

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE

9532/01

LATIN LITERATURE

LEVEL 1

UNIT 9532 (Narratives)

P.M. THURSDAY, 12 June 2014

1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
Section 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** Section A (Tacitus, *Messalina*) **or** Section B (Ovid, *Metamorphoses*).

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 6 in Section A and question 5 in Section B.

SECTION A

Tacitus: *Messalina*

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 **Section I** (*Messalina ... ignarus*).

(a) Look at **lines 1-4** (*Messalina ... potiretur*).

(i) According to **line 2**, why did Messalina fall in love with Silius? [2]

.....

(ii) Tacitus makes Messalina seem very passionate. How does each of the following help to emphasise her strong feelings? [4]

novo et quasi insano amore:

.....

.....

incensa est and *exarserat:*

.....

.....

.....

(b) Look at **lines 4-7** (*neque ... accepturum*).

(i) In **lines 4-7** (*neque ... spem esse*), Tacitus tells us that Silius was well aware of the danger he was in. What were the consequences of each of the actions below? [5]

si abnueret (if he refused ...)

.....

but *si consentiret* (if he agreed ...)

.....

(ii) In **line 7** (*simulque ... accepturum*), what does Tacitus suggest was another reason why Silius agreed to have an affair with Messalina? [2]

.....

.....

(c) Look at **lines 8-10** (*illa ... honoresque*).

(i) To whom does *illa* (**line 8**) refer?

[1]

.....
(ii) According to **lines 8-10** (*illa ... honoresque*), how did this person behave towards Silius? Give full details.

[5]

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

19

2. The following questions are about **Section II, lines 2-6** (*Silius ... paratum*).

(a) In **lines 2-4** (*Silius ... urgebat*), Tacitus says that Silius urged Messalina to abandon the concealment of their affair. What **two** reasons does he give for this? [4]

1st reason:

2nd reason:

(b) Which of the following is the correct translation of *quippe non expectandum, dum princeps senesceret* (**lines 4-5**)? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

(A) For obviously, they should not expect the emperor to grow old.

(B) Also, the emperor was not expecting to grow old.

(C) For obviously, they should not wait until the emperor grew old.

(D) For obviously, they are not waiting for the emperor to go to the Senate.

(c) In **lines 5-6** (*se caelibem ... paratum*), what does Silius say about himself? Give full details. [4]

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

9

3. The following question is about **Section IV, lines 5-6** (*sed periculum ... essent*).

What were Claudius' advisers afraid of? [2]

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

2

4. The following questions are about the English passages in **Section IV** and **V** (*Narcissus ... citizen*).

(a) Which **three** of the following statements are true? Tick (✓) the box next to the correct combination. [1]

- (i) Calpurnia told Claudius about Messalina’s behaviour.
- (ii) Silius was in charge of Rome.
- (iii) Claudius was worried that Silius was no longer just a citizen.
- (iv) Calpurnia was one of Claudius’ most loyal friends.
- (v) Narcissus told Claudius he had been divorced.
- (vi) The praetorian guard supported Messalina.

- (A) (i), (iv) and (vi)
- (B) (ii), (v) and (vi)
- (C) (i), (iii) and (v)
- (D) (iii), (iv) and (v)

(b) What impression do you get of Claudius from the English passages in **Sections IV** and **V**? Make **three** points and support your answer with evidence from the text. [6]

1st point:

.....

2nd point:

.....

3rd point:

.....

7

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SECTION B

Ovid: *Metamorphoses*

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 *Daedalus and Icarus* **lines 183-200** (*Daedalus ... opus*).
- (a) In **lines 183-185** (*Daedalus ... pelago*), Ovid gives **three** reasons why Daedalus was unhappy with his situation. Explain each of the following: [6]
- (i) *Creten longum perosus exilium*
-
- (ii) *tactusque loci natalis amore*
-
- (iii) *clausus erat pelago*
-
- (b) Look at **lines 185-187** (*terras ... Minos*).
- (i) Which method of escape did Daedalus choose? [1]
-
- (ii) Why did Daedalus use this method? [2]
-
-
- (c) Look at **lines 195-200** (*puer ... opus*).
- (i) Ovid tells us that Icarus got in his father's way. Say what each of the following phrases means and suggest how each action might have hindered Daedalus. [4]
- captabat plumas*:
- Icarus
- This might have hindered Daedalus because
-

flavam modo pollice ceram mollibat:

Icarus

This might have hindered Daedalus because

.....

- (ii) Write down the **two-word Latin phrase** from **line 199** which Ovid uses to describe Icarus' behaviour. [1]

.....

14

2. Look at the **second paragraph** (*Between ... gods*) of the English section of ***Daedalus and Icarus***.

- (a) 'He gave kisses to his son that would never be repeated.' Why are the kisses described like this? [1]

.....

- (b) In this passage Ovid compares humans with birds. How does this comparison help you to understand the scene? [4]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (c) 'He ... taught him fatal skills.' Why does Ovid describe the skills as 'fatal'? [1]

.....

.....

6

3. The following questions are about **paragraphs 2-4** of the English section of ***Pygmalion*** (*Pygmalion was spellbound ... feel everything*).

(a) Which **three** of the following statements are true? Tick (✓) the box next to the correct combination. [1]

- (i) Pygmalion bruised the statue.
- (ii) Pygmalion gave gifts of shells to the statue.
- (iii) Pygmalion imagined the statue was alive.
- (iv) The statue returned Pygmalion's kisses.
- (v) Pygmalion loved the statue deeply.
- (vi) The statue wore diamond earrings.

- (A) (i), (iv) and (v)
- (B) (ii), (iii) and (v)
- (C) (ii), (iii) and (vi)
- (D) (iii), (v) and (vi)

(b) In **paragraph 4** (*Everything looked ... feel everything*), how does Ovid show Pygmalion's love and tenderness towards the statue? [3]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4

4. The following questions are about ***Pygmalion*, lines 274-288** (*et timide ... retractat*).

(a) In **lines 274-276** (*si ... eburnae*), what did Pygmalion say to the gods? Give full details. [3]

.....

.....

.....

(b) Write down the **Latin** word from **line 274** which describes how Pygmalion felt when he asked the gods for a favour. [1]

.....

(c) Which of the following is the correct translation of *ut ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis* (line 277)? Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

(A) since Venus was present at her own golden feast-day

(B) since golden Venus herself was present at her own feast-day

(C) in order that golden Venus herself was present at her own feast-day

(D) so that Venus herself might be present at dawn on her feast-day

(d) In line 279 (*flamma ... duxit*), what happened to convince Pygmalion that his prayer had been heard? [2]

.....
.....

(e) Look at lines 280-281 (*ut rediit ... tepere est*).

(i) What was the first thing that Pygmalion did when he returned home? [1]

.....

(ii) *visa tepere est*: how does this show that Pygmalion's prayer had been answered? [2]

.....
.....

(f) In lines 282-288 (*admovet ... retractat*), Ovid uses several examples of repetition. Give three examples and explain how each is effective. [6]

Example 1:

Explanation:

.....

Example 2:

Explanation:

.....

Example 3:

Explanation:

.....

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9532/01-A

Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature

P.M. THURSDAY, 12 June 2014

Prescribed text and vocabulary for Unit 9532
Latin Literature Narratives

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

Tacitus, *Messalina*

Messalina was the Emperor Claudius' third wife. We know little about her, because the relevant books of Tacitus have been lost. She was the daughter of Claudius' cousin and would have been around 15 years old at the time of her marriage to Claudius, who was then approaching 50. They had two children, Octavia and Britannicus, aged about seven and six respectively in 47 AD, when our narrative begins. Apparently Messalina had already been involved in a number of crimes and scandals before she began her affair with Silius.

I

Messalina novo et quasi insano amore incensa est. nam in C. Silium, iuventutis Romanae pulcherrimum, ita exarserat ut luniam Silanam, nobilem feminam, matrimonio eius exturbaret liberoque adultero potiretur. neque Silius flagitii aut periculi nescius erat: sed intellexit exitium, si abnueret, fore certum et, si consentiret, nonnullam facinoris celandi spem esse; simulque se magna praemia accepturum. igitur placuit neglegere futura praesentibus frui. illa non furtim sed multis cum comitibus ventitat domum, egredienti adhaeret, dat opes honoresque; postremo servi, liberti, paratus principis apud adulterum saepe videbantur. at Claudius matrimonii sui erat ignarus.

II

iam Messalina propter facilitatem adulteriorum ad novas libidines versa est. Silius, sive fatali insania an ipsa pericula remedium imminentium periculorum ratus, abrumpi dissimulationem urgebat: quippe non exspectandum, dum princeps senesceret. se caelibem, orbem, nuptiis et adoptando Britannico paratum. eandem Messalinae potentiam mansuram esse, addita securitate, si praevenirent Claudium, qui insidiis incautus sed ad iram celer esset. Messalina, non amore in maritum, sed verita ne Silius summa adeptus se sperneret, diu haesitavit; sed tandem persuasum. nomen enim matrimonii concupivit ob magnitudinem infamiae. nec ultra morata quam dum sacrificii gratia Claudius Ostiam proficisceretur, cuncta nuptiarum sollemnia celebrat.

III

id certe fabulosum videbitur tantum securitatis ullis mortalibus fuisse in civitate omnium gnara et nihil tacente; nedum consulem designatum cum uxore principis, praedicta die, eis qui obsignarent adstantibus, velut suscipiendorum liberorum causa convenisse; atque illos sacrificiis perfectis inter convivas discubuisse, oscula et complexus dedisse, noctem denique egisse licentia coniugali. nihil tamen composui miraculi causa, sed audita scriptaque a senioribus tradam

5

IV

igitur domus principis inhorruit, maximeque ei qui potentiam habebant timuerunt ne res verterentur: spem tamen habebant, si Claudio de atrocitate sceleris persuasissent, Messalinam posse opprimi sine quaestione damnatam; sed periculum esse ne ille defensionem audiret, neve clausae aures etiam confitenti non essent.

5

Narcissus, watching for opportunities, while the emperor delayed for a long time in Ostia, induced two of his courtesans with bribery and promises to act as informers. Then Calpurnia (the name of one of the courtesans), once she had obtained some privacy, fell at the emperor's knees and exclaimed that Messalina had married Silius; when the other courtesan confirmed this, Calpurnia demanded that Narcissus be summoned. 'Are you aware that you are divorced?' he said. 'The people and the Senate and the army have witnessed Silius' wedding; and unless you act swiftly, the new husband holds Rome.'

V

Then he called his most loyal friends, particularly Lusius Geta, commander of the Praetorian Guard. When he had spoken, the rest of them competed with each other to shout out that he should go to the camp and secure the Praetorian cohorts, and that he should consider his own safety before seeking vengeance. Now Claudius asked repeatedly whether he still had control over the empire, and whether Silius was still just a private citizen.

VI

Meanwhile Messalina, wilder than ever before in her extravagance, was celebrating in her house a re-enactment of that autumn's grape-harvest. Presses were being squeezed, wine was flowing. Women dressed in skins were jumping about like Bacchantes performing sacrifices or in a frenzy; Messalina herself, her hair hanging loose, was brandishing a wand, while nearby Silius, garlanded with ivy and wearing long boots, was tossing his head about, with a wild shrieking crowd all around. They say that Vettius Valens, when for fun he climbed a very high tree and the others asked him what he could see up there, replied that there was a terrible storm coming from Ostia – either the sight of it had indeed begun, or a chance phrase turned into a prophecy afterwards.

VII

It was not only hearsay by now, but messengers hurried to Messalina from all sides to report that Claudius had found out everything and was coming ready for revenge. Therefore Messalina and Silius separated, she to the Gardens of Lucullus, he to the Forum to disguise his fear. She, however, although the adverse turn of events prevented any planning, decided at once to go to meet and be seen by her husband – a ploy which had often been a life-saver for her – and she sent Britannicus and Octavia to go and embrace their father. Meanwhile, with only three companions – so suddenly was she deserted – after passing through Rome on foot, she started along the road to Ostia in a cart in which garden-refuse was being taken away. She won no pity from the citizens, because the appalling nature of her scandalous goings-on weighed so heavily against her. Before long she was within Claudius' sight, demanding loudly that he listen to the mother of Britannicus and Octavia. Narcissus, however, shouted her down, repeating the allegations about Silius and their marriage; at the same time he handed over notebooks as proof of her debauchery, to distract the emperor's attention. Shortly afterwards as he was entering Rome his children were presented to him, but Narcissus ordered them to be taken away.

VIII

Amidst all of this, Claudius' silence was remarkable: he obeyed his freedman in everything; it was his freedman who arranged for an assembly of the troops in their headquarters. In their presence Narcissus explained the situation, then the emperor added a few words. Following that there was immediate uproar among the soldiers, demanding the names of the guilty and their punishment. Silius, brought onto the platform, attempted no defence, no delay. Instead he prayed that his death might be quick.

Meanwhile Messalina was prolonging her life in the Gardens of Lucullus and composing prayers, with some hope as well as anger: so great was the arrogance that she displayed even then. And if Narcissus had not speeded up her execution, she would have turned ruin upon her accuser. For Claudius, having returned home, when he had warmed himself with dinner and wine, ordered that the 'poor woman' (for that is the phrase they say Claudius used) should appear the next day in order to plead her case. When Narcissus heard that and could see that Claudius' anger was weakening and his love returning, he feared, if he delayed, the following night and a reminder of the marriage-bed. Therefore he rushed out and ordered the centurions and a tribune who was present to carry out the execution, saying it was an order from the emperor.

IX

missus quoque unus e libertis: is raptim in hortos praegressus repperit Messalinam, humi fusam; adsidebat mater Lepida, quae florenti filiae haud concors fuerat; sed supremis eius necessitatibus ad misericordiam versa suadebat ne percussorem opperiretur: transiisse vitam neque aliud quam mortem decoram quaerendum. sed nihil honestum inerat Messalinae animo, per libidines corrupto; lacrimae et questus inriti effundebantur, cum impetu venientium pulsae sunt fores adstititque tribunus. tunc primum Messalina fortunam suam intellexit ferrumque accepit; quod frustra iugulo aut pectori per trepidationem admovens, ictu tribuni transigitur. corpus matri concessum est.

X

nuntiatum est Claudio epulanti Messalinam perisse. ille non ultra quaesivit, sed poposcit poculum et solita convivio celebravit. ne proximis quidem diebus, odii gaudii irae tristitiae ullius denique humani adfectus signa dedit, non cum laetantes accusatores aspiceret, non cum filios maerentes. iuvit oblivionem eius senatus, qui decrevit Messalinae nomen et effigies privatis ac publicis locis demovendas.

Unit 9532 Section A: Tacitus, *Messalina* – Complete Vocabulary**A**

ā + abl. - by
abnuō, abnuere, abnuī - refuse, deny
abrumpō, abrumpere, abrūpī, abruptus + abl. - break off, throw off
ac - and
accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus - accept, take in, receive
accūsātor, accūsātōris - accuser
ad + acc. - to, at
addō, addere, addidī, additus - add
adfectus, adfectūs - emotion, feeling
adhaereō, adhaerere, adhaesī - stick to, (here) always be with
adipiscor, adipiscī, adeptus sum - receive, obtain
admoveō, admovēre, admōvī, admōtus - bring near, bring forward, apply, put to
adoptō, adoptāre, adoptāvī, adoptātus - adopt
adsideō, adsidēre, adsēdī - sit beside
adstō, adstāre, adstitī - stand by, stand, be present
adulter, adulterī - adulterer, lover
adulterium, adulteriī - adultery, adulterous relationship
agō, agere, ēgī, āctus - pass, spend
alius, alia, aliud - other, another
amor, amōris - love
an - or
animus, animī - spirit, mind, character
apud + acc. - among, with, in, at the house of
aspiciō, aspicere, aspexī, aspectus - look at, behold, see
at - but, yet
atque - and, and also, and even
ātrōcītās, ātrōcītātis - enormity
audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus - hear
auris, auris - ear
aut - or

B

Britannicus, Britannicī - Britannicus, son of Claudius and Messalina

C

C. = abbreviation of **Gāius** - Gaius
caelebs, gen. caelibis - unmarried
causā + gen. - for the sake of
celebrō, celebrāre, celebrāvī, celebrātus - celebrate
celer, celeris, celere - quick
cēlō, cēlāre, cēlāvī, cēlātus - hide
certē - certainly, surely, really, indeed
certus, certa, certum - certain
cīvitās, cīvitātis - city, state
Claudius, Claudī - Claudius
claudō, claudere, clausī, clausus - shut, close, block
comes, comitis - comrade, companion
complexus, complexūs - embrace

compōnō, compōnere, composuī, compositus - compose, write an account
concedō, concedere, concessī, concessus - grant, hand over
concors, concordis + dat. - in harmony, on friendly terms with
concupiscō, concupiscere, concupivī, concupitus - covet, long for
cōnfiteor, cōnfiterī, cōfessus sum - confess
coniugālis, coniugālis, coniugāle - conjugal, matrimonial, of marriage
cōnsentiō, cōnsentire, cōnsēnsī - agree
cōnsul, cōnsulis - consul
conveniō, convenire, convēnī - come together, join in marriage
convīva, convīvae - dinner guest
convivium, conviviī - feast, entertainment, banquet
corpus, corporis - body
corrumpō, corrumpere, corrūpī, corruptus - corrupt, ruin
cum (1) - when
cum (2) + abl. - with
cūnctus, cūncta, cūnctum - all

D

damnō, damnāre, damnāvī, damnātus - condemn
dē + abl. - from, down from; about
dēcernō, dēcernere, dēcrēvī, dēcrētus - decree, decide, propose
decōrus, decōra, decōrum - right, fitting, decent
dēfensiō, dēfensiōnis - defence
dēmoveō, dēmovēre, dēmōvī, dēmōtus - move away, put away, remove
dēnique - at last, finally, in fact, in short
dēsignō, dēsignāre, dēsignāvī, dēsignātus - designate, appoint, choose
diēs, diē - day
discumbō, discumbere, discubuī - lie down, recline at table
dissimulatio, dissimulatiōnis - concealment
diū - for a long time
dō, dare, dedī, datus - give, furnish, offer
domus, domī - home, house, household
dum - until

E

ē + abl. - from, out of
effigiēs, effigiē - portrait, image, effigy, statue
effundō, effundere, effūdī, effusus - pour out
ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressus sum - go out
enim - for
epulor, epulārī, epulātus sum - enjoy a banquet, have a feast
et - and, also, even
etiam - even, also
exardēscō, exardēscere, exarsī - be inflamed (with love)
exitium, exitiī - destruction, killing, death

expectō, expectāre, expectāvī, expectātus - wait for
exturbō, exturbāre, exturbāvī, exturbātus - drive out

F

fābulōsus, fābulōsa, fābulōsum - incredible, fictional
facilitās, facilitātis - ease
facinus, facinoris - deed, crime
fātālis, fātālis, fātāle - sent by fate, fatal, dangerous
fēmina, fēminae - woman
ferrum, ferrī - iron, sword
fīlia, fīliae - daughter
fīlius, fīliī - son
flāgitium, flāgitīi - scandal
flōreō, flōrēre, flōruī - prosper
forēs, forium - gate, door
fortūna, fortūnae - fortune, luck, status, misfortune
fruor, fruī, fructus sum + abl. - enjoy
frūstrā - in vain
fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsus - pour, pour out, sprawl
fūrtim - furtively
futūra, futūrōrum - the future

G

gaudium, gaudiī - joy, gladness, delight
gnārus, gnāra, gnārum - having knowledge of, being aware of
grātiā + gen. - for the purpose of

H

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus - have, hold, reckon, consider, treat
haesitō, haesitāre, haesitāvī - hesitate
haud - not
honestus, honesta, honestum - honourable, decent
honor, honōris - honour, official position
hortus, hortī - garden
hūmānus, hūmāna, hūmānum - human, of a human being
humī - on the ground

I

iam - now
ictus, ictūs - thrust, blow
īdem, eadem, idem - the same
igitur - therefore, and so
ignārus, ignāra, ignārum - not knowing, unaware, unsuspecting
ille, illa, illud - that; he, she, it; the following, the former; the well-known
immineō, imminēre, imminuī + dat. - hang over, threaten
impetus, impetūs - attack, force
in (1) + acc. - into; for, towards
in (2) + abl. - in

incautus, incauta, incautum - unthinking, unsuspecting
incendō, incendere, incendi, incēnsus - burn, set fire to

īnfāmia, īnfāmiae - outrageousness
inhorrēscō, inhorrēscere, inhorruī - shudder
inritus, inrita, inritum - useless
īnsānia, īnsāniae - madness
īnsānus, īnsāna, īnsānum - mad, crazy
īnsidiae, īnsidiārum - ambush, intrigue
īnsum, inesse, īnfuī - be in, be inside
intelligō, intellegere, intelligēxī, intelligētus - understand

inter + acc. - between, among
ipse, ipsa, ipsum - himself, herself, itself
īra, īrae - anger, wrath, rage
is, ea, id - he, she, it; this, that
ita - in this way, so
iugulum, iugulī - throat
lūnia, lūniae - Lunia Silana, wife of Silius
iuventūs, iuventūtis - youth, young men
iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtus - help, assist

L

lacrima, lacrimae - tear
laetor, laetārī, laetātus sum - rejoice, be joyful
Lepida, Lepidae - Lepida
līber, lībera, līberum - free, unencumbered
līberī, līberōrum - children
lībertus, lībertī - freedman, ex-slave
libīdō, libīdinis - pleasure, lust
licentia, licentiae - liberty, licence, freedom
locus, locī - place, position

M

maereō, maerēre - be sad, grieve, lament
magnitūdō, magnitūdinis - magnitude, great size
magnus, magna, magnum - big, great
maneō, manēre, mānsī - remain, stay
marītus, marītī - husband
māter, mātris - mother
mātrimōnium, mātrimōnīi - marriage
maximē - very greatly, very much, most of all
Messalīna, Messalīnae - Messalina, third wife of the Emperor Claudius
mīrāculum, mīrāculī - wonder, marvel, amazing story
miserīcordia, miserīcordiae - pity
mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus - send
moror, morārī, morātus sum - delay, wait
mors, mortis - death
mortālis, mortālis, mortāle - mortal, human
multī, multae, multa - many

N

nam - for
nē - not, that, lest, not to
nē ... quidem - not even
nec - and not, nor

necessitās, necessitātis - need, time of need, crisis
nēdum - not only that, let alone that
neglegō, neglegere, neglēxī, neglēctus - neglect, disregard, ignore
neque - and not, nor
nescius, nescia, nescium - unaware of
nēve - and that
nihil - nothing, not at all
nōbilis, nōbilis, nōbile - noble, of noble birth
nōmen, nōminis - name
nōn - not
nōnnūllus, nōnnūlla, nōnnūllum - some
novus, nova, novum - new
nox, noctis - night
nūntiō, nūntiāre, nūntiāvī, nūntiātus - announce, report
nūptiae, nūptiārum - wedding, marriage

O

ob + acc. - because of
oblīviō, oblīviōnis - oblivion, forgetfulness
obsignō, obsignāre, obsignāvī, obsignātus - sign, be a witness
odium, odiī - hatred, spite, resentment
omnis, omnis, omne - all, every
opēs, opum - money, wealth
opperior, opperīrī, oppertus sum - await
opprimō, opprimere, oppressī, oppressus - crush
orbus, orba, orbum - childless
ōsculum, ōsculī - kiss
Ostia, Ostiae - Ostia, the harbour-town of Rome

P

parātus, parāta, parātum - ready, prepared
parātus, parātūs - property, belongings
pectus, pectoris - chest, breast, heart
pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsus - break down, break open
per + acc. - through, along, over
percussor, percussōris - executioner
pereō, perīre, perīī - die, perish
perficiō, perficere, perfēcī, perfectus - finish, complete, perform
perīculum, perīculī - danger
persuādeō, persuādēre, persuāsī, persuāsus + dat. - persuade
placeō, placēre, placuī - please, suit, be pleasing
pōculum, pōculī - drinking-vessel, cup
poscō, poscere, poposcī - ask for, demand
possum, posse, potuī - can, be able
postrēmō - finally, lastly
potentia, potentiae - power
potior, potīrī, potītus sum + abl. - take possession of, have
praedīcō, praedīcere, praedīxī, praedictus - declare beforehand, prearrange
praegredior, praegredī, praegressus sum - precede, go on ahead

praemium, praemīī - prize, reward
praesentia, praesentium - the present
praeveniō, praevenīre, praevenī, praeventus - forestall
prīmum - first, for the first time
prīnceps, prīncipis - chief, chieftain, emperor
prīvātus, prīvāta, prīvātum - private
proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum - set out
propter + acc. - because of
proximus, proxima, proximum - next, immediately following
pūblicus, pūblica, pūblicum - public, common
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum - beautiful, handsome

Q

quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītus - search for, look for, ask, inquire
quaestiō, quaestiōnis - trial
quam - than
quasi - as it were, almost
questus, questūs - lament, complaint
quī, quae, quod - who, which, that
quidem - indeed, certainly, in fact
nē ... quidem - not even
quippe - for obviously, indeed
quoque - also, too

R

raptim - hurriedly
ratus, rata, ratum - thinking
remedium, remedīī - cure
reperiō, reperīre, repperī, repertus - find
rēs, reī - thing, business
Rōmānus, Rōmāna, Rōmānum - Roman

S

sacrificium, sacrificiī - sacrifice (to a god)
saepe - often
scelus, sceleris - crime
scrībō, scrībēre, scrīpsī, scrīptus - write
sē - himself, herself, themselves
sēcūrītās, sēcūrītātis - safety, security; recklessness, carelessness
sed - but
senātus, senātūs - senate
senēscō, senēscere, senuī - grow old
senior, seniōris - elder, senior
servus, servī - slave
sī - if
signum, signī - mark, token, sign
Sīlāna, Sīlānae - Iunia Silana, wife of Silius
Sīlius, Sīliī - Gaius Silius, a young nobleman
simul - at the same time, together
sine + abl. - without
sīve - whether
solitus, solita, solitum - usual, customary, normal
sollemne, sollemnis - ceremony
spernō, spernere, sprēvī, sprētus - despise, reject
spēs, speī - hope

suādeō, suādēre, suāsī + dat. - *urge, persuade*
sum, esse, fuī - *be, exist, live; happen; remain; be possible/allowable*
summa, summōrum - *highest honours, supreme power, the throne*
suprēmus, suprēma, suprēmum - *last, extreme*
suscipiō, suscipere, suscēpī, susceptus - *have a child, rear, produce*
suus, sua, suum - *his, her, their own*

T

faceō, tacēre, tacuī - *be silent, say nothing*
tamen - *however, nevertheless, all the same, yet*
tandem - *at last*
tantum - *so much, such a degree of (+ gen.)*
timeō, timēre, timuī - *be afraid, fear*
trādō, trādere, trādīdī, trādītus - *relate, tell, deliver*
trānseō, trānsīre, trānsīī, trānsītus - *cross over, be over, be finished*
trānsigō, trānsigere, trānsēgī, trānsāctus - *stab, run through*
trepidātiō, trepidātiōnis - *alarm, trembling, panic*
tribūnus, tribūnī - *tribune*

trīstītia, trīstītiaē - *unhappiness, sadness*
tunc - *then*

U

ūllus, ūlla, ūllum - *any, any one*
ultrā - *more, further, longer, beyond*
ūnus, ūna, ūnum - *one, a single*
urgeō, urgēre, ursī - *urge*
ut - *that, so that*
uxor, uxōris - *wife*

V

velut - *as it were, as if, as though*
veniō, venīre, vēnī - *come*
ventitō, ventitāre - *come repeatedly*
veritus, verita, veritum - *fearing, afraid*
vertō, vertere, vertī, versus - *turn, change, overturn, upset*
vērtor, vertī, versus sum - *turn, change*
videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - *see; (in passive) appear, seem*
vīta, vītaē - *life*



Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature
For Summer 2014

Prescribed text and vocabulary for Unit 9532
Latin Literature Narratives

Section B:
Ovid, *Metamorphoses*

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

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*

In his Metamorphoses, Ovid fitted together into a continuous poem of around 12,000 lines an enormous range of myths and folk-tales, beginning with the creation of the world and ending in Ovid's own day. Almost all the stories it contains involve a change of shape (in Greek, a 'metamorphosis') of one sort or another - humans, for example, being transformed into animals, trees, and even mountains!

The Building of the Labyrinth (*Met.* 8.152-168)

The first passage tells how, Minos, king of Crete, returned from a successful war against Athens to find that, in his absence, his wife Pasiphae had fallen in love with a bull and, as the result of their appalling union, had given birth to the Minotaur. In order to remove this blot on his family, Minos employed the famous inventor Daedalus to construct a building in which the hideous creature could be hidden away.

vota lovi Minos taurorum corpora centum solvit, ut egressus ratibus Curetida terram contigit, et spoliis decorata est regia fixis. creverat opprobrium generis, foedumque patebat	155
matris adulterium monstri novitate biformis; destinat hunc Minos thalamo remove pudorem multiplicique domo caecisque includere tectis. Daedalus ingenio fabrae celeberrimus artis ponit opus turbatque notas et lumina flexa	160
ducit in errorem variarum ambage viarum. non secus ac liquidis Phrygiis Maeandrus in undis ludit et ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque occurrentesque sibi venturas aspicit undas et nunc ad fontes, nunc ad mare versus apertum	165
incertas exercet aquas: ita Daedalus implet innumeras errore vias, vixque ipse reverti ad limen potuit: tanta est fallacia tecti.	

Daedalus and Icarus (*Met.* 8.183-235)

For many years the Minotaur - fed on the flesh of Athenian youths - remained hidden but secure, until the secret of the labyrinth was penetrated by the young Athenian prince Theseus. Helped by the king's daughter Ariadne, he succeeded in killing the Minotaur and then escaped with her. Daedalus was blamed for all this, and he and his son now became Minos' prisoners.

Daedalus interea, Creten longumque perosus exilium, tactusque loci natalis amore, clausus erat pelago. 'terras licet' inquit 'et undas	185
obstruat, at caelum certe patet; ibimus illac! omnia possideat, non possidet aera Minos.'	
dixit et ignotas animum dimittit in artes, naturamque novat. nam ponit in ordine pennas,	189
ut clivo crevisse putes; sic rustica quondam	191
fistula disparibus paulatim surgit arenis. tum lino medias et ceris adligat imas, atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,	
ut veras imitetur aves. puer Icarus una	195
stabat et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla, ore renidenti modo, quas vaga moverat aura, captabat plumas, flavam modo pollice ceram	
mollibat, lusuque suo mirabile patris	
impediebat opus.	200

After the final touch was put on the undertaking, the craftsman balanced his own body on the twin wings and hung in the moving breeze. He also instructed his son, saying, 'I advise you, Icarus, to fly by the middle course in case, if you go too low, the sea weighs down your wings or, if you go too high, the heat of the sun scorches them. Fly between the two! And I order you not to face towards the constellation of the Ox-driver or the Great Bear and Orion's drawn sword. Follow my lead, and start your journey!' All the time, as he passed on these instructions for flying, he was fitting the new-fangled wings to his shoulders.

Between the work and the warnings, the old man's cheeks became wet and the father's hands shook. He gave kisses to his son that would never be repeated and, raising himself on his wings, he flew in front, full of anxiety for his companion - like a bird which has brought forth its young offspring from a high nest into the air. He encouraged him to follow and taught him fatal skills, moving his own wings while also looking back at his son's. A man trying to catch fish with his quivering rod, a shepherd leaning on his staff, or a farmer leaning on his plough-handle - anyone who saw them was astonished and thought that those who are able to take to the sky must be gods.

By now they had left both Delos and Paros far behind and Juno's Samos was on the left-hand side, with Lebinthos and Calymne (abundant with honey) on the right, when the boy began to enjoy the excitement of flight; abandoning his leader and unable to resist the attraction of the heavens, he took a higher route. The nearness of the scorching sun softened the fragrant wax which formed the links between the feathers. After the wax had melted, he could only flap his bare shoulders and, no longer having wings, he could not catch hold of any breeze. His mouth, shouting his father's name, was engulfed in the dark blue sea - which later took its name from him.

'Icarus!' said his unhappy father, a father no longer. 'Icarus, where are you? In what place shall I search for you, Icarus?' he kept on saying. When he caught sight of feathers in the sea, cursing his own cunning he laid the body to rest in a tomb - and the land was named after the one buried there.

Pygmalion (*Met.* 10.243-297)

In this story, Pygmalion is king of Cyprus. Some of the women of this island had become the first to sell their services as prostitutes. Disgusted by their immoral behaviour, Pygmalion made up his mind to have nothing to do with any women.

Because Pygmalion had seen those women spending their lives in such immorality, disgusted by the vices which nature gave in abundance to the female mind, he lived as a bachelor without a wife and for a long time was without a partner in marriage. Meanwhile he successfully carved snow-white ivory with astonishing skill and gave it a beauty which no woman can ever be born with, then fell in love with his own creation. Its appearance was that of a real girl, who you would think was alive and, if modesty did not stand in the way, wanting to be woken: so well was his art concealed by its own art.

Pygmalion was spellbound and his heart swelled with passion for the imitation figure. Frequently he laid his hands on his creation, to test whether it was a body or the original piece of ivory, and no longer could he believe that it was ivory. He gave it kisses and imagined they were returned; he spoke to it and embraced it. He thought that his fingers sank into its limbs when he touched them, and he was worried that bruises might come up on the limbs that he pressed.

Sometimes he spoke loving words, sometimes he brought her gifts that girls like – shells and smooth stones, small birds and flowers of a thousand colours, lilies and painted balls and amber teardrops that fell from the tree of the daughters of Helios. He even dressed the limbs with clothes, put jewels on the fingers and long necklaces round the neck; polished pearls hung down from the ears, ribboned headbands over the breast.

Everything looked just right, and when naked she seemed no less beautiful. He laid her on a couch dyed with Phoenician purple and called her the partner of his marriage-bed. He placed her neck on soft down, as if she could feel everything.

festa dies Veneris tota celeberrima Cypro	270
venerat, et pandis inductae cornibus aurum	
concliderant ictae nivea cervice iuvencae,	
turaque fumabant, cum munere functus ad aras	
constitit et timide 'si, di, dare cuncta potestis,	
sit coniunx, opto' - non ausus 'eburnea virgo'	275
dicere, Pygmalion 'similis mea' dixit 'eburnae.'	
sensit, ut ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis,	
vota quid illa velint et, amici numinis omen,	
flamma ter accensa est apicemque per aera duxit.	

ut rediit, simulacra suae petit ille puellae 280
 incumbensque toro dedit oscula: visa tepere est.
 admovet os iterum, manibus quoque pectora temptat:
 temptatum mollescit ebur, positoque rigore
 subsidit digitis ceditque, ut Hymettia sole
 cera remollescit tractataque pollice multas 285
 flectitur in facies, ipsoque fit utilis usu.
 dum stupet et dubie gaudet fallique veretur,
 rursus amans rursusque manu sua vota retractat:
 corpus erat! saliunt temptatae pollice venae.
 tum vero Paphius plenissima concipit heros 290
 verba, quibus Veneri grates agat, oraque tandem
 ore suo non falsa premit; dataque oscula virgo
 sensit et erubuit timidumque ad lumina lumen
 adtollens pariter cum caelo vidit amantem.
 coniugio, quod fecit, adest dea, iamque coactis 295
 cornibus in plenum noviens lunaribus orbem
 illa Paphon genuit, de qua tenet insula nomen.

Unit 9532 Section B: Ovid, *Metamorphoses* – Complete Vocabulary

A

ac - and, and besides; than
nōn secus ac - not otherwise than, just as
accendō, accendere, accendī, accēnsus - set on fire, light
ad + acc. - to, towards, near, at
adligō, adligāre, adligāvī, adligātus - bind, tie
admoveō, admovēre, admōvī, admōtus - move, bring near
adsum, adesse, adfuī - be near, be present at
adtollō, adtollere - lift up, raise
adulterium, adulteriī - adultery
āēr, āeris - air, atmosphere, sky
agō, agere, ēgī, āctus - act, do, offer
grātēs agere - to thank
ambāgēs, ambāgis - twisting around, twists and turns
ambiguus, ambigua, ambiguum - changeable, varying, uncertain
amīcus, amīca, amīcum - friendly, favourable
amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus - love
amor, amōris - love, desire
animus, animī - mind, will, purpose
apertus, aperta, apertum - open
apex, apicis - point, top, tongue (of flame)
aqua, aquae - water
āra, ārae - altar
ars, artis - skill, art, artifice
aspiciō, aspiciere, aspexī, aspectus - see, look at, behold
at - but, yet, at least
atque - and, and also
audeō, audēre, ausus sum - dare
aura, aurae - air, gentle breeze
aureus, aurea, aureum - golden, shining like gold, beautiful
aurum, aurī - gold
avēna, avēnae - reed
avis, avis - bird

B

bifōrmis, bifōrmis, bifōrme - two-formed (i.e. man and bull)

C

caecus, caeca, caecum - dark, obscure, secret
caelum, caelī - sky
captō, captāre, captāvī, captātus - snatch, try to catch, grab
cēdō, cēdere, cessī - yield
celeber, celebris, celebre - renowned, famous, crowded
centum - a hundred
cēra, cērae - wax
certē - certainly, surely
cervix, cervicis - neck
claudō, claudere, clausī, clausus - shut in, imprison
clīvus, clīvī - slope

cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctus - contract, come together
compōnō, compōnere, composuī, compositus - put together, arrange, construct
concidō, concidere, concidī - fall down, be killed, die
concipiō, concipere, concēpī, conceptus - produce, form
coniugium, coniugīi - marriage, wedding
coniūnx, coniugis - wife
cōnsistō, cōnsistere, cōnstitī - stand
contingō, contingere, contigī, contāctus - touch, reach
cornū, cornūs - horn, horn of the moon
corpus, corporis - body
crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētus - grow, increase
Crētē, Crētēs - Crete
cum (1) - when, as soon as
cum (2) + abl. - with, along with
cūnctus, cūncta, cūnctum - all, every
Cūrētis, Cūrētidis - Cretan
curvāmen, curvāminis - curve, arc
Cyprus, Cypri - Cyprus

D

Daedalus, Daedalī - Daedalus
dē + abl. - from, after
dea, deae - goddess
decorō, decorāre, decorāvī, decorātus - adorn, decorate
dēstinō, dēstināre, dēstināvī, dēstinātus - determine, decide
deus, deī - god
dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus - say, declare, express
diēs, diēi - day
digitus, digitī - finger
dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmīsī, dīmissus - direct, apply
dispār, disparis - unequal, of different lengths
dō, dare, dedī, datus - give
domus, domī - house, home
dubie - hesitantly, uncertainly, doubtfully
dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus - lead, draw, extend, deceive
dum - while, as long as

E

ebur, eboris - ivory, ivory statue
eburneus, eburnea, eburneum - made of ivory
eburnus, eburna, eburnum - made of ivory
ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressus sum - come to land, disembark from
eō, ire, iī - go
error, errōris - uncertainty, error, deception
ērubēscō, ērubēscere, ērubuī - redden, blush
et - and; also; even; moreover
et ... et - both ... and
exerceō, exercēre, exercuī, exercitus - keep in motion, ply
exilium, exiliī - exile

F

faber, fabra, fabrum - of the craftsman
faciēs, faciēi - form, shape, appearance
faciō, facere, fēcī, factus - make, do, cause
fallācia, fallāciae - deceptiveness, trickery
fallō, fallere, fefellī, falsus - cheat, deceive, disappoint
falsus, falsa, falsum - false, unreal
fēstum, fēstī - holiday, festival, feast-day
fēstus, fēsta, fēstum - festal, of a festival
fīgō, fīgere, fīxī, fīxus - fix, fasten
fīō, fierī, factus sum - become
fistula, fistulae - pipe, shepherd's pipe, pan-pipe
flamma, flammae - flame
flāvus, flāva, flāvum - yellow, golden
flectō, flectere, flexī, flexus - bend, curve, mould
flexus, flexa, flexum - tortuous, bending, twisting
fluō, fluere, flūxī - flow
foedus, foeda, foedum - disgusting, vile, abominable
fōns, fontis - spring, source
fūmō, fūmāre, fūmāvī - smoke
fungor, fungī, fūnctus sum - perform, carry out, discharge a duty (+ abl.)

G

gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum - rejoice, be glad, be pleased
genus, generis - family
gignō, gignere, genuī, genitus - bear, bring forth, produce
grātēs, grātium - thanks
grātēs agere - to thank

H

hērōs, hērōis - hero
hic, haec, hoc - this
Hymettius, Hymettia, Hymettium - of Hymettus, a mountain famed for its honey

I

iam - now, already
Īcarus, Īcarī - Icarus
īciō, īcere, īcī, ictus - hit, strike
ignārus, ignāra, ignārum - ignorant, unaware
ignōtus, ignōta, ignōtum - unknown
illac - by that route
ille, illa, illud - he, she, it; that
imitor, imitārī, imitātus sum - imitate, simulate, copy
impediō, impedīre, impedīvī, impedītus - hamper, hinder
impleō, implēre, implēvī, implētus - fill
īmus, īma, īmum - at the bottom, at the base
in (1) + acc. - to, into
in (2) + abl. - in, in among
incertus, incerta, incertum - uncertain, inconstant

inclūdō, inclūdere, inclūsī, inclūsus - shut up, enclose
incumbō, incumbere, incubuī - lie on, recline on
indūcō, indūcere, indūxī, inductus - spread, cover with (+ acc.)
ingenium, ingenī - talent, gift, genius
innumerus, innumera, innumerum - numberless
inquit he says
Īnsula, Īnsulae - island
intereā - meanwhile
ipse, ipsa, ipsum - herself, himself, he himself, selfsame, very, that very
ita - so, in this way, thus, just like this
iterum - again, for the second time
Iuppiter, Iovis - Jupiter
iuvenca, iuvencae - young cow, heifer

L

lāpsus, lāpsūs - gliding, moving, course
licet - although
līmen, līminis - threshold, entrance
līnum, līnī - thread, cord
liquidus, liquida, liquidum - liquid, fluid
locus, locī - place
longus, longa, longum - long
lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsus - play
lūmen, lūminis - light, daylight; eye
lūnāris, lūnāris, lūnāre - lunar, of the moon
lūsus, lūsūs - play, game

M

Maeandrus, Maeandrī - Maeander, a river
manus, manūs - hand
mare, maris - sea
māter, mātris - mother
medius, media, medium - middle, in the middle
meus, mea, meum - my, mine
Mīnos, Mīnōis - Minos
mīrābilis, mīrābilis, mīrābile - wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary
modo - sometimes
modo ... modo - sometimes ... sometimes
mollēscō, mollēscere - soften, become soft
mollīō, mollīre, mollīvī, mollītus - soften, make soft
mōnstrum, mōnstrī - monstrosity, monster
moveō, movēre, movī, mōtus - move, stir
multiplex, multiplicis - having many windings, complex
multus, multa, multum - much, many
mūnus, mūneris - duty, function

N

nam - for
nātālis, nātālis, nātāle - of birth, native
nātūra, nātūrae - nature
niveus, nivea, niveum - snow-white
nōmen, nōminis - name
nōn - not
nōn secus ac - not otherwise than, just as

nota, notae - sign, mark, marker
noviēns - nine times
novitās, novitātis - phenomenon, novelty, strangeness
novō, novāre, novāvī, novātus - make new, change, alter
nūmen, nūminis - god, spirit, divine power
nunc - now, at this moment

O

obstruō, obstruere, obstrūxī, obstrūctus - close off, block
occurrō, occurrere, occurrī + dat. - run towards, meet, encounter
ōmen, ōminis - augury, sign, token
omnis, omnis, omne - all, every
opprobrium, opprobrii - scandal, disgrace
optō, optāre, optāvī, optātus - choose, wish for, desire
opus, operis - work, structure
orbis, orbis - disc, circle, orb
ōrdō, ōrdinis - order, row, line
ōs, ōris - mouth, face
ōsculum, ōsculī - kiss

P

pandus, panda, pandum - curved
Paphius, Paphia, Paphium - Paphian, of Paphos (Cyprus)
Paphos, Paphī - Paphos, daughter of Pygmalion
pariter - equally, simultaneously
parvus, parva, parvum - small, gentle
pateō, patēre, patuī - be exposed, be evident, come to light, be open, be accessible, be available
pater, patris - father
paulātim - gradually
pectus, pectoris - breast, chest
pelagus, pelagī - sea
penna, pennae - feather
per + acc. - through
perīclum, perīclī - danger, peril
perōdī, perōdisse, perōsus sum - hate greatly, detest
petō, petere, petiī, petītus - make for, seek
Phrygius, Phrygia, Phrygium - Phrygian
plēnus, plēna, plēnum - plenteous, full, whole, fulsome
plūma, plūmae - feather
pollex, pollicis - thumb
pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus - put, place, set up, lay, lay aside, put aside
possideō, possidēre, possēdī, possessus - possess, have, control
possum, posse, potuī - be able, have power, can
premō, premere, pressi, pressus - press
pudor, pudōris - shame, dishonour
puella, puellae - girl
puer, puerī - boy, son
putō, putāre, putāvī - think, suppose, believe

Pygmalion, Pygmalionis - Pygmalion

Q

quī, quae, quod - who, which, that
quis, quid - what
quondam - once, sometimes
quoque - also, too

R

ratis, ratis - boat
redeō, redīre, rediī - go back, return
refluō, refluere - flow back
rēgia, rēgiae - palace
remollesco, remollēscere - grow soft, soften
removeō, removēre, remōvī, remōtus - remove
renīdeō, renīdēre - smile
retractō, retractāre, retractāvī, retractātus - touch again
revertor, revertī, reversus sum - come back, return
rigor, rigōris - stiffness, hardness
rūrsus - again, once more
rūsticus, rūstica, rūsticum - rustic, country

S

saliō, salīre, saliī - throb, pulse
sē - himself, herself, itself, themselves
secus - otherwise, differently
nōn secus ac - not otherwise than, just as
sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus - feel, hear, perceive, notice
sī - if
sīc - in this manner, so, thus
similis, similis, simile - like, resembling, similar to
simulacrum, simulācrī - likeness, image, statue
sōl, sōlis - sun, sunlight, heat of the sun
solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtus - fulfil, perform, discharge
spolium, spoliī - booty, spoil
stō, stāre, stetiī - stand
stupeō, stupēre, stupuī - be stunned, be astonished
subsīdō, subsīdere, subsēdī - give way to
sum, esse, fuī - be
surgō, surgere, surrēxī - rise, grow taller
suus, sua, suum - his, her, his own, her own

T

tandem - at last
tangō, tangere, tetigī, tāctus - touch, affect, move
tantus, tanta, tantum - so great
taurus, taurī - bull
tāctum, tēctī - house, dwelling, building
temptō, temptāre, temptāvī, temptātus - handle, feel, test
teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus - hold, keep, possess
tepeō, tepēre, tepuī - be warm
ter - three times
terra, terrae - land, ground, country

thalamus, thalamī - bedroom, marriage
timidē - fearfully, timidly, nervously
timidus, timida, timidum - fearful, timid
torus, torī - couch, bed
tōtus, tōta, tōtum - all, the whole of, entire
tractō, tractāre, tractāvī, tractātus - handle, manipulate
tum - then, at that moment
turbō, turbāre, turbāvī, turbātus - confuse, mix up, make muddled
tūs, tūris - incense

U

ūnā - together with him, beside him
unda, undae - wave, water
ūsus, ūsūs - use
ut (1) - as, just as, since, when, as soon as
ut (2) - so that, to, in order to
ūtilis, ūtilis, ūtile - useful, usable

V

vagus, vaga, vagum - wandering, moving at random
varius, varia, varium - various, uncertain, diverse
vēna, vēnae - vein
veniō, venīre, vēnī - come, arrive
Venus, Veneris - Venus, goddess of love
verbum, verbī - word, speech
vereor, verērī, veritus sum - fear, be afraid
vērō - in fact, certainly, indeed
vertō, vertere, vertī, versus - turn
vērus, vēra, vērum - true, real, genuine
via, viae - way, path, passage
videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - see, behold, observe; (in passive) appear, seem
virgō, virginis - girl
vix - hardly, scarcely, not easily
volō, velle, voluī - wish, desire, want, mean, signify
vōtum, vōtī - prayer, vow, votive offering, object of prayer, desire, hope