

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



## LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE

9532/01



S15-9532-01-R1

## LATIN LITERATURE

### LEVEL 1

### UNIT 9532 (Narratives)

P.M. THURSDAY, 11 June 2015

1 hour

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

### ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Text and vocabulary booklet.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

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

Answer **either** Section A (Tacitus, *Messalina*) **or** Section B (Ovid, *Metamorphoses*).

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

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you need more space for any answer, you can continue on page 14. Please remember to include the question number(s).

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark available for this paper is 50.

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

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing, i.e. question 6 in Section A and question 5 in Section B.

## SECTION A

Tacitus: *Messalina*

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

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

1. The following questions are about **Section II** (*iam Messalina ... celebrat*).
- (a) Look at **lines 1-4** (*iam ... urgebat*).
- (i) According to Tacitus, what made Messalina turn 'towards new pleasures' (*ad novas libidines*)? [1]
- .....
- (ii) In **lines 3-4** (*abrumpi ... urgebat*), what did Silius believe he and Messalina should do? [2]
- .....
- (b) Look at **lines 5-8** (*se caelibem ... esset*).
- (i) Silius says he is ready for marriage and to adopt Britannicus. In **lines 6-7** (*eandem Messalinae potentiam mansuram esse*), what further argument does he use to persuade Messalina? [2]
- .....
- .....
- .....
- (ii) How is Claudius described in **line 8**? [2]
- He is .....
- but .....
- (c) Look at **lines 12-14** (*nec ultra ... celebrat*).
- (i) What did Claudius do that gave Messalina the opportunity to marry Silius? [1]
- .....
- (ii) Why did he do this? [1]
- .....
- .....

2. The following questions are about **Section VII** (It was not only hearsay ... to be taken away).

(a) Look at **lines 3-4** (Therefore Messalina ... fear).

(i) Why do you think Messalina and Silius went to different places? [1]

.....  
.....

(ii) Why do you think going to the Forum would disguise Silius' fear? [2]

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

(b) Look at **lines 4-17** (She, however ... taken away). How do these lines show that Messalina's situation has become desperate? You should make **three points** and explain your choices. [6]

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3. The following questions are about **Section VIII** (Amidst all of this ... from the emperor).

(a) In **line 1** Tacitus says 'Claudius' silence was remarkable'. Why do you think Claudius kept quiet? [1]

.....  
.....

(b) In this passage Tacitus suggests Narcissus and not Claudius was in charge. Give **three** examples of how Narcissus controlled the situation. [3]

- .....
  - .....
  - .....
- .....

(c) In **lines 16-18** (Therefore ... emperor), why do you think Narcissus claimed the order came from the emperor? [1]

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4. The following questions are about **Section IX** (*missus ... concessum est*).

(a) In **line 1**, who was sent to Messalina in the Gardens of Lucullus? [1]

.....

(b) To whom does *filiae* (**line 3**) refer? [1]

.....

(c) In **lines 6-7** (*sed nihil ... corrupto*), how is Messalina described? Make **one** point. [1]

.....  
.....

(d) Look at **lines 8-13** (*cum impetu ... concessum est*).

(i) What finally made Messalina realise that she was going to die? [1]

.....  
.....

(ii) How did Messalina try to kill herself? Give full details. [2]

.....  
.....

(iii) Who actually killed her? [1]

.....

(iv) What happened to her body? [1]

.....

(e) Choose **three** of the following and explain how each helps to make the passage dramatic. [6]

The choice of the words *humi fusam* (**line 2**) .....

.....  
.....

The choice of the words *lacrimae et questus* (**line 8**) .....

.....  
.....

The word order of *adstititque tribunus* (**line 9**) .....

.....  
.....

The tense of the verb *transigitur* (**line 12**) .....

.....  
.....

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5. The following questions are about **Section X** (*nuntiatum ... demovendas*).

(a) Which of the following is the correct translation of *nuntiatum est Claudio epulanti Messalinam perisse* (**line 1**)?

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

[1]

- (A) Claudius while feasting announced that Messalina had died.
- (B) It is announced to feasting Claudius that Messalina has died.
- (C) It was announced to Claudius as he feasted that Messalina had died.
- (D) It was announced to Claudius that Messalina had died at a feast.

(b) In **lines 6-8** (*juvit ... demovendas*), what did the Senate decide should happen to the statues of Messalina? [2]

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.....

3

6. How far do you feel sympathy for Claudius in this story? You should support your answer by referring to any parts of the story. [10]

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[Total for this section: 50 marks]

If you need more space for your answer you can continue on page 14.

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**SECTION B**

**Ovid: *Metamorphoses***

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

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

1. The following questions are about ***The Building of the Labyrinth*, lines 152-168** (*vota ... tectis*).

(a) Look at **lines 152-158** (*vota ... tectis*).

(i) To whom did Minos sacrifice 100 bulls (*taurorum corpora centum*)? [1]

.....  
(ii) In **line 154** (*et ... fixis*), what did Minos do with the spoils of war? [2]

.....  
(iii) In **line 155**, when Ovid uses the phrase *opprobrium generis* (disgrace of the family), to what is he referring? [1]

.....  
(iv) What do the following descriptions in **line 158** tell us about the Labyrinth? [2]

*multiplicique domo* .....

.....  
*caecis ... tectis* .....

(b) Look at **lines 162-166** (*non secus ... aquas*).

Ovid describes the river Maeander to help us imagine the Labyrinth.

(i) What does each of the following phrases tell us about the river? [2]

*refluitque fluitque* .....

.....  
*nunc ad fontes, nunc ad mare versus* .....

.....  
(ii) What do these phrases suggest about the Labyrinth? [1]

.....  
.....



(c) In **lines 166-168** (*ita Daedalus ... tecti*), how can you tell that the design of the Labyrinth was successful? Make **two** points. [2]

- .....
- .....

11

2. The following questions are about **Daedalus and Icarus**, the **first** and **second** paragraphs of the English section (After ... gods).

(a) In **lines 1-2**, Daedalus tried out the wings himself before he put them on his son. Why do you think he did this? [1]

.....

(b) In the **first** paragraph, why do you think that Daedalus gives such detailed instructions to his son? Make **two** points. [2]

- .....
- .....

(c) In the **second** paragraph, how does Daedalus show concern for his son? Make **four** points. [4]

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

7

3. The following question is about ***Daedalus and Icarus***, the **third** and **fourth** paragraphs of the English section (By now ... buried there).

What makes these paragraphs dramatic? Give **three** examples and explain why each is dramatic. [6]

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

6

4. The following questions are about ***Pygmalion***, lines 287-297 (*dum stupet ... nomen*).

(a) According to **line 287** (*dum ... veretur*), how does Pygmalion feel when he realises the statue is changing? Make **three** points. [3]

- .....
- .....
- .....

- (b) Look at **lines 288-289** (*rursus ... venae*). Choose **two** of the following and explain how each helps to emphasise what is happening in these lines. [4]

The repetition of *rursus ... rursus* .....

.....

.....

The short statement *corpus erat* .....

.....

.....

The position of *saliunt* .....

.....

.....

- (c) Which of the following is the best translation of *saliunt temptatae pollice venae* (**line 289**)? [1]

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

- (A) The veins tempted his thumbs to throb.
- (B) The veins tempted his thumb to throb.
- (C) The veins, tested by his thumb, throbbed.
- (D) His thumb tried to make the veins throb.

- (d) Look at **lines 290-297** (*tum vero ... nomen*).

- (i) In **line 290**, who is the *Paphius ... heros*? [1]
- .....

- (ii) In **line 291**, why does Pygmalion give thanks to Venus? [2]
- .....

- (iii) In **lines 292-293** (*dataque ... erubuit*), how did the girl react to being kissed? [1]
- .....

- (iv) Look at **lines 295-297** (*coniugio ... nomen*). Explain in your own words how the story ends. [4]
- .....
- .....
- .....





**For continuation only.**

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## Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature

9532/01-A



S15-9532-01A

### Prescribed text and vocabulary for Unit 9532

### Latin Literature (Narratives)

P.M. THURSDAY, 11 June 2015

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#### Contents:

Section A: Tacitus, <i>Messalina</i>	Pages
Text	2-6
Vocabulary	7-10
Section B: Ovid, <i>Metamorphoses</i>	
Text	12-16
Vocabulary	17-20

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



## Tacitus, *Messalina*

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

### I

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

### II

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

## III

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

5

## IV

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

5

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

## V

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

## VI

Meanwhile Messalina, wilder than ever before in her extravagance, was celebrating in her house a re-enactment of that autumn's grape-harvest. Presses were being squeezed, wine was flowing. Women dressed in skins were jumping about like Bacchantes performing sacrifices or in a frenzy; Messalina herself, her hair hanging loose, was brandishing a wand, while nearby Silius, garlanded with ivy and wearing long boots, was tossing his head about, with a wild shrieking crowd all around. They say that Vettius Valens, when for fun he climbed a very high tree and the others asked him what he could see up there, replied that there was a terrible storm coming from Ostia – either the sight of it had indeed begun, or a chance phrase turned into a prophecy afterwards. 5  
10

## VII

It was not only hearsay by now, but messengers hurried to Messalina from all sides to report that Claudius had found out everything and was coming ready for revenge. Therefore Messalina and Silius separated, she to the Gardens of Lucullus, he to the Forum to disguise his fear. She, however, although the adverse turn of events prevented any planning, decided at once to go to meet and be seen by her husband – a ploy which had often been a life-saver for her – and she sent Britannicus and Octavia to go and embrace their father. Meanwhile, with only three companions – so suddenly was she deserted – after passing through Rome on foot, she started along the road to Ostia in a cart in which garden-refuse was being taken away. She won no pity from the citizens, because the appalling nature of her scandalous goings-on weighed so heavily against her. Before long she was within Claudius' sight, demanding loudly that he listen to the mother of Britannicus and Octavia. Narcissus, however, shouted her down, repeating the allegations about Silius and their marriage; at the same time he handed over notebooks as proof of her debauchery, to distract the emperor's attention. Shortly afterwards as he was entering Rome his children were presented to him, but Narcissus ordered them to be taken away. 5  
10  
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## VIII

Amidst all of this, Claudius' silence was remarkable: he obeyed his freedman in everything; it was his freedman who arranged for an assembly of the troops in their headquarters. In their presence Narcissus explained the situation, then the emperor added a few words. Following that there was immediate uproar among the soldiers, demanding the names of the guilty and their punishment. Silius, brought onto the platform, attempted no defence, no delay. Instead he prayed that his death might be quick. 5

Meanwhile Messalina was prolonging her life in the Gardens of Lucullus and composing prayers, with some hope as well as anger: so great was the arrogance that she displayed even then. And if Narcissus had not speeded up her execution, she would have turned ruin upon her accuser. For Claudius, having returned home, when he had warmed himself with dinner and wine, ordered that the 'poor woman' (for that is the phrase they say Claudius used) should appear the next day in order to plead her case. When Narcissus heard that and could see that Claudius' anger was weakening and his love returning, he feared, if he delayed, the following night and a reminder of the marriage-bed. Therefore he rushed out and ordered the centurions and a tribune who was present to carry out the execution, saying it was an order from the emperor. 10  
15

**IX**

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

**X**

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

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

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

**B**

**Britannicus, Britannicī** - *Britannicus*, son of *Claudius* and *Messalina*

**C**

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

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

**D**

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

**E**

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

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

**F**

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

**G**

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

**H**

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

**I**

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

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

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

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

**L**

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

**M**

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

**N**

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

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

**O**

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

**P**

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

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

**Q**

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

**R**

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

**S**

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



**suādeō, suādēre, suāsī + dat.** - *urge, persuade*  
**sum, esse, fuī** - *be, exist, live; happen; remain; be possible/allowable*

**summa, summōrum** - *highest honours, supreme power, the throne*

**suprēmus, suprēma, suprēmum** - *last, extreme*  
**suscipiō, suscipere, suscipi, susceptus** - *have a child, rear, produce*

**suus, sua, suum** - *his, her, their own*

## T

**taceō, tacēre, tacuī** - *be silent, say nothing*

**tamen** - *however, nevertheless, all the same, yet*

**tandem** - *at last*

**tantum** - *so much, such a degree of (+ gen.)*

**timeō, timēre, timuī** - *be afraid, fear*

**trādō, trādere, trādidi, trāditus** - *relate, tell, deliver*

**trānseō, trānsire, trānsiī, trānsitus** - *cross over, be over, be finished*

**trānsigō, trānsigere, trānsigī, trānsāctus** - *stab, run through*

**trepidātiō, trepidātiōnis** - *alarm, trembling, panic*  
**tribūnus, tribūnī** - *tribune*

**trīstitia, trīstitiae** - *unhappiness, sadness*  
**tunc** - *then*

## U

**ūllus, ūlla, ūllum** - *any, any one*

**ultrā** - *more, further, longer, beyond*

**ūnus, ūna, ūnum** - *one, a single*

**urgeō, urgēre, ursī** - *urge*

**ut** - *that, so that*

**uxor, uxōris** - *wife*

## V

**velut** - *as it were, as if, as though*

**veniō, venīre, vēnī** - *come*

**ventitō, ventitāre** - *come repeatedly*

**veritus, verita, veritum** - *fearing, afraid*

**vertō, vertere, vertī, versus** - *turn, change, overturn, upset*

**vērtor, vertī, versus sum** - *turn, change*

**videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus** - *see; (in passive) appear, seem*

**vīta, vītae** - *life*



Level 1 Certificate in Latin Literature  
For Summer 2015

Prescribed text and vocabulary for Unit 9532  
Latin Literature Narratives

Section B:  
Ovid, *Metamorphoses*

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

## Ovid, *Metamorphoses*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Pygmalion (*Met.* 10.243-297)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**B**

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

**C**

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

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

**D**

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

**E**

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



**F**

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

**G**

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

**H**

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

**I**

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

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

**L**

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

**M**

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

**N**

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

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

**O**

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

**P**

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

**Pygmalion, Pygmalionis** - Pygmalion

**Q**

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

**R**

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

**S**

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

**T**

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

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

## U

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

## V

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