

Stage 21 Aquae Sūlis

Model sentences

Translation pp. 2–4

- 1 In the town of Aquae Sulis / Bath were working many craftsmen/workmen, who were building very large baths. A Roman architect was inspecting the craftsmen.
- 2 The first craftsman was making a statue of the goddess Sulis. The architect praised the craftsman, because he was skilful and was working hard. The craftsman, having been praised by the architect, was very happy.
- 3 The second craftsman was putting a wall round the spring. The architect urged on the craftsman, because he was tired and was working slowly. The craftsman, having been urged on by the architect, took the criticism (*literally* the thing) badly. However, he said nothing, because he was afraid of the architect.
- 4 The third craftsman was carrying water to the bath from the sacred spring. The architect cursed the craftsman, because he was lazy and was doing very little work. The craftsman, having been cursed by the architect, replied insolently.
- 5 When the architect heard the insolent words of the craftsman, he summoned his slaves. The slaves, having been summoned by the architect, seized the craftsman and threw him into the bath.
- 6 ‘You have a dirty tongue’, said the architect, laughing. ‘It is / would be better for you to drink the sacred water.’

Questions SSB pp. 1–2

Sentences 1

- a The craftsmen were building very big baths.
- b The architect was inspecting the craftsmen.
- c He was wearing a toga.

Sentences 2

- a The first craftsman was making a statue of the goddess Sulis.

- b The architect praised him because he was skilful and was working hard.
- c *The craftsman, having been praised by the architect, was very happy.*

Sentences 3

- a The second craftsman was putting a wall round the spring.
- b The architect urged him on because he was tired and was working slowly.
- c *The craftsman, having been urged on by the architect, took the criticism (lit. the thing) badly.*
- d He did not reply because he was afraid of the architect.

Sentences 4

- a The third workman was carrying water to the bath from the sacred spring.
- b The architect cursed the workman because he was lazy and was doing very little work.
- c *The workman, having been cursed by the architect, replied insolently.*

Sentences 5

- a The architect summoned his slaves when he heard the workman’s rude words.
- b They seized the workman and threw him into the bath.
- c **(servī) ab architectō arcessīti** (*the slaves*) *having been summoned by the architect.*

Sentences 6

- a The architect said that the workman had a dirty tongue (referring to his rudeness), which therefore needed to be washed by drinking the sacred water.
- b **cachinnāns** *cackling, roaring with laughter.*

The translations of **laudātus**, **incitātus**, etc. *having been praised, having been urged on*, etc., sound very unnatural. There are better ways of translating these new forms. However, it will help your understanding of the forms, if initially you keep to this particular kind of translation.

fōns sacer p. 5 SSB p. 3

- 1 At Salvius' house, with Salvius.
- 2 To Cogidubnus' palace.
- 3 Quintus told him (Cogidubnus) many things about the city of Alexandria, because the king always wanted to hear something new.
- 4 When spring was approaching.
- 5 *Many doctors, having been summoned to the palace, sought a cure for the illness.*
- 6 **ingravēscēbat tamen morbus.** *However, the illness was growing worse.*
- 7 He thought Quintus was a wise man.
- 8 'Should I go to the sacred spring?' / He asked Quintus whether he should go to the sacred spring.
- 9 Many invalids, who had drunk the water from that spring, had afterwards recovered.
- 10 The very big baths and the temple of the goddess Sulis.
- 11 **a** A Roman architect, having been sent by me.
b The temple of the goddess Sulis, having been built by my workmen/craftsmen.
- 12 He hoped that the goddess could perhaps cure him.
- 13 He said Salvius was a man of great cleverness / a very clever man.
- 14 Salvius thought it would be better for Cogidubnus to make a will.
- 15 Your answers may reflect the following thoughts and feelings:
Salvius: sceptical about the power of the sacred spring, thinking about what would happen if the king were to die, maybe even wishing him to die.
Cogidubnus: ill and anxious about what he should do, worried about how serious his illness was, hoping the goddess would cure him.
Quintus: concerned about his friend, wondering what advice he should give, trying to reassure him.

Lūcius Marcius Memor

Questions p. 7

	Marks
1 Aquae Sulis was only a small town but it had a very large set of baths.	1
2 obēsus <i>fat</i> ; ignāvus <i>lazy</i> .	2
3 Late; the words quamquam <i>although</i> and iam <i>already</i> emphasise this / Roman hours went from dawn to dusk, so that the third hour was well into the morning; Romans generally rose very early.	1
4 ēbrius. rūsus (meaning <i>again</i>) suggests that Memor was often drunk.	2
5 Memor ordered Cephalus to bring him more wine and then go away. He thought Cephalus could deal with the business himself.	1
6 Cephalus was stressing that only the procurator could issue orders / He was trying to flatter Memor by emphasising his position / He was trying to impress upon him his duty as procurator.	1
7 Anger/laughter/disbelief. Memor did no work and could not possibly feel tired.	2
8 Memor has not been able to cultivate powerful men, since there were few of them in Britain.	2
9 Memor ordered Cephalus to send everyone away. He told him not to annoy him again. Memor then immediately fell asleep.	3
10 territus, invītus.	2
11 Cephalus found a great number of men shouting loudly and cursing the absent Memor.	2

12 *Two of:*

multī servī; multī fabrī: stressing the number of people waiting.

expectant; (tē) expectat; (tē)

expectant: emphasising waiting.

tē; tē: emphasising that it is Memor whom people are waiting for.

adsunt; adsunt: again stressing the idea that people are present and that they need attention urgently.

rem ... administrāre; rem administrāre: emphasising that Cephalus cannot (**nōn possum**) sort out the matter, but that Memor himself (**ipse**) should be dealing with it.

2 + 2

1 mark for picking out each pair of repeated words or phrases; 1 mark for each explanation.

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TOTAL 25

Further work SSB p. 4

Line	Latin	English	Description
1	maximae	very large	superlative
2	nōtissimus	very famous	superlative
5	excitāre	to wake up	infinitive
7	dormiēns	sleeping	present participle
9	surge!	get up!	imperative
11	abī!	go away!	imperative
12	surgere	to get up	infinitive

Line	Description	Translation	Person(s)
21–2	quam fessus sum!	How tired I am!	Memor
25	paucī (twice)	few	powerful men, famous men
30	territus	terrified	Cephalus
31	vehementer clāmantēs	shouting loudly	very many men

General question SSB p. 4

Here are some impressions of the characters of Memor and Cephalus. You may have other views.

Memor

He is lazy, more interested in heavy drinking than his responsibilities as manager of the baths. He complains about his workload and life in Britain. He is depressed because he cannot see any way of advancing his career because there are no influential patrons in Britain for him to cultivate. It never occurs to him to do any work himself. He delegates his work to Cephalus, yet shows no appreciation of his freedman's efforts. He is a thoroughly selfish person, out to improve his own position but with no feeling for his job or for other people.

Cephalus

An efficient assistant to Memor, he knows what his master should be doing, is willing to help him, but has the sense to realise that he cannot take over all Memor's work as manager of the baths. However, his fear of Memor's anger drives him to do things he knows are unwise, like dismissing all those waiting to see Memor in the baths.

Aquae Sulis and its baths

pp. 14–20 SSB pp. 5–6

- 1 Aquae Sulis lies in the valley of the river Avon. See the map on p. 139.
- 2 a and b. These are open questions, with scope for a variety of answers. Here are some points which you may like to think about if you have not already done so.

a *What would have impressed Rusonia Aventina / Julius Vitalis about their visit to Bath?* Although they were both familiar with Roman life and buildings, they would probably have been struck by the great size of the baths, the phenomenon of the hot springs and the new temple with its strange pediment (see pp. 18 and 40). The crowds of visitors and no doubt stories about miraculous cures would have given Bath a very special atmosphere.

Why did Rusonia and Julius come to Bath?

The obvious answer is that they were both ill and hoping (in vain) for a cure. Rusonia, who may have travelled the long distance from Metz in eastern France, may have been further weakened by her long journey. However, they may have been visiting Bath as tourists. Julius may have been on leave from the fortress at Chester and have come to Bath with a group of fellow soldiers to have a good time. His death and that of Rusonia may have been due to illness, an accident or some violent incident.

Who put up their tombstones? Julius' tombstone was probably ordered and paid for by his legion's burial club, while that of Rusonia may have been erected by her family who were perhaps travelling with her.

b *The anti-Roman Celt.* You are appalled by the vast new developments at Bath and the commercialisation of the sacred spring. You regret the loss of your

traditional way of life and worship, and your closeness to nature. You resent paying taxes to the Romans.

The pro-Roman Celt. You have never seen such magnificent buildings before; in fact, you have never seen stone buildings, except standing stones erected by your ancestors long ago. You are proud that your goddess Sulis and her healing powers have become so famous and that so many visit her sacred spring. You are relieved that the Roman conquerors have respected your goddess and have identified her with one of theirs, Minerva, and have built a great temple in her honour. Despite the taxes you have to pay, you hope the Romans will bring added prosperity to your land.

- 4 a Large pewter **jugs**.
- b Pewter dish.
- c Silver saucepan. The handle shown on p. 1 was attached to a saucepan like this.
- d Bronze saucepan. The decoration was originally filled with enamel.
- e Pewter **saucepans**. These are inscribed with the words **SULI MINERVAE** and **DSM (DEAE SULI MINERVAE)**, meaning *for (the goddess) Sulis Minerva*. Probably used in temple rituals.
- f Bone handle of clasp knife.
- g Curse tablet. This will be explained in the next Stage.
- h Bronze washer from small military catapult, similar in strength to medieval crossbow.
- i Ivory carving of a pair of breasts, perhaps given to the goddess in gratitude for healing.
- j **Ear-ring**.
- k Sheet of bronze with cut-out pattern, perhaps part of priest's ritual dress.
- l **Heap of coins**. 10,000–20,000 coins were found in the spring, of which four gold coins were valuable; many were silver, and the rest bronze and brass of low value.

- m Two pewter **bowls** and a pewter **plate**.
- n Tin mask, 33 cm high, previously attached to wooden backing, used in the temple ritual.
- o **Carved gemstones**. They were probably thrown in all together in a bag.
- p Pewter inkpot.

senātor advenit

Translation of cartoon story SSB p. 6

- 1 Cephalus returned from the baths. He again entered the bedroom and woke up the sleeping Memor.
Memor: *Why are you preventing me from sleeping? You are more stupid than a donkey.*
Cephalus: *I want to tell you something new. I have caught sight of a senator approaching the baths.*
- 2 **Memor:** *Who is that senator? Where has he come from? I don't want to see a senator.*
Cephalus: *It would be better for you to see this senator. For he is Gaius Salvius.*
Memor: *Surely not Gaius Salvius Liberalis? I don't believe you.*
- 3 Cephalus, however, easily persuaded him, because Salvius was already riding into the courtyard of the baths.
Memor: *Bring me my toga! Bring me my shoes! Where are my decorations? Call the slaves! How unlucky I am! Salvius is coming here, a man of the highest authority (or a very important man), whom I especially want to cultivate.*
- 4 Memor very quickly put on his toga and shoes. Cephalus handed him his decorations, hastily pulled out of a cupboard.
 The soothsayer kept on blaming the innocent freedman, the freedman (kept on blaming) Salvius.

Questions SSB p. 7

- 1 cūr prohibēs mē dormīre?
Why are you preventing me from sleeping?
 quis est ille senātor?
Who is that senator?
 unde vēnit?
Where has he come from?
 num Gāius Salvius Liberālis?
Surely not Gaius Salvius Liberalis?
 ōrnāmenta mea ubi sunt?
Where are my decorations?
- 2 stultior es **quam** asinus.
*You are more stupid **than** a donkey.*
quam infēlix sum!
How unlucky I am!
- 3 a dormientem *sleeping*
 noun: **Memorem**
 b appropinquantem *approaching*
 noun: **senātōrem**

Translation of the complete story p. 8

Cephalus returned from the baths. He again entered the bedroom and woke up the sleeping Memor. As soon as Memor saw Cephalus, he shouted angrily,

'Why are you preventing me from sleeping? Why don't you obey me? You are more stupid than a donkey.'

'But, master', said Cephalus, 'I want to tell you something new. After I left here, I carried out the orders, which you gave me. However, when I was sending away the invalids and the workmen, I caught sight of a senator approaching the baths.'

Memor, very annoyed, said,

'Who is that senator? Where has he come from? I don't want to see a senator.'

'It would be better for you to see this senator', said Cephalus. 'For he is Gaius Salvius.'

'Surely not Gaius Salvius Liberalis?' cried Memor. 'I don't believe you.'

Cephalus, however, easily persuaded him, because Salvius was already riding into the courtyard of the baths.

Memor, terrified, at once shouted,

'Bring me my toga! Bring my shoes! Where are my decorations? Call the slaves! How unlucky I am! Salvius is coming here, a man of the highest authority (*or* a very important man), whom I especially want to cultivate.'

Memor very quickly put on his toga and shoes. Cephalus handed him his decorations, hastily pulled out of a cupboard. The soothsayer kept on blaming the innocent freedman, the freedman (kept on blaming) Salvius.

About the language: perfect passive participles **p. 9** SSB p. 8

- 1 **quaerentēs** describes **servī** and is therefore nominative plural. **sedentem** describes **mātre**m and is therefore accusative singular.
- 2 **aedificātae** describes **thermae**.
- 4 a The slave, having been beaten by the master, fled from the town.
- b The messengers, having been summoned by the king, told a terrible story.
- c The slave-girl, having been praised by Quintus, was very happy.
- d The temple, having been built by skilled workmen, was splendid.
- e The soldiers, having been wounded by the enemy, wanted to visit the baths.
- f The wife, having been annoyed by her husband, left the house.

Perfect passive participle	Noun	Singular or plural
a verberātus	servus	singular
b arcessītī	nūntiī	plural
c laudāta	ancilla	singular
d aedificātum	templum	singular
e vulnerātī	militēs	plural
f vexāta	uxor	singular

Further exercise

- 1 The craftsman, having been told off by the architect, replied rudely.
When the craftsman was told off by the architect, he replied rudely.

- 2 Many doctors, having been summoned to the palace, looked for a cure for the disease.
When many doctors were summoned to the palace, they looked for a cure for the disease.
- 3 Memor, having at last been woken up by his freedman, opened one eye.
Memor, woken up at last by his freedman, opened one eye.
- 4 Cephalus, having been terrified by his angry master, reluctantly went out.
Cephalus, terrified by his angry master, reluctantly went out.
- 5 There were soldiers present, having been wounded by the enemy.
There were soldiers present, who had been wounded by the enemy.

These are some suggestions: other translations are possible too.

Memor rem suscipit I

Translation **pp. 10–11** SSB pp. 8–9

Salvius and Memor, walking alone in the garden, are having a serious conversation.

Salvius: Lucius Marcius Memor, you are a man of the highest intelligence. I want you to undertake an important task.

Memor: **I should like to undertake such a task, but I am very busy. Invalids and priests are waiting for me. The architect and workmen are annoying me. But what do you want me to do?**

Salvius: Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus, king of the Regnenses, has recently arrived here. Cogidubnus, who has fallen seriously ill (*lit.* has fallen into a serious illness), wants to drink the water from the sacred spring.

Memor: **It is difficult for me to help you, my dear senator. Cogidubnus is eighty years old (*lit.* a man of eighty years). It is difficult for the goddess Sulis to cure Cogidubnus.**

Salvius: I don't want you to make Cogidubnus well. I want you to do the opposite.

Memor: **What do you mean? Surely you do not want Cogidubnus' death?**

Salvius: Yes! What's more, although you are so busy, I want you to carry out this job yourself.

Memor: **You want me to kill the king? I do not want to do a thing of this kind. For Cogidubnus is a very famous man, honoured by the Roman people.**

Salvius: You are a very shrewd man (*lit.* a man of the greatest shrewdness). You can carry out this mission. Not only I, but also the emperor, wants this. For Cogidubnus has often annoyed the Romans. The emperor trusts me, not Cogidubnus. The emperor promises you an appropriate reward. Surely you don't want to refuse the reward promised by the emperor?

Memor: **How can I do the job?**

Salvius: I don't know. I say only this to you: the emperor awaits the death of Cogidubnus.

Memor: **Oh dear! I have never done anything more difficult.**

Salvius: Life, my dear Memor, is full of difficult things.
 (*Salvius goes out.*)

Questions SSB pp. 9–10

- Salvius and Memor are walking in the garden alone, so that there is no risk that they will be overheard.
- Salvius calls Memor 'a man of the highest intelligence' to flatter him in the hope that he will agree to murder Cogidubnus.
- Memor says he would like to undertake the important piece of work for Salvius, but he is lying, as we know he is extremely lazy. His excuse is that he is extremely busy with managing the baths, but again we know that he neglects his duties and leads a life of idleness. However, he is curious to know what Salvius' job is, just in case it is profitable for him.
- By giving the details Memor is emphasising how busy he is.
- The tone may change twice: first, after **velim**, where Memor is pretending that he would really like Salvius' job, but then sounds regretful and harassed because he is so busy;

second, after **fabrī**, where curiosity gets the better of him and he asks Salvius what he wants him to do.

- Memor thinks Salvius is asking him to help cure Cogidubnus. This is clear when he replies that it is difficult for him to help Salvius. Cogidubnus is eighty, and the goddess would find it difficult to cure Cogidubnus.
- Memor is reluctant because Cogidubnus is very famous and has been honoured by the Roman people.
- No. Cogidubnus was a great help to the Romans in the invasion and supports their rule now.
- Memor finally agrees to carry out the plan because Salvius says that it is the emperor's wish and that the emperor is promising him an appropriate reward, an offer that he surely cannot refuse.
- Salvius' response is entirely negative. He says he does not know how Memor can effect the murder, but that the emperor expects it – a veiled threat. When Memor complains about the difficulty of the task, Salvius merely utters the unhelpful remark that life is full of difficulties.

Further work SSB p. 10

- I want you to undertake an important task.
Imperfect: **volēbam**. *I wanted you to undertake an important task.*
- What do you want me to do?
Imperfect: **volēbās**. *What did you want me to do?*
- I do not want to do this.
Imperfect: **nōlēbam**. *I did not want to do this.*
- Cogidubnus is a very famous man.
Imperfect: **erat**. *Cogidubnus was a very famous man.*
- I cannot / am not able to kill the king.
Imperfect: **poteram**. *I could not / was not able to kill the king.*
- Surely we can / are able to help the emperor?
Imperfect: **poterāmus**. *Surely we could / were able to help the emperor?*

Memor rem suscipit II

Translation p. 11

- Memor: Cephalus! Cephalus! (*The freedman, called by Memor, enters quickly. He is carrying a cup of wine.*) Why are you offering me wine? I'm not looking for wine, but advice. I order you to give me advice as quickly as possible. King Cogidubnus has come here, seeking a cure for his illness. The emperor, who has often been annoyed by Cogidubnus, now wants his death. The emperor himself orders me to bring this about. How difficult it is!
- Cephalus: No, it is easy! I have a poisoned cup, which was once given to me by an Egyptian robber. The poison, hidden in the cup, can destroy life very quickly.
- Memor: The plan, which you are proposing to me, is dangerous. I am afraid to give poison to Cogidubnus.
- Cephalus: There is no danger. The king, whenever he gets out of the bath, is accustomed to go to the goddess' spring. Then it is necessary for a slave to stand near the goddess' spring and to offer the cup to the king.
- Memor: (*delighted*) It is an excellent plan. I do not, however, trust any slaves. But I trust you, Cephalus. I order you to offer the cup to Cogidubnus yourself.
- Cephalus: Alas! You are imposing a very difficult task upon me.
- Memor: Life, my dear Cephalus, is full of difficult things.

Questions SSB pp. 10–11

- 1 *Memor*: Initially he panics about the difficulty of contriving Cogidubnus' death and is desperate for Cephalus to help him out; then he worries about the danger of poisoning Cogidubnus (what if he were caught?); finally he is delighted when Cephalus not

only provides him with an excellent plan but is the perfect candidate to carry it out. His final line would be delivered with a smug flourish as he has managed to pass on to Cephalus the problem given him by Salvius. He must enjoy repeating Salvius' very words. See the final line of **Memor rem suscipit I**. *Cephalus*: At first he is fed up with Memor's whingeing and eager to propose his clever solution; then he is dismissive of Memor's worry about the danger and keen to counter his stupidity with the ease of his plan; finally he is annoyed at having opened the way for Memor to make him carry out the murder.

- 2 a cūr **mihi** vīnum offers?
Why do you offer me wine?
 Or, *Why do you offer wine to me?*
 libertus **dominō** vīnum offert.
The freedman offers wine to his master.
 Or, *The freedman offers his master wine.*
- b cōsīlium, quod **mihi** prōpōnis,
 periculōsum est.
The plan which you are proposing to me is dangerous.
 Cephalus **haruspici** cōsīlium callidum prōpōnit.
Cephalus proposes a clever plan to the soothsayer.
- c **nūllis servīs** cōnfidō.
I do not trust any slaves (lit. I trust no slaves).
 Memor **libertō** cōnfidit.
Memor trusts his freedman.
- d iubeō tē ipsum **Cogidubnō** pōculum praebere.
I order you yourself to offer Cogidubnus the cup.
 Or, *I order you yourself to offer the cup to Cogidubnus.*
 necesse est **Cephalō** venēnum **rēgī** dare.
It is necessary for Cephalus to give the poison to the king.
 Or, *It is necessary for Cephalus to give the king the poison.*

Line	Perfect passive participle	Latin noun described	Translated sentence
1	vocātus	libertus	The freedman, called by Memor, enters quickly.
6	vexātus	Imperātor	The emperor, who has often been annoyed by Cogidubnus, now wants his death.
10	datum	pōculum	I have a poisoned cup, which was once given to me by an Egyptian robber.
11	cēlātum	venēnum	The poison, hidden in the cup, can destroy life very quickly.
17	dēlectātus	Memor	Delighted.

Word patterns: adjectives and adverbs p. 12

3	<i>adjectives</i>		<i>adverbs</i>	
	cautus	<i>cautious</i>	cautē	<i>cautiously</i>
	superbus	<i>proud</i>	superbē	<i>proudly</i>
	crūdēlissimus	<i>very cruel</i>	crūdēlissimē	<i>very cruelly</i>
4	<i>adjectives</i>		<i>adverbs</i>	
	gravissimus	<i>very serious</i>	intentē	<i>closely</i>
	callidus	<i>clever</i>	tacitē	<i>quietly</i>
	ignāvus	<i>lazy</i>	firmē	<i>firmly</i>
	dīligentissimus	<i>very careful</i>	saevissimē	<i>very savagely</i>
5	a dūrissimus			
	b probē			
	c liberālissimē			
	d cautus, lentē			

Practising the language

p. 13 SSB pp. 11–12

- 1 a omnēs aegrōtī **fontem** vīsītāre volēbant.
All the invalids wanted to visit the spring.
fontem: accusative singular
- b plūrimī servī in fundō **dominī** labōrābant.
Very many slaves were working on their master's farm.
dominī: genitive singular

- c 'fortasse **dea** morbum meum sānāre potest', inquit rēx.
'Perhaps the goddess can cure my disease', said the king.
dea: nominative singular
- d **pīncipēs** Cogidubnum laudāvērunt, quod liberālis et sapiēns erat.
The chieftains praised Cogidubnus, because he was generous and wise.
pīncipēs: nominative plural

- e mercātor, postquam **dēnāriōs** accēpit, ē forō discessit.
After the merchant received the denarii (or money), he left the forum.
dēnāriōs: accusative plural
- f senex, quī in Aegyptō diū habitāverat, magnum numerum **statuārum** comparāverat.
The old man, who had lived in Egypt for a long time, had obtained a large number of statues.
statuārum: genitive plural
- 2 a sacerdotēs statuam architectō ostendērunt.
 b rēx medicum peritum laudāvit.
 c amīcus militum templum vīsītābat.
 d clāmōrēs aegrōtorum haruspīcem vexāverant.
 e pecūniam dominī agricolīs trādidimus.
- 3 a tū ipse hanc rem administrāre **dēbēs**.
You yourself must / ought to manage this task.
 b cūr mē vituperās? heri per tōtum diem **labōrāvī**.
Why are you blaming me? Yesterday I worked through the whole day.
 c ego, quod fontem sacrum vidēre **cupiēbam**, iter ad oppidum Aquās Sūlis fēcī.
Because I wanted to see the sacred spring, I made the journey to the town of Bath.
 d libertus, quī senātōrem **cōspexerat**, in cubiculum haruspīcis ruit.
The freedman, who had caught sight of the senator, rushed into the soothsayer's bedroom.
 e ē lectō surrēxī, quod dormire nōn **poteram**.
I got out of bed, because I could not sleep.
 f in hāc villā **habitat** Memor, haruspex nōtissimus.
In this villa lives Memor, a very well-known soothsayer.

Vocabulary p. 168

- 4 amāvī I (*have*) loved; laudātus *having been praised*; monitus *having been warned/advised*; terrēre to frighten; ductus *having been led*; neglēxī I (*have*) neglected/ignored; clausus *having been shut/closed*; mīsī I (*have*) sent; fundere to pour; fūdī I (*have*) poured; relinquō I leave / am leaving; relictus *having been left*; custōdītus *having been guarded*; impedīvī I (*have*) hindered.

Vocabulary checklist 21 SSB p. 12

- The job of an *adjutant* is to help the commanding officer (from **adiuvō**).
- Annuals* last just for a year; *perennials* last for many (from **annus**).
- Examples include: *circumnavigate*; *circumference*; *circumspect*; *circumlocution*; *circumscribe*; *circumflex*; *circumstance*; *circumvent*. There are many more possibilities.
- If you are *efficient*, you accomplish a lot; you get things done quickly and well.
- He regarded the crime as being very serious (from **gravis**). **gravis** can also mean *heavy*, hence *gravity* is also used to mean the pull of objects towards the earth.
- A *morbid* interest would be a fascination with hospital TV programmes bordering on the obsessive and therefore like an illness (from **morbus**).
- The sign is often called the *plus* sign. The Latin word is the same: **plūs**, meaning *more*.
- pretium** means *price*; **pretiōsus** means *expensive, precious* or *pricey*, i.e. costing a high price.
- homō sapiēns** (lit. *wise man*) is the biological name for a human being.
- conceal**: **cēlō**. To conceal something means to hide it.
endure: **dūrus**. To endure something means to be hard enough to withstand it (e.g. a hard object will endure the ravages of time; a tough person will endure tough punishment).
replenish: **plēnus**. To replenish something means to fill it up again.