

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE

9531/01



S15-9531-01

LATIN LITERATURE LEVEL 1 UNIT 9531 (Themes)

P.M. MONDAY, 8 June 2015

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 18. 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 Theme A and question 7 in Theme B.

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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 HORACE *Odes* 3.30.

(a) Look at lines 1-5 (*exegi ... temporum*).

(i) In line 1 which Latin word does Horace use to refer to his poetry? [1]

.....

(ii) In lines 1-2 (*exegi ... altius*), with what two things does Horace compare his poetry? [2]

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(iii) In lines 3-5 (*quod ... temporum*), Horace identifies some things which will not destroy his poetry. Give three. [3]

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(b) Explain in your own words the meaning of lines 6-8 (*non ... recens*). [3]

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

(c) In lines 15-16 (*mihi ... comam*), what does Horace ask to happen to him? [2]

.....
.....

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2. The following questions are about MARTIAL, *Epigrams* 1.38, 6.60, 7.3.

(a) Look at 1.38. On what sort of occasion might this reading be taking place?
Give **two** possibilities. [2]

-
-

(b) Look at 6.60.

(i) In **lines 1-2** how do the people of Rome feel about Martial's little books (*libellos*)? [1]

.....

(ii) In **line 2** Martial arranges the words to make the line striking. What does each of the following features help to emphasise? [2]

He starts each half of the line with *me* because

.....

He repeats the word *omnes/omnis* because

.....

(iii) Some of the verbs in this poem have the opposite meaning to others. Write down the **Latin** verbs Martial uses which are opposite in meaning to: [2]

amat

rubet

(iv) In **line 4** Martial says *nunc nobis carmina nostra placent* (now my poems please me). Explain in your own words why you think this is. [2]

.....

.....

.....

(c) Look at 7.3. Why do you think Martial does not want Pontilianus' books sent to him? [1]

.....

(d) Martial can be both funny and cruel in his poetry.

(i) Choose **one** of the epigrams and explain how it is both funny **and** cruel. [2]

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

(ii) If you were one of the people Martial addresses in *Epigrams* 1.38 and 7.3 how would you have responded? [2]

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

14

3. The following questions are about PLINY, *Letters* 3.21.

In **lines 6-10** (Once ... praised), Pliny compares the way poets were treated with the way they are treated in his time.

(a) What are the differences? [3]

Before Pliny's time:

.....

In Pliny's time:

(b) According to Pliny, why have things changed? [2]

.....

.....

5

4. The following questions refer to SUETONIUS, *Claudius* 41.

(a) According to **line 1**, why did Claudius begin to write history? [2]

.....

(b) According to the first paragraph, who read out Claudius' work when he was young? [1]

.....

(c) According to the second paragraph, who read out Claudius' work when he was emperor? [1]

.....

(d) Write down the two-word **Latin** phrase in the second paragraph which is parallel to *in adulescentia* in **line 1**. [1]

.....

(e) Which of the following is the best translation of *compluribus subsellis obesitate cuiusdam fractis*? (**lines 3-4**) Tick (✓) the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

- (A) after a certain fat man had broken his seat
- (B) when several seats had been broken by a certain fat man
- (C) some heavy seats had fallen on a certain fat man
- (D) when several fat men had broken some seats

(f) In **lines 10-11** (*cum sentiret ... ab avia*), Suetonius uses repetition to emphasise that Claudius could not write what he wanted. Pick out **two** examples of this repetition from the **Latin** and explain your choices. [4]

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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 PETRONIUS, *Satyricon* 46.

(a) Look at **lines 1-3** (*tu, Agamemnon ... discipulum*).

(i) From **line 1** give the **Latin** word which describes Agamemnon. [1]

.....

(ii) Why does the father wish to persuade Agamemnon to come to his house? [1]

.....

(iii) In **line 3**, why do you think the father says *si vixerit* (if he lives)? [1]

.....

(b) Look at **lines 3-8** (*nam ... appetere*).

(i) In **lines 3-4** (*nam ... tollit*), what evidence does the father give that his son is hard-working? [2]

.....

.....

(ii) According to **line 5**, what is the boy interested in? [1]

.....

(iii) *ego illi tres cardeles occidi* (**line 5**): what does the father say he has done? Explain why you think he did this. [2]

The father said that he

.....

I think he did this because

.....

.....

- (iv) Write down the **Latin** word which the father uses in **line 6** to refer to the boy's pastimes. [1]

- (v) In **lines 7-8** (*ceterum ... appetere*), the boy is beginning to learn the literature of which two languages? [2]

- (c) Which of the following is the best translation of *habet haec res panem* (**line 9**)?

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

- (A) This thing has bread.
- (B) The baker lives here.
- (C) This business provides bread.
- (D) Bread provides everything.

- (d) The boy's father wishes his son to learn a trade (**line 10**). Explain in your own words what the father means by *quod illi auferre possit nihil nisi Orcus* (**lines 11-12**). [2]

2. The following questions are about HORACE *Satires* 1.6, **lines 6-12** (*sed puerum ... aderat*).

(a) What did Horace's father do for his son? Give **two** examples. [2]

-
-

(b) If you were Horace, how would you have felt about your father's actions? Explain your answer. [2]

.....

.....

.....

4

3. The following questions are about the **first paragraph** of PLINY *Letters* 9.12.

(a) In your own words explain Pliny's arguments to the father. [2]

.....

.....

.....

(b) How does Pliny show that he feels strongly about the point he is making? Give **two** examples. [2]

-
-

4

4. The following questions are about JUVENAL, *Satire 14*.

(a) In **lines 3-8**, he gives **two** examples of parents behaving badly. What are they? [2]

-
-

(b) Why, according to Juvenal, do ‘a thousand bearded teachers’ (**line 10**) not make a difference to a child after the age of seven? [2]

.....

.....

(c) **Line 14** says that vices in the home ‘corrupt us more rapidly and more quickly’. How do these words make the line striking? [1]

.....

.....

(d) **Line 15** says that vices ‘slip into our minds’. Why is this an effective choice of language? [1]

.....

.....

6

5. The following questions are about MARTIAL, *Epigrams* 10.62.

- (a) In **line 1**, Martial asks the school teacher to 'spare your simple flock'. Who are the 'simple flock'?

[1]

- (b) In **lines 2-5**, how will things be better for the school teacher if he obeys the request? Make **two** points.

[2]

-
-

- (c) In **lines 10-11**, why might the grim canes 'rest and sleep until the Ides of October'?

[1]

4

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

(a) In **lines 3-4** (*iam mihi ... meis*), what **two** examples does Martial give to show that he is no longer a boy? [2]

-
-

(b) In **lines 5-9** (*te noster ... ducis*), Martial gives a clear idea of Charidemus' power in the household. How do the following words or phrases achieve this? [6]

Repetition of *te ... te ... te...* (**lines 5-6**)

.....

.....

Contrast of *nil mihi ... cuncta tibi* (**line 8**)

.....

.....

Use of four verbs in **line 9**

.....

.....

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Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature

9531/01-A



S15-9531-01A

Prescribed text and vocabulary for Unit 9531

Latin Literature (Themes)

P.M. MONDAY, 8 June 2015

9531
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This is the official examination text for the
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Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature
For Summer 2015

Prescribed text and vocabulary for Unit 9531
Latin Literature Themes

Theme A:
Books and Writers

This is the official examination text for the
WJEC Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature 2015

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. 10
15

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. 5
10

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.

10

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 2015

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 2015

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 nenas 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 trientes,
 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

atingō, 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, coāctōris - 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, dēsī - leave off, cease, stop, desist

dēstinō, dēstināre, dēstināvī, dēstinātus - fix, determine, decide

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus - say, speak, tell, declare

diēs, diē - 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, 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
lībirtus, lībirtī - 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, luxuriēī - 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*
praebeō, 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, quaevis, quodvis/quidvis - *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*
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*

thēsaurus, 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, vitīī - *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*

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