

Level ①

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM

I. WHO SHOULD TAKE THIS EXAM?

Students who are enrolled in an Introduction to Latin class or who are in the first year of a two-year Latin I class should take the Introduction to Latin Exam.

II. READING LEVEL

Students read words, phrases, simple sentences and dialogues occasionally associated with pictures. The reading comprehension passage incorporates high frequency vocabulary with use of repetition to assist comprehension. Texts are composed to narrate a short story with a title, an introduction, series of events, and conclusion.

III. LANGUAGE

NOUNS: Declensions I and II

N.B. For reading comprehension purposes, a limited number of common third declension nouns may occur, e.g., *dux, canis, frater, mater, mons, navis, pater, rex, sol, soror, urbs*

Nominative: subject and predicate nominative
Genitive: possession
Dative: indirect object
Accusative: direct object
object of prepositions *ad, ante, circum, in, inter, per, post, prope, super, trans*
Ablative: object of prepositions *ab, cum, de, ex, in, sine, sub*

PRONOUNS:

personal: *ego, tu, nos, vos* (nominative, dative, and accusative only)
interrogative: *quis* (nominative only), *quid* (nominative and accusative only)

ADJECTIVES: Declensions I and II

noun/adjective agreement
interrogative *quot*
numbers: cardinal numbers *unus-decem*, Roman numerals I-X

ADVERBS: *bene, male, hodie, non, semper, tum*

interrogative *cur, ubi*
positive forms from first and second declension adjectives

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

ENCLITIC: *-ne*

INTERJECTIONS: *Ecce!*

VERBS: Conjugations I and II

N.B. For reading comprehension purposes, a limited number of common third and fourth conjugation verbs may occur, e.g., *audio, cupio, curro, dico, mitto, scribo, venio*

two tenses of the indicative mood, active voice:
present and imperfect
present active imperative
irregular verb *sum*: present and imperfect tenses
present active infinitive

IV. CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

GEOGRAPHY: the Roman world, e.g., *Roma, Italia, Gallia, Graecia, Britannia, Hispania, Mare Nostrum, Tiber River*

MYTHOLOGY: Olympian deities (Greek and Roman names) and associated attributes; Aeneas, founding of Rome, e.g., Romulus and Remus

ROMAN LIFE: city of Rome, e.g., *Forum, Circus Maximus, Colosseum*; basic housing, e.g., *villa, cubiculum, atrium*; clothing, e.g., *toga, tunica, stola*; Roman household, e.g., *pater, paterfamilias, mater, servus, filius*

V. LATIN IN USE

THEMATIC VOCABULARY: animals, e.g., *equus, canis, porcus, feles*

ORAL LATIN: e.g., *Salve, Quid agis? Quid est nomen tibi? Quis est? Quid est? Salve! Salvete! Vale! Valet! Ita vero; Certe, Sic, Minime*

DERIVATIVES: English words based on Latin roots, prefixes and suffixes, e.g., agriculture, aquarium, portable, lunar, octet

EXPRESSIONS, MOTTOES, ABBREVIATIONS: e.g.; *e pluribus unum; tempus fugit; N.B.; carpe diem; a.m.; etc.; adsum, abest*

Level ①

BEGINNING LATIN EXAM

no perfect tenses

I. WHO SHOULD TAKE THIS EXAM?

This exam does **not** differ markedly in content or format from the former Latin I Exam. It is suitable for students in the 2nd year of a 2-year Latin 1 program, in a traditional Latin 1 program, or in Latin 2 if they are still primarily learning the content and concepts below.

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 appropriate glosses provided.

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 adjectives
interrogative *quot*
numbers: cardinal numbers *unus-decem, centum*,
Roman numerals I-M I-C (2022)

ADVERBS:

e.g., *cras, heri, ibi, mox, numquam, saepe, statim, subito, 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., Orpheus and Eurydice, Arachne and Minerva, Midas; Aeneas and the Trojan War

ROMAN LIFE: city of Rome, e.g., Forum, Palatine Hill, Via Appia, Pantheon, Campus Martius; architectural structures and their functions, e.g., *aqueductus, 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*

Level 2

no participles

INTERMEDIATE LATIN EXAM

I. WHO SHOULD TAKE THIS EXAM?

This exam does **not** differ markedly in content or format from the former Latin II Exam. It is suitable for students in Latin 2, or in Latin 3 if they are primarily learning the content and concepts below.

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.

III. LANGUAGE (plus 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 when, time within which, 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:

- ne...quidem*
- 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*), *ut* (as)

ENCLITICS: *-ne*, *-que*

INTERJECTIONS: *Eheu!* *Eugepae!*

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES: *num*, *nonne*

VERBS: Conjugations I-IV

- six tenses of indicative, 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 and Andromeda, Theseus, Daedalus, Atalanta, Minotaur, Chimera; Underworld, e.g., Cerberus, Charon, Styx, Pluto

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

V. LATIN IN USE (plus 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*; crossing the Rubicon

Advanced

INTERMEDIATE READING COMPREHENSION EXAM

I. WHO SHOULD TAKE THIS EXAM?

Formerly called Latin III, this exam is suitable for students who have not yet made the transition to reading and translating authentic Latin literature and are still in the process of learning the concepts below, or are in Latin programs that place a great emphasis on active Latin and comprehending Latin texts.

II. READING LEVEL

Students read and understand Latin passages heavily adapted and simplified from the original authors or composed specifically for the exam. NB This test consists of 2 reading comprehension passages - and no stand-alone grammar / culture questions. Instead, cultural, historical, and mythological knowledge will be assessed within the context of the passages. Please see the website for a "practice exam" to see the format!

III. LANGUAGE (plus items on previous levels)

NOUNS:

- Nominative: predicate nominative with passive verbs, e.g., *appello, fio*
- Genitive: partitive
with *causa* or *gratia*
description
objective
- Dative: possession
purpose and reference (double dative)
agent
with special adjectives, e.g., *amicus, carus, similis*
with special verbs, e.g., *impero, pareo, placeo, praeficio, prosum*
- Accusative: place to which (without prepositions)
subject of indirect statement
object of prepositions, e.g., *apud, praeter, super*
- Ablative: place from which (without preps.)
ablative absolute
description
respect/specification; separation
cause
- Locative: place where with the names of cities,
small islands, *domus, rus, humus*

PRONOUNS:

ipse, idem; indefinite, e.g., *aliquis, quidam, quisque*

ADJECTIVES:

cardinal numbers 1-100
irregular, e.g., *alius, alter, solus*
positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of irregular adjectives, e.g., *bonus, facilis, liber, idoneus*

ADVERBS:

positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of irregular adverbs, e.g., *bene, diu, magnopere*
quam with superlative adverb

CONJUNCTIONS:

e.g., *si, nam, enim, igitur, autem, tamen, neque, ut*
correlatives, e.g., *sive...sive, vel...vel, nec...nec*

ENCLITICS: -ne, -que, -ve

VERBS:

deponent and semi-deponent
irregular, e.g., *fio, malo, volo, nolo*
impersonal, e.g., *oportet, decet*
indirect statement with present & past tense main verbs
infinitives
perfect active and passive, future active
subjunctive mood
hortatory, jussive
indirect command, purpose clause,
cum clauses
gerunds and gerundives, including expressions of purpose (*ad, causa, gratia*)
active and passive periphrastic
alternate forms, e.g., *laudavisse = laudasse*

IDIOMS: e.g., *vita excedere, in matrimonium ducere, etc.*

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

GEOGRAPHY: notable cities, regions, mountains, rivers, and bodies of water of Italy and the ancient world, e.g., Naples, Alexandria, Gaul, Pyrenees, Mt. Etna, Nile, Aegean Sea, Black Sea

HISTORY: prominent persons and events from the Roman Republic and early Empire (through the Julio-Claudian emperors), e.g., Pyrrhus, Marius, Sulla, Pompey, Livia, Augustus, Tiberius, Nero, Battle of Cannae, Battle of Actium

MYTHOLOGY: typical Roman and Italian deities, e.g., Janus, Vesta; origins and transformations, e.g., Daphne, Pygmalion, Baucis and Philemon, Niobe

ROMAN LIFE: calendar terms, Kalends, Nones, Ides, *pr. (pridie), a.d. (ante diem)*; religion, e.g., *pontifex maximus, augures*; ceremonies, e.g., weddings, funerals, triumph

V. LATIN IN USE (plus items on previous levels)

ORAL LATIN: e.g., *plaudite omnes; me paenitet; ut bene scis; ignosce mihi*

DERIVATIVES: English words based on Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes, e.g., agenda, conspicuous, moratorium, salient

EXPRESSIONS, MOTTOES, ABBREVIATIONS:
e.g., Pyrrhic victory, *non sequitur, ad hominem, Q.E.D*