SYLLABUS

Cambridge IGCSE®
Latin
0480

For examination in June 2018 and 2019
Changes to syllabus for 2018 and 2019

This syllabus has been updated. Significant changes to the syllabus are indicated by black vertical lines either side of the text.

You are advised to read the whole syllabus before planning your teaching programme.

In addition you are strongly advised to refer to the published specimen assessment materials for use from 2018 on our website at www.cie.org.uk

Changes to the scheme of assessment for Paper 1 Language

• Minor amendments have been made to simplify the way marks for Paper 1 are recorded.
• The total number of marks for Paper 1 will be 160 marks. The raw mark total is no longer being scaled down. The method of assessment is unchanged.
• The Section A translation will have a maximum of 110 marks; Section B on comprehension and derivations will have a maximum of 50 marks.
• In Section B, there will now be 4 marks available for giving four English words derived from given Latin words.
• Paper 1 is still weighted at 50% of the total marks available for the qualification.

Changes to the format of Paper 1 Language

• The Section A translation passage will now be approximately 120 words.
• In the Section A translation, glossed words will be underlined instead of labelled with superscript numbers.
• Proper nouns will be listed with other nouns in the glossed words list, by order of appearance.

Changes to the scheme of assessment for Paper 2 Literature

• The mark scheme for questions 3 and 6 (the 10-mark essay questions) will now contain a levels-marking grid to show how marks are awarded for different levels of performance against the assessment objectives.
• There are no changes to the prescribed texts. The texts examined for 2017 will continue for 2018 and 2019.

Changes to the syllabus

• The grade descriptions for Grades C and F on page 9 have been reworded for clarity.
• The vocabulary list on pages 13 to 30 has been updated to remove 34 rarely used words, to add in 38 more common words, and to give the genitives of nouns.
• Additions of new vocabulary are indicated by black vertical lines.
• Added words are: adivo, advenio, gratias ago, amica, appareo, caedo, cogito, colloquor, crimine, despero, domina, efficio, eques, frango, gaudeo, gladiator, idoneus, insignis, ita vero, lacrimo, lente, libenter, lux, miror, multitudo, procedo, resisto, saevus, saluto, sicut, simulac, specto, spes, surgo, turba, vehementer, vestimentum.
• Deleted words are: accidit, adventus, antequam, antiquus, ara, aula, avis, bos, canto, carcer, carmen, colo, complures, culpa, cupidus, dens, dulcis, etiamsi, exemplum, gratus, imago, incola, iuvo, lacrima, lectus, maritus, memoria, miraculum, numerus, pietas, praeclarus, regio, vestis, vicinus.
1. Introduction

1.1 Why choose Cambridge?

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the University of Cambridge. We prepare school students for life, helping them develop an informed curiosity and a lasting passion for learning. Our international qualifications are recognised by the world’s best universities and employers, giving students a wide range of options in their education and career. As a not-for-profit organisation, we devote our resources to delivering high-quality educational programmes that can unlock learners’ potential.

Our programmes set the global standard for international education. They are created by subject experts, are rooted in academic rigour, and provide a strong platform for progression. Over 10,000 schools in 160 countries work with us to prepare nearly a million learners for their future with an international education from Cambridge.

Cambridge learners

Cambridge programmes and qualifications develop not only subject knowledge but also skills. We encourage Cambridge learners to be:

- **confident** in working with information and ideas – their own and those of others
- **responsible** for themselves, responsive to and respectful of others
- **reflective** as learners, developing their ability to learn
- **innovative** and equipped for new and future challenges
- **engaged** intellectually and socially, ready to make a difference.

Recognition

Cambridge IGCSE is recognised by leading universities and employers worldwide, and is an international passport to progression and success. It provides a solid foundation for moving on to higher level studies. Learn more at [www.cie.org.uk/recognition](http://www.cie.org.uk/recognition)

Support for teachers

A wide range of materials and resources is available to support teachers and learners in Cambridge schools. Resources suit a variety of teaching methods in different international contexts. Through subject discussion forums and training, teachers can access the expert advice they need for teaching our qualifications. More details can be found in Section 2 of this syllabus and at [www.cie.org.uk/teachers](http://www.cie.org.uk/teachers)

Support for exams officers

Exams officers can trust in reliable, efficient administration of exams entries and excellent personal support from our customer services. Learn more at [www.cie.org.uk/examsofficers](http://www.cie.org.uk/examsofficers)

Our systems for managing the provision of international qualifications and education programmes for learners aged 5 to 19 are certified as meeting the internationally recognised standard for quality management, ISO 9001:2008. Learn more at [www.cie.org.uk/ISO9001](http://www.cie.org.uk/ISO9001)
1.2 Why choose Cambridge IGCSE?

Cambridge IGCSEs are international in outlook, but retain a local relevance. The syllabuses provide opportunities for contextualised learning and the content has been created to suit a wide variety of schools, avoid cultural bias and develop essential lifelong skills, including creative thinking and problem-solving.

Our aim is to balance knowledge, understanding and skills in our programmes and qualifications to enable students to become effective learners and to provide a solid foundation for their continuing educational journey.

Through our professional development courses and our support materials for Cambridge IGCSEs, we provide the tools to enable teachers to prepare learners to the best of their ability and work with us in the pursuit of excellence in education.

Cambridge IGCSEs are considered to be an excellent preparation for Cambridge International AS and A Levels, the Cambridge AICE (Advanced International Certificate of Education) Group Award, Cambridge Pre-U, and other education programmes, such as the US Advanced Placement program and the International Baccalaureate Diploma programme. Learn more about Cambridge IGCSEs at www.cie.org.uk/cambridgesecondary2

Guided learning hours

Cambridge IGCSE syllabuses are designed on the assumption that learners have about 130 guided learning hours per subject over the duration of the course, but this is for guidance only. The number of hours required to gain the qualification may vary according to local curricular practice and the learners’ prior experience of the subject.

1.3 Why choose Cambridge IGCSE Latin?

Cambridge IGCSE Latin is accepted by universities and employers worldwide as proof of knowledge and understanding of Latin language and literature.

This Latin syllabus aims to develop learners’ ability to understand Latin vocabulary, morphology and syntax, and to read, understand and appreciate some of the best of Latin literature.

Learners will develop an analytical approach to language and be better equipped to compare the structures of Latin with those of other languages, as well as be able to recognise the impact of Latin on modern English. The course also encourages learners to develop an appreciation of literature, in terms of both its content and style, and of its social and historical context.

Cambridge IGCSE Latin enables learners to gain:

- the ability to translate and understand Latin, and to relate the linguistic structures and vocabulary of Latin to other languages, including English
- an appreciation of some of the literature which forms much of the foundation of the Western tradition
- an interest in, and enthusiasm for, learning about the past
- the ability to present clear, logical arguments which are well supported by evidence.
Prior learning
Learners beginning this course are not expected to have studied Latin previously.

Progression
Cambridge IGCSE Certificates are general qualifications that enable learners either to progress directly to employment or to proceed to further qualifications.

1.4 Cambridge ICE (International Certificate of Education)
Cambridge ICE is a group award for Cambridge IGCSE. It gives schools the opportunity to benefit from offering a broad and balanced curriculum by recognising the achievements of learners who pass examinations in a number of different subjects.

Learn more about Cambridge ICE at www.cie.org.uk/cambridgesecondary2

1.5 How can I find out more?
If you are already a Cambridge school
You can make entries for this qualification through your usual channels. If you have any questions, please contact us at info@cie.org.uk

If you are not yet a Cambridge school
Learn about the benefits of becoming a Cambridge school at www.cie.org.uk/startcambridge. Email us at info@cie.org.uk to find out how your organisation can register to become a Cambridge school.
2. Teacher support

2.1 Support materials
We send Cambridge syllabuses, past question papers and examiner reports to cover the last examination series to all Cambridge schools.

You can also go to our public website at www.cie.org.uk/igcse to download current and future syllabuses together with specimen papers or past question papers and examiner reports from one series.

For teachers at registered Cambridge schools a range of additional support materials for specific syllabuses is available from Teacher Support, our secure online support for Cambridge teachers. Go to http://teachers.cie.org.uk (username and password required).

2.2 Endorsed resources
We work with publishers providing a range of resources for our syllabuses including print and digital materials. Resources endorsed by Cambridge go through a detailed quality assurance process to ensure they provide a high level of support for teachers and learners.

We have resource lists which can be filtered to show all resources, or just those which are endorsed by Cambridge. The resource lists include further suggestions for resources to support teaching.

2.3 Training
We offer a range of support activities for teachers to ensure they have the relevant knowledge and skills to deliver our qualifications. See www.cie.org.uk/events for further information.
3. Assessment at a glance

For the Cambridge IGCSE in Latin, candidates take two compulsory components: Paper 1 Language and Paper 2 Literature.

Candidates are awarded grades ranging from A* to G.

Candidates take:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper 1 Language</th>
<th>1 hour 30 minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are two sections in this paper. In Section A, candidates translate a passage of Latin prose into English. In Section B, candidates answer comprehension questions on a passage of Latin prose and give four English words which derive from given Latin words.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160 marks weighted at 50% of total marks available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper 2 Literature</th>
<th>1 hour 30 minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candidates answer questions on the prescribed texts. Questions test comprehension, translation, scansion and appreciation of the literature.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 marks weighted at 50% of total marks available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability

This syllabus is examined in the June examination series.

This syllabus is available to private candidates.

Detailed timetables are available from [www.cie.org.uk/examsofficers](http://www.cie.org.uk/examsofficers)

Combining this with other syllabuses

Candidates can combine this syllabus in an examination series with any other Cambridge syllabus, except:

- syllabuses with the same title at the same level.

Please note that Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate and Cambridge O Level syllabuses are at the same level.
4. Syllabus aims and assessment objectives

4.1 Syllabus aims
The aims of the Cambridge IGCSE Latin syllabus are to enable candidates to develop:

- an understanding of the Latin language
- the ability to read, understand, appreciate and respond to some Latin literature
- an understanding of some of the elements of Roman civilisation
- an analytical approach to language by seeing English in relation to a language of very different structure and by observing the influence of Latin on English
- an awareness of the motives and attitudes of people of a different time and culture, while considering the legacy of Rome to the modern world
- a greater understanding of a range of aesthetic, ethical, linguistic, political, religious and social issues
- an excellent foundation of knowledge for advanced study.

4.2 Assessment objectives
There are three separate assessment objectives: AO1, AO2 and AO3.

AO1 Linguistic knowledge with understanding
To pass Cambridge IGCSE Latin, candidates should be able to:

- express, according to context, the meaning of linguistic elements (vocabulary, morphology and syntax)
- express, according to context, the meaning of Latin sentences written in Latin word order
- translate a passage of Latin into English
- understand the details and general meaning of a passage of Latin
- give English words which derive from given Latin words.

AO2 Literary knowledge with understanding
To pass Cambridge IGCSE Latin, candidates should be able to:

- describe character, action and context
- select details from the text
- explain meanings and references
- translate a portion of the text
- explain matters relating to the social and historical context
- scan two lines of hexameter verse.

AO3 Literary criticism with personal response
To pass Cambridge IGCSE Latin, candidates should be able to:

- analyse and evaluate style, tone and metre (where appropriate)
- select evidence to make judgements on the social and historical context
- make a reasoned personal response to the literature.
4.3 Scheme of assessment

Paper 1 Language

160 marks, 1 hour 30 mins
Candidates must answer both Section A and Section B.

In Section A, candidates translate into English a passage of Latin prose. The translation passage will be approximately 120 words in length. Candidates are expected to render the translation passage into sensible English and not rely on a word-for-word substitution translation. The maximum mark for Section A is 110.

In Section B, candidates answer comprehension questions on a passage of Latin prose. One question tests understanding of the derivation of English words from Latin words contained in the passage. The maximum mark for Section B is 50.

Paper 2 Literature

80 marks, 1 hour 30 mins
Candidates must answer all the questions.

This paper contains two passages from each of the prescribed texts with questions on each passage. Through answering the questions, candidates are expected to show understanding of the literature, with reference to its subject matter, presentation, genre, metre and background. In addition, the questions test candidates’ ability to translate the text. On each text there is one 10-mark question, which asks candidates to express opinions on matters relating to the social and historical context of the literature and/or the literature itself. Candidates are expected to support their opinions with evidence from the texts.

4.4 Relationship between assessment objectives and components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Objective</th>
<th>Paper 1</th>
<th>Paper 2</th>
<th>Total for qualification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AO1 Linguistic knowledge with understanding</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO2 Literary knowledge with understanding</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>50–60%</td>
<td>25–30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO3 Literary criticism with personal response</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>40–50%</td>
<td>20–25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.5 Grade descriptions

The aim of these grade descriptions is to give a general indication of the standards of achievement that candidates who receive Grades A, C and F are likely to have shown or achieved.

Candidates may perform much better in some parts of the examination than others, and their final grade depends in practice on the extent to which the candidate has met the assessment objectives overall.

Grade A
To achieve a Grade A, candidates will be able to:

- demonstrate a good grasp of Latin vocabulary, morphology and syntax
- understand unseen passages of Latin and translate them into English accurately and clearly
- demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the prescribed texts and give an appreciative response to their literary qualities.

Grade C
To achieve a Grade C, candidates will be able to:

- demonstrate an adequate grasp of the language
- make sense of unseen passages of Latin and translate them into English with some accuracy and with most of the meaning conveyed
- show a reasonable knowledge of the prescribed texts and make literary and background comments which usually have some relevance, although the material may not be remembered perfectly.

Grade F
To achieve a Grade F, candidates will be able to:

- demonstrate some grasp of the basics of the language
- make limited sense of unseen passages of Latin and translate isolated sections into English with minimal accuracy
- show basic recall and understanding of prescribed texts and background questions.
5. **Syllabus content**

The Cambridge IGCSE Latin syllabus places equal emphasis on the study of the Latin language and the study of Latin prose and verse literature in its social and historical context. No particular course is specified for this syllabus.

5.1 **Paper 1: Language**

**Vocabulary**

A detailed vocabulary list is available in section 6.

**Morphology**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>the five declensions and irregular nouns from the vocabulary list.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives</td>
<td>of first, second and third declension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison of adjectives</td>
<td>all regular examples, including those in -ilis; irregular adjectives <em>bonus</em>, <em>malus</em>, <em>magnus</em>, <em>parvus</em>, <em>multus</em>, <em>pauci</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbs and comparison of adverbs</td>
<td>all adverbial equivalents of regular adjectives and the irregular adjectives given above; also <em>diu</em>, <em>prope</em>, <em>saepe</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronouns (etc.)</td>
<td><em>ego</em>, <em>tu</em>, <em>nos</em>, <em>vos</em>, <em>is</em>, <em>se</em>, <em>hic</em>, <em>ille</em>, <em>ipse</em>, <em>iste</em>, <em>qui</em>, <em>quidam</em>, <em>quis</em>, <em>aliquis</em>, <em>quisque</em>, <em>nullus</em>, <em>solus</em>, <em>totus</em>, <em>alias</em>, <em>alter</em>, <em>uter</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td>all parts of regular and irregular verbs, including deponent, semi-deponent and defective verbs <em>odi</em>, <em>coepi</em>, <em>memini</em>, but only <em>inquit</em> from <em>inquam</em>; common compounds, e.g. <em>transeo</em> = <em>trans</em> + <em>eo</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepositions</td>
<td>(a) those with the accusative: <em>ad</em>, <em>ante</em>, <em>apud</em>, <em>circum</em>, <em>contra</em>, <em>extra</em>, <em>inter</em>, <em>intra</em>, <em>ob</em>, <em>per</em>, <em>post</em>, <em>praeter</em>, <em>prope</em>, <em>propter</em>, <em>trans</em>; (b) those with the ablative: <em>a</em> (<em>ab</em>), <em>cum</em>, <em>de</em>, <em>e</em> (<em>ex</em>), <em>pro</em>, <em>sine</em>; (c) those with the accusative and the ablative: <em>in</em>, <em>sub</em>, <em>super</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerals</td>
<td>cardinal: 1 to 100, 500, 1000; ordinal: 1st to 10th.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Syntax

- Case usage
- Agent and instrument
- Expressions of place, time and space
- Expressions of price and value
- Verbs used with dative and ablative
- Ablative absolute
- Partitive genitive
- Verbs used with prolative infinitive
- Gerunds and gerundives
- Direct questions, including -ne, nonne, num and interrogative pronouns, adjectives and adverbs
- Direct command (2nd person)
- Prohibitions using nol, nolite
- Indirect statement
- Indirect command with prolative infinitive
- Conditional clauses with the indicative
- Common impersonal verbs
- Causal clauses with indicative (quod, quia, quoniam)
- Temporal clauses with indicative (including dum with the present)
- Concessive clauses with indicative (quamquam, etiamsi)
- Comparison clauses with indicative
- Indirect command with ut and ne
- Indirect question
- Purpose and result clauses
- Clauses of fearing
- Conditional sentences with subjunctive
- Causal clauses with subjunctive
- Temporal clauses with subjunctive
- Concessive clauses with subjunctive (quamvis, licet, cum, etiamsi)
5.2 Paper 2: Literature

The prescribed texts for 2018–2019 are listed below.

Verse

Virgil, *Aeneid* Book 12, lines 697–703 (*at pater Aeneas … ad auras*), 710–790 (*atque illi … Martis anheli*) and 845–952 (*dicuntur geminae … indignata sub umbras*)

No particular edition is specified as availability differs widely between countries.

Prose

Selections from:

*Two Centuries of Roman Prose*, eds E C Kennedy and A R Davis (Bristol Classical Press, 1972 – later editions are also available)

Cicero, pages 79–93:

*An Orator Defies Death*
*Ethics of a Salesman*
*Domestic Design*
*Domestic Discord*
*Concern for the Health of a Former Slave*
*An Author’s Lapse*
6. **Vocabulary list**

In addition to words on the list, candidates will be expected to be familiar with:

- all adverbial equivalents of regular adjectives, as well as those of irregular adjectives listed here
- comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs as detailed above
- cardinal numbers 1 to 100, 500, 1000, and ordinals 1st to 10th
- compound verbs which are formed using prepositions in the list, e.g. *transeo*.

Proper nouns and related adjectives (excluding *Italia*, *Roma* and *Romanus*) will be glossed.

**Key**

- *ind.* indicative
- *subj.* subjunctive
- *dep.* deponent
- (1), (2), (3), (4) first, second, third, fourth conjugation
- *acc.* accusative
- *gen.* genitive
- *dat.* dative
- *abl.* ablative
- *sg.* singular
- *pl.* plural
- *m.* masculine
- *f.* feminine
- *n.* neuter

**A**

- a (ab) + *abl.* by, from
- absum, abesse, afui I am absent, I am away
- accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum I receive, I accept
- acer, acris, acre keen, fierce
- ac, atque and
- ad + *acc.* to, towards, near
to such an extent, so much
still, up till now
I help
I am present, I am here
I reach, I arrive
young man, young woman
I build
ill, sick
field
I attack
column (of men)
I do, drive, spend (time)
I give thanks
farmer
someone, anyone
alius, -a, -ud (alii ... alii) another, other (some ... others)
alter, altera, alterum the other, second
altus, -a, -um high, deep
ambulo (1) I walk
amica, amicae f. friend (female)
amicus, amici m. friend (male)
amitto, -ere, amisi, amissum I lose
amo (1) I love
an (utrum ... an) or (whether ... or)
ancilla, ancillae f. slave-girl, maid
animus, animi m. mind, heart, feeling, spirit
in animo habeo (2) I have in mind, I intend
annus, anni m. year
ante + acc. before, in front of
antea previously
appareo (2) I appear
appropinquo (1) + dat. I approach
aptus, -a, -um suitable, appropriate
apud + acc. with, among, at the house of
aqua, aquae f. water
arcesso, -ere, -ivi, -itum I summon, I call
arbor, arboris f. tree
arma, armorum n. pl. arms, weapons
ars, artis f. art, skill
ascendo, -ere, ascendi, ascensum I climb, I go up
atrox, atrocis m. f. n. harsh, terrible
attonitus, -a, -um astonished
audax, audacis m. f. n. bold
audeo, -ere, ausus sum I dare
audio (4) I hear
aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum I take away, I steal
aut (aut ... aut) or (either ... or)
autem but, however
auxilium, auxilii n. help

B
barbarus, -a, -um barbarian
bellum, belli n. war
bene well
benignus, -a, -um kind
bibo, -ere, bibi, – I drink  
bonus, -a, -um  
short  
brevis, -is, -e  

C  
cado, -ere, cecidi, casum  
I fall  
ciaedo, -ere, cecidi, caesium  
I cut, I kill  
caelum, caeli n.  
sky  
callidus, -a, -um  
clever, cunning  
campus, campi m.  
plain  
canis, canis m. f.  
dog  
capio, -ere, cepi, captum  
I take, I capture  
captivus, captivi m.  
prisoner  
caput, capitis n.  
head  
carus, -a, -um  
dear  
castra, castrorum n. pl.  
camp  
casus, casus m.  
event, accident, misfortune  
causa, causae f.  
cause, reason  
cedo, -ere, cessi, cessum  
l go, I give way, I yield  
celer, -is, -e  
swift, fast  
celo (1)  
I hide, I conceal  
cena, cenae f.  
dinner  
ceno (1)  
I dine  
centurio, centurionis m.  
centurion  
certus, -a, -um  
certain, definite  
ceteri, -ae, -a  
the rest (of)  
cibus, cibi m.  
food  
circum + acc.  
around  
civis, civis m. f.  
citizen  
civitas, civitatis f.  
state, community  
clamo (1)  
I shout  
clamor, clamoris m.  
shout  
coeipi, coepisses, coepustum (defective)  
I begin, I have begun  
cogito (1)  
I think  
cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum  
I get to know, I find out  
cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum  
I compel  
colligo, -ere, collegi, collectum  
I collect  
colloquor (3 dep.)  
I converse, I hold a conversation  
comes, comitis m. f.  
companion  
comparo (1)  
I prepare, I gain, I obtain  
conficio, -ere, confeci, confectum  
I finish, I wear out  
coniunx, coniugis m. f.  
husband, wife
Vocabulary list

conor (1 dep.)
consilium, consilii n.
    consilium capio, -ere, cepi, captum
conspicio, -ere, conspexi, conspectum
constituo, -ere, constitui, constitutum
consul, consulís m.
consumo, -ere, consumpsi, consumptum
contendo, -ere, contendi, contentum
contentus, -a, -um
contra + acc.
convenio, -ire, conveni, conventum
copiae, copiarum f. pl.
corpus, corporis n.
cotidie
cras
credo, -ere, credidi, creditum + dat.
crimen, criminis n.
cruelis, -is, -e
culpo (1)
cum + abl.
cum + ind.
cum + subj.
cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum
cur?
cura, curae f.
curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum
custodio (4)
custos, custodis m.

I try
plan, policy
I think of a plan, I have an idea
I catch sight of, I see
I decide
consul
I eat, I use up
I hurry, I stretch, I fight
satisfied, happy, content
against
I meet, I gather, I come together
forces, troops
body
every day
tomorrow
I believe, I trust
charge, accusation
cruel
I find fault with, I blame
with
when
when, since, although
I desire
why?
care, concern
I run
I guard

D

de + abl.
dea, deae f.
debeo (2)
decipio, -ere, decepi, deceptum
dedo, -ere, dedidi, deditum
defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum
definde
deleo, -ere, delevi, deletum
delíbero (1)
descendo, -ere, descendi, descensum
despero (1)
deus, dei m.

down from, concerning
goddess
I owe, I ought, I have to
I deceive
I surrender
I defend
then, next
I destroy
I deliberate, I consider seriously
I descend
I give up hope, I despair
god
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dico, -ere, dixi, dictum</td>
<td>I say, I tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dies, dei m. f.</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficilis, -is, -e</td>
<td>difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dignus, -a, -um + abl.</td>
<td>worthy, deserving (of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diligens, -ntis m. f. n.</td>
<td>diligent, hard-working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diligentia, diligentiae f.</td>
<td>diligence, industry, care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirus, -a, -um</td>
<td>awful, dreadful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discendo, -ere, discessi, discessum</td>
<td>I depart, I go away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disciplina, disciplinae f.</td>
<td>training, education, discipline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disco, -ere, didici, –</td>
<td>I learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diu</td>
<td>for a long time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dives, divitis m. n.</td>
<td>rich, wealthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do, dare, dedi, datum</td>
<td>I give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doceo, -ere, docui, doctum</td>
<td>I teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dolor, doloris m.</td>
<td>pain, grief, sorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domina, dominae f.</td>
<td>mistress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominus, domini m.</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domus, domus f.</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donum, doni n.</td>
<td>gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dormio (4)</td>
<td>I sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dubito (1)</td>
<td>I doubt, I hesitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dubius, -a, -um</td>
<td>doubtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duco, -ere, duxi, ductum</td>
<td>I lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dum + ind.</td>
<td>while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durus, -a, -um</td>
<td>hard, harsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dux, ducis m. f.</td>
<td>leader, commander, guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E**

e (ex) + abl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecce!</td>
<td>look! behold!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efficio, -icere, effeci, effectum</td>
<td>I bring about, I accomplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effugio, -ere, effugi, –</td>
<td>I escape, I flee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ego</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egredior, egredi, egressus sum</td>
<td>I go out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eheu!</td>
<td>oh dear! alas!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emo, -ere, emi, emptum</td>
<td>I buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enim</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eo</td>
<td>to there, thither</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eo, ire, i(v)i, itum</td>
<td>I go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epistula, epistulae f.</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eques, equitis m.</td>
<td>cavalryman, rider; pl. cavalry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equus, equi m.</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
et (et ... et)
etiam
excito (1)
exeo, exire, exii, exitum
exercitus, exercitus m.
exspecto (1)
extra + acc.
extremus, -a, -um

and (both ... and)
even, also
I rouse, I stir up
I go out
army
I expect, I wait for
outside, beyond
furthest, last

F
fabula, fabulae f.
facilis, -is, -e
facio, -ere, feci, factum
fallo, -ere, fefelli, falsum
fama, famae f.
felix, felicis m. f. n.
femina, feminae f.
fero, ferre, tuli, latum
ferox, ferocis m. f. n.
fessus, -a, -um
fidelis, -is, -e
fides, fidei f.
filia, filiae f.
filius, filii m.
finis, finis m.
fio, fieri, factus sum
flumen, fluminis n.
fons, fontis m.
forma, formae f.
forte
fortis, -is, -e
fortuna, -ae f.
forum, fori n.
frango, -ere, fregi, fractum
frater, fratris m.
frustra
fuga, fugae f.
fugio, -ere, fugi, –

story, tale
easy
I make, I do
I deceive, I trick
rumour, reputation
lucky, happy
woman
I carry, I bring, I bear, I endure
fierce
tired
faithful, loyal
faith, confidence, honesty
daughter
son
end
I become, I am made
river
spring, fountain
form, beauty, shape
by chance
brave
fortune, chance, luck
forum, market-place
I break
brother
in vain
flight
I flee, I run away

G
gaudeo, -ere, gavisus sum

I am happy, I rejoice
Vocabulary list

** 같이움, 가우디 n.**
joy

** 젠스, 젠티스 f.**
tribe, nation, race

** 젠로, -ере, 거세, 거스토m.**
I do, I wear, I carry

** 벨럼 거로**
I wage war

** 그라디아토르, 그라디아토리스 m.**
gladiator

** 갈라디우스, 갈라디이 m.**
sword

** 굴리아, 굴리아이 e.**
glory

** 그라비스, -이스, -이 e.**
heavy, severe, important

** H**

** 하베오 (2) **
I have

** 하비토 (1) **
I live, I reside

** 하스타, 하스테이 e. f.**
spear

** 헤리**
yesterday

** 허크**
here

** 허크, 해크, 호크**
this (he, she, it)

** 허인**
from here, hence

** 허오디**
today

** 허모, 허미니스 m.**
man, person

** 허로아, 허로아이 e. f.**
hour

** 허로르 (1 dep.)**
I encourage

** 허로투스, 허로티 m.**
garden

** 허프스, 허프스이 m. f.**
enemy

** 허**

to here, hither

** I**

** 아이에오 (2) **
I lie

** 아이론, 이에, 아이키, 임크문**
I throw

** 이안자, 이안우이 e. f.**
own, already

** 이비**
door, entrance

** 이데, 이데인, 이데미**
there

** 이도네우스, -이, -임**
same

** 이기투르**
suitable

** 이기나우스, -이, -임**
therefore

** 이긴스, 이긴스이 m.**
lazy, cowardly

** 이에, 이에아, 이에우드**
fire

** 이루크**
that (he, she, it)

** 임페레러, 임페레리스 m.**
to there, thither

** 임페리엄, 임페리이 e.**
emperor, commander, general

** 임페르로 (1) + dat.**
command, power, order

I order
impetus, impetus *m.*
in + *acc.*
in + *abl.*
incendo, -ere, incendi, incensum
incipio, -ere, incepi, inceptum
inde
infelix, infelici *m. f. n.*
ingens, -ntis *m. f. n.*
ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum
inimicus, -a, -um
inquit (*from inquam*) (*defective*) he/she says (I say)
insanus, -a, -um
insignis, -is, -e
insula, insulae *f.*
intellego, -ere, intellexi, intellectum
inter + *acc.*
terea
intericio, -ere, intereci, interfectum
intra + *acc.*
intro (1)
invideo, -ere, invidi, invisum + *dat.*
invenio, invenire, inveni, inventum
invito (1)
invitus, -a, -um
ipse, ipsa, ipsum
ira, -ae *f.*
iratus, -a, -um
is, ea, id
iste, ista, istud
ita
ita vero
Italia, Italiae *f.*
itaque
iter, itineris *n.*
iternum
iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum
iudex, iudicis *m.*
iudico (1)
iungo, -ere, iunxi, iunctum
iustus, -a, -um
iuvenis, iuvenis *m.*

charge, assault, attack
into, onto, against
in, on
I set fire to
I begin
from there, thence
unlucky
huge, enormous
I enter, I go in
hostile, unfriendly
he/she says (I say)
mad, insane
distinguished, remarkable
island, block of flats
I understand, I realise
between, among
meanwhile
I kill
inside, within
I enter
I envy, I hate
I come across, I find
I invite
reluctant, unwilling
self
anger
angry
this, that, he, she, it
that one (that man, woman, thing)
so, thus
yes, indeed, certainly
Italy
and so, therefore
journey, march
again
I order
judge, juror
I judge
I join
just, right
young man
labor, laboris m.
laboro (1)
labor, labi, lapsus sum
laboro (1)
lacrimo (1)
laetus, -a, -um
latus, lateris n.
latus, -a, -um
laudo (1)
laus, laudis f.
legatus, -i m.
legio, legionis f.
lego, -ere, legi, lectum
lente
lex, legis f.
libenter
liber, libri m.
liber, libera, liberum
liberi, liberorum m. pl.
libero (1)
libertus, liberti m.
licet + subj.
licet, -ere, licuit, licitum
litus, litoris n.
locus, loci m. (pl. loca n.)
longe
longus, -a, -um
loquor, loqui, locutus sum
ludo, -ere, lusī, lusum
ludus, ludi m.
luna, lunae f.
lux, lucis f.

work
I work
I slip, I slide, I glide
I work
I weep, I cry
happy
side
broad, wide
I praise
praise, glory
envoy, senior officer
legion
I read
slowly
law
gladly, willingly
book
free
children
I free
freedman
although
it is allowed
shore
place
far off
long
I speak
I play
game, play, school
moon
light

magister, magistri m.
magnopere
magnus, -a, -um
malo, malle, malui, –
malus, -a, -um
maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum
teacher
very much, especially
large, great
I prefer
bad
I remain, I stay
Vocabulary list

manus, manus f.
mare, maris n.
mater, matris f.
matrimonium, matrimonii n.
medicus, medici m.
medius, -a, -um
memini, meminisse, – (defective)
mens, mentis f.
mensa, mensae f.
mercator, mercatoris m.
metus, metus m.
meus, -a, -um
miles, militis m.
mirabilis, -is, -e
miror (1 dep.)
miser, misera, miserum
mitto, -ere, misi, missum
modo
modus, modi m.
moneo (2)
mons, montis m.
morbis, morbi m.
morior, mori, mortuus sum
mors, mortis f.
mos, moris m.
movis, -ere, movi, motum
mox
multitudo, multitudinis f.
multus, -a, -um
munio (4)
murus, muri m.

hand, band (of men)
sea
mother
marriage
doctor
middle, the middle of
I remember, I recollect
mind, intellect, purpose
table
merchant
fear
my
soldier
wonderful, amazing
I wonder at, I admire
wretched, unfortunate
I send
only, just now
way, method, measure, end, limit
I advise, warn
mountain
disease, illness, sickness
I die
death
custom
I move
soon
crowd, a great number
much, many
I fortify, I protect
wall

N
nam (namque)
narro (1)
nascor, nasci, natus sum
nauta, nautae m.
navigo (1)
navis, navis f.
ne
-ne
nec (neque) (nec … nec/neque ... neque)
necesse
nemico, nullius m. f.
nescio, -ire, nescivi, nescitum
nihil (indeclinable) n.
nisi
nolo, nolle, nolui
nomen, nominis n.
non modo ... sed etiam
nondum
nonne?
nonnullus, -a, -um
nos
noster, nostra, nostrum
novus, -a, -um
nox, noctis f.
nullus, -a, -um
num?
num
numquam
nunc
nuntio (1)
nuntius, nuntii m.
nuper

on account of, because of
I forget, I am forgetful of
I kill, I strike down
I seize, I occupy, I attack
I meet, I run up to
eye
I hate
I offer, I present
once upon a time, once
all, every
burden, load
town
I overwhelm, I crush

necessary
I neglect
I deny, I say that ... not
nobody
I do not know
nothing
unless, except (if ... not)
I do not want, I am unwilling
name
not only ... but also
not yet
surely?
some, several
we
our
new
night
none, no
surely ... not?
whether
never
now
I announce
messenger, message
recently
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oppugno (1)</td>
<td>I attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opus, operis</td>
<td>work, piece of work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orno (1)</td>
<td>I adorn, I decorate, I make attractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oro (1)</td>
<td>I beg, I pray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os, oris</td>
<td>mouth, face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ostendo, -ere, ostendit, ostentum</td>
<td>I show, I display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otium, otii</td>
<td>leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paene</td>
<td>almost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panis, panis</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parco, -ere, peperci, parsum</td>
<td>I spare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parentis</td>
<td>parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pareo (2)</td>
<td>I obey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paro (1)</td>
<td>I prepare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pars, partis</td>
<td>part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parvus, -a, -um</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pater, patris</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patior, pati, passus sum</td>
<td>I suffer, I endure, I allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patria, patriae</td>
<td>homeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pauci, -ae, -a</td>
<td>few, a few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paulisper</td>
<td>for a short while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pauper, pauperis</td>
<td>poor, a poor person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pax, pacis</td>
<td>peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pecunia, pecuniae</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per + acc.</td>
<td>through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pereo, perire, perii, peritum</td>
<td>I perish, I am lost, I am destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>periculum, periculi</td>
<td>danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permitto, -ere, permisi, permissum</td>
<td>I allow, I entrust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persuadeo, -ere, persuasi, persuasum</td>
<td>I persuade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perterritus, -a, -um</td>
<td>terrified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pervenio, pervenire, perveni, perventum</td>
<td>I arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pes, pedis</td>
<td>foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peto, -ere, petivi, petitum</td>
<td>I seek, I make for, I attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>placet (2)</td>
<td>it pleases (I please)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plebs, plebis</td>
<td>common people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plenus, -a, -um</td>
<td>full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poena, poenae</td>
<td>punishment, penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poenas do, dare, dedi, datum</td>
<td>I pay the penalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poeta, poetae</td>
<td>poet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pono, -ere, posui, positum</td>
<td>I place, I put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pons, pontis</td>
<td>bridge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
populus, populi m.
porta, portae f.
porto (1)
portus, portus m.
posco, -ere, poposci, -
possum, posse, potui
post + acc.
postea
postquam
postridie
potestas, potestatis f.
praebeo (2)
praeda, praeda f.
prefectus, praefecti m.
preamium, preaemii n.
praeter + acc.
praeterea
pretium, pretii n.
primo
primum
princeps, principis m.
priusquam
pro + abl.
procedo, -ere, processi, processum
procul
prodo, -ere, prodidi, proditum
proelium, proelii n.
proficiscor, profisci, prefectus sum
progredior, proredi, progressus sum
prohibeo (2)
promitto, -ere, promisi, promissum
prope + acc.
prope (adverb)
propter + acc.
proximus, -a, -um
prudens, prudentis m. f. n.
publicus, -a, -um
puella, puellae f.
puer, pueri m.
pugna, pugnae f.
pugno (1)
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum

people
gate
I carry
port, harbour
I demand, I ask
I can, I am able
after, behind
afterwards
after, when
next day
power
I offer, I supply, I show
plunder, booty, prey
prefect, commander, chief
reward
except, apart from
moreover, furthermore
price
first, at first
first, at first
chief, leader
before
on behalf of
I proceed, I go forwards
in the distance, far off
I betray
battle
I set out
I advance
I prevent, I forbid
I promise
near
near, almost
on account of
nearest, next
wise, sensible
public
girl
boy
battle, fight
I fight
beautiful
punio (4)  
I punish

puto (1)  
I think

quaero, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitum  
I search, I look for, I inquire

quis, quis, quid? (interrogative)  
who, who, what?

quo?  
where to? whither?

quod  
because

quaer, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitum  
I search, I look for, I inquire

quam  
than, as

quam + superlative  
as ... as possible

quamquam  
although

quantus, -a, -um?  
how large, how great?

-que  
and

qui, quae, quod  
who, who, which

quidam, quaedam, quoddam  
a (certain)

quidem  
indeed

quisque, quaeque, quidque  
each

quoniam  
since, because

quo?  
how many?

quet (indeclinable)  

R  

rapio, -ere, rapui, raptum  
I seize, I snatch

reddo, reddere, reddidi, redditum  
I return, I give back

redeo, redire, redii, reditum  
I return, I go back

refero, referre, rettuli, relatum  
I bring back, I return, I tell

regina, -ae f.  
queen

regnum, regni n.  
kingdom

rego, -ere, rexi, rectum  
I rule

regredior, regredi, regressus sum  
I go back

relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum  
I leave behind

reliquus, -a, -um  
remaining, the rest of

res, rei f.  
thing, matter (or appropriate noun)

res publica, rei publicae f.  
state, republic

resisto, -ere, restiti  
I resist, I oppose

respondo, -ere, respondi, responsum  
I reply
responsum, responsi n.
rex, regis m.
rideo, -ere, risi, risum
ripa, ripae f.
rogo (1)
Roma, Romae f.
Romanus, -a, -um
Romanus, -i m.
rus, ruris n.

answer
king
I laugh, I smile
river bank
I ask
Rome
Roman
country, countryside

S
sacer, sacra, sacrum
saepe
saevus, -a, -um
sagitta, sagittae f.
salus, salutis f.
saluto (1)
salve! salvete!
sanguis, sanguinis m.
sapiens, sapientis m. f. n.
sapientia, sapientiae f.
satis
saxum, saxi n.
scelestus, -a, -um
scilicet
scio, -ire, scivi, scitum
scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum
se
se recipio, -ere, recepi, receptum
sed
sedeo, -ere, sedi, sessum
semper
senator, senatoris m.
senex, senis m.
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum
sequor, sequi, secutus sum
sermo, sermonis m.
servo (1)
servus, servi m.
si
sic
sicut, sicuti

holy
often
savage, fierce
arrow
safety
I greet
hello!
blood
wise
wisdom
enough
rock
wicked
obviously, clearly
I know
I write
himself, herself, itself, themselves
I retreat, I withdraw
but
I sit
always
senator
old man
I feel, I notice
I follow
conversation, discussion, speech
I save, I keep
slave
if
so, thus
just as, like
signum, signi n.  
sign, signal, standard  
wood  
like, similar  
at the same time  
as soon as  
I pretend  
without  
I allow  
ally, friend, companion  
sun  
I am accustomed  
alone, only  
sleep  
sister  
spectacle, show  
I look at, I watch  
I hope, I expect  
hope  
at once, immediately  
stylus, pen  
I stand  
dress  
enthusiasm, eagerness, study  
stupid  
under, up to, just before  
suddenly  
sudden  
I am  
highest, greatest  
I take, I put on  
above, upon, on top of  
proud  
I overpower  
I lift, I raise up  
I take up, I undertake  
I support, I withstand  
his, her, its, their  
suus, -a, -um  

T  

taberna, tabernae f.  
in, tavern, shop  
I am silent  
such, of such a kind  
suus, -a, -um  

signum, signi n.  
silva, silvae f.  
similis, -is, -e  
simul  
simulac, simulatque  
simulo (1)  
sine + abl.  
sino, -ere, sivi, situm  
socius, socii m.  
sol, solis m.  
soleo, -ere, solitus sum  
solus, -a, -um  
somnus, sonmi m.  
soror, sororis f.  
spectaculum, spectaculi n.  
specto (1)  
spero (1)  
spes, spei f.  
statim  
stilus, stili m.  
sto, stare, steti, statum  
stola, stolae f.  
studium, studii n.  
stultus, -a, -um  
sub + abl. /acc.  
subito  
subitus, -a, -um  
sum, esse, fui  
summus, -a, -um  
sumo, -ere, sumpsi, sumptum  
super + abl. /acc.  
superbus, -a, -um  
supero (1)  
surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum  
suscipio, -ere, suscepi, susceptum  
sustineo, -ere, sustinui, sustentum  
suus, -a, -um  

T  

taberna, tabernae f.  
taceo (2)  
talis, -is, -e
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary list</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tandem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tango, -ere, tetigi, tactum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tantus, -a, -um</td>
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<tr>
<td>tego, -ere, texi, tectum</td>
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<tr>
<td>telum, teli n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tempestas, tempestatis f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>templum, templi n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>tempus, temporis n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum</td>
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<tr>
<td>terra, terrae f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>terreo (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeo (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timor, timoris m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toga, togae f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolio, -ere, sustuli, sublatum</td>
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<tr>
<td>tot (indeclinable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totus, -a, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traho, -ere, traxi, tractum</td>
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<tr>
<td>trans + acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tristis, -is, -e</td>
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<tr>
<td>tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tum</td>
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<tr>
<td>tunica, tunicae f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>turba, turbae f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tutus, -a, -um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuus, -a, -um</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| so |
| however, yet |
| at last, finally |
| I touch |
| so large, so great |
| I cover |
| weapon, missile |
| storm, season, weather |
| temple |
| time |
| I hold |
| earth, land |
| I frighten, I terrify |
| I fear, I am afraid |
| fear, fright |
| toga |
| I lift, I raise |
| so many |
| all, the whole of |
| I hand over |
| I pull, I drag |
| across |
| sad, mournful, gloomy |
| you (sg.) |
| then |
| tunic |
| crowd, disturbance |
| safe |
| your (sg.) |

| U |
| where? |
| when |
| everywhere |
| any |
| ever |
| where from? whence? |
| city |
| in order that, so that |
| which (of two) |
| useful |
| I use |
| wife |
valde
vale! valete!
vallum, valli n.
vehementer
veho, -ere, vexi, vectum
vendo, -ere, vendidi, venditum
venenum, veneni n.
venio, venire, veni, ventum
ventus, venti m.
verbam, verbi n.
vereor, vereri, veritus sum
vero
verto, -ere, verti, versum
verus, -a, -um
vester, vestra, vestrum
vestimentum, vestimenti n.
veto, -are, vetui, vetitum
vetus, veteris m. f. n.
via, viae f.
video, -ere, vidi, visum
videor, videri, visus sum
villa, villae f.
vinco, -ere, vici, victum
vinum, vini n.
vir, viri m.
virgo, virginis f.
virtus, virtutis f.
vis, vis (pl. vires) f.
vita, vitae f.
vitupero (1)
vivo, -ere, vixi, victum
vivus, -a, -um
vix
voco (1)
volo, velle, volui
vos
vox, vocis f.
vulnero (1)
vulneris, vulneris n.
vultus, vultus m.
7. Other information

Equality and inclusion

Cambridge International Examinations has taken great care in the preparation of this syllabus and assessment materials to avoid bias of any kind. To comply with the UK Equality Act (2010), Cambridge has designed this qualification with the aim of avoiding direct and indirect discrimination.

The standard assessment arrangements may present unnecessary barriers for candidates with disabilities or learning difficulties. Arrangements can be put in place for these candidates to enable them to access the assessments and receive recognition of their attainment. Access arrangements will not be agreed if they give candidates an unfair advantage over others or if they compromise the standards being assessed.

Candidates who are unable to access the assessment of any component may be eligible to receive an award based on the parts of the assessment they have taken.

Information on access arrangements is found in the Cambridge Handbook which can be downloaded from the website www.cie.org.uk/examsofficers

Language

This syllabus and the associated assessment materials are available in English only.

Grading and reporting

Cambridge IGCSE results are shown by one of the grades A*, A, B, C, D, E, F or G indicating the standard achieved, A* being the highest and G the lowest. ‘Ungraded’ indicates that the candidate’s performance fell short of the standard required for grade G. ‘Ungraded’ will be reported on the statement of results but not on the certificate. The letters Q (result pending), X (no results) and Y (to be issued) may also appear on the statement of results but not on the certificate.

Entry codes

To maintain the security of our examinations, we produce question papers for different areas of the world, known as ‘administrative zones’. Where the component entry code has two digits, the first digit is the component number given in the syllabus. The second digit is the location code, specific to an administrative zone. Information about entry codes can be found in the Cambridge Guide to Making Entries.