

2016 CAV Latin Tournament Syllabi

Latin I

Nouns

- Declensions 1-3
- Functions of Cases
 - Nominative: subject, predicate
 - Genitive: possession
 - Dative: indirect object
 - Accusative: direct object, object of prepositions, place to which
 - Ablative: accompaniment, manner, means/instrument, object of prepositions, place from which, place where, time when
 - Vocative: direct address

Adjectives & Adverbs

- Declensions 1-3
- Positive degree only

Verbs

- Indicative Mood: conjugations 1-4; present, imperfect, future, and perfect tenses (active voice only)
- Imperative Mood: singular and plural (positive commands only)
- Infinitive: present active; complementary uses
- Irregular verbs: *sum, possum*

Content of exam includes vocabulary, derivatives, translation, grammatical forms & terminology, and sight reading comprehension. The exam includes a short free response sight translation.

Latin II

Nouns

- Declensions 1-5
- Functions of Cases
 - Nominative: subject, predicate
 - Genitive: possession, partitive
 - Dative: indirect object, with special adjectives, object of special verbs, possession
 - Accusative: direct object, object of preposition, place to which, duration of time, extent of space, subject of infinitive in indirect statement
 - Ablative: accompaniment, manner, means/instrument, object of preposition, place from which, place where, time when, agent, absolute, comparison, degree of difference, description
 - Vocative: direct address
 - Locative: place where (cities, towns, small islands, *domus, rūs*)

Adjectives & Adverbs

- Declensions 1-3
- Degrees: positive, comparative, and superlative

Pronouns

- Personal (*ego, tū, nōs, vōs, is*), interrogative (*quis, quid*), relative (*qui*), reflexive (*suī*), demonstrative (*hic; ille; iste; idem; ipse*)

Verbs

- Indicative Mood: conjugations 1-4; all tenses, active and passive voices
- Imperative Mood: present active and passive; positive and negative commands
- Infinitives: present active and passive; perfect active and passive; future active (complementary, subjective, objective, and indirect statement)
- Irregular Verbs: *sum, possum, eō, ferō, volō, nōlō*
- Participles: present active, perfect passive, future active
- There will be **no subjunctives, no gerunds, no gerundives, and no deponent verbs.**

Content of exam includes vocabulary, derivatives, translation, grammatical forms & terminology, and sight reading comprehension. The exam includes a short free response sight translation.

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Advanced Latin Prose

Grammar

- The entire corpus of standard prose Latin grammar.

Readings

- Selections from Latin prose authors, in the original or lightly adapted. Difficulty will be comparable to these POST-LEVEL-TWO texts: *Ecce Romani*, Longman's *Fabulae Romanae*, *Latin for Americans*, *Oxford Latin Course*, *Cambridge Latin Course*, and Jenney-Scudder. This is **NOT** meant to impose a syllabus on any Latin program, but guide the test writer and the Latin student with potential resources. The sight translation may come from any Latin prose author. For sample passages, please see released past exams.

Literary Allusions

- Based on a general understanding of mythology, history, and culture.

Suggested Year of Latin

- Students enrolled in Latin 3 or beyond, especially courses that focus on reading Latin prose.

Format of exam consists of questions based on passages of Latin text. Content of questions may include some or all of the following: vocabulary, derivatives, translation, grammatical forms & terminology, reading comprehension. The exam includes a short free response sight translation.

Caesar

Grammar

- The entire corpus of standard prose Latin grammar.

Readings

- Some selections from the current AP syllabus of Caesar's *de Bello Gallico* (Book 1: ch. 1-7; Book 4: ch. 24-35 and first sentence of ch. 36; Book 5: ch. 24-48; Book 6: ch. 13-20).
- Some selections for sight reading or sight translation from the remainder of *de Bello Gallico* or from *de Bello Civili*. For sample passages, please see released past exams.

Background & Cultural References

- Caesar's army, geography of Gaul, Caesar's career before his arrival in Gaul.

Rhetorical Devices

- As commonly found in Caesar's *de Bello Gallico* (e.g., anaphora, asyndeton, ellipsis, polysyndeton).

Suggested Year of Latin

- Students enrolled in Latin 3 or beyond, especially courses that include reading of Caesar's *de Bello Gallico*.

Format of exam consists of questions on the background of Caesar's writings and questions based on passages of Latin text. Content of questions may include some or all of the following: vocabulary, derivatives, translation, grammatical terminology, rhetorical devices, reading comprehension, and historical or cultural references. The exam includes a short free response sight translation.

Advanced Latin Poetry

Grammar

- The entire corpus of standard Latin grammar, including poetic forms.

Readings

- Selections from Vergil (outside the AP syllabus), Ovid, Catullus, Horace, and other poets of similar difficulty. The goal is to assess student's ability to comprehend, translate, and analyze Latin poetry.

Literary Allusions

- Based on a general understanding of mythology, history, and culture.

Rhetorical Devices

- As commonly found in Latin poetry (e.g., chiasmus, ellipsis, enjambment, synchysis, polysyndeton).

Suggested Year of Latin

- Students enrolled in Latin 3 or beyond, especially courses that include reading of Latin poetry.

Format of exam consists of questions based on passages of Latin text. Content of questions may include some or all of the following: vocabulary, derivatives, translation, grammatical terminology, reading comprehension, literary allusions, and rhetorical devices. The exam includes a short free response sight translation.