

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



## LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE

9531/01

## LATIN LITERATURE

LEVEL 1

UNIT 9531 (Themes)

P.M. MONDAY, 9 June 2014

1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
Theme A or B	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
	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.

Answer **either** Theme A (*Books and Writers*) **or** Theme B (*Growing up in Rome*).

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. If you need more space for any answer, you can continue on page 14. Please remember to include the question number(s).

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark available for 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 Theme A and Theme B.

**THEME A**

***Books and Writers***

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 OVID *Amores* 1.1.

(a) What emotion was Cupid (**line 3**) in charge of? [1]

.....

(b) Who were the Muses (**line 6**)? [2]

.....

(c) In **line 9**, Ovid talks about Cupid's 'kingdom'. Why do you think Ovid calls this kingdom 'big enough and too powerful'? [2]

.....

.....

.....

(d) In **lines 15-20**, (*Powerfully ... metres*) how do Cupid's arrows change what Ovid does? [2]

.....

.....

.....

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2. The following questions are about CATULLUS *Carmina* 1.

(a) Pick out the **Latin** adjective in **line 1** which tells us that Catullus is pleased with his book. [1]

.....  
(b) In **lines 3-4**, what does Catullus say about his own poetry? [1]

.....  
(c) In **lines 5-7** (*cum ... laboriosis*), Catullus wants to flatter Cornelius. Translate the following phrases and explain how each helps him do this. [6]

*ausus es* (line 5)

Translation: .....

Explanation: .....

.....  
*unus Italorum* (line 5)

Translation: .....

Explanation: .....

.....  
*cartis doctis ... et laboriosis* (lines 6-7)

Translation: .....

Explanation: .....

.....  
(d) Look at **lines 9-10** (*quod ... saeclo*). What does Catullus hope will happen to his poetry? [2]

.....  
.....

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3. The following questions are about TACITUS *Annals* 4.34-35.

(a) Look at **lines 1-3** (*Cremutius ... finivit*).

(i) Why was Cremutius Cordus accused? Give **both** reasons. [5]

1<sup>st</sup> reason: .....

2<sup>nd</sup> reason: .....

(ii) What did he do after he left the Senate? [2]

(b) Look at **lines 3-5** (*libros ... editi*).

(i) What did the senators decide should be done? [2]

(ii) How do we know their decision was not fully carried out? [2]

(c) Look at **lines 5-9** (*igitur ... gloriam*).

(i) In **lines 5-6** (*igitur ... memoriam*), what do people in power believe they can achieve by destroying books? [1]

(ii) In **lines 8-9** (*nisi ... gloriam*), Tacitus describes the actual results of destroying books. What have the results been: [2]

for the people who destroyed them? .....

for the writers whose works they destroyed? .....

4. The following questions are about PLINY, *Letters* 1.13.

(a) Which of the following is the correct translation of *magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit (line 1)*? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

- (A) The arrival of great poets has happened this year.
- (B) During the year a lot of poets have arrived.
- (C) History has brought a great crop of poets here.
- (D) This year has brought a great crop of poets.

(b) Look at **lines 2-3** (*iuvat ... studia*).

What does Pliny say about literature (*studia*)? [1]

(c) Look at **lines 7-8** (*tum demum ... recedunt*).

Pliny does not like the behaviour of many people at recitals. Give **two** details of this behaviour. [2]

1<sup>st</sup> detail: .....

2<sup>nd</sup> detail: .....

(d) In **lines 10-13** (*at hercule ... venisse*), Pliny says that the emperor, Claudius, used to attend recitals. Why do you think he mentions this fact? [1]

(e) Look at **lines 13-15** (*nunc ... perdidisse*).

Pliny seems annoyed with some people. Choose **two** of the following phrases and explain how each helps to emphasise Pliny's annoyance at their behaviour. [4]

*otiosissimus quisque*

.....  
.....

*identidem admonitus*

.....  
.....

*perdidit, perdidisse*

.....  
.....

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## THEME B

***Growing up in Rome***

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 HORACE, *Satires* 1.6.

Look at **lines 1-5** (*causa ... aeris*).

- (a) (i) Pick out and write down the **Latin** adjective, in **line 1**, which describes Horace's father's farm. [1]

- (ii) From **line 1**, how do we know that Horace's father was not well off? [1]

- (b) Look at **lines 2-3** (*noluit ... orti*).

How does Horace emphasise that his father refused to send him to Flavius' school? [2]

- (c) Which of the following is the best translation of *laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto* (**line 4**)? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

- |                                                                        |                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) with their school bags and slates left behind                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (B) hung with a little table and school bags on their left arm         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) hanging out their school bags and slates on the left               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (D) dangling school bags and writing-tablets from their left shoulders | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- (d) Look at **lines 6-10** (*sed ... illos*).

- (i) Why do you think Horace uses the verb *ausus est* in **line 6**? [2]

- (ii) Why did Horace's father want to take him to Rome? [2]

(e) Look at **lines 11-14** (*ipse ... turpi*).

Why does Horace call his father *custos* (his protector)? Make **two** points. [2]

Point 1: .....

.....

Point 2: .....

.....

(f) Look at **lines 15-17** (*nec timuit ... sequerer*).

What was Horace's father **not** afraid of? [2]

.....

.....

.....

13

2. The following questions are about MARTIAL, *Epigrams* 11.39.

(a) From **lines 1-2**, (*cunarum ... comes*) give the **three** things which Charidemus had done for Martial as he was growing up. [3]

1<sup>st</sup>: .....

2<sup>nd</sup>: .....

3<sup>rd</sup>: .....

(b) Look at **line 5** (*sed ... crevi*).

Why is Martial annoyed with Charidemus? [1]

.....

.....

(c) Look at **lines 5-10** (*te noster ... tua*). What sort of person does Charidemus seem to be? Support your answer with evidence from these lines. [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

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3. The following questions are about CICERO, *pro Caelio*.

(a) (i) In **line 1**, what is Herennius' job in this trial? [1]

(ii) Why do you think Cicero calls him *meus familiaris* (**line 1**)? [1]

(b) Look at **lines 1-4** (*meus ... disseruit*).

How does the use of *multa* five times help Cicero to make his argument particularly persuasive? [2]

(c) Look at **lines 4-7** (*equidem ... dedissent*). Cicero talks about two groups of men. How does he describe each group? [4]

1<sup>st</sup> group (*qui primoribus ... attigissent*): .....

2<sup>nd</sup> group (*qui totam ... dedissent*): .....

(d) From **lines 7-8** (*emersisse ... fuisse*), pick out the **two Latin** adjectives which describe how these men have turned out in the end. [2]

Adjective 1: .....

Adjective 2: .....

(e) In **lines 9-13** (*itaque ... noceant*), are the following statements true or false? Write either **T** (true) or **F** (false) in the box beside each statement. [3]

(A) Cicero dares to ask for mercy for Caelius.

(B) Cicero will not use Caelius' age as an excuse for his behaviour.

(C) Cicero believes that there is prejudice against the young.

4. The following questions are about PLINY, *Letters* 9.12 and TACITUS, *Agricola*.

(a) Give **two** differences in the upbringing of the young men in these passages. [4]

	The young man in Pliny's letter	Agricola in Tacitus' account
1.		
2.		

(b) Look at Tacitus, *Agricola* lines 12-18.

According to Tacitus, Agricola did better in the army than some other young men. What did he do that made him more successful? [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature

P.M. MONDAY, 9 June 2014

Prescribed text and vocabulary for Unit 9531  
Latin Literature Themes

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This is the official examination text for the  
WJEC Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature 2014

## Catullus, *Carmina* 1

cui dono lepidum novum libellum  
 arida modo pumice expolitum?  
 Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas  
 meas esse aliquid putare nugas  
 iam tum, cum ausus es unus Italorum 5  
 omne aevum tribus explicare cartis  
 doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis.  
 quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli  
 qualecumque; quod, o patrona virgo,  
 plus uno maneat perenne saeclo. 10

## Catullus, *Carmina* 22, lines 1-17

That Suffenus, whom you know well, Varus,  
 is a charming and witty and refined man,  
 and this same person produces by far the most verses.  
 I believe that ten thousand or more have been composed by him,  
 and not, as usually happens, written down on reused paper: 5  
 it's splendid sheets of papyrus, new books,  
 new rollers, red ties for the wrapper,  
 all ruled with lead and levelled with pumice.  
 But when you read these verses, that smart and refined  
 Suffenus seems to become again a goat-herd or ditch-digger: 10  
 he is so different and changed.  
 What are we to make of this? The same man who recently seemed a wit  
 or, if anything, sharper than that,  
 is coarser than the coarse countryside  
 as soon as he lays hands on poems, nor is that same man ever 15  
 as happy as when he is writing a poem:  
 he is so pleased with himself and he so admires himself.

## Cicero, *ad Fam.* 9.1

When I came to the city, I was pleased to get back into favour with old friends - that is, with my books. I had not neglected them because I was angry with them, but because they made me feel ashamed. For I seem to myself in these most stormy times not to have obeyed their instructions sufficiently. But they forgive me; they call me back to my old routine, and they say that you have been wiser than I, because you always continued with it. As a result, since I found them satisfied, I have begun to hope that I shall get through all my troubles easily - both those which are weighing me down now and those which are heading my way.

5

## Horace, *Odes* 3.30

exegi monumentum aere perennius regalique situ pyramidum altius, quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens possit diruere aut innumerabilis annorum series et fuga temporum.	5
non omnis moriar multaue pars mei vitabit Libitinam; usque ego postera crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex. dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus	10
et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, ex humili potens princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos. sume superbiam quaesitam meritis et mihi Delphica lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.	15

## Ovid, *Amores* 1.1, lines 1-8, 13-14, 19-28

I was preparing to write in a serious metre about arms and violent wars,  
a theme well-suited to the format.

The second line was equal to the first – till Cupid is said to have laughed  
and removed one foot.

‘Who gave you, cruel boy, this power over poetry? 5

We are the prophets of the Muses, not part of your gang.

What if Venus snatched fair-haired Minerva’s weapons,  
or if fair-haired Minerva brandished torches of love?

Your kingdom, boy, is big enough and too powerful already;  
why do you greedily lay claim to a new job? 10

I have no subject-matter fit for more trivial metre,  
neither a boy nor an elegant, long-haired girl.’

I had hardly made my complaint, when immediately he opened his quiver  
and chose arrows made for my destruction.

Powerfully bending the curving bow with his knee, 15

‘Poet,’ he said, ‘Take this as your next commission for a poem!’

Poor me! That boy had unwavering arrows.

I am inflamed with desire and Love rules in my empty heart.

Let my work rise up in six feet and sink back in five:

Goodbye to cruel wars and your metres! 20

## Martial, *Epigrams*

### 1.38

The little book which you are reading aloud is mine:  
but since you read it aloud so badly, it is starting to be yours.

### 6.60

laudat, amat, cantat nostros mea Roma libellos,  
meque sinus omnes, me manus omnis habet.  
ecce rubet quidam, pallet, stupet, oscitat, odit.  
hoc volo: nunc nobis carmina nostra placent.

### 7.3

Why don’t I send you my little books, Pontilianus?  
So that, Pontilianus, you don’t send me yours.

### Pliny, *Letters* 1.13

magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit: toto mense Aprili nullus fere dies, quo non recitaret aliquis. iuvat me quod vigent studia, proferunt se ingenia hominum et ostentant, tametsi ad audiendum pigre coitur. plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendi fabulis conterunt, ac subinde sibi nuntiari iubent, an iam recitator intraverit, an dixerit praefationem, an e magna parte evolverit librum; tum demum ac tunc quoque lente cunctanterque veniunt; nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem recedunt, alii dissimulanter et furtim, alii simpliciter et libere.

5

at hercule memoria parentum Claudium Caesarem ferunt, cum in Palatio spatiaretur audivissetque clamorem, causam requisisse, cumque ei dictum esset recitare Nonianum, subitum recitanti inopinatumque venisse. nunc otiosissimus quisque multo ante rogatus et identidem admonitus aut non venit aut, si venit, queritur se diem, quia non perdidit, perdidisse.

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### Pliny, *Letters* 3.21

I hear that Valerius Martial has died and I can hardly bear it. He was a clever, sharp-witted, shrewd man, who had a great deal of both wit and bitterness in his writing, and no less sincerity. I had helped him with a travel allowance when he retired to Spain. I did this out of friendship and also in return for the little poems which he wrote about me. Once, those who had written poems in praise of either individuals or cities were accustomed to being rewarded with either honours or money. But in our times this custom has ceased: for ever since we stopped doing things worthy of praise, we also think it is silly to be praised.

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I now rightly mourn his death as that of a very dear friend. For he gave me as much as he could: he would have given even more if he had lived. But what greater thing can be given to a man than glory and praise and immortality? Perhaps the poems that he wrote will not be immortal, but he wrote them as if they were going to be.

15

### **Tacitus, *Annals* 4.34-35**

Crementius Cordus accusatus est quod in suis annalibus M. Brutum laudaverat et C. Cassium Romanorum ultimum esse dixerat. egressus senatu vitam abstinentia finivit. libros in foro cremandos esse censuerunt senatores: sed manserunt, primo celati deinde editi. igitur illos irridere licet qui credunt sua potentia extinguere posse etiam sequentis aevi memoriam. nam contra punitis ingenii crescit eorum auctoritas, neque aliud effecerunt externi reges aut qui simili saevitia usi sunt nisi dedecus sibi atque illis gloriam.

5

### **Suetonius, *Claudius* 41**

historiam in adolescentia hortante T. Livio scribere coepit. cum primum frequenti auditorio commisisset, aegre perlegit saepe refrigeratus a se ipso. nam initio recitationis, compluribus subsellis obesitate cuiusdam fractis, risus exortus est; ne sedato quidem tumultu desistere potuit huius facti subinde reminisci cachinnosque revocare.

5

in principatu quoque et scripsit plurimum et saepe recitavit per lectorem. initium autem sumpsit historiae post caedem Caesaris dictatoris, sed transiit ad inferiora tempora coepitque a pace civili, cum sentiret neque libere neque vere de superioribus dicere permissum esse, saepe correptus et a matre et ab avia.

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## Unit 9531 Theme A: Books and Writers – Complete Vocabulary

**A**

**ā, ab + abl.** - from, by  
**abstinentia, abstinentiae** - starvation  
**ac** - and  
**accūsō, accūsāre, accūsāvī, accūsātus** - accuse  
**ad + acc.** - to, at  
**adferō, adferre, attulī, adlātus** - bring, produce  
**admoneō, admonēre, admonuī, admonitus** - advise, remind  
**adulēscentia, adulēscentiae** - youth, young age (from 15 to 30 years old)  
**aegrē** - scarcely, with difficulty  
**Aeolius, Aeolia, Aeolium** - Aeolian (here refers to Greek lyric poetry)  
**aes, aeris** - bronze  
**aevum, aevī** - age, generation, period  
**agrestis, agrestis, agreste** - rustic, rural, unsophisticated  
**aliquis, aliquid** - someone, something  
**alius, alia, aliud** - other, another, else  
**aliī ... aliī** - some ... others  
**altus, alta, altum** - high, lofty  
**amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus** - love  
**an** - whether, or  
**an ... an ... an** - whether ... or ... or  
**annālēs, annālium** - annals, chronicle, history  
**annus, annī** - year  
**ante + acc.** - before  
**ante** - in front, before, in advance  
**Aprīlis, Aprīlis** - April  
**aqua, aquae** - water  
**Aquilō, Aquilōnis** - North wind  
**āridus, ārida, āridum** - dry  
**at** - but, yet  
**atque** - and  
**auctōritās, auctōritātis** - authority, influence  
**audeō, audēre, ausus sum** - dare  
**audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus** - hear, listen  
**audītōrium, audītōriī** - audience  
**Aufidus, Aufidī** - Aufidus, a river in Apulia  
**aut** - or  
**autem** - but, however  
**avia, aviae** - grandmother

**B**

**Brūtus, Brūtī** - Brutus

**C**

**C** - = Gaius  
**cachinnus, cachinnī** - laughter  
**caedēs, caedis** - murder, slaughter, killing  
**Caesar, Caesaris** - Caesar  
**cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātus** - sing, chant  
**Capitōlium, Capitōliī** - the Capitoline hill at Rome  
**carmen, carminis** - song, poem, poetry  
**carta, cartae** - leaf of papyrus, paper; book, volume  
**Cassius, Cassī** - Cassius  
**causa, causae** - reason, cause  
**cēlō, cēlāre, cēlāvī, cēlātus** - hide  
**cēnseō, cēnsēre, cēnsuī, cēnsus** - decide, decree

**cingō, cingere, cīnxī, cīnctus** - surround, enclose, wreath  
**cīvīlis, cīvīlis, cīvīle** - civil  
**clāmōr, clāmōris** - shout, uproar  
**Claudius, Claudī** - Claudius, the Roman emperor who invaded Britain in AD 43  
**coeō, coīre, coī** - come together, meet, assemble; (used impersonally) people assemble  
**coepiō, coepere, coepī** - begin  
**coma, comae** - hair  
**committō, committere, commīsī, commissus** - begin (reciting)  
**complūrēs, complūra** - several, many  
**conterō, conterere, contrīvī, contrītus** - spend, consume, pass  
**contrā** - on the contrary  
**Cordus, Cordī** - Cordus  
**Cornēlius, Cornēliī** - Cornelius  
**corripiō, corripere, corripuī, correptus** - scold, tell off  
**crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī** - trust, believe, have faith  
**cremō, cremāre, cremāvī, cremātus** - burn, cremate  
**Cremūtius, Cremūtī** - Cremutius  
**crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētus** - grow, grow greater  
**cum (1)** - when, since  
**cum (2) + abl.** - with  
**cūctanter** - hesitantly, reluctantly

**D**

**Daunus, Daunī** - Daunus, legendary king of Apulia  
**dē + abl.** - about, concerning  
**dēdecus, dēdecoris** - disgrace  
**dēdūcō, dēdūcere, dēdūxī, dēductus** - bring down, introduce, conduct  
**deinde** - then  
**Delphicus, Delphica, Delphicum** - Delphic, of Delphi (home of Apollo, god of poetry)  
**dēmum** - at last, finally  
**dēsistō, dēsistere, dēstitī** - leave off, cease, stop, desist from  
**dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus** - say, speak, tell, declare  
**dictātor, dictātōris** - dictator  
**diēs, diē** - day  
**dīruō, dīruere, dīruī, dīrutus** - demolish, destroy  
**dissimulanter** - dissemblingly, secretly  
**doctus, docta, doctum** - learned, educated, skilful, clever  
**dōnō, dōnāre, dōnāvī, dōnātus** - give, present  
**dum** - while

**E**

**ē, ex + abl.** - from, out of  
**ecce** - look! see! behold! here!  
**edāx, edācis** - biting, destructive  
**ēdō, ēdere, ēdidī, ēditus** - publish  
**efficiō, efficere, effēcī, effectus** - achieve, make  
**ego, meī** - I, me, myself  
**ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressus sum** - go out

et - *and, also, even*  
 etiam - *even, also*  
 ēvolvō, ēvolvere, ēvolvī, ēvolūtus - *unfold, unroll*  
 ex, ē + abl. - *from, out of*  
 ex humilis - *from humble beginnings*  
 exigō, exigere, exēgī, exāctus - *finish, conclude*  
 exorior, exorīrī, exortus sum - *appear, start up, begin*  
 explicō, explicāre, explicāvī, explicātus - *unroll, reveal, describe*  
 expoliō, expolīre, expoliī, expolītus - *polish*  
 externus, externa, externum - *foreign*  
 extingvō, extingvere, extīnxī, extīnctus - *extinguish, erase, destroy*

## F

fābula, fābulae - *conversation, talking, gossip*  
 factum, factī - *deed, event, occurrence*  
 ferē - *almost*  
 ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus - *bring, carry; say, relate*  
 fīniō, fīnīre, fīnīvī, fīnītus - *end, finish*  
 fīnis, fīnis - *end*  
 forum, forī - *forum, market-place*  
 frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctus - *break*  
 frequēns, frequentis - *crowded, busy*  
 fuga, fugae - *flight, swift passage*  
 fūrtim - *furtively*

## G

glōria, glōriae - *glory*

## H

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus - *have, hold*  
 hercule - *by Hercules!, by heavens!*  
 hic, haec, hoc - *this*  
 historia, historiae - *history*  
 homō, hominis - *man*  
 hortor, hortārī, hortātus sum - *encourage, urge*  
 humile, humilis - *of low station in life, humble*  
 ex humili - *from humble beginnings*

## I

iam - *now*  
 identidem - *continually, repeatedly, again and again*  
 igitur - *therefore, and so*  
 ille, illa, illud - *that, he, she*  
 imber, imbris - *rain, shower*  
 impotēns, impotentis - *uncontrollable, wild*  
 in + abl. - *in, on*  
 inferior, inferior, inferior - *later*  
 ingenium, ingenī - *ability, talent, skill*  
 initium, initī - *beginning*  
 innumerabilis, innumerābilis, innumerābile - *countless*  
 inopinātus, inopināta, inopinātum - *unexpected*  
 intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātus - *enter*  
 ipse, ipsa, ipsum - *himself, herself, itself*

irrideō, irridēre, irrīsī, irrīsus - *laugh at, mock*  
 is, ea, id - *he, she, it; that*  
 Italī, Italōrum - *the Italians*  
 Italus, Itala, Italum - *Italian*  
 iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus - *order, give instructions*  
 Iuppiter, Iovis - *Jupiter*  
 iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtus - *help*  
 iuvat mē - *it pleases me, I am delighted*

## L

labōriōsus, labōriōsa, labōriōsum - *laborious, painstaking*  
 laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus - *praise*  
 laurus, laurī - *laurel, a laurel wreath*  
 laus, laudis - *praise, glory*  
 lēctor, lēctōris - *reader*  
 lentē - *slowly*  
 lepidus, lepida, lepidum - *agreeable, charming, delightful, amusing, witty*  
 libellus, libellī - *book, little book*  
 liber, librī - *book*  
 līberē - *freely, frankly, openly, publicly, shamelessly*  
 Libitīna, Libitīnae - *goddess of funerals*  
 licet, licēre, licuit - *it is permitted, one may*  
 Līvius, Līvī - *Titus Livius (Livy), the historian*

## M

M - = *Marcus*  
 magnus, magna, magnum - *big, great*  
 maneō, manēre, mānsī - *remain, stay, endure, survive*  
 manus, manūs - *hand*  
 māter, mātris - *mother*  
 Melpomenē, Melpomenēs - *Melpomene, the muse of tragic and lyric poetry*  
 memoria, memoriae - *memory*  
 mēnsis, mēnsis - *month*  
 meritum, meritī - *endeavour, merit*  
 meus, mea, meum - *my*  
 modo - *just now, recently*  
 modus, modī - *measure, metre, rhythm*  
 monumentum, monumentī - *memorial, monument*  
 morior, morī, mortuus sum - *die*  
 multō - *much*  
 multus, multa, multum - *much, large, great*

## N

nam - *certainly, for*  
 namque - *for in fact*  
 nē - *not*  
 nē quidem - *not even*  
 nec - *and not, nor*  
 neque - *and not, nor*  
 neque ... neque - *neither ... nor*  
 nisi - *except, unless*  
 nōn - *not*  
 Nōniānus, Nōniānī - *Nonianus*  
 nōs - *we, us*  
 noster, nostra, nostrum - *our, my*

novus, nova, novum - new  
 nūgae, nūgārum - trifles, nonsense, frivolities  
 nūllus, nūlla, nūllum - not any, not one  
 nunc - now, as things are  
 nūntiō, nūntiāre, nūntiāvī, nūntiātus - announce

## O

ō - O

obēsītās, obēsītātis - fatness, stoutness,  
 corpulence, obesity  
 obstrepō, obstrepere, obstrepuī - roar  
 ōdī, ōdisse - hate  
 omnis, omnis, omne - all, every  
 ōscitō, ōscitāre, ōscitāvī - be open-mouthed,  
 gape, yawn  
 ostentō, ostentāre, ostentāvī, ostentātus - show,  
 exhibit  
 ōtiōsus, ōtiōsa, ōtiōsum - idle, unoccupied

## P

Palātium, Palātiī - the Palatine Hill  
 palleō, pallēre, palluī - grow pale, look pale  
 parēns, parentis - parent  
 pars, partis - part  
 patrōna, patrōnae - protectress, patroness  
 pauper, pauperis - poor, (+ gen.) badly off for  
 pāx, pācis - peace  
 per + acc. - through, by means of  
 perdō, perdere, perdidī, perditus - waste, lose  
 perennis, perennis, perenne - through the years,  
 constant, continuing, lasting, enduring  
 perlegō, perlegere, perlēgi, perlēctus - read  
 through, get through the reading  
 permaneō, permanēre, permānsī - remain, stay  
 permittō, permittere, permīsī, permissus - allow,  
 permit  
 pigrē - slowly, sluggishly, reluctantly  
 placeō, placēre, placuī + dat. - please, suit, be  
 pleasing  
 plērusque, plēraque, plērumque - most, very  
 many; (as noun) the majority  
 plūrimum - very much, a lot, a great deal  
 plūs, plūris - more  
 plūs - more  
 poēta, poētae - poet  
 pontifex, pontificis - high priest  
 populus, populī - people  
 possum, posse, potuī - can, be able  
 post + acc. - after  
 posterus, postera, posterum - later, future, of  
 posterity  
 potēns, potentis - capable, powerful  
 potentia, potentiae - power, authority  
 praefātiō, praefātiōnis - preface, prologue,  
 introduction  
 prīmō - at first  
 primum - first, for the first time, firstly  
 prīnceps, prīncipis - first  
 prīncipātus, prīncipātus - reign, position as  
 emperor

prōferō, prōferre, prōtulī, prōlātus - display,  
 publish, put forward  
 prōventus, prōventūs - growth, yield, crop  
 pūmex, pūmicis - pumice  
 pūniō, pūnīre, pūnīvī, pūnītus - punish  
 putō, putāre, putāvī - think, consider  
 pŷramis, pŷramidis - pyramid

## Q

quā - where  
 quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītus - seek,  
 acquire, obtain  
 quālisumque, quālecumque - of whatever  
 quality, however good it is  
 quārē - therefore, for this reason  
 queror, querī, questus sum - moan, complain  
 quī, quae, quod - who, which  
 quia - because  
 quīdam, quaedam, quoddam - one, a certain  
 quidem - indeed, even  
 nē quidem - not even  
 quisque, quaeque, quodque/quicque/quidque -  
 each, every (with superlative adjective)  
 quisquis, quodquod/quicquid/quidquid -  
 whoever, whatever  
 quod - because  
 quoque - also

## R

recēdō, recēdere, recessī - retire, withdraw,  
 depart, leave  
 recēns, recentis - fresh, vigorous  
 recitātiō, recitātiōnis - reading aloud of literary  
 works, recitation  
 recitātor, recitātōris - reciter  
 recitō, recitāre, recitāvī, recitātus - read aloud,  
 give a recitation  
 refrīgerō, refrīgerāre, refrīgerāvī, refrīgerātus -  
 cool off, interrupt, stop  
 rēgālis, rēgālis, rēgāle - kingly, royal, regal  
 rēgnō, rēgnāre, rēgnāvī - reign, (+ gen.) rule over  
 reminīscor, reminīscī + gen. - recall, remember,  
 call to mind  
 requīrō, requīrere, requīsī, requīsītus - seek, ask  
 about  
 revocō, revocāre, revocāvī, revocātus - call back  
 to mind, recall, remember  
 rēx, rēgis - king  
 rīsus, rīsūs - laughter  
 rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātus - ask  
 Rōma, Rōmae - Rome  
 Romānī, Romānōrum - the Romans  
 rubeō, rubēre - be red, become red, blush

## S

saeclum, saeclī - generation, life-time  
 saepe - often  
 saevitia, saevitiae - violence, savagery  
 scandō, scandere - climb, mount, ascend

**scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptus** - write  
**sē** - himself, herself, themselves  
**sed** - but  
**sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessus** - sit  
**sēdō, sēdāre, sēdāvī, sēdātus** - soothe, quieten  
**senātor, senātōris** - member of the senate, senator  
**senātus, senātūs** - senate  
**sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus** - feel, perceive, realise  
**sequēns, sequentis** - following, future  
**seriēs, –** - row, series, sequence  
**sī** - if  
**similis, similis, simile** - similar, like  
**simpliciter** - simply, candidly, openly  
**sinus, sinūs** - bosom, breast  
**situs, sitūs** - position, situation, site  
**soleō, solēre, solitus sum** - be accustomed  
**spatior, spatiārī, spatiātus sum** - walk about, stroll  
**statiō, statiōnis** - porch, portico  
**studium, studiī** - study, literature  
**stupeō, stupēre, stupuī** - be astonished  
**subinde** - constantly, repeatedly  
**subitus, subita, subitum** - sudden, impulsive, on the spur of the moment  
**subsellium, subselliī** - bench, seat  
**sum, esse, fuī** - be  
**sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptus** - take  
**superbia, superbiae** - pride  
**superior, superior, superius** - preceding, earlier  
**suus, sua, suum** - his, her, their own

## T

**T** - = Titus  
**tacitus, tacita, tacitum** - silent  
**tamen** - however  
**tametsi** - even though  
**tempus, temporis** - time  
**tōtus, tōta, tōtum** - whole  
**trānseō, trānsīre, trānsīī, trānsitus** - pass over, cross over  
**trēs, tria** - three  
**tū, tuī** - you (singular)  
**tum** - then, at the very time  
**tumultus, tumultūs** - riot, disturbance  
**tunc** - then

## U

**ultimus, ultima, ultimum** - last  
**ūnus, ūna, ūnum** - one, a single, alone  
**usque** - continuously  
**ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum + abl.** - use, employ

## V

**veniō, venīre, vēnī** - come  
**vērē** - truly, truthfully, accurately  
**vigeō, vigēre, viguī** - be vigorous, thrive, flourish  
**violēns, violentis** - wild, violent  
**virgō, virginis** - virgin, a Vestal Virgin  
**vīta, vītae** - life  
**vītō, vītāre, vītāvī, vītātus** - avoid  
**volēns, volentis** - willingly, gladly  
**volō, velle, voluī** - want, wish, intend



Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature  
For Summer 2014

Prescribed text and vocabulary for Unit 9531  
Latin Literature Themes

Theme B:  
Growing up in Rome

This is the official examination text for the  
WJEC Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature 2014

### **Cicero, *pro Caelio* 25, 28, 30, 44**

meus familiaris L. Herennius dixit multa de luxurie, multa de libidine, multa de vitiis iuventutis, multa de moribus. castigavit M. Caelium, sicut neminem umquam parens; multa de incontinentia intemperantiaque disseruit. equidem multos et vidi in hac civitate et audivi - non modo qui primoribus labris gustavissent genus hoc vitae et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attigissent, sed qui totam adulescentiam voluptatibus dedissent - emersisse aliquando et graves homines atque illustres fuisse. 5

itaque severitati tuae non respondebo; deprecari vacationem adulescentiae veniamque petere non audeo; perfugiis aetatis non utor; tantum peto ut, si qua est invidia communis hoc tempore aeris alieni, petulantiae, libidinum iuventutis - quam video esse magnam - ne huic aliorum peccata, ne aetatis ac temporum vitia noceant. in M. Caelio enim nulla luxuries reperietur, nulli sumptus, nullum aes alienum, nulla conviviorum ac lustrorum libido. amores autem et hae deliciae, ut vocantur, quae infirmioribus animis molestae solent esse, numquam hunc occupatum impeditumque tenuerunt. 10 15

### **Horace, *Satires* 1.6, lines 71-88**

causa fuit pater his qui, macro pauper agello,  
noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere, magni  
quo pueri magnis e centurionibus orti,  
laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto,  
ibant octonos referentes Idibus aeris: 5

sed puerum est ausus Romam portare, docendum  
artes quas doceat quivis eques atque senator  
semet prognatos. vestem servosque sequentes,  
in magno ut populo, si quis vidisset, avita  
ex re praeberi sumptus mihi crederet illos. 10

ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes  
circum doctores aderat. quid multa? pudicum,  
qui primus virtutis honos, servavit ab omni  
non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi;  
nec timuit sibi ne vitio quis verteret olim 15

si praeco parvas aut, ut fuit ipse, coactor  
mercedes sequerer; neque ego essem questus: at hoc nunc  
laus illi debetur et a me gratia maior.

## Petronius, *Satyricon* 46

tu, Agamemnon, prae litteris fatuus es. aliquo die te persuadeam ut ad villam nostram venias? tibi discipulus crescit filius meus: iam quattuor partes dicit; si vixerit, habebis bonum discipulum. nam quicquid illi vacat, caput de tabula non tollit. ingeniosus est, etiam si in aves morbosus est. ego illi tres cardeles occidi et dixi 'mustella eos comedit.' invenit tamen alias nenias et libentissime pingit. ceterum iam litteris Graeculis calcem impingit et Latinas coepit non male appetere. emi ergo puero aliquot libros rubricatos, quia volo illum aliquid de iure gustare. habet haec res panem. si noluerit, destinavi illum artificium docere - aut tonstrinum aut praeconem, aut certe causidicum - quod illi auferre possit nihil nisi Orcus. ideo illi cotidie clamo: 'fili, crede mihi, quicquid discis, tibi discis. litterae thesaurus est, et artificium numquam moritur.'

## Martial, *Epigrams* 5.34

To you, Fronto my father and Flaccilla my mother,  
I entrust this girl, my sweetheart and my darling,  
so that little Erotion does not shudder at the dark ghosts  
and the monstrous mouths of the dog of the Underworld.  
She would have survived the cold of only her sixth winter,  
if she had lived just six more days. 5  
Among such old protectors may she play mischievously  
and chatter my name on her lisping lips.  
May the turf that covers her soft bones not be hard; and, earth,  
don't be a burden to her: she was not to you. 10

## Martial, *Epigrams* 10.62

School teacher, spare your simple flock:  
in this way let crowds of long-haired students listen to you  
and the group around your elegant table love you,  
and let no mathematician or fast teacher of shorthand  
be surrounded by a larger crowd. 5  
The bright days are hot under flaming Leo  
and blazing July burns the scorched crop.  
Let the whip with rough thongs of Scythian leather,  
with which Marsyas of Celaenae was thrashed,  
and those grim canes, the paedagogus' staff of office, 10  
rest and sleep until the Ides of October:  
in the summer if boys are healthy, they are learning enough.

**Martial, *Epigrams* 11.39**

cunarum fueras motor, Charideme, mearum  
 et pueri custos assiduusque comes.  
 iam mihi nigrescunt tonsa sudaria barba  
 et queritur labris puncta puella meis;  
 sed tibi non crevi: te noster vilicus horret,                   5  
 te dispensator, te domus ipsa pavet.  
 ludere nec nobis nec tu permittis amare;  
 nil mihi vis et vis cuncta licere tibi.  
 corripis, observas, quereris, suspiria ducis,  
 et vix a ferulis temperat ira tua.                               10  
 si Tyrios sumpsi cultus unxive capillos,  
 exclamas 'numquam fecerat ista pater';  
 et numeras nostros astricta fronte tries,                   15  
 tamquam de cella sit cadus ille tua.  
 desine; non possum libertum ferre Catonem.               15  
 esse virum iam me dicet amica tibi.

**Juvenal, *Satire* 14, lines 1, 4-14, 31-33**

There are very many things, Fuscinus, deserving an unfavourable reputation  
 which parents demonstrate themselves and pass down to their sons.  
 If destructive gambling pleases an old man, his heir also plays  
 while still a child and shakes the same tools from a little dice-box.  
 Nor will a young man allow any relative to hope for better from him,                   5  
 if he has learnt to scrape the soil off truffles,  
 to season mushrooms and to drown swimming fig-pecker birds in the same sauce,  
 copying a good-for-nothing father and his ancient throat.  
 When his seventh year has passed, with all his teeth not yet renewed,  
 though you may lay on a thousand bearded teachers,                                       10  
 and then the same number over again, he will always long to dine on fine food  
 and not to depart from haute cuisine.  
 So nature demands: examples of vices in the home  
 corrupt us more rapidly and more quickly,  
 since they slip into our minds from great authorities.                                       15

### **Pliny, *Letters* 9.12**

A man was punishing his son because he was being a little too extravagant in buying horses and dogs. When the young man had left, I said to the father, 'Hey you, did you never do anything which could have been criticised by your own father? I say "did you", but do you not still sometimes do things which your son, if he was suddenly the father and you his son, might criticise with equal severity? Aren't all men led astray by some weakness? Doesn't everyone allow himself some freedom in one thing or another?'

Warned by this example of excessive severity, I have written to you in mutual fondness about it, so that you do not also sometime treat your son too harshly or severely. Remember that he is only a boy and that you once were, and as a father prove that you are aware of being both a human-being yourself and the father of a human being.

### **Tacitus, *Agricola* 4-5**

His mother was Julia Procilla, a woman of exceptional purity. Brought up with her love and care, he spent his childhood and youth wholly in the cultivation of honourable skills. What protected him from any enticements of wrongdoers - besides his own good and honest nature - was the fact that right from the start as a child he had Marseille as the setting and guide for his studies, a place which was a well-balanced blend of Greek good taste and provincial frugality. I remember how he was accustomed to say himself that in his early youth he would have imbibed too keenly the study of philosophy - beyond what was proper for a Roman and a senator - had not his mother's good sense restrained his excited and passionate character.

He won admiration for his first experience of army life in Britain. Agricola performed his duties conscientiously - unlike some young men who regard military service as an opportunity to mess around - and he never lazily used his rank of tribune and his inexperience as an excuse for entertainment and leaves of absence. Instead he got to know the province, made himself familiar to the army, learnt from the experts, and followed the best.

## Unit 9531 Theme B: Growing up in Rome – Complete Vocabulary

### A

**ā, ab + abl.** - from  
**ac** - and  
**ad + acc.** - to, towards  
**adsum, adesse, adfui** - be near, be present  
**adulēscētia, adulēscētiaē** - youth (time of life)  
**aes, aeris** - copper, bronze, money  
**aes aliēnum** - debt  
**aetās, aetātis** - age, period, generation  
**Agamemnon, Agamemnonis** - Agamemnon  
**agellus, agellī** - little field, farm  
**aliēnus, aliēna, aliēnum** - another's, of someone else  
**aes aliēnum** - debt  
**aliquandō** - sometimes, occasionally  
**aliquī, aliqua, aliquod** - some, any  
**aliquis, aliquid** - someone, something  
**aliquot** - some, a number of  
**alius, alia, aliud** - other, different  
**amīca, amīcae** - girlfriend, sweetheart  
**amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus** - love, be in love  
**amor, amoris** - love, love affair  
**animus, animī** - mind, character, disposition  
**appetō, appetere, appetī, appetitus** - tackle, go for, attack, strive after  
**ars, artis** - skill; (in a school) a subject  
**artificium, artificiī** - trade, skill  
**assiduus, assidua, assiduum** - constant, perpetual, full-time  
**astringō, astringere, astrinxī, astrictus** - tighten, knit, furrow  
**at** - but, yet, on the contrary  
**atque** - and, and also, and even  
**attingō, attingere, attingī, attactus** - touch, reach  
**audeō, audēre, ausus sum** - dare, venture  
**audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus** - hear  
**auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus** - take away, carry off, steal  
**aut** - either, or, or else  
**autem** - but, however; indeed, on the contrary  
**avis, avis** - bird  
**avītus, avīta, avītum** - ancestral

### B

**barba, barbae** - beard  
**bonus, bona, bonum** - good

### C

**cadus, cadī** - large jar of wine  
**Caelius, Caeliī** - Caelius  
**calx, calcis** - heel, foot  
**calcem impingere** - get stuck into  
**capillus, capillī** - hair  
**caput, capitis** - head  
**cardēlis, cardēlis** - goldfinch  
**castīgō, castīgāre, castīgāvī, castīgātus** - chastise, rebuke, reprimand, censure  
**Cato, Catōnis** - Cato (= M. Porcius Cato the Elder, who was very serious and austere)  
**causa, causae** - cause, reason, motive

**causidicus, causidicī** - advocate, barrister  
**cella, cellae** - cellar, storehouse  
**centuriō, centuriōnis** - commander of a century, captain, centurion  
**certē** - certainly, surely, at least  
**cēterum** - for the rest, but, besides  
**Charidēmus, Charidēmī** - Charidemus  
**circum + acc.** - around, about, among  
**cīvitās, cīvitātis** - city, state  
**clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī, clāmātus** - shout, cry  
**coāctor, coāctoris** - collector (of money, taxes, etc.)  
**coepiō, coepere, coepī** - begin  
**comedō, comēsse, comēdī, comēsus** - eat, eat up, consume  
**comes, comitis** - companion, comrade, partner  
**commūnis, commūnis, commūne** - shared, common, general, public  
**convīvium, convīvī** - feast, entertainment, banquet  
**corripiō, corripere, corripuī, correptus** - snatch up, lay hold of, rebuke, chastise  
**cōtīdiē** - every day, daily  
**crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī** - think, be of the opinion; (+ dat.) believe, trust  
**crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētus** - grow, grow up  
**cultus, cultūs** - adornment, clothing, dress  
**cūnae, cūnārum** - cradle  
**cūnctus, cūncta, cūnctum** - all  
**custōs, custōdis** - guardian, protector

### D

**dē + abl.** - from, away from, out of; about, concerning, on the subject of  
**dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitus** - owe  
**dēliciae, dēliciārum** - delight, pleasures, dalliance  
**dēprecor, dēprecārī, dēprecātus sum** - plead for, beg for, try to obtain  
**dēsīnō, dēsīnere, dēsīī** - leave off, cease, stop, desist  
**dēstinō, dēstināre, dēstināvī, dēstinātus** - fix, determine, decide  
**dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus** - say, speak, tell, declare  
**diēs, diēī** - day  
**digitus, digitī** - finger  
**discipulus, discipulī** - pupil, disciple, trainee  
**discō, discere, didicī** - learn, acquire knowledge of  
**dispēnsātor, dispēnsātōris** - steward, treasurer  
**disserō, disserere, disseruī** - discuss, set out in words, talk about  
**dō, dare, dedī, datus** - give, give over to  
**doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus** - teach  
**doctor, doctōris** - teacher, instructor, trainer  
**domus, domī** - house, home  
**dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus** - draw in

### E

**ē, ex + abl.** - from, by, on account of

**ego, meī** - I, I myself, me  
**ēmergō, ēmergere, ēmersī, ēmersus** - emerge, escape  
**emō, emere, emī, emptus** - buy  
**enim** - indeed, for, certainly  
**eō, īre, īī** - go, walk, march  
**eques, equitis** - person of equestrian status  
**equidem** - indeed, I for my part  
**ergō** - therefore, so  
**et** - and  
     **et ... et** - both ... and  
**etiam** - even  
**ē, ex + abl.** - from, by, on account of  
**exclāmō, exclāmāre, exclāmāvī** - call out, cry out, exclaim  
**extrēmus, extrēma, extrēmum** - extreme, very end of

**F**

**faciō, facere, fēcī, factus** - do  
**factum, factī** - deed  
**familiāris, familiāris** - close friend, intimate friend  
**fatuus, fatua, fatuum** - crazy, mad  
**ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus** - bear, endure  
**ferula, ferulae** - whip or rod for punishing slaves or schoolboys  
**filius, filiī** - son  
**Flāvius, Flāvī** - Flavius  
**frōns, frontis** - forehead, brow

**G**

**genus, generis** - kind, type  
**Graeculus, Graecula, Graeculum** - Greek (often in a contemptuous sense)  
**grātia, grātia** - thanks  
**gravis, gravis, grave** - important, solemn, serious  
**gustō, gustāre, gustāvī, gustātus** - taste, sip, have some experience of

**H**

**habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus** - have, possess, provide  
**Hērennius, Hērennī** - Herennius  
**hic, haec, hoc** - this  
**hōc** - so, in this way, because of this  
**homō, hominis** - human being, person, man  
**honōs, honoris** - honour, dignity, grace  
**horreō, horrēre, horruī** - shiver, tremble, shudder at

**I**

**iam** - now, already  
**ideō** - for that reason, therefore  
**Īdūs, Īduum** - the Ides (15th day of March, May, July, October, 13th day of the other months)  
**ille, illa, illud** - he, she, it; that  
**illūstris, illūstris, illūstre** - famous, illustrious  
**impediō, impedire, impedīvī, impedītus** - entangle, hamper, hinder

**impingō, impingere, impēgī, impāctus** - press, stamp  
**calcem impingere** - get stuck into  
**in (1) + acc.** - to, into, for, towards  
**in (2) + abl.** - in, among, within  
**incontinentia, incontinentiae** - lack of self-control, self-indulgence  
**incorruptus, incorrupta, incorruptum** - pure, uncorrupted, incorruptible  
**īnfirmus, īnfirma, īnfirmum** - weak, feeble, irresolute  
**ingeniōsus, ingeniōsa, ingeniōsum** - clever, smart, gifted  
**intemperantia, intemperantiae** - unrestrained behaviour, licentiousness  
**inveniō, invenire, invēnī, inventus** - find, discover  
**invidia, invidiae** - dislike, distaste, odium  
**ipse, ipsa, ipsum** - he, she, it; himself, herself, itself; the very ...  
**īra, īrae** - anger, wrath, rage  
**is, ea, id** - he, she, it; this, that  
**iste, ista, istud** - that  
**itaque** - and so, therefore, consequently  
**iūs, iūris** - law, legal system  
**iuventūs, iuventūtis** - youth

**L**

**L.** = abbreviation of **Lūcius** - Lucius  
**labrum, labrī** - lip  
**lacertus, lacertī** - shoulder, upper arm  
**laevus, laeva, laevum** - left  
**Latīnus, Latīna, Latīnum** - Latin  
**laus, laudis** - praise  
**libenter** - willingly, with pleasure  
**liber, librī** - book, volume  
**lībertus, lībertī** - freedman  
**libīdō, libīdinis** - desire, lust, passion  
**licet, licēre, licuit** - to be permitted, to be allowed  
**littera, litterae** - letter of the alphabet; (in plural) literature, books  
**prae litterīs** - with literature, with learning  
**oculus, oculī** - bag or case for carrying writing materials  
**lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsus** - play  
**lūdus, lūdī** - school, elementary school  
**lustrum, lustrī** - den of vice, place of debauchery  
**luxuriēs, luxuriēi** - luxury, extravagance

**M**

**M.** = abbreviation of **Marcus** - Marcus  
**macer, macra, macrum** - lean, meagre, poor  
**magnus, magna, magnum** - great, large, tall, much  
**maior, maior, maius** - greater  
**male** - badly  
**mercēs, mercēdis** - wages, salary  
**meus, mea, meum** - my  
**mittō, mittere, misī, missus** - send  
**modo** - only

**molestus, molesta, molestum** - *troublesome, worrying, damaging*  
**morbōsus, morbōsa, morbōsum** - *sick with love, mad about*  
**morior, morī, mortuus sum** - *die, fail*  
**mōs, mōris** - *character, behaviour, morals*  
**mōtor, mōtoris** - *mover, person who rocks (a cradle)*  
**multus, multa, multum** - *much, many*  
**quid multa** - *why should I say more*  
**mustella, mustellae** - *weasel*

## N

**nam** - *for*  
**nē** - *not, that not, that, lest*  
**nec** - *neither, nor, and not*  
**nēmō, nēminis** - *no one, nobody*  
**nēnia, nēniae** - *(in plural) silly things, trifles, trivial pastimes*  
**neque** - *nor, and not*  
**nigrēscō, nigrēscere, nigrū** - *become black, grow dark*  
**nihil** - *nothing*  
**nīl** - *nothing*  
**nisi** - *if not, unless, except*  
**noceō, nocēre, nocuī + dat.** - *(with dative) harm, hurt, injure*  
**nōlo, nōlle, nōluī** - *not to wish, not to want, be unwilling, refuse*  
**nōn** - *not*  
**nōs** - *we*  
**noster, nostra, nostrum** - *our, our own*  
**nūllus, nūlla, nūllum** - *not any, no*  
**numerō, numerāre, numerāvī, numerātus** - *count, number*  
**numquam** - *at no time, never*  
**nunc** - *now*

## O

**observō, observāre, observāvī, observātus** - *watch, observe*  
**occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsus** - *kill, slay*  
**occupō, occupāre, occupāvī, occupātus** - *occupy, engross*  
**octōnī, octōnae, octōna** - *eight, eight each*  
**ōlim** - *some day, sometime*  
**omnis, omnis, omne** - *all, every*  
**opprobrium, opprobriī** - *scandal, slander*  
**Orcus, Orcī** - *the god of the underworld, death*  
**orior, orīrī, ortus sum** - *be born*

## P

**pānis, pānis** - *bread, loaf, food*  
**parēns, parentis** - *father, mother, parent*  
**pars, partis** - *part*  
**quattuor partes** - *the four times table*  
**parvus, parva, parvum** - *little, small, petty, mean*  
**pater, patris** - *father*  
**pauper, pauperis** - *poor*  
**paveō, pavēre, pāvī** - *be frightened, be terrified*

**peccātum, peccātī** - *error, sin*  
**perfugium, perfugī** - *refuge, asylum, excuse*  
**permittō, permittere, permīsi, permissus** - *allow, permit*  
**persuādeō, persuādēre, persuāsī, persuāsus** - *persuade, convince, prevail upon*  
**petō, petere, petīvī, petītus** - *seek, ask for*  
**petulantia, petulantiae** - *boldness, effrontery, rudeness, immodesty*  
**pingō, pingere, pīnxī, pīctus** - *paint*  
**populus, populī** - *people, crowd, multitude*  
**portō, portāre, portāvī, portātus** - *take, convey*  
**possum, posse, potuī** - *be able, have power, can*  
**prae + abl.** - *for*  
**prae litterīs** - *with literature, with learning*  
**praebēō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitus** - *offer, give, provide, supply*  
**praecō, praecōnis** - *auctioneer*  
**prīmōris, prīmōris, prīmōre** - *first, foremost, extreme*  
**prīmus, prīma, prīmum** - *first, foremost, most distinguished*  
**prōgnātus, prōgnāta, prōgnātum** - *born, descended; (as noun) child, offspring*  
**puḍicus, puḍica, puḍicum** - *chaste, virtuous*  
**puella, puellae** - *girl, girlfriend, sweetheart*  
**puer, puerī** - *boy, son*  
**pungō, pungere, pupugī, pūctus** - *prick, pierce*

## Q

**quā** - *in some way, to some extent*  
**quattuor** - *four*  
**quattuor partes** - *the four times table*  
**queror, querī, questus sum** - *complain, grumble, protest that/at*  
**quī, quae, quod** - *who, which, that*  
**quia** - *because*  
**quid** - *why?*  
**quid multa** - *why should I say more?*  
**quis, quid** - *anyone, someone*  
**quisquis, quodquod/quicquid/quidquid** - *whoever, whatever*  
**quīvīs, quaevīs, quodvīs/quidvīs** - *anyone, anyone you might like to mention*  
**quō** - *(to) where*  
**quoque** - *also, too*

## R

**referō, referre, rettulī, relātus** - *carry, bring, pay an account*  
**reperiō, reperīre, repperī, repertus** - *find, discover*  
**rēs, rei** - *thing; business, activity, property, profit, money*  
**respondeō, respondēre, respondī, responsus** - *reply, respond*  
**Rōma, Rōmae** - *Rome, to Rome*  
**Rōmam** - *to Rome*  
**rubricātus, rubricātum, rubricātum** - *with headings drawn in red*

**S**

**sē** - *himself, herself, itself, themselves* (-met suffix adds emphasis)  
**sed** - *but, however, yet*  
**senātor, senātōris** - *member of the senate, senator*  
**sequor, sequī, secūtus sum** - *follow, go after, pursue, attend, aim at*  
**servō, servāre, servāvī, servātus** - *save, preserve, protect, keep*  
**servus, servī** - *slave*  
**sevērītās, sevērītātis** - *gravity, sternness, strictness, severity*  
**sī** - *if*  
**sīcut** - *as, in such a way as*  
**soleō, solēre, solitus sum** - *be accustomed to, be liable to*  
**solum** - *only, merely*  
**sūdārium, sūdāriī** - *handkerchief, towel*  
**sum, esse, fuī** - *be, exist, live; happen; remain; be possible/allowable*  
**sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptus** - *take up, adopt, put on*  
**sūmptus, sūmptūs** - *expense, lavish expenditure*  
**suspendō, suspendere, suspendī, suspēnsus** - *hang, dangle*  
**suspīrium, suspīriī** - *sigh*

**T**

**tabula, tabulae** - *writing-tablet*  
**tamen** - *nevertheless, all the same, yet*  
**tamquam** - *as if, just as if*  
**tantum** - *only, just, merely*  
**temperō, temperāre, temperāvī, temperātus** - *restrain oneself, refrain from*  
**tempus, temporis** - *time, period*  
**teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus** - *hold, possess*  
**thēsauros, thēsaurī** - *treasure chamber, treasure, storehouse*  
**timeō, timēre, timuī** - *fear, be afraid*  
**tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātus** - *lift, raise*  
**tondeō, tondēre, totondī, tōnsus** - *clip, cut, shave*  
**tonstrīnum, tonstrīnī** - *being a barber, a career as a barber*

**tōtus, tōta, tōtum** - *all, the whole of, entire*  
**trēs, tria** - *three*  
**triēns, trientis** - *drinking cup*  
**tū, tuī** - *you (singular)*  
**turpis, turpis, turpe** - *ugly, disgraceful, dishonourable*  
**tuus, tua, tuum** - *your (singular)*  
**Tyrius, Tyria, Tyrium** - *of Tyre, Tyrian (referring to the famous purple dye)*

**U**

**umquam** - *at any time, ever*  
**unguō, unguere, ūnxī, ūnctus** - *anoint with oil*  
**ut (1)** - *as, as it were*  
**ut (2)** - *to, that, in order that, so that*  
**ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum + abl.** - *use, make use of, employ*

**V**

**vacātiō, vacātiōnis** - *exemption, immunity*  
**vacō, vacāre, vacāvī** - *(of time) is available, is free*  
**venia, veniae** - *pardon, forgiveness, indulgence*  
**veniō, venīre, vēnī** - *come*  
**vertō, vertere, vertī, versus** - *turn, turn around*  
**vitiō vertere** - *treat as a fault*  
**vērum** - *but*  
**vestis, vestis** - *garments, clothing, clothes*  
**videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus** - *see, behold, observe, notice, perceive, understand*  
**vīlicus, vīlicī** - *farm overseer, manager*  
**vīlla, vīllae** - *house, villa*  
**vir, virī** - *man, a full-grown man*  
**virtūs, virtūtis** - *goodness, virtue, excellence*  
**vīta, vītae** - *life, way of life*  
**vitium, vitiī** - *fault, defect, error, mistake, shortcoming, vice*  
**vitiō vertere** - *treat as a fault*  
**vīvō, vīvere, vīxī** - *live, stay alive, survive*  
**vix** - *hardly, scarcely, not easily, with difficulty*  
**vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus** - *call, name*  
**volō, velle, voluī** - *be willing, wish, desire, want*  
**voluptās, voluptātis** - *delight, pleasure, enjoyment*