

LATIN I EXAM

I. WHO SHOULD TAKE THE LATIN I EXAM?

Students who are enrolled in a Latin I class or in the **second** year of a two-year Latin I program should take the Latin I exam.

II. READING LEVEL

Students read words, phrases, and simple sentences designed to assess their ability to comprehend the Latin. The reading comprehension passage is composed of mostly familiar vocabulary with glosses provided where appropriate.

III. LANGUAGE (in addition to items on previous level)

NOUNS: Declensions I-III

Nominative:	subject predicate nominative
Genitive:	possession
Dative:	indirect object
Accusative:	direct object object of the prepositions <i>ad, ante, circum, contra, in, inter, per, post, prope, trans</i>
Ablative:	object of the prepositions <i>ab, cum, de, ex, in, pro, sine, sub;</i> means/instrument manner
Vocative:	direct address

PRONOUNS:

personal *ego, tu, nos, vos* (nominative, dative, accusative, ablative)
relative *qui, quae, quod* (nominative for reading purposes only)
interrogative *quis* (nominative only), *quid* (nominative and accusative only)

ADJECTIVES: Declensions I and II

noun/adjective agreement
possessive
interrogative *quot*
numbers: cardinal numbers *unus-decem, centum, mille*; Roman numerals I-M

ADVERBS:

e.g., *cras, heri, ibi, mox, numquam, saepe, statim, subito, tum, ubi*
positive forms from first and second declension adjectives
interrogative *cur, ubi, quomodo*
quam with adjectives and adverbs

CONJUNCTIONS: *aut, et, neque, quod, sed, ubi, et...et, neque...neque*

ENCLITICS: *-ne, -que*

INTERJECTIONS: *Ecce!*

VERBS: Conjugations I-IV

four tenses of the indicative mood, active voice:
present, imperfect, future (I & II only), perfect
present active imperative singular and plural;
negative imperative with *noli, nolite*
irregular verbs *sum* and *possum*: present, imperfect, future, perfect
present active infinitive

IDIOMS: e.g., *gratias agere, memoria tenere, prima luce*

IV. CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION (in addition to items on previous level)

GEOGRAPHY: important Italian locations, e.g., Ostia, Pompeii, Mt. Vesuvius, Brundisium, Apennine Mts.; provinces and major cities, e.g., Africa, Athens, Gaul, Carthage, Asia Minor, Troy

HISTORY: basic historical divisions (Monarchy, Republic, Empire) and associated terms (king, consul, emperor); kings of Rome and early Roman heroes, e.g., Romulus, Tarquinius Superbus, Horatius, Cincinnatus

MYTHOLOGY: Olympian deities and associated myths, e.g., Daphne and Apollo, Arachne and Minerva, Midas

ROMAN LIFE: city of Rome, e.g., Forum, Palatine Hill, Via Appia, Pantheon, Campus Martius; architectural structures and their functions, e.g., *aquaeductus, thermae, circus, amphitheatrum, curia, basilica*; housing, e.g., *triclinium, insulae*; meals, e.g., *cena, culina*; clothing, e.g., *toga, tunica, stola*

V. LATIN IN USE (in addition to items on previous level)

THEMATIC VOCABULARY: parts of the body, e.g., *caput, oculus, manus, pes*

ORAL LATIN: e.g., *Quid est nomen tibi? Salve! Salvete! Gratias tibi ago; Sol lucet; Adsum; Licetne mihi ire ad latrinam?*

DERIVATIVES: English words based on Latin roots, prefixes and suffixes, e.g., sedentary, sorority, puerile, quadruped

EXPRESSIONS, MOTTOES, ABBREVIATIONS:

e.g., *veni, vidi, vici; summa cum laude; per annum; i.e.; A.D.; e.g.; etc.; S.P.Q.R.*

LATIN II EXAM

I. WHO SHOULD TAKE THE LATIN II EXAM?

Students enrolled in a Latin II class should take the Latin II exam.

II. READING LEVEL

Students read and understand Latin sentences and passages heavily adapted and simplified from the original authors or composed specifically for the exam. They interpret the meaning of the passage based on their knowledge of the Latin language and Roman culture.

III. LANGUAGE (in addition to items on previous levels)

NOUNS: Declensions I-V

- Nominative: subject, predicate nominative
- Genitive: possession
- Dative: indirect object, with compound verbs, with impersonal constructions
- Accusative: direct object, extent of time and space, object of the preps *ob*, *propter*
- Ablative: time, agent, comparison, *-cum* with pronouns
- Vocative: direct address
- Apposition with all cases
- Comparison with *quam*

PRONOUNS:

relative, interrogative, personal, reflexive, and demonstratives *hic, ille, is*

ADJECTIVES: Declensions I-III

- noun/adjective agreement
- substantive
- reflexive
- positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of regular adjectives and *magnus, parvus, bonus, malus, multus, multi*
- interrogative adjectives *qui, quae, quod*
- numbers
 - cardinals *unus-viginti*
 - ordinals *primus-decimus*
 - Roman numerals

ADVERBS:

positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of all regular adverbs and *bene* and *male*
interrogatives *quando, cur, ubi, quomodo*

CONJUNCTIONS:

e.g., *atque, postquam, quamquam, aut...aut, neque...neque (nec...nec)*

ENCLITICS: *-ne, -que*

INTERJECTIONS: *Eheu! Eugepae!*

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES: *num, nonne*

VERBS: Conjugations I-IV

- six tenses of indicative mood, active and passive voice
- irregular imperatives, e.g., *dic, duc, fac, fer* and their compounds
- infinitives: present, active and passive
- participles (all except gerundives)
- irregular verbs *sum, possum, volo, eo, fero*
- impersonal verbs *licet, placet, videtur*

IDIOMS: e.g., *in animo habere, iter facere, brevi tempore*

IV. CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION (in addition to items on previous levels)

GEOGRAPHY: the Roman world; important bodies of water, e.g., Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, Black Sea; rivers, e.g., Rhine, Po, Nile, Rubicon; important islands and provinces, e.g., *Germania, Aegyptus, Sicilia, Creta*

HISTORY: prominent historical characters from Roman history, e.g., *Augustus, Hannibal, Julius Caesar, Cleopatra, Marc Antony, Spartacus*; major events of Roman history, e.g., Punic Wars, Caesar's conquest of Gaul

MYTHOLOGY: heroes and monsters, e.g., Jason and Medea, Hercules, Odysseus, Perseus, Theseus, Daedalus, Atalanta, Minotaur, Chimera; Underworld, e.g., Cerberus, Charon, Proserpina, Styx, Pluto

ROMAN LIFE: education; recreation and entertainment, e.g., baths, chariot racing, gladiatorial combats

V. LATIN IN USE (in addition to items on previous levels)

THEMATIC VOCABULARY: colors, e.g., *ruber, caeruleus, albus*; classroom expressions, e.g., *scribe in tabula, aperite libros*

ORAL LATIN: e.g., *Quid novi? Surge! Bene respondisti; Mihi placet; Quaeso*

DERIVATIVES: English words based on Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes, e.g., introspection, omniscient, incredulous, benevolent

EXPRESSIONS, MOTTOES, ABBREVIATIONS:

e.g., *caveat emptor; et al.; vs.; ad astra per aspera; status quo; ars longa, vita brevis*