



# SYLLABUS

The goal of the National Latin Exam is to provide an opportunity for students to demonstrate their knowledge of Latin and the Roman world on a test consisting of 40 multiple-choice questions. The exam focuses on the student's ability to read and comprehend Latin as outlined in the American Classical League's Standards for Classical Languages.

For most exams, the first section of the exam tests a student's knowledge of grammar and vocabulary in the comprehension of Latin. The next section of the exam assesses a student's knowledge of the Roman world as outlined in the syllabus. The questions on the final section are based on information contained in a passage in Latin.

The Beginning Latin Reading Comprehension, Intermediate Latin Reading Comprehension Exam, and the Advanced Reading Comprehension Exam are based entirely on passages in Latin. Most questions will focus on reading comprehension, although some questions will assess students' understanding of Roman culture, history, and mythology through questions related to the passage through similar topics or comparisons. There will be no "stand-alone" grammar or culture questions.

The NLE Syllabus describes in general terms the level of reading comprehension and content included on each level of the exam. Please note the following:

- Since the exams are given in late February through mid-March, the syllabus is not designed to serve as a curriculum for a full year's work.
- Any level may contain questions based on the content of lower levels.
- In general, the exam is designed to emphasize the understanding and comprehension of Latin rather than the production of forms. Questions will occasionally assess the production of forms.
- Except on the Advanced Latin Reading Comprehension Exam, students are not required to identify grammatical constructions.

The content included on each level is meant to be descriptive and not proscriptive. The NLE recognizes that there is a wide variety of techniques, philosophies, and pedagogies in today's Latin classrooms.

The National Latin Exam Committee reserves the right to add to and/or delete from this syllabus at any time.



# INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM

The Introduction to Latin Exam is intended for introductory, multi-year, or slower-paced Latin I classes, targeted for **novice level** learners and those **approaching intermediate level** according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines. The first part of this exam asks questions about culture, history, and mythology appropriate for the level. The second part tests the student's understanding of the Latin language through sentences which, when taken together, tell a short story. Finally, the third part tests the student's ability to understand and comprehend Latin through an original passage continuing the story begun in the second section.

## LANGUAGE

Nouns (1st, 2nd, and 3rd declensions)

- nominative
  - subject
  - predicate nominative
- genitive
  - genitive phrases translated "of"
  - possession
- dative
  - dative phrases translated "to" or "for"
  - indirect object
- accusative
  - direct object
  - object of the following prepositions: *ad, ante, circum, in, inter, per, post, prope, super, trans*
- ablative
  - ablative phrases translated "by," "with," "from," etc.
  - object of the following prepositions: *ab, cum, de, ex, in, sine, sub*

Pronouns

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

Adjectives (positive forms of the common first and second declension, and common third declension)

- interrogative *quot*
- numbers
  - cardinal numbers: *unus-decem*
  - Roman numerals: I-X

Adverbs

- e.g. *bene, male, hodie, mox, non, semper, nunc, cur?, ubi?*
- positive forms from first and second declension adjectives

Conjunctions

- *et, aut, quod, sed, ubi*

Enclitics

- *-ne, -que*

Interjections

- *ecce!, eheu!, euge!*

Verbs (1st and 2nd conjugations, but a limited number of common 3rd and 4th conjugation verbs may occur)

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

Thematic Vocabulary

- members of the Roman household, e.g. *mater, soror, filius*
- animals, e.g., *equus, canis, feles*

Oral Latin

- greetings and pleasantries: *Salve! Salvete! Vale! Valete!; Quid agis? Quid est nomen tibi?*
- asking questions: *Quis est? Quid est?*
- responding to questions: *Ita vero; Certe, Sic, Minime; Adsum, Abest*

Derivatives

- English words based on Latin roots, prefixes and suffixes, e.g., agriculture, portable, lunar

Expressions, Mottoes, and Abbreviations

- including, but not limited to, *e pluribus unum; tempus fugit; N.B.; carpe diem; a.m.; etc.*

## CULTURE

Daily Life

- basic housing, e.g., *villa, cubiculum, atrium*
- clothing, e.g., *toga, tunica, stola*
- food and meals, e.g., *cena, taberna, cibus*

Mythology

- Olympian deities (Greek and Roman names) and associated attributes
- founding of Rome, e.g., Aeneas, Romulus and Remus, *lupa*

Geography

- the basic Roman world, e.g., *Roma, Aegyptus, Mare Nostrum*

**40 QUESTIONS: 12 CULTURE, 18 LANGUAGE, AND 10 READING COMPREHENSION**



# BEGINNING LATIN EXAM

The Beginning Latin Exam is intended for beginning, Latin I, or slower-paced Latin II classes, targeted for **novice-high/intermediate-low** learners according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines. The first part of this exam tests the student's knowledge of the Latin language, culture, history, and mythology through unconnected sentences and questions. The second section tests a student's reading comprehension and understanding of an original Latin passage.

## LANGUAGE

### Nouns (1st, 2nd, and 3rd declensions)

- nominative
  - subject
  - predicate nominative
- genitive
  - genitive phrases translated "of"
  - possession
- dative
  - dative phrases translated "to" or "for"
  - indirect object
- accusative
  - direct object
  - object of the following prepositions: *ad, ante, circum, contra, in, inter, per, post, prope, super, trans*
- ablative
  - ablative phrases translated "by," "with," "from," etc.
  - object of the prepositions *a(b), cum, de, e(x), in, pro, sine, sub*
  - means/instrument
  - manner, e.g. *magno cum gaudio, magno gaudio*
- vocative
  - direct address

### Pronouns

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

### Adjectives (positive forms of the first and second declensions and third declension)

- noun/adjective agreement
- interrogative *quot*
- numbers
  - cardinal numbers: *unus-decem, centum*
  - Roman numerals: I-C
- *quam* (meaning "how") with positive adjectives and adverbs

### 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?*

### Conjunctions

- *aut, et, itaque, neque, quod, sed, ubi, et...et, neque...neque*

### Enclitics

- *-ne, -que*

### Interjections

- *ecce!, eheu!, euge!/eugepae!, me miserum!*

### Verbs (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 3rd-io, and 4th conjugations)

- three tenses of the indicative mood, active voice: present, imperfect, perfect
- irregular verbs *sum* and *possum*: present, imperfect, perfect
- present active imperative singular and plural; negative imperative with *noli, nolite*
- present active infinitive
- *necesse est, placet, licet*

### Idioms

- e.g., *gratias agere, brevi tempore, prima luce*

### Thematic Vocabulary

- parts of the body, e.g., *caput, oculus, manus, pes*

### Oral Latin

- greetings and pleasantries, e.g., *Quid est nomen tibi?, Salve!, Salvete!, Gratias tibi ago*
- weather, e.g., *Sol lucet*
- classroom items & expressions, e.g., *liber; adsum; Licetne mihi ire ad latrinam?*

### Derivatives

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

### Expressions, Mottoes, and Abbreviations

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

## CULTURE

### 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., Echo and Narcissus, 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., *aquaeductus, thermae, circus, amphitheatrum, curia, basilica*
- housing, e.g., *triclinium, insulae*
- meals, e.g., *cena, culina*
- clothing, e.g., *toga, tunica, stola*

**40 QUESTIONS: APPROXIMATELY 30 LANGUAGE AND 10 CULTURE**



# INTERMEDIATE LATIN EXAM

The Intermediate Latin Exam is intended for Latin II or slower-paced Latin III classes, targeted for **intermediate-mid** to **intermediate-high** learners according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines. The first part of this exam tests the student's knowledge of the Latin language, culture, history, and mythology through unconnected sentences and questions. The second section tests a student's reading comprehension and understanding of an original or heavily adapted authentic Latin prose passage.

## LANGUAGE

Nouns (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th declensions)

- nominative
  - subject
  - predicate nominative
- genitive
  - possession
- dative
  - indirect object
  - with certain verbs, e.g. *impero, persuadeo, credo*
  - with impersonal constructions, e.g. *necesse est, licet, placet*
- accusative
  - direct object
  - extent of time and space
  - object of the prepositions *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: *qui, quae, quod*
- interrogative: *quis, quis, quid*
- personal: *ego, tu, nos, vos*
- reflexive: *sui, sibi, se, se*
- demonstratives: *hic, ille, is*

Adjectives (first, second, and third declensions)

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

Adverbs

- positive 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 + indicative*

Enclitics

- *-ne, -que*

Interjections

- *eheu!, eugepae!*

Interrogative Particles

- *num, nonne*

Verbs (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 3rd-io, and 4th conjugations)

- 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: present active, perfect passive, future active
- irregular verbs: *sum* (and its compounds), *possum, volo, nolo, eo, fero*
- impersonal verbs: *licet, placet, videtur*

Idioms

- e.g., *in animo habere, iter facere, brevi tempore, memoria tenere*

Thematic Vocabulary

- colors, e.g., *ruber, caeruleus, albus*
- classroom expressions, e.g., *scribe in tabula, aperite libros, lege/legite quaeso*

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, and Abbreviations

- *caveat emptor; et al.; vs.; ad astra per aspera; status quo; ars longa, vita brevis; crossing the Rubicon*

## CULTURE

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, eruption of Mt. Vesuvius

Mythology

- heroes and monsters, e.g., Jason and Medea, Hercules, Odysseus, Perseus and Andromeda, Theseus, Daedalus, Atalanta, Minotaur, Chimera
- the Underworld, e.g., Cerberus, Charon, Proserpina, Styx, Pluto

Roman Life

- education
- recreation and entertainment, e.g., baths, chariot racing, gladiatorial combats

**40 QUESTIONS: APPROXIMATELY 30 LANGUAGE AND 10 CULTURE**



# ADVANCED LATIN PROSE EXAM

The Advanced Latin Prose Exam is intended for Latin III classes and above, who are reading and translating authentic Latin literature. These exams are targeted for **advanced level** learners according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines. The first part of this exam tests the student's knowledge of the Latin language, culture, history, and mythology through unconnected sentences and questions. The second section tests a student's reading comprehension and understanding of an authentic or lightly-adapted Latin prose passage.

## LANGUAGE

### Nouns

- genitive
  - with *causa* or *gratia*
  - description
  - objective
  - partitive
  - with verbs of remembering and forgetting
- dative
  - possession
  - purpose and reference (double dative)
  - agent
  - with special adjectives, e.g., *amicus, carus, similis*
- accusative
  - place to which (without prepositions)
  - subject of indirect statement
  - object of prepositions, e.g., *apud, praeter, super*
- ablative
  - ablative absolute
  - comparison
  - degree of difference
  - cause
  - description
  - respect
  - separation
  - place from which (without preposition)
  - with special adjectives, e.g., *dignus*
  - with special verbs, e.g., *utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor*
- locative
  - place where with cities, towns, small islands, *domus, humus, rus*

### Pronouns

- demonstrative: *ipse, idem, iste*
- indefinite pronouns, e.g., *aliquis* (*quis* after *si, nisi, num, ne, quidam, quisque*)
- connective relative, e.g. *Qui, Quo, Quibus*

### Adjectives & Adverbs

- regular and irregular forms from first, second, and third declension adjectives: positive, comparative, and superlative

### Conjunctions

- e.g., *si, nisi, antequam, nam, vero*
- correlatives, e.g., *sive...sive, vel...vel, non modo...sed etiam, tam...quam, utrum...an*

### Interjections

- *vae!, heus!*

### Idioms

- e.g., *navem solvere, castra ponere, certiore facere, orationem habere*

### Rhetorical Figures

- those common in prose, e.g., anaphora, tricolon, hyperbole, alliteration, litotes

### Oral Latin

- e.g., *plaudite omnes, me paenitet, eamus*

### Verbs

- deponents and semi-deponents
- irregular verbs: *fiō, malo, volo, nolo*
- impersonal verbs, e.g., *oportet, decet*
- impersonal passives, e.g., *pugnatum est, mihi creditum est*
- indirect statements
- subjunctive mood
  - independent
    - hortatory
    - jussive
    - optative
    - deliberative
  - clauses
    - indirect command
    - purpose clause
    - result clause
    - fearing clause
    - indirect question
    - cum clause
    - conditions
    - relative clauses of characteristic and purpose
- gerunds and gerundives, including expressions of purpose (*ad, causa, gratia*)
- supines: accusative and ablative
- active and passive periphrastic
- alternate forms, e.g., *futurum esse = fore*
- defective, e.g., *memini, odi, coepi*

### Derivatives

- English words based on Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes, e.g., subsequent, loquacious, deciduous, contingent

### Expressions, Mottoes, and Abbreviations

- e.g., *de facto; suum cuique; habeas corpus; q.v.; morituri te salutamus; O tempora! O mores!*

## CULTURE

### Authors

- general information on the life and works of Caesar, Cicero
- Golden Age prose authors, e.g., Cicero, Livy
- Silver Age prose authors, e.g., Pliny the Younger, Tacitus

### Geography

- notable cities, regions, mountains, rivers, and bodies of water of the ancient world, e.g., Alexandria, Alps, Libya, Pyrenees, Delphi
- regions of Italy, e.g., *Etruria, Latium, Campania*

### History

- prominent persons and events from the late Roman Republic and early Empire, e.g., Caesar, Cicero, Brutus, Clodius, Octavian (Augustus), Battle of Pharsalus, Battle of Philippi, Pompey, Crassus, Catiline, Vesuvius, the Five Good Emperors, the Flavians

### Mythology

- mythological groups and figures, e.g., centaurs, Fates, Furies, Muses, nymphs, satyrs

### Roman Life

- calendar terms, e.g., Kalends, Nones, Ides, *pridie, a.d. (ante diem)*
- government, magistrates, and social classes, e.g., *consul, dictator, praetor, tribunus, fasces, equites*
- religion, e.g., *pontifex maximus, augures*
- military terms, e.g., *legio, castra, legatus, impedimenta*
- ceremonies, e.g., weddings, funerals

**40 QUESTIONS: APPROXIMATELY 30 LANGUAGE AND 10 CULTURE**





# ADVANCED LATIN POETRY EXAM

The Advanced Latin Poetry Exam is intended for Latin III classes and above, who are reading and translating authentic Latin literature. These exams are targeted for **advanced level** learners according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines. The first part of this exam tests the student's knowledge of the Latin language, culture, history, and mythology through unconnected sentences and questions. The second section tests a student's reading comprehension and understanding of an authentic or lightly-adapted Latin poetry passage.

## LANGUAGE

### Nouns

- genitive
  - with *causa* or *gratia*
  - description
  - objective
  - partitive
  - with verbs of remembering and forgetting
- dative
  - possession
  - purpose and reference (double dative)
  - agent
  - with special adjectives, e.g., *amicus, carus, similis*
- accusative
  - place to which (without prepositions)
  - subject of indirect statement
  - object of prepositions, e.g., *apud, praeter, super*
  - Greek accusatives, e.g., *Aenean*
- ablative
  - ablative absolute
  - comparison
  - degree of difference
  - cause
  - description
  - respect
  - separation
  - place from which (without preposition)
  - with special adjectives, e.g., *dignus*
  - with special verbs, e.g., *utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor*
- locative
  - place where with cities, towns, small islands, *domus, humus, rus*
- poetic forms (e.g., *deum* for *deōrum*; patronymics, e.g., *Atrides, Pelides, Nereis*)

### Pronouns

- demonstrative: *ipse, idem, iste*
- indefinite pronouns, e.g., *aliquis (quis after si, nisi, num, ne), quidam, quisque*
- connective relative, e.g. *Qui, Quo, Quibus*

### Adjectives & Adverbs

- regular and irregular forms from first, second, and third declension adjectives: positive, comparative, and superlative

### Conjunctions

- e.g., *si, nisi, antequam, nam, vero*
- correlatives, e.g., *sive...sive, vel...vel, non modo...sed etiam, tam...quam, utrum...an*

### Interjections

- *vae!, heus!*

### Idioms

- e.g., *poenas dare, vela dare, opus est, cordi est*

### Meter

- scansion and terms associated with dactylic hexameter and elegiac couplet, e.g., dactyl, elision, spondee

### Poetic Devices

- e.g., onomatopoeia, metaphor, simile, chiasmus, synchysis

### Oral Latin

- e.g., *mirabile dictu, salvus sis, gaudeamus*

### Verbs

- deponents and semi-deponents
- irregular verbs *fio, malo, volo, nolo*
- impersonal verbs, e.g., *oportet, decet*
- impersonal passives, e.g., *pugnatum est, mihi creditum est*
- indirect statements
- subjunctive mood
  - independent
    - hortatory
    - jussive
    - optative
    - deliberative
  - clauses
    - indirect command
    - purpose clause
    - result clause
    - fearing clause
    - indirect question
    - cum clause
    - conditions
    - relative clauses of characteristic and purpose
- gerunds and gerundives, including expressions of purpose (with ad)
- supines: accusative and ablative
- active and passive periphrastic
- alternate forms, e.g., *futurum esse = fore*
- poetic forms, e.g., *conticuere = conticuerunt*
- syncopated forms, e.g., *vocasset = vocavisset*
- defective, e.g., *memini, odi, coepi*

### Derivatives

- English words based on Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes, e.g., ineluctable, cincture, ferrous, progeny

### Expressions, Mottoes, and Abbreviations

- those in common use, consisting of words and constructions appropriate for the level, e.g., *cogito ergo sum, res ipsa loquitur, in medias res, dux femina facti*

## CULTURE

### Authors

- Golden Age, Silver Age
- comedy, e.g., Plautus, Terence
- epic, e.g., Vergil
- lyric, e.g., Catullus, Horace, Ovid, Sulpicia
- satire, e.g., Horace, Juvenal, Martial
- Greek poets influencing Roman poets, e.g., Homer, Sappho

### Geography

- poetic references, e.g., Phoenicia, Cyprus, Ithaca, Bithynia, Mycenae, Atlas Mts., Mt. Parnassus

### History

- prominent figures and events of the Augustan Age and Empire, e.g., Augustus, Maecenas, Vergil, Horace, Nero, Hadrian, Constantine

### Mythology

- figures and events associated with the Trojan War
- tales of lovers and transformations, e.g., Orpheus and Eurydice, Cupid and Psyche, Pyramus and Thisbe, Baucis and Philemon

### Roman Life

- values and perspectives, e.g., pietas, gravitas
- philosophies, e.g., Epicureanism, Stoicism
- role of prophets and prophecy, e.g., Delphic Oracle, Sibyls

**40 QUESTIONS: APPROXIMATELY 30 LANGUAGE AND 10 CULTURE**



# ADVANCED LATIN PROSE & POETRY EXAMS

The Advanced Latin Prose Exam and the Advanced Latin Poetry Exam are intended for Latin III classes and above, who are reading and translating authentic Latin literature. These exams are targeted for **advanced level** learners according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines. The first part of this exam tests the student's knowledge of the Latin language, culture, history, and mythology through unconnected sentences and questions. The second section tests a student's reading comprehension and understanding of an authentic or lightly-adapted Latin prose passage or an authentic Latin poetry passage.

† = Poetry only

\* = Prose only

## LANGUAGE

### Nouns

- genitive
  - with *causa* or *gratia*
  - description
  - objective
  - partitive
  - with verbs of remembering and forgetting
- dative
  - possession
  - purpose and reference (double dative)
  - agent
  - with special adjectives, e.g., *amicus*, *carus*, *similis*
- accusative
  - place to which (without prepositions)
  - subject of indirect statement
  - object of prepositions, e.g., *apud*, *praeter*, *super*
  - †Greek accusatives, e.g., *Aenean*
- ablative
  - ablative absolute
  - comparison
  - degree of difference
  - cause
  - description
  - respect
  - separation
  - place from which (without preposition)
  - with special adjectives, e.g., *dignus*
  - with special verbs, e.g., *utor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *vescor*
- locative
  - place where with cities, towns, small islands, *domus*, *humus*, *rus*
- †diminutives

### Pronouns

- demonstrative: *ipse*, *idem*, *iste*
- indefinite pronouns, e.g., *aliquis* (*quis* after *si*, *nisi*, *num*, *ne*), *quidam*, *quisque*
- connective relative, e.g. *Qui*, *Quo*, *Quibus*

### Adjectives & Adverbs

- regular and irregular forms from 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension adjectives: positive, comparative, and superlative

### Verbs

- deponents and semi-deponents
- irregular verbs: *fiō*, *malo*, *volo*, *nolo*
- impersonal verbs, e.g., *oportet*, *decet*
- impersonal passives, e.g., *pugnatum est*, *mihi creditum est*
- indirect statements
- subjunctive mood
  - Independent
    - hortatory
    - jussive
    - optative
    - deliberative
  - Clauses
    - indirect command
    - purpose clause
    - result clause
    - fearing clause
    - indirect question
    - cum clause
    - conditions
    - relative clauses of characteristic and purpose
- gerunds and gerundives, including expressions of purpose (*ad + causa/gratia*)
- supines: accusative and ablative
- active and passive periphrastic
- alternate forms, e.g., *futurum esse = fore*
- †poetic forms, e.g., *conticuēre = conticuerunt*
- †syncopated forms, e.g., *vocasset = vocavisset*
- †defective, e.g., *memini*, *odi*, *coepi*

### Conjunctions

- e.g., *si*, *nisi*, *antequam*, *nam*, *vero*
- correlatives, e.g., *sive...sive*, *vel...vel*, *non modo...sed etiam*, *tam...quam*, *utrum...an*

### Interjections

- *vae!*, *heus!*

**40 QUESTIONS: APPROXIMATELY 30 LANGUAGE AND 10 CULTURE**



# ADVANCED LATIN PROSE & POETRY EXAMS

## LANGUAGE - POETRY ONLY

### Idioms

- e.g., *poenas dare, vela dare, opus est, cordi est*

### Meter

- scansion and terms associated with dactylic hexameter and elegiac couplet, e.g., dactyl, elision, spondee

### Poetic Devices

- e.g., onomatopoeia, metaphor, simile, chiasmus, synchysis

### Oral Latin

- e.g., *mirabile dictu, salvus sis, gaudeamus*

### Derivatives

- English words based on Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes, e.g., subsequent, loquacious, deciduous, contingent

### Expressions, Mottoes, and Abbreviations

- those in common use, consisting of words and constructions appropriate for the level, e.g., *cogito ergo sum, res ipsa loquitur, in medias res, dux femina facti*

## CULTURE - POETRY

### Authors

- Golden Age, Silver Age
- comedy, e.g., Plautus, Terence
- epic, e.g., Vergil
- lyric, e.g., Catullus, Horace, Ovid
- satire, e.g., Horace, Juvenal, Martial
- Greek poets influencing Roman poets, e.g., Homer, Sappho

### Geography

- poetic references, e.g., Phoenicia, Cyprus, Ithaca, Bithynia, Mycenae, Atlas Mts., Mt. Parnassus

### History

- prominent figures and events of the Augustan Age and Empire, e.g., Augustus, Maecenas, Vergil, Horace, Nero, Hadrian, Constantine

### Mythology

- figures and events associated with the Trojan War
- tales of lovers and transformations, e.g., Orpheus and Eurydice, Cupid and Psyche, Pyramus and Thisbe, Baucis and Philemon

### Roman Life

- values and perspectives, e.g., *pietas, gravitas*
- philosophies, e.g., Epicureanism, Stoicism
- role of prophets and prophecy, e.g., Delphic Oracle, Sibyls

## LANGUAGE - PROSE ONLY

### Idioms

- e.g., *navem solvere, castra ponere, certioorem facere, orationem habere*

### Rhetorical Figures

- those common in prose, e.g., anaphora, tricolon, hyperbole, alliteration, litotes

### Oral Latin

- e.g., *plaudite omnes, me paenitet, eamus*

### Derivatives

- English words based on Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes, e.g., ineluctable, cincture, ferrous, progeny

### Expressions, Mottoes, and Abbreviations

- e.g., *de facto; suum cuique; habeas corpus; q.v.; morituri te salutamus; O tempora! O mores!*

## CULTURE- PROSE

### Authors

- general information on the life and works of Caesar, Cicero
- Golden Age prose authors, e.g., Cicero, Livy
- Silver Age prose authors, e.g., Pliny the Younger, Tacitus

### Geography

- notable cities, regions, mountains, rivers, and bodies of water of the ancient world, e.g., Alexandria, Alps, Libya, Pyrenees, Delphi
- regions of Italy, e.g., *Etruria, Latium, Campania*

### History

- prominent persons and events from the late Roman Republic and early Empire, e.g., Caesar, Cicero, Brutus, Clodius, Octavian (Augustus), Battle of Pharsalus, Battle of Philippi, Pompey, Crassus, Catiline, Vesuvius, the Five Good Emperors, the Flavians

### Mythology

- mythological groups and figures, e.g., centaurs, Fates, Furies, Muses, nymphs, satyrs

### Roman Life

- calendar terms, e.g., Kalends, Nones, Ides, *pridie, a.d. (ante diem)*
- government, magistrates, and social classes, e.g., *consul, dictator, praetor, tribunus, fasces, equites*
- religion, e.g., *pontifex maximus, augures*
- military terms, e.g., *legio, castra, legatus, impedimenta*
- ceremonies, e.g., weddings, funerals

**40 QUESTIONS: APPROXIMATELY 30 LANGUAGE AND 10 CULTURE**





# BEGINNING LATIN READING COMPREHENSION

The Beginning Latin Reading Comprehension Exam is intended for Latin I or slower-paced Latin II classes, targeted for **novice-high/intermediate-low** learners according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines in reading comprehension. This exam features questions testing the student's understanding and comprehension of one or two original passages. Questions about culture, history, and mythology are asked in the context of the passage.

## LANGUAGE

### Nouns (1st, 2nd, and 3rd declensions)

- nominative
  - subject
  - predicate nominative
- genitive
  - genitive phrases translated "of"
  - possession
- dative
  - dative phrases translated "to" or "for"
  - indirect object
  - with certain special verbs, e.g., *credo, persuadeo*
- accusative
  - direct object
  - object of the prepositions *ad, ante, circum, contra, in, inter, per, post, prope, trans*
  - duration of time
  - ?extent of space?
- ablative
  - ablative phrases translated "by," "with," "from," etc.
  - object of the prepositions *ab, cum, de, ex, in, pro, sine, sub*
  - means/instrument
  - manner
  - time when
- vocative
  - direct address
- locative
  - locative phrases translated "in" or "at"
  - place where, e.g., *Romae, domi*

### Pronouns

- personal *ego, tu, is, ea*
- relative *qui, quae, quod*
- interrogative *quis* (nominative and accusative only), *quid* (nominative and accusative only)

### Adjectives (positive forms of the first and second declensions and third declension)

- noun/adjective agreement
- interrogative *quot*
- numbers
  - cardinal numbers: *unus-decem, centum*
  - Roman numerals: I-C
- *quam* with positive adjectives and adverbs

### 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*

### Conjunctions

- *aut, et, neque, quod, sed, ubi, et...et, neque...neque*

### Enclitics

- *-ne, -que*

### Interjections

- *ecce!, eheu!, euge!/eugepae!*

### Idioms:

- e.g., *gratias agere, brevi tempore, prima luce*

### Thematic Vocabulary

- parts of the body, e.g., *caput, oculus, manus, pes*

### Verbs (first, second, third, third-io, and fourth conjugations)

- four tenses of the indicative mood, active voice: present, imperfect, future (first and second conjugation only), perfect
- present active imperative singular and plural; negative imperative with *noli, nolite*
- irregular verbs *sum* and *possum*: present, imperfect, future, perfect
- impersonal verbs *necesse est, licet, decet*
- present active participles
- present active infinitive
- indirect statement with present tense main verbs

### Oral Latin

- greetings and pleasantries, e.g., *Quid est nomen tibi?, Salve!, Salvete!, Gratias tibi ago*
- weather, e.g., *Sol lucet*
- classroom items, e.g., *adsum; Licetne mihi ire ad latrinam?*

### Derivatives

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

### Expressions, Mottoes, and Abbreviations

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

## CULTURE

These are examples of what potentially could be asked in the context of the passages. This is not a prescriptive list.

### 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., Echo and Narcissus, 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., *aquaeductus, thermae, circus, amphitheatrum, curia, basilica*
- housing, e.g., *triclinium, insulae*
- meals, e.g., *cena, culina*
- clothing, e.g., *toga, tunica, stola*

**36 QUESTIONS: APPROXIMATELY 33 READING COMPREHENSION AND 3 CULTURE**



# INTERMEDIATE LATIN READING COMPREHENSION EXAM

The Intermediate Latin Reading Comprehension Exam is intended for Latin II and Latin III classes, targeted for **intermediate-mid** to **rising advanced** learners according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines in reading comprehension. The content of this exam reflects the transition between the study of elementary Latin and authentic Latin literature, so the curriculum is centered between that of the Intermediate Latin Exam and the Advanced Latin Prose and Advanced Latin Poetry exams. This exam features questions testing the student’s understanding and comprehension of two original or adapted authentic prose passages. Questions about culture, history, and mythology are asked in the context of the passage.

## LANGUAGE

### NOUNS

- nominative
  - predicate nominative with passive verbs, e.g., *appello, fio*
- genitive
  - genitive phrases translated “of”
  - partitive
  - with *causa* or *gratia*
  - description
  - objective
- dative
  - dative phrases translated “to” or “for”
  - 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
  - ablative phrases translated “by,” “with,” “from,” etc.
  - 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

- demonstrative: *ipse, idem*
- indefinite, e.g., *aliquis, quidam, quisque*
- connective relative, e.g. *Qui, Quo, Quibus*

### Adjectives

- cardinal numbers 1-100
- reflexive
- substantive
- 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 regular and 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*
- participles: present active, perfect passive, future active
- infinitives: perfect active and passive, future active
- indirect statement with present & past tense main verbs
- subjunctive mood
  - independent
    - hortatory
    - jussive
  - clauses
    - indirect command
    - indirect question
    - purpose clause
    - cum clauses
- gerunds and gerundives, including expressions of purpose (*ad, causa, gratia*)
- active and passive periphrastic

### Idioms

- e.g., *vita excedere, in matrimonium ducere, etc.*

### 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, and Abbreviations

- *Pyrrhic victory, non sequitur, ad hominem, Q.E.D*

## CULTURE

These are examples of what potentially could be asked in the context of the passages. This is not a prescriptive list.

### 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





# ADVANCED LATIN READING COMPREHENSION EXAM

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The Advanced Latin Reading Comprehension Exam is intended for advanced Latin III classes and above, who are reading and translating authentic Latin literature. This exam is targeted for **advanced level** and **approaching superior level** learners according to the ACTFL Proficiency Guidelines in reading comprehension. This exam, covering the material presented in the curricula of all the previous level exams, features questions testing the student's understanding and comprehension of two authentic passages: one of prose and one of poetry. Selections are drawn from authors of diverse literary periods and genres, e.g., Cicero, Livy, Horace, Ovid, Pliny, as well as some from Latin writers of the medieval and renaissance periods, as well as neo-Latin. General questions pertaining to the Greek models for Latin literature, such as Homer, Aeschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, may also be included. Questions about culture, history, and mythology are asked in the context of the passage.

**36 QUESTIONS: APPROXIMATELY 33 READING COMPREHENSION AND 3 CULTURE**

## NLE AWARD WINNERS FROM THE SEVEN HILLS SCHOOL, CINCINNATI, OHIO





# ACTFL READING PROFICIENCY EQUIVALENCES

<b>EXAM</b>	<b>SUMMA CUM LAUDE</b>	<b>MAXIMA CUM LAUDE</b>	<b>MAGNA CUM LAUDE</b>	<b>CUM LAUDE</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION TO LATIN</b>	<b>NOVICE MID</b>	<b>NOVICE MID</b>	<b>NOVICE LOW</b>	<b>NOVICE LOW</b>
<b>BEGINNING LATIN</b>	<b>NOVICE HIGH</b>	<b>NOVICE HIGH</b>	<b>NOVICE MID</b>	<b>NOVICE MID</b>
<b>BEGINNING LATIN READING COMPREHENSION</b>	<b>NOVICE HIGH</b>	<b>NOVICE HIGH</b>	<b>NOVICE MID</b>	<b>NOVICE MID</b>
<b>INTERMEDIATE LATIN</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE LOW</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE LOW</b>	<b>NOVICE HIGH</b>	<b>NOVICE HIGH</b>
<b>INTERMEDIATE LATIN READING COMPREHENSION</b>	<b>ADVANCED LOW</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE HIGH</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE HIGH</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE MID</b>
<b>ADVANCED LATIN PROSE</b>	<b>ADVANCED MID</b>	<b>ADVANCED LOW</b>	<b>ADVANCED LOW</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE HIGH</b>
<b>ADVANCED LATIN POETRY</b>	<b>ADVANCED MID</b>	<b>ADVANCED LOW</b>	<b>ADVANCED LOW</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE HIGH</b>
<b>ADVANCED LATIN READING COMPREHENSION</b>	<b>ADVANCED HIGH</b>	<b>ADVANCED MID</b>	<b>ADVANCED MID</b>	<b>ADVANCED LOW</b>

Note: These are not official ACTFL Proficiency scores. However, these tables show how a learner on their test is predicted to perform on an official ACTFL test. According to ACTFL: "Official ACTFL ratings can only be provided on official ACTFL proficiency tests administered via ACTFL's exclusive licensee, Language Testing International with certified ACTFL raters. Any rating issued by another organization/entity that claims such rating to be an "ACTFL rating" is unofficial and not valid."





# ACTFL READING PROFICIENCY EQUIVALENCES

<b>EXAM</b>	<b>SUMMA CUM LAUDE</b>	<b>MAXIMA CUM LAUDE</b>	<b>MAGNA CUM LAUDE</b>	<b>CUM LAUDE</b>
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<b>BEGINNING LATIN</b>	<b>NOVICE HIGH</b>	<b>NOVICE HIGH</b>	<b>NOVICE MID</b>	<b>NOVICE MID</b>
<b>INTERMEDIATE LATIN</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE LOW</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE LOW</b>	<b>NOVICE HIGH</b>	<b>NOVICE HIGH</b>
<b>INTERMEDIATE LATIN READING COMPREHENSION</b>	<b>ADVANCED LOW</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE HIGH</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE HIGH</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE MID</b>
<b>ADVANCED LATIN PROSE</b>	<b>ADVANCED MID</b>	<b>ADVANCED LOW</b>	<b>ADVANCED LOW</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE HIGH</b>
<b>ADVANCED LATIN POETRY</b>	<b>ADVANCED MID</b>	<b>ADVANCED LOW</b>	<b>ADVANCED LOW</b>	<b>INTERMEDIATE HIGH</b>
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