

LATIN I EXAM

I. LANGUAGE

NOUNS: Declensions I-III

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| 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 |
| Vocative: | direct address |

PRONOUNS:

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

ADJECTIVES: Declensions I and II

noun/adjective agreement
interrogative *quot*
numbers
cardinal numbers 1-10, 100, 1000
Roman numerals

ADVERBS:

positive forms from first and second declension adjectives
interrogative *cur, ubi, quomodo*
irregular *bene, male*

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

ENCLITICS: *-ne, -que*

VERBS: Conjugations I-IV

four tenses of the indicative mood: present, imperfect, future, perfect (active voice)
present active imperative sing. and pl.; negative imperative with *noli, nolite*
irregular verb *sum*: present, imperfect, future, perfect
present active infinitive

II. CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

GEOGRAPHY:

Important Italian locations, e.g., *Ostia, Pompeii, Mt. Vesuvius, Brundisium, Apennine Mts.*
Provinces and major cities, e.g., *Africa, Athens, Gallia, 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:

Olympians and associated myths, e.g., *Daphne and Apollo, Arachne and Minerva*
Major heroes and monsters, e.g., *Hercules, Aeneas, Medusa, Cyclops*
Trojan war, e.g., *Achilles, Hector, Ulysses, Helen*

ROMAN LIFE:

City of Rome, e.g., *Palatine Hill, Via Appia, Curia*
Architectural structures and their functions, e.g., *aqueduct, thermae, circus, amphitheater, curia, basilica*
Housing, e.g., *triclinium, insulae*; meals, e.g., *cena, culina*; clothing, e.g., *toga, tunica, stola*

III. LATIN IN USE

BASIC SPOKEN PHRASES: e.g., *Salve, Quid est nomen tibi? Gratias tibi ago, Sol lucet, Quota hora est? Adsum, Quid novi?*

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

EXPRESSIONS, MOTTOES, AND ABBREVIATIONS: e.g., *i.e., A.D., Veni vidi vici, Summa cum laude, per annum*

LATIN I 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. Passage content is based on familiar topics.