

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE

9532/01

**LATIN LITERATURE
LEVEL 1
UNIT 9532 (Narratives)**

P.M. FRIDAY, 14 June 2013

1 hour

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

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Text and vocabulary booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **either** Section A (Tacitus, *Nero et Agrippina*) **or** Section B (Virgil, *Aeneid 2*).

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

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark available 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. questions 2 and 6 in Section A and questions 4 and 5 in Section B.

SECTION A

Tacitus: *Nero et Agrippina*

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

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

1. The following questions are about **Section II** (*The ingenuity ... wild heart*).

(a) Look at **line 1**, *The ingenuity pleased Nero*. To what is Tacitus referring? [1]

.....

(b) Look at **lines 2-5**, *He enticed ... news*. Explain, in your own words, how Nero persuaded Agrippina to travel to Baiae. [2]

.....

.....

(c) Look at **lines 11-13**, *It is generally agreed ... to Baiae*.

(i) What information do you think this informer gave to Agrippina? [1]

.....

(ii) How did Agrippina travel to Baiae? [1]

.....

(d) Look at **lines 14-19**, *Nero ... heart*.

(i) Give an example of Nero's changeable behaviour in these lines. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Why do you think Nero's behaviour was changeable? [2]

.....

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2. The following questions are about **Section V lines 14-22** (*perpetraret ... sumpsisse*).

(a) What had Anicetus promised? [1]

.....

(b) (i) In **line 14**, to whom does *qui* refer? [1]

.....

(ii) From **lines 14-15** (*perpetraret ... sceleris*), write down the **two-word Latin** phrase which shows that this person acted quickly. [1]

.....

(c) Look at **lines 15-16** (*ad eam vocem ... libertum*).

(i) Nero says that he is being given supreme control (*imperium*) on that day. Why do you think this is a surprising statement? [1]

.....

(ii) *auctoremque ... libertum*: why does Tacitus mention the fact that Anicetus was a freedman (*libertum*)? [2]

.....

(iii) How does Tacitus emphasise that Anicetus was a freedman? [1]

.....

.....

(d) **Lines 19-22** (*gladium ... sumpsisse*):

(i) what **two** things did Nero do when Agerinus was brought before him? [4]

First he

.....

Then he

.....

(ii) why did Nero treat Agerinus in this way? [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

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3. The following questions are about **Section VI lines 1-11** (*interim ... exterritis*).

(a) Which of the following statements are true? Put either **T** (True) or **F** (False) in each box.

When they heard the news of Agrippina's accident, people [4]

- (A) ran to the shore.
- (B) swam out to the ships.
- (C) stretched out their hands.
- (D) wandered around in total darkness.

(b) Look at **lines 9-11** (*Anicetus ... exterritis*). Tacitus is trying to make this part of the story exciting and dramatic. Choose **two** of the following and explain how each does this: [4]

the tense of the verbs *circumdat* and *abripit*

.....
.....

the position of the word *refracta*

.....
.....

the position of the words *pauci* and *ceteris*

.....
.....

the sounds of the words *terrore* and *exterritis*.

.....
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4. The following questions are about **Section VII** (*cremata ... imperet*).

(a) In **lines 1-3** (*cremata ... humus*), Tacitus tells us that Nero treated his dead mother in a disrespectful way.

(i) Give **two** examples of this lack of respect. [2]

First example:

.....

Second example:

.....

(ii) Why do you think he behaved in this way? [1]

.....

(b) In **line 4** (*incertum ... exitii*), Tacitus suggests **two** reasons for Mnester killing himself. What are they? [4]

(i)

.....

(ii)

.....

(c) Look at **line 8** (*atque ... imperet*). What was Agrippina's reaction to the prophecy about Nero? [3]

.....

.....

.....

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SECTION B

Virgil: *Aeneid* 2

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

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

1. The following questions are about **lines 18-25** (*huc ... Mycenae*).

(a) In **line 18**, *huc* means ‘here’. To what is Virgil referring? [1]

.....

(b) Look at **lines 18-20** (*huc ... complent*).

(i) Why does Virgil describe the horse as *caeco*? [2]

.....

.....

(ii) Why did the horse need *cavernas ingentes*? [2]

.....

.....

(c) Look at **lines 22-23** (*dives ... carinis*) and complete the following sentence. [3]

The island of Tenedos used to be but now it is

..... and

(d) In **line 24**, *huc* refers to Tenedos. What part does the island play in the story at this point? [1]

.....

9

2. The following questions are about **lines 35-39** (*at ... vulgus*).

(a) In **line 35** (*at ... menti*), what does the narrator say about Capys and the others who tried to advise the Trojans? [2]

.....
.....

(b) In **line 36**, the narrator refers to the wooden horse as *Danaum insidias*. What does he mean? [2]

.....
.....

(c) In **lines 36-38** (*aut ... latabras*), what **three** things do Capys, and the people with him, suggest doing to the horse? Give full details. [6]

(i)

.....

(ii)

.....

(iii)

.....

(d) In **line 39** (*scinditur ... vulgus*), Virgil places *scinditur* at the beginning of the line. Why do you think he does this? [2]

.....
.....

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3. Look at the section in English on page 10 **and** 11. The following question is about **lines 14-25** of this section (*See ... altars*).

unlucky gullible (*too trusting*) weary brave
dishonest pious (*dutiful to the gods*)

Which of the adjectives above could be used to describe Sinon and which could be used to describe the Trojans? Choose **one for each** and give a reason for your choice. [4]

Sinon is

because

.....

The Trojans are

because

.....

4

4. Look at **lines 244-247** (*instamus ... Teucris*).

(a) *monstrum infelix* (unlucky monster):

(i) what do these words describe? [1]

.....

(ii) why does Virgil use the word *infelix*? [1]

.....

(b) What are we told about Cassandra in these lines? [2]

.....

.....

4

5. The following questions are about **lines 259-267** (*illos ... iungunt*).

(a) In **lines 259-260**, which is the correct translation of *illos patefactus ad auras reddit equus*?
Tick the box next to your chosen answer. [1]

- (A) The horse was opened and returned them to the breezes.
- (B) The opened horse returned our men.
- (C) The horse opened its ears to our men.
- (D) They opened the horse to the breezes.

(b) In **lines 261-264** (*Thessandrus ... Epeos*), the Greeks begin to come out of the wooden horse. Which of the following statements are true? Put either **T** (True) or **F** (False) in each box. [4]

- (A) Thessandrus and Sthenelus were leaders.
- (B) The Greeks climbed down the horse's tail.
- (C) Neoptolemus was the grandson of Peleus.
- (D) Menelaus was the builder of the horse.

(c) In **lines 263-264**, we are told that Machaon and Epeos were both inside the horse. Why do you think each of them might have been important for the Greeks? [2]

Machaon might have been important because

.....

.....

Epeos might have been important because

.....

.....

(d) In **lines 265-267** (*invadunt ... iungunt*), Virgil is trying to make this part of the story dramatic. Choose **two** of the following and explain how each does this. [4]

the meaning of *urbem somno vinoque sepultam*

.....

.....

.....

the order of the words *urbem somno vinoque sepultam*

.....

.....

.....

the tense of the verbs *invadunt*, *caeduntur* and *accipiunt*

.....

.....

.....

the position of the verbs *invadunt*, *caeduntur* and *accipiunt*.

.....

.....

.....

11

- 6. This story is told by Aeneas who was present on the losing side at the fall of Troy. How do you think his experience has affected the way he tells the story? You should support your answer by referring (in English) to any parts of the text. [10]

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Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature

P.M. FRIDAY, 14 June 2013

Prescribed text for Unit 9532
Latin Literature Narratives

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

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

Contents

Section A

Pages

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

Text 2-5

Vocabulary 6-8

Section B

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

Text 10-12

Vocabulary 13-15

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

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

I

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

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

II

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

III

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

IV

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

V

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

VI

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

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

VII

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

Unit 9532 Section A: Nero and Agrippina - Complete Vocabulary

A

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

B

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

C

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

compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētus - *fill*
 cōnficiō, cōnficere, cōnfēcī, cōnfectus - *kill, murder*
 cōnfigō, cōnfigere, cōnfinxī, cōnfectus - *pretend, feign*
 congerō, congerere, congesī, congestus - *pile up, heap*
 congressus, congressūs - *meeting*
 cōnstituō, cōnstituere, cōnstitūī, cōnstitūtus - *decide*
 cōnsulō, cōnsulere, cōnsulūī, cōnsultus - *consult*
 cōnsultō, cōnsultāre, cōnsultāvī, cōnsultātus - *deliberate, plan*
 contemnō, contemnere, contempsī, contemptus - *make light of; reject, despise*
 contrā - *on the other hand*
 convīvālis, convīvālis, convīvāle - *dining*
 corpus, corporis - *body; height*
 crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī - *believe*
 cremō, cremāre, cremāvī, cremātus - *cremate*
 crīmen, crīminis - *accusation*
 cubiculum, cubiculī - *bedroom*
 cum + *abl.* - *with*
 cūnctor, cūnctārī, cūnctātus sum - *delay, hesitate*

D

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

E

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

F

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

G

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

H

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

I

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

L

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

M

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

N

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

O

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

P

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

Q

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

R

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

S

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

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

T

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

U

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

V

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



Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature
For Summer 2013

Prescribed text and vocabulary for Unit 9532
Latin Literature Narratives

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

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

Aeneid 2.13-62 and 195-267

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

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

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

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

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

Unit 9532 Section B: Aeneid 2 - Complete Vocabulary

A

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

B

bellum, bellī - war

C

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

D

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

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

E

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

F

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

G

gaudeō, gaudere, gāvīsus sum - rejoice

H

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

I

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

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

L

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

M

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

N

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

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

O

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

P

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

Q

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

R

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

S

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

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

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

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

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

V
 vagor, vagārī, vagātus sum - *spread around*
 vēlō, vēlāre, vēlāvī, vēlātus - *cover, wreath, deck*
 ventus, ventī - *wind*
 vector, vertī, versus sum - *turn*
 videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus - *see*
 vīgil, vīgilis - *guard*
 vinculum, vinculī - *rope*
 vīnum, vīnī - *wine*
 vir, virī - *man*
 vōtum, vōtī - *offering*
 vulgus, vulgī - *people, crowd*