	
Text	26-31
Vocabulary	32-44

This is the official examination text for the WJEC Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature 2012 and 2013

**TACITUS, ANNALES XIV.3-9
NERO AND AGRIPPINA**

I

**igitur Nero vitare secretos matris congressus;
abscedentem eam in hortos aut in agrum laudare
quod otium caperet. postremo praegravem eam esse
ratus interficere constituit, hactenus consultans utrum
veneno an ferro vel qua alia vi. placuit primo venenum. 5
sed inter epulas principis si daretur, referri ad casum
non poterat tali iam Britannici exitio. et ministros
temptare arduum videbatur mulieris usu scelerum
adversus insidias intentae; atque ipsa praesumendo
remedia munierat corpus. quonam modo ferrum et 10
caedes occultaretur nemo reperiebat; et metuebat Nero
ne quis tanto facinori delectus iussa sperneret.**

**The freedman Anicetus came up with a clever plan;
he was in charge of the fleet at Misenum, had been
Nero's childhood tutor, and he and Agrippina hated
each other equally. For this reason he explained that a
ship could be built, designed so that a part of it would 5
collapse far out at sea and throw Agrippina overboard
unawares. Nothing was so capable of accidents as the
sea, and if she were done away with by a shipwreck,
who would be so unreasonable as to regard as a crime,
something caused by the winds and the sea? And the 10
emperor would be able to put up a temple to his dead
mother and altars and so on to show his piety.**

II

The ingenuity pleased Nero, and the precise timing helped too, since he was at Baiae to celebrate the festival of Minerva. He enticed his mother there, saying over and over again, that parents' bad temper must be endured and their irritability soothed; in this way he tried to make up a rumour of their reconciliation, and hoped that Agrippina would accept it with the easy way women have for believing good news. When she arrived at the shore (for she was travelling from Antium), he met her with outstretched hands and an embrace and he took her to Bauli. That is the name of the villa which is on the promontory between Misenum and the bay of Baiae and is lapped by the waters of the bay. Standing amongst the others was a rather ornate ship, as if this too were being given as a compliment to his mother. She had been invited to a feast then, so that darkness could be used to conceal the crime. It is generally agreed that there was an informer, and that when Agrippina heard of the plot, she could not decide whether to believe it, and so was carried by a sedan chair to Baiae. There flattery calmed her fear: she was received in a friendly fashion and given the place of honour. Nero at one moment behaved with youthful affection and at another became serious, as if he were sharing important confidences with her. Then, talking about all sorts of things, he drew out the banquet for a long time, and followed Agrippina as she left, hanging rather too closely on her eyes and breast, either to round off the deception, or because the last sight of his mother, who was soon to die, was catching at his wild heart.

III

The gods provided a night shining with stars, and quiet with a calm sea, as if for showing up the crime. The ship had not progressed very far, and two of her household were accompanying Agrippina, one of whom, Crepereius Gallus, was standing not far from the helm, while Acerronia was reclining at her mistress's feet, as she lay back, joyfully discussing her son's change of heart, when, at a given signal, the roof, which was weighed down with a lot of lead, fell; Crepereius was crushed and immediately died. Agrippina and Acerronia were protected by the projecting sides of the couch which were, by chance, strong enough to resist the weight. The disintegration of the ship did not follow, because everyone was in confusion and the majority of the crew who were not in on the plot actually got in the way of those who were. At that point it seemed a good idea to the rowers, who knew what was going on, to tilt the ship to one side and in this way to sink it, but agreement for this impromptu plan was not swift enough amongst them and others, struggling in the opposite direction, caused them to be pitched more gently into the sea. But Acerronia, while she foolishly kept on calling out that she was Agrippina, and that help should be brought to the mother of the emperor, was killed with oars and poles and whatever chance offered in the way of naval weapons. Agrippina, remaining silent, and thus less likely to be recognised (though she received one wound in her shoulder), first by swimming and then, after coming across some fishing boats, was carried to the Lucrine lake, and then taken to her villa.

IV

There, she realised that this was why she had received the specious invitation and been received with special honour; the boat had not been driven near the shore by winds, nor was it driven onto rocks; it had collapsed from the top down like some contraption on land; also considering the murder of Acerronia, and at the same time looking at her own wound, she realised that her only chance of escape from the plot was if she seemed to know nothing about it. Therefore she sent her freedman, Agerinus, to inform her son that by the grace of the gods and by his own good fortune she had avoided a serious accident, and to beg him that, although he must be terrified about his mother's danger, he should put off his desire to pay her a visit; at the moment the important thing for her was rest. Meanwhile, pretending lack of concern, she applied medication to her wound and poultices to her body; she ordered that Acerronia's will be found, and her property be sealed - in this alone she showed no pretence.

V

at Neroni nuntios patrati facinoris opperienti
 adfertur Agrippinam evasisse ictu levi sauciam. tum
 ille pavore exanimis et adfirmans iam iamque adfore
 matrem ultionis properam, sive servos armaret vel
 militem accenderet, sive ad senatum et populum 5
 pervaderet, naufragium et vulnus et interfectos
 amicos obiciens. quod contra subsidium sibi, nisi
 quid Burrus et Seneca expromerent? quos statim
 accivit. longum utriusque silentium; timebant ne
 inriti dissuaderent, an eo descensum esse credebant 10
 ut nisi praeveniretur Agrippina pereundum Neroni
 esset. post Seneca respexit Burrum ac sciscitatus
 est num militi caedes imperanda esset. ille respondit
 praetorianos toti Caesarum domui obstrictos
 memoresque Germanici nihil atrox adversus progeniem 15
 eius ausuros. perpetraret Anicetus promissa. qui nihil
 cunctatus poscit summam sceleris. ad eam vocem
 Nero profitetur illo die sibi dari imperium auctoremque
 tanti muneris esse libertum; iret propere duceretque
 homines promptissimos ad iussa. ipse, ubi audivit 20
 nuntium Agerinum venisse, scaenam criminis ultro
 parat. gladium, dum Agerinus mandata perfert, abicit
 inter pedes eius; tum quasi deprehensum in vincla inici
 iubet, ut confingeret matrem exitium principis molitam
 et pudore deprehensi sceleris sua sponte mortem 25
 sumpsisse.

VI

interim vulgato Agrippinae periculo, omnes, ut
 quisque acceperat, decurrere ad litus. hi moles, hi
 proximas scaphas scandere; alii quantum corpus
 sinebat vadere in mare; alii manus protendere;
 questibus, votis, clamore ominum diversa rogitantium 5
 aut incerta respondentium omnis ora compleri;
 adfluere ingens multitudo cum luminibus, atque ubi
 incolumem esse Agrippinam pervulgatum est, ad
 gratandum sese expedire, donec aspectu armati et
 minitantis agminisdisiecti sunt. Anicetus villam statione 10
 circumdat, refractaque ianua obvios servorum abripit,
 donec ad fores cubiculi veniret; ibi pauci adstabant,
 ceteris terrore inrumpentium exterritis. cubiculo
 modicum lumen inerat et ancillarum una, magis ac
 magis anxia Agrippina quod nemo a filio venisset ac ne 15
 Agerinus quidem. abeunte dehinc ancilla Agrippina
 ‘tu quoque me deseris’ prolocuta est. tum respicit
 Anicetum trierarcho Herculeio et Obarito centurione
 classiario comitatum. circumstant lectum percussores
 et prior trierarchus fusti caput eius adflixit. iam 20
 Agrippina centurioni ferrum destringenti protendens
 uterum, ‘ventrem feri’ exclamavit multisque vulneribus
 confecta est.

VII

cremata est eadem nocte convivali lecto et exequiis vilibus; neque dum Nero rerum potiebatur congesta aut clausa est humus. accenso rogo libertus eius cognomento Mnester se ferro transegit, incertum caritate in patronam an metu exitii. hunc fore sui finem multos ante annos crediderat Agrippina contempseratque. nam ei consulenti super Nerone responderunt Chaldaei illum imperaturum matremque occisurum; atque illa 'occidat' inquit, 'dum imperet'.

**UNIT 9532 SECTION A: NERO AND AGRIPPINA -
COMPLETE VOCABULARY**

A

ā + abl. - from

abeō, abire, abiī - leave, go away

abiciō, abicere, abiēcī, abiectus - throw

**abripiō, abripere, abripuī, abreptus - drag away,
remove by force**

abscēdō, abscēdere, abscessī - go away, depart

ac - and

**accendō, accendere, accendī, accēnsus - light, set on
fire; summon, stir up**

acciō, accire, accivī, accitus - summon, send for

accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus - hear; receive

ad + acc. - to, at, for

adferō, adferre, attulī, adlātus - bring news, report

adfirmō, adfirmāre, adfirmāvī - assert, declare

adflīgō, adfligere, adflīxī, adflīctus - strike

adfluō, adfluere, adflūxī, adflūxus - flock together

adstō, adstāre, adstitī - stand

adsum, adesse, adfuī - arrive

adversus + acc. - against

ager, agrī - country, countryside

Agerīnus, Agerīnī - Agerinus, a freedman of Agrippina

agmen, agminis - column of soldiers

Agrippīna, Agrippīnae - Agrippina, mother of Nero

alius, alia, aliud - other; aliī ... aliī: some ... others

amicus, amicī - friend

an - or

ancilla, ancillae - slave-girl, maid

Anicētus, Anicētī - Anicetus, a freedman of Nero

annus, annī - year

ante + acc. - before, earlier

anxius, anxia, anxium - worried, anxious

arduus, ardua, arduum - difficult

armātus, armāta, armātum - armed

armō, armāre, armāvī, armātus - arm

aspectus, aspectūs - sight, appearance

at - but, yet

atque - and

ātrōx, gen. ātrōcis - violent

auctor, auctōris - person responsible

audeō, audēre, ausus sum - dare (supply 'esse')

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - hear

aut - or

B

Britannicus, Britannicī - Britannicus, son of Claudius and Messalina

Burrus, Burrī - Sextus Afranius Burrus, prefect of the praetorian guard and advisor to Nero

C

caedēs, caedis - slaughter, murder, killing, execution

Caesarēs, Caesarum - the Caesars, family of the first Roman Emperors

capiō, capere, cēpī, captus - seek; take, choose

caput, capitis - head

cāritās, cāritātis - love, affection, esteem

cāsus, cāsūs - accident, chance

centuriō, centuriōnis - centurion

cēterī, cēterae, cētera - the rest, the others

Chaldaeī, Chaldaeorum - the Chaldaeans, famous as astrologers

circumdō, circumdare, circumdedī, circumdatus - surround

circumsistō, circumstare, circumstetī - stand around

clāmor, clāmōris - noise, shout, uproar

classiārius, classiāria, classiārium - naval, of the fleet

claudō, claudere, clausī, clausus - close over

cognōmentum, cognōmentī - name, surname, cognomen

comitō, comitāre, comitāvī, comitātus - accompany, follow

compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētus - fill

cōnficiō, cōnficere, cōnfēcī, cōnfectus - kill, murder

cōnfingō, cōnfingere, cōnfīnxī, cōnfictus - pretend, feign

congerō, congerere, conguessī, congestus - pile up, heap

congressus, congressūs - meeting

cōnstituō, cōnstituere, cōnstituī, cōnstitūtus - decide

cōsulō, cōsulere, cōsuluī, cōsultus - consult
cōsultō, cōsultāre, cōsultāvī, cōsultātus -
deliberate, plan
contemnō, contemnere, contempsī, contemptus -
make light of; reject, despise
contrā - on the other hand
convīvālis, convīvālis, convīvāle - dining
corpus, corporis - body; height
crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī - believe
cremō, cremāre, cremāvī, cremātus - cremate
crīmen, crīminis - accusation
cubiculum, cubiculī - bedroom
cum + abl. - with
cūnctor, cūnctārī, cūnctātus sum - delay, hesitate

D

**dēcurrō, dēcurrere, dēcurrī - run down, make straight
for**

dehinc - then

dēligō, dēligere, dēlēgī, dēlēctus - choose, select

**dēprehendō, dēprehendere, dēprehendī, dēprehēnsus -
catch in the act, detect, discover**

**dēscendō, dēscendere, dēscendī, dēscēnsus -
deteriorate, fall**

dēserō, dēserere, dēseruī, dēsertus - desert

**dēstringō, dēstringere, dēstrīnxī, dēstrictus - draw,
unsheathe**

diēs, diēī - day

disiciō, disicere, disiēcī, disiectus - scatter

dissuādeō, dissuādēre, dissuāsī - remonstrate

dīversus, dīversa, dīversum - different

dō, dare, dedī, datus - give, administer

domus, domūs - family, house

dōnec - until

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus - take, lead

dum - while, as long as, provided that

E

ego, meī - I, me

eō - so far, to such an extent

eō, īre, iī - go

epulae, epulārum - feast, dinner

et - and, also

ēvādō, ēvādere, ēvāsī - escape, survive

exanimis, exanime - out of one's mind, paralysed

exclāmō, exclāmāre, exclāmāvī - shout, exclaim

exequiae, exequiārum - funeral rites

exitium, exitiī - death, killing, ruin, destruction

expediō, expedīre, expedīvī, expeditus - ready, prepare

exprōmō, exprōmere, exprōmpsī, exprōmptus -

suggest, devise

exterreō, exterrēre, exterruī, exterritus - frighten off

F

facinus, facinoris - crime

feriō, ferīre - strike

ferrum, ferrī - sword, weapon

fīlius, fīliī - son

fīnis, fīnis - death, end

forēs, forium - entrance, door

fūstis, fūstis - club, stick

G

Germānicus, Germānicī - Germanicus

gladius, gladiī - sword

**grātor, grātārī, grātātus sum - congratulate, offer one's
congratulations**

H

hāctenus - to the extent of, up to the point of

Herculeius, Herculeiī - Herculeius, naval captain

hic, haec, hoc - this; hī ... hī: some ... others

homō, hominis - person, man

hortus, hortī - garden

humus, humī - earth, ground

I

iam - now, recently

iam iamque - at any moment

iānua, iānuae - door

ibi - there

ictus, ictūs - blow, wound

īdem, eadem, idem - the same

igitur - therefore, and so

ille, illa, illud - he, she, it, that

imperium, imperiī - supreme control, Empire, power

**imperō, imperāre, imperāvī - order, command, be
emperor, rule**

in + acc. - to, into, towards, for
incertus, incerta, incertum - not clear, uncertain
incolumis, incolumis, incolume - safe
ingēns, gen. ingentis - huge
iniciō, inicere, iniēcī, iniectus - throw
inquit - says, said
inritus, inrita, inritum - unsuccessful, in vain, useless
inrumpō, inrumpere, inrūpī, inruptus - burst in
īnsidiae, īnsidiārum - plot, intrigue
īnsum, inesse, īnfuī - be in, be inside
intentus, intenta, intentum - watchful, alert
inter + acc. - during, between
interficiō, interficere, interfēcī, interfectus - kill, murder
interim - meanwhile
ipse, ipsa, ipsum - himself, herself, itself
is, ea, id - that, he, she, it
iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus - order
iussum, iussī - order, instruction

L

laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus - praise
lectus, lectī - bed, couch
levis, leve - light, slight, trivial
lībertus, lībertī - freedman
lītus, lītoris - shore
longus, longa, longum - long
lūmen, lūminis - light, torch, lamp

M**magis - more****mandātum, mandātī - order, instruction****manus, manūs - hand****mare, maris - sea****māter, mātris - mother****memor, gen. memoris + gen. - mindful, remembering****metuō, metuere, metuī - be afraid, fear****metus, metūs - fear****mīles, mīlitis - soldier, soldiery****minister, ministrī - servant****minitor, minitārī, minitātus sum - threaten****Mnēster, Mnēstēris - Mnester, a freedman of Agrippina****modicus, modica, modicum - small, little; dim****modus, modī - way, manner****mōlēs, mōlis - embankment, sea-wall****mōlior, mōlīrī, mōlītus sum - plot, work towards****mors, mortis - death****mulier, mulieris - woman****multī, multae, multa - many****multitūdō, multitūdinis - crowd****mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvī, mūnītus - fortify, protect, immunise****mūnus, mūneris - gift**

N

nam - for

naufragium, naufragiī - shipwreck

nē - in case, lest

nē ... quidem - not ... even

nēmō, nēminis - no one, nobody

neque - and not, nor

Nerō, Nerōnis - the Emperor Nero

nihil - nothing; not at all

nisi - except, unless

nōn - not

nox, noctis - night

num - whether

nūntius, nūntiī - messenger

O

Obaritus, Obaritī - Obaritus, a naval centurion

obicīō, obicere, obiēcī, obiectus - accuse

obstringō, obstringere, obstrīnxī, obstrictus - bind by
oath

obvius, obvia, obvium - in the way

occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsus - kill

occultō, occultāre, occultāvī, occultātus - conceal,
keep hidden

omnis, omne - every, all, the whole

opperior, opperīrī, oppertus sum - wait for

ōra, ōrae - shore, coast

ōtium, ōtiī - peace

P

parō, parāre, parāvī, parātus - prepare

patrō, patrāre, patrāvī, patrātus - accomplish,
perpetrate, commit

patrōna, patrōnae - patroness

paucī, paucae, pauca - few

pavor, pavōris - fear, panic

percussor, percussōris - assassin, executioner

pereō, perīre, periī - die, perish

perferō, perferre, pertulī, perlātus - carry out

perīculum, perīculī - danger

perpetrō, perpetrāre, perpetrāvī, perpetrātus - carry
out, fulfil

pervādō, pervādere, pervāsī, pervāsus - go; spread
among, penetrate

pervulgō, pervulgāre, pervulgāvī, pervulgātus - make
known, make public

pēs, pedis - foot

placeō, placēre, placuī - seem good, please, be
pleasing

populus, populī - people

poscō, poscere, poposciī - demand, ask for

possum, posse, potuī - can

post - then, afterwards

postrēmō - finally, at last

potior, potīrī, potītus sum - be in charge

praegravis, praegravis, praegrave - intolerable,
wearisome

praesūmō, praesūmere, praesūmpsī, praesūptus -
take in advance, consume beforehand

praetōriānus, praetōriānī - praetorian guard
 praeveniō, praevenīre, praevēnī - anticipate, forestall
 prīmō - at first
 prīnceps, prīncipis - Emperor
 prior, prius - first
 profiteor, profitērī, professus sum - declare
 prōgeniēs, prōgeniēī - daughter, child
 prōloquor, prōloquī, prōlocūtus sum - declare
 prōmissum, prōmissī - promise
 prōptus, prōptā, prōptum - ready, keen
 properē - quickly
 properus, propera, properum - eager for, ready, quick
 prōtendō, prōtendere, prōtendī, prōtentus - stretch out,
 offer
 proximus, proxima, proximum - nearest
 pudor, pudōris - shame

Q

quantum - as far as, as much as
 quasi - as if
 questus, questūs - lament, complaint
 quī, quae, quod - who, which, what; some
 quīnam, quaenam, quodnam - what, which
 quis, quid - anyone, anything
 quisque, quaeque, quodque - each one, every one
 quod - because
 quoque - too, also

R

referō, referre, rettulī, relātus - bring back; attribute
refringō, refringere, refrēgī, refrāctus - break in, break down
remedium, remediī - antidote
reor, rērī, ratus sum - think
reperiō, reperīre, repperī, repertus - work out; find
rēs, reī - thing, business, matter
respiciō, respicere, respexī - look round at, look back at, notice, look at
respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsus - respond, give response, reply
rogitō, rogitāre, rogitāvī, rogitātus - continually ask
rogus, rogī - pyre

S

saucius, saucia, saucium - injured, wounded
scaena, scaenae - stage, scene
scandō, scandere, scandī - climb onto
scapha, scaphae - boat
scelus, sceleris - crime, evil deed
scīscitor, scīscitārī, scīscitātus sum - inquire, ask
sē - himself, herself, itself
sēcrētus, sēcrēta, sēcrētum - secret
sed - but
senātus, senātūs - senate
Seneca, Senecae - Lucius Annaeus Seneca, dramatist, philosopher and advisor to Nero
servus, servī - slave

sī - if

silentium, silentiī - silence

sinō, sinere, sīvī, situs - allow

sīve ... sīve - whether ... or

spernō, spernere, sprēvī, sprētus - reject, disregard, disobey

sponte - of one's own accord

statim - at once

statiō, statiōnis - guard

subsidium, subsidiī - help

sum, esse, fuī - be

summa, summae - control, whole exercise, full responsibility

sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptus - choose, resort to, take

super + abl. - about, concerning

suus, sua, suum - his, her, its own

T

tālis, tāle - similar, of such a kind

tantus, tanta, tantum - so great, such a great

temptō, temptāre, temptāvī, temptātus - corrupt; try

terror, terrōris - fear, terror

timeō, timēre, timuī - be afraid, fear

tōtus, tōta, tōtum - whole

trānsigō, trānsigere, trānsēgī, trānsāctus - stab

triērarchus, triērarchī - naval captain

tū, tuī - you (singular)

tum - then

U

ubi - when

ultiō, ultiōnis - revenge

ultrō - unprompted, of one's own accord

ūnus, ūna, ūnum - one, a single

ūsus, ūsūs - experience, practice

ut (1) - as soon as, when

ut (2) - that, so that

uterque, utraque, utrumque - both (of two), each (of two)

uterus, uterī - womb, belly

utrum - whether

V

vādō, vādere - go, advance, proceed

vel - or

venēnum, venēnī - poison

veniō, venīre, venī - come

venter, ventris - belly, womb

videor, vidērī, vīsus sum - seem

vīlis, vīle - scant

vīlla, vīllae - villa, house

vinclum, vinclī - chain

vīs - force, violence

vītō, vītāre, vītāvī, vītātus - avoid

vōtum, vōtī - prayer

vōx, vōcis - word, voice

vulgō, vulgāre, vulgāvī, vulgātus - make known, make public

vulnus, vulneris - wound



**LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE IN LATIN LITERATURE
FOR SUMMER 2012**

**PRESCRIBED TEXT FOR UNIT 9532
LATIN LITERATURE NARRATIVES**

**SECTION B
VIRGIL, AENEID 2, LINES 13-62 AND 195-267**

**This is the official examination text for the WJEC
Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature 2012**

Aeneid 2.13-62 and 195-267

fracti bello fatisque repulsi
 ductores Danaum tot iam labentibus annis
 instar montis equum divina Palladis arte 15
 aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;
 votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.
 huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim
 includunt caeco lateri penitusque cavernas
 ingentes uterumque armato milite complent. 20
 est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
 insula, dives opum Priami dum regna manebant,
 nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis:
 huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt;
 nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenae. 25
 ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucra luctu;
 panduntur portae, iuvat ire et Dorica castra
 desertosque videre locos litusque relictum:
 hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
 classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant. 30
 pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae
 et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thymoetes
 duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
 sive dolo seu iam Troiae sic fata ferebant.
 at Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, 35
 aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
 praecipitare iubent subiectisque urere flammis,
 aut terebrare cavas uteri et temptare latebras.
 scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.

There, in the lead, ahead of everyone, with a great crowd following, Laocoon, blazing in anger, ran down from the lofty citadel, and while still far off, he shouted, "Wretched citizens, what is this great insanity? Do you really believe that the enemy has gone away? Or do you think that any gifts from the Greeks are free from treachery? Is this how Ulysses is known to be? Either there are Greeks hiding there, shut inside this wooden structure, or this contraption has been made for use against our walls, to spy on our homes, and fall upon the city from above. Or else some other trick is hidden here. Trojans, do not trust the horse! Whatever it is, I fear Greeks, even when they are bringing gifts." Thus he spoke and he sent spinning, with all his strength, a huge spear into the side of the beast, and into the belly of the horse with its curved frame. It stood there quivering, and when the womb was struck, the hollow caverns within boomed and gave out a groan. And if the Fates and the minds of the gods had not been turned against us, he would have forced us to tear open with iron the Greeks' hiding places; Troy would now be standing and you, lofty citadel of Priam, would remain. See - meanwhile, with a great clamour, Trojan shepherds were dragging a young man, whose hands were tied behind his back, to the king. He was a man unknown to those who had come upon him and who had given himself up to them so that he might accomplish his very purpose and open up Troy to the Greeks. He was confident in spirit and ready for either outcome, either to spin his tricks or to meet with certain death.

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The prisoner, giving his name as Sinon, claims that he ran away from the Greeks because they had picked him to be a human sacrifice to the gods in order to obtain a safe voyage home. He acts his part so well that Priam immediately orders him to be set free. In return, Sinon answers the Trojans' questions about the horse with false information, saying that it is a sacred offering to the goddess Minerva: if they harm it, Troy will be doomed; but if they take it safely into the city, they will be able to invade and conquer Greece.

The tale was believed because of all this trickery and the skill of the lying Sinon; we were conquered by trickery and tears, we whom neither the son of Tydeus, nor Achilles from Larissa, nor ten years of siege, nor one thousand ships had overcome. Now something else, more serious and much more terrible, befell us, miserable wretches, and stirred up our unforeseeing minds. Laocoon, the priest of Neptune chosen by lot, was sacrificing a huge bull at the sacred altars. But see, twin snakes, (I shudder to talk of it) coming from Tenedos across the calm sea, pressed forward on the sea with their immense coils, and made their way side by side towards the shore; their breasts were held high above the waves and their bloody crests towered above the seas; the rest of their bodies skimmed the sea behind them and they arched their huge backs in a coil. A sound came from the foaming salt sea; and now they were on land and, their burning eyes flecked with

35

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blood and fire, they were licking their hissing lips with
quivering tongues. We grew pale at the sight and fled 50
in all directions. They made straight for Laocoon, with
a sure sense of direction; and first of all each serpent
wound and coiled itself around the small bodies of
his two sons and, biting them, fed on their miserable
limbs. Then when he himself came to their aid bearing 55
a sword, they snatched him up and bound him in huge
spirals; and now, having wound themselves around
his body twice and having set their scaly backs twice
around his neck, they towered over him with their heads
and necks high above. He, at the same time, tried to pull 60
apart the knots with his hands, his headbands soaked
with blood and black venom, and all the time he raised
to the stars horrendous cries, just like the bellowing
when a wounded bull flees from the altar and has
shaken the badly-aimed axe from its neck. But the twin 65
snakes escaped by gliding away to the highest shrines
and made for the citadel of the heartless daughter
of Triton, and they sheltered beneath the feet of the
goddess and under the rim of her shield. Then however
a new fear made its way into the trembling hearts 70
of them all: they said that Laocoon had been justly
punished for his crime, because he harmed the sacred
wood with his spear and hurled his wicked spear into
its back. They shouted that the image should be taken
taken to the sanctuary of the goddess and they should 75
offer prayers to her divine authority.

dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
 accingunt omnes operi pedibusque rotarum 235
 subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
 intendunt; scandit fatalis machina muros
 feta armis. pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
 sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent;
 illa subit mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi. 240
 o patria, o divum domus Ilium et incluta bello
 moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
 substitit atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
 instamus tamen immemores caecique furore
 et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce. 245
 tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
 ora dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris.
 nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
 ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.
 vertitur interea caelum et ruit Oceano nox 250
 involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
 Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucris
 conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus.
 et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
 a Tenedo tacitae per amica silentia lunae 255
 litora nota petens, flammam cum regia puppis
 extulerat, fatisque deum defensum iniquis
 inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
 laxat claustra Sinon. illos patefactus ad auras
 reddit equus laetique cava se robore promunt 260
 Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes,
 demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque Thoasque

**Pelidesque Neoptolemus primusque Machaon
et Menelaus et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam;
caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes
accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia iungunt.**

265

UNIT 9532 SECTION B: AENEID 2 - COMPLETE VOCABULARY

A

ā + abl. - from

abeō, abire, abiī - leave, go away

abiēs, abietis - silver fir wood

**Acamās, Acamantis - Acamas, a son of Theseus and
Phaedra**

accingō, accingere, accinxī - get ready

accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus - welcome, take in

Achillēs, Achillī - Achilles

aciēs, aciētī - battle-line

ad + acc. - to

**aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī, aedificātus - build,
make, create**

agmen, agminis - army, rank

amīcus, amīca, amīcum - friendly

annus, annī - year

aperiō, aperire, aperuī, apertus - open

Argīvus, Argīva, Argīvum - Argive (Greek)

arma, armōrum - arms, weapons

armātus, armāta, armātum - armed

ars, artis - skill, art

artus, artūs - limb

arx, arcis - citadel, stronghold

at - but, yet

atque - and

aura, aurae - breeze

aut ... aut - either ... or

B

bellum, bellī - war

C

caecus, caeca, caecum - blind, dark

caedō, caedere, cecīdī, caesus - slaughter, kill

caelum, caelī - sky, heaven

canō, canere, cecinī - sing

Capys, Capyos - Capys, companion of Aeneas

carīna, carīnae - ship, keel

Cassandra, Cassandrae - Cassandra, daughter of Priam and Hecuba

castra, castrōrum - camp

caverna, cavernae - vault, cavern

cavus, cava, cavum - hollow, hollowed out

certō, certāre, certāvī, certātus - fight

circum - around

classis, classis - fleet

claustra, claustrōrum - bolts, bars

collum, collī - neck

complector, complectī, complexus sum - embrace

compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētus - fill

condō, condere, condidī, conditus - hide, conceal

cōnscius, cōnscia, cōnscium - of conspirators, confederate

cōnspectus, cōnspectūs - sight, view

conticēscō, conticēscere, conticuī - fall quiet

contingō, contingere, contigī, contāctus - take; touch

contrārius, contrāria, contrārium - opposing, contrary
corpus, corporis - body
costa, costae - rib
crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī - believe, trust
cum - when

D

Danaī, Danaōrum - the Greeks
Dardanidēs, Dardanidum - Trojans
dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus - preserve, defend
dēligō, dēligere, dēlēgī, dēlēctus - choose, select
dēlūbrum, dēlūbrī - shrine, sanctuary
dēmittō, dēmittere, dēmīsī, dēmīssus - lower, let down
dēsertus, dēserta, dēsertum - deserted, lonely
deus, deī - god
diēs, diēī - day
dīrus, dīra, dīrum - terrible, dreadful
dīves, gen. dīvitis - rich
dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvīsī, dīvīsus - breach; divide
dīvīnus, dīvīna, dīvīnum - divine
dīvus, dīvī - god
dō, dare, dedī, datus - make; give
Dolopes, Dolopum - the Dolopes, a warlike people in Thessaly
dolus, dolī - trick, treachery, deceit, plot
domus, domūs - home
dōnum, dōnī - gift, present

Dōricus, Dōrica, Dōricum - Dorian (Greek)

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus - lead, take

ductor, ductūris - leader

dum - while

dux, ducis - leader

E

efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātus - raise

eō, īre, iī - go, come, travel

Epēos, Epēī - Epeos, builder of the Trojan horse

equus, equī - horse

ergō - therefore

et - and

etiam - even

exitiālis, exitiālis, exitiāle - deadly, destructive

F

fabricātor, fabricātōris - builder, maker

fāma, fāmae - rumour, report, reputation

fātālis, fātāle - deadly, fatal, dangerous

fātum, fātī - fortune, fate, will

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus - tend; bring, carry

fessus, fessa, fessum - tired

fēstus, fēsta, fēstum - festive

fētus, fēta, fētum - pregnant with, full of

fīdus, fīda, fīdum - safe, reliable

flamma, flammae - flame, fire-signal
 frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctus - break
 frōns, frondis - flower, foliage
 fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsus - pour; sprawl
 fūnis, fūnis - rope, cable
 furor, furōris - madness
 fūrtim - secretly
 futūrus, futūra, futūrum - future, destined

G

gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum - rejoice

H

hīc - here
 hortor, hortārī, hortātus sum - recommend, urge
 hūc - here, to this place

I

iam - now, already
 īlium, īliī - Troy
 ille, illa, illud - that, he, she, it
 immemor, gen. immemoris - mindless, unmindful
 in (1) + acc. - into
 in (2) + abl. - in, on, at, within

incertus, incerta, incertum - uncertain
inclūdō, inclūdere, inclūsī, inclūsus - hide, shut in, enclose
inclutus, incluta, inclutum - glorious, celebrated
īnfēlīx, gen. īnfēlīcis - dreadful, unlucky
ingēns, gen. ingentis - huge
inīquus, inīqua, inīquum - hostile, unfair
inlābor, inlābī, inlāpsus sum - roll into
innūptus, innūpta, innūptum - unmarried, virgin
īnsidiae, īnsidiārum - trap, ambush
īnstar - the size
īnstō, īnstāre, īnstitī - press on, keep going
īnstruō, īnstruere, īnstrāxī, īnstrūctus - fully equip; draw up
īnsula, īnsulae - island
intendō, intendere, intendī, intentus - stretch
intereā - meanwhile
intexō, intexere, intexuī, intextus - weave
intrā + acc. - inside, within
invādō, invādere, invāsī, invāsus - invade, attack
involvō, involvere, involvī, involūtus - envelop
ipse, ipsa, ipsum - himself, herself, itself; very
is, ea, id - that, he, she, it
iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus - order
iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctus - unite, join
iussus, iussūs - order, command
iuvat - it is pleasing

L

lābor, lābī, lāpsus sum - slide, slip by

laetus, laeta, laetum - happy

lāpsus, lāpsūs - rolling, sliding

latebra, latebrae - hiding-place

latus, lateris - flank

laxō, laxāre, laxāvī, laxātus - release, loosen

līmen, līminis - threshold

lītus, lītoris - shore

locō, locāre, locāvī, locātus - place

locus, locī - place

longus, longa, longum - lengthy, long

lūctus, lūctūs - sorrow, grief

lūna, lūnae - moon

M

Machāōn, Machāonis - Machaon, surgeon to the Greeks, son of Aesculapius

māchina, māchinae - contraption, machine

magnus, magna, magnum - great, big

male - not

maneō, manēre, mānsī - stand, remain

manus, manūs - hand, band, contingent

medius, media, medium - centre, middle

melior, melius - better

Menelāus, Menelāī - Menelaus, Greek king, husband of Helen

mēns, mentis - mind

mīles, mīlitis - soldier

Minerva, Minervae - Minerva, goddess, daughter of Jupiter

minor, minārī, minātus sum - threaten

mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum - admire, be surprised

miser, misera, miserum - wretched, miserable

moenia, moenium - walls, city walls, fortifications, defences

mōlēs, mōlis - massive structure, massive size

mōns, montis - mountain

mōnstrum, mōnstrī - monster, monstrosity

mūrus, mūrī - wall

Mycēnae, Mycēnārum - Mycenae, Greek city whose king was Agamemnon

Myrmidones, Myrmidonum - the Myrmidons, people from Thessaly, led by Achilles

N

nāvis, nāvis - ship

Neoptolemus, Neoptolemī - Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, grandson of Peleus

nōn - not

nōs - we, us

nōtus, nōta, nōtum - famous, familiar, well-known

nox, noctis - night, darkness

nunc - now

O

ō - Oh

Ōceanus, Ōceanī - ocean

omnis, omne - all, every

opēs, opum - resources, wealth

opus, operis - task, job

ōs, ōris - mouth, lips

P

Pallas, Palladis - Pallas Athene, a goddess

pandō, pandere, pandī, pānsus / passus - open, open up, throw open

pars, partis - part, some

patefaciō, patefacere, patefēcī, patefactus - open, open up

pateō, patēre, patuī - be open, lie open

patria, patriae - fatherland, country

pelagus, pelagī - the sea, the deep

Pēlīdēs, Pēlīdae - grandson of Peleus

penitus - deep inside, deep within

per + acc. - through, along, throughout, down, in

pēs, pedis - foot

petō, petere, petiī, petītus - make for, seek

phalānx, phalangis - army

pīneus, pīnea, pīneum - made of pine

polus, poli - heaven, sky

porta, portae - gate

praecipitō, praecipitāre, praecipitāvī, praecipitātus - throw

Priamus, Priamī - Priam, king of Troy

prīmus, prīma, prīmum - first, most eminent

prō + abl. - for

prōmō, prōmere, prōmpsī / prōmsī, prōmptus - bring out of concealment

prōvehor, prōvehī, prōvectus sum - sail

puella, puellae - girl

puer, puerī - boy

puppis, puppis - ship

Q

quater - four times

-que - and

quī, quae, quod - who, which

R

reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditus - restore

reditus, reditūs - return

rēgius, rēgia, rēgium - royal, of the king

rēgnum, rēgnī - kingdom, realm

relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, relictus - abandon, leave behind

reor, rērī, ratus sum - think

repellō, repellere, reppulī, repulsus - drive back, repel

rōbur, rōboris - wood, oak

rota, rotae - wheel

ruō, ruere, ruī - rush

S

sacer, sacra, sacrum - sacred (songs)
 sacrātus, sacrāta, sacrātum - sacred
 saevus, saeva, saevum - savage, cruel
 scandō, scandere, scandī - surmount, climb
 scindō, scindere, scidī, scissus - split
 sē - himself, herself, itself
 secō, secāre, secuī, sectus - cut down
 sententia, sententiae - view, opinion
 sepeliō, sepelīre, sepelīvī, sepultus - bury
 sīc - thus, in this way
 silentium, silentiī - silence
 simulō, simulāre, simulāvī, simulātus - pretend, feign
 Sinōn, Sinōnis - Sinon
 sinus, sinūs - bay
 sistō, sistere, stetī / stitī, status - position, set up
 sive ... seu - whether ... or
 socius, sociī - comrade, ally
 soleō, solēre, solitus sum - be accustomed
 solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtus - free
 somnus, somnī - sleep
 sonitus, sonitūs - noise, sound
 sopor, sopōris - sleep
 sortior, sortīri, sortītus sum - draw lots, select by lot,
 choose
 statiō, statiōnis - anchorage
 Sthenelus, Sthenelī - Sthenelus
 studium, studiī - party; enthusiasm
 stupeō, stupēre, stupuī - be amazed, be astonished
 stuppeus, stuppea, stuppeum - flaxen

subeō, subīre, subiī - continue on one's way, advance
 sūbiciō, sūbicere, subiēcī, subiectus - put under, place
 underneath

subsistō, subsistere, substitī - stick, stop

sum, esse, fuī - be

suspectus, suspecta, suspectum - suspect

T

tacitus, tacita, tacitum - quiet, silent

tamen - however

tantum - only

temptō, temptāre, temptāvī, temptātus - test

tendō, tendere, tetendī, tentus - stretch out, exert
 oneself; camp

Tenedos, Tenedī - Tenedos, an island off the Trojan
 coast

terebrō, terebrāre, terebrāvī, terebrātus - drill

terra, terrae - land

Teucrī, Teucrum - Trojans

Teucra, Teucrae - Troy

Thessandrus, Thessandrī - Thessandrus

Thoās, Thoantis - Thoas

Thymoetēs, Thymoetae - Thymoetes, Trojan, brother of
 Priam

tot - so many

Troia, Troiae - Troy

tunc - then

U

Ulixēs, Ulixis - Ulysses, king of Ithaca

ultimus, ultima, ultimum - last

umbra, umbrae - shadow

umquam - ever

urbs, urbis - city

ūrō, ūrere, ussī, ustus - burn

uterus, uterī - belly

V

vagor, vagārī, vagātus sum - spread around

vēlō, vēlāre, vēlāvī, vēlātus - cover, wreath, deck

ventus, ventī - wind

vertor, vertī, versus sum - turn

videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - see

vigil, vigilis - guard

vinculum, vinculī - rope

vīnum, vīnī - wine

vir, virī - man

vōtum, vōtī - offering

vulgus, vulgī - people, crowd