

## CAV Latin Tournament Syllabi (2023)

There are six levels of competition, with names that mirror those of the National Latin Exam: Introduction to Latin; Beginning Latin; Intermediate Latin; Advanced Latin; Latin Literature: Prose; and Latin Literature: Poetry. Using the syllabi below, teachers may choose the exam that best fits the content that the students' course has addressed by early-mid March.

### INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

#### Nouns and Adjectives

- Emphasis on forms of declensions 1-2, with reading ability of common words from declension 3
- Nominative Case: subject, predicate
- Genitive Case: possession
- Dative Case: indirect object
- Accusative Case: direct object, object of prepositions, place to which
- Ablative Case: object of prepositions

#### Verbs (conjugations 1-4)

- Emphasis on forms of conjugations 1-2, with reading ability of other common verbs
- Indicative Mood: active voice of present, imperfect
- Imperative Mood: singular and plural (positive commands only)
- Infinitive: present active; complementary uses

**Vocabulary** will be largely drawn from the CAV Intro Latin Vocabulary List, available online.

**Content of exam** includes 40 questions on vocabulary, translation, grammatical forms & terminology, and sight reading comprehension. The exam also includes a short free-response sight translation.

### BEGINNING LATIN

#### Nouns (declensions 1-3)

- Nominative Case: subject, predicate
- Genitive Case: possession
- Dative Case: indirect object
- Accusative Case: direct object, object of prepositions, place to which
- Ablative Case: accompaniment, manner, means/instrument, with prepositions, place from/where
- Vocative Case: direct address

#### Adjectives & Adverbs (declensions 1-3)

- Positive degree only, emphasis on declensions 1-2

#### Verbs (conjugations 1-4)

- Indicative Mood: active voice of present, imperfect, future (1 & 2 only), and perfect tenses
- Imperative Mood: singular and plural (positive commands only)
- Infinitive: present active; complementary uses
- Irregular verbs: *sum, possum*

**Vocabulary** will be largely drawn from the CAV Beginning Latin Vocabulary List, available online.

**Content of exam** includes 40 questions on vocabulary, translation, grammatical forms & terminology, and sight reading comprehension. The exam also includes a short free-response sight translation.

## CAV Latin Tournament Syllabi (2023)

### INTERMEDIATE LATIN

#### Nouns (declensions 1-5)

- Nominative Case: subject, predicate
- Genitive Case: possession, partitive
- Dative Case: indirect object, with special adjectives, object of special verbs, possession
- Accusative Case: direct object, object of preposition, place to which, duration of time, extent of space
- Ablative Case: accompaniment, manner, means/instrument, object of preposition, place from which, place where, time when, agent, absolute, comparison, degree of difference
- Vocative Case: direct address

#### Adjectives & Adverbs

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

#### Pronouns

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

#### Verbs (conjugations 1-4)

- Indicative Mood: all tenses, active and passive voices
- Imperative Mood: present active; positive and negative commands
- Infinitives: present active and passive (complementary, subjective, objective, indirect statement)
- Irregular Verbs: *sum, possum, eō, ferō, volō, nōlō*
- Participles: present active, perfect passive, future active

**Vocabulary** will be largely drawn from the CAV Intermediate Latin Vocabulary List, available online.

**Content of exam** includes 40 questions on vocabulary, translation, grammatical forms & terminology, and sight reading comprehension. The exam also includes a short free-response sight translation.

### INTERMEDIATE LATIN PROSE

#### Grammar

- Fundamentals of Latin grammar: Latin II syllabus plus indirect statement, deponent verbs, gerunds, gerundives, and common subjunctive uses (volitive, purpose, result, ind. command, *cum*, ind. question, fear, conditional).

#### Readings

- Selections adapted from Latin prose authors. Difficulty will be generally equivalent to Ritchie's *Fabulae Faciles* (see Steadman 2017: [geoffreysteadman.com/ritchies-fabulae-faciles](http://geoffreysteadman.com/ritchies-fabulae-faciles)) and the *Fabulae ab Urbe Condita* (see Lawall & Perry 1992 *Fabulae Romanae* or Steadman 2017: [geoffreysteadman.com/fabulae-ab-urbe-condita](http://geoffreysteadman.com/fabulae-ab-urbe-condita)). While the Latin Tournament does not seek to impose a syllabus on any school's Latin program, these are meant as resources for the student and test-writers.

#### Suggested Year(s) of Latin

- Students enrolled in any course beyond Latin 2 that is not primarily focused on reading authentic Latin literature.

**Format of the exam** includes 30 questions on vocabulary, translation, grammatical forms & terminology; prose passages for sight reading comprehension; and a short free-response sight translation.

## CAV Latin Tournament Syllabi (2023)

### LATIN LITERATURE: PROSE

#### Grammar

- The entire corpus of standard prose Latin grammar.

#### Readings

- Selections of Latin prose, including one passage of Cicero and one passage of Caesar. Other passages will be from Livy, Seneca, Pliny, or authors of similar difficulty (outside of the current AP and IB syllabi). For sample passages, please see released past exams online.

#### Suggested Year(s) of Latin

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

**Format of exam** consists of 30 questions based on passages of Latin text and a short free-response sight translation. Content of passage questions may include some or all of the following: vocabulary, translation, grammatical forms & terminology, and reading comprehension.

### LATIN LITERATURE: POETRY

#### Grammar

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

#### Readings

- Selections of Latin poetry, including one passage of Vergil and one passage of Ovid. Other passages may be drawn from Catullus, Horace, and other poets of similar difficulty (outside of the current AP and IB syllabi). For sample passages, please see released past exams online.

#### Rhetorical Devices

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

#### Suggested Year(s) of Latin

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

**Format of the exam** consists of 30 questions based on passages of Latin text and a short free-response sight translation. Content of questions may include some or all of the following: vocabulary, translation, grammar, reading comprehension, and rhetorical devices.