

**To the Student:**

After your registration is complete and your proctor has been approved, you may take the Credit by Examination for Latin 1A.

**WHAT TO BRING**

- You must bring a recording device for audiocassette tape or digital sound media. **Please contact your proctor for the correct device needed.** For digital recordings, your device must have sound-recording software already installed and able to record in **.wav** or **.mp3** format.
- You must also bring one blank audiocassette tape (full size only), CD-R or CD-RW (full size only), or a small USB flash drive (depending on the proctor's requirements) on which to save your recording.

**ABOUT THE EXAM**

The written portion of your exam will consist of matching, fill-in-the-blank, case identification, number identification (singular vs. plural), number change, reading comprehension, and translation questions. You also will listen to a tape/CD your proctor will have and write the sentences in Latin. Finally, you will be asked to record yourself speaking Latin sentences. You will have three hours to complete the exam.

The examination is based on the Essential Knowledge and Skills for this subject. Since questions are not taken from any one source, you can prepare by reviewing any of the state-adopted textbooks that are used at your school. The textbook used with our Latin 1A course is *Oxford Latin Course* by Balme, Morwood, and Tafe (2nd edition, 1996, Oxford University Press); Latin 1A covers Chapters 1-8.

There is also a sample examination included with this letter. The sample exam will give you a model of the types of questions that will be asked on your examination. It is not a duplicate of the actual examination. It is provided to illustrate the format of the exam, not to serve as a review sheet.

For more information about CBE policies, visit <http://www.help.k12.ttu.edu/> or see your course Policies & Forms Guide.

Good luck on your examination!

## Review for Latin 1A CBE

To help you prepare for the Latin 1A CBE exam, I want to go over the essential concepts that you are expected to know to be able to show proficiency in the first semester of a first-year Latin course. Whether you have taken Latin in a classroom or have taught yourself, you need to study the designated grammar and vocabulary for the exam that I am giving you in this review. Additional help can be found in any Latin grammar book and online (type “Latin grammar” into any search engine).

### Nouns

Latin is an inflected language, which is to say that word forms (specifically endings) change to indicate to the word’s function in a sentence. Nouns in Latin are inflected, indicating which case the noun is. A group of related changes is known as a declension. To show mastery of first-semester Latin, you are expected to know all singular and plural forms of the nominative, accusative, and ablative cases in the first, second, and third declensions. Review the following chart for the endings and uses that you will need to know.

The nominative case indicates the subject and the predicate nominative in a Latin sentence, with the following endings:

	1st declension	2nd declension	3rd declension
singular	<i>-a</i>	<i>-us, -r</i>	(varies)
plural	<i>-ae</i>	<i>-i</i>	<i>-es</i>

The accusative case indicates the direct object in a Latin sentence:

	1st declension	2nd declension	3rd declension
singular	<i>-am</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-em</i>
plural	<i>-as</i>	<i>-os</i>	<i>-es</i>

The ablative case has a variety of uses including: how, when, where, and with whom. The ablative is generally used with a preposition.

	1st declension	2nd declension	3rd declension
singular	<i>-a</i>	<i>-o</i>	<i>-e</i>
plural	<i>-is</i>	<i>-is</i>	<i>-ibus</i>

## Vocative

The vocative is the direct address in Latin (in English, we use nominative for direct address). The vocative is in the same form as the nominative case, with two exceptions. In the 2nd declension, if the ending is *-us*, it will become an *-e*; if the ending is *-ius*, it will become an *-i*.

*Aurelia* in the vocative is *Aurelia*.

*Quintus* in the vocative is *Quinte*.

*Julius* in the vocative is *Juli*.

Adjectives must agree with the nouns they modify in case, number, and gender. Feminine adjectives follow the first declension and masculine adjectives follow the second declension.

## Verbs

Verbs have four principle parts. To show mastery of the first semester of Latin, you should know the first two. The first principle part is used for the first-person singular, present tense. The second principle part is the infinitive of the verb (English infinitives are forms like “to run” or “to drink”). When you remove the final *-re* of the infinitive, you get the present stem onto which the personal endings other than the first singular are added.

*amare*, to love (infinitive).

*amare* – *-re* = *ama-* (present stem)

The following is the present active indicative conjugation of the verb *amo*, *amare*:

<i>amo</i> (I love)	<i>amamus</i> (we love)
<i>amas</i> (you [sing.] love)	<i>amatis</i> (you [pl.] love)
<i>amat</i> (he/she/it loves)	<i>amant</i> (they love)

For all conjugations, the following endings represent the listed person pronouns to which the first-person singular are added:

	Singular	Plural
1st person:	“I” = <i>-o</i>	“we” = <i>-mus</i>
2nd person:	“you” = <i>-s</i>	“you” = <i>-tis</i>
3rd person:	“he/she/it” = <i>-t</i>	“they” = <i>-nt</i>

### ***Imperative voice***

You may already know that the imperative voice is the verb form you use to command someone to do something. To form the singular imperative, you remove the *-re* ending from the infinitive, which—as you’ll remember—leaves you with the present stem of a verb. This is also the singular imperative:

Love! = *Ama!* (singular)

To form the plural imperative, you add *-te* to the singular imperative form:

Love! = *Amate!* (plural)

### ***Irregular verbs***

You must know the irregular verbs *sum*, *esse*, and *possum*, *posse*:

*sum*, *esse* (to be)

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1st person	<i>sum</i> (I am)	<i>sumus</i> (we are)
2nd person	<i>es</i> (you are)	<i>estis</i> (you [pl] are)
3rd person	<i>est</i> (he/she/it is)	<i>sunt</i> (they are)

*possum*, *posse* (to be able; can)

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1st person	<i>possum</i> (I am able)	<i>possumus</i> (we are able)
2nd person	<i>potes</i> (you are able)	<i>potestis</i> (you [pl] are able)
3rd person	<i>potes</i> (he/she/it is able)t	<i>possunt</i> (they are able)

### **Prepositions**

You are expected to know several prepositions and which cases they are used with.

These prepositions are followed by the *accusative* case:

*ad* (to, toward)

*in* (into, onto)

*per* (through)

*circum* (around)

*prope* (near)

And these prepositions are followed by the *ablative* case:

*a, ab* (from)

*cum* (with)

*e, ex* (out of; from)

*in* (in; on)

You'll need to know when to use *a* versus *ab*, and *e* versus *ex*.

### Vocabulary

The following is a list of vocabulary words you will need to know for the test. You will need to know the meanings and the first two principle parts for verbs and the nominative and genitive cases (the second word listed in dictionaries) for the nouns.

#### Verbs

<i>ambulo</i>	<i>exeo</i>	<i>occido</i>	<i>servo</i>
<i>ambulo</i>	<i>expecto</i>	<i>oppugno</i>	<i>surgo</i>
<i>audio</i>	<i>inguit</i>	<i>porto</i>	<i>timeo</i>
<i>capio</i>	<i>iubeo</i>	<i>possum</i>	<i>venio</i>
<i>cinico</i>	<i>iuvo</i>	<i>pugno</i>	<i>verto</i>
<i>defendo</i>	<i>ludo</i>	<i>relinquo</i>	<i>vinco</i>
<i>dependo</i>	<i>mitto</i>	<i>scribo</i>	
<i>dormio</i>	<i>navigo</i>	<i>sedeo</i>	

#### Nouns

<i>ager</i>	<i>fibula</i>	<i>magister</i>	<i>porta</i>
<i>amicus</i>	<i>filia</i>	<i>magister</i>	<i>princeps</i>
<i>canis</i>	<i>filius</i>	<i>mater</i>	<i>pugna</i>
<i>casa</i>	<i>hasta</i>	<i>mater</i>	<i>rex</i>
<i>colonus</i>	<i>hortus</i>	<i>mortuus</i>	<i>tres</i>
<i>comes</i>	<i>hortus</i>	<i>murus</i>	<i>unus</i>
<i>domus</i>	<i>ianua</i>	<i>navis</i>	<i>urbs</i>
<i>duos</i>	<i>ira</i>	<i>pater</i>	

**Culture**

You will need to know the Greek and Roman names of the gods and goddesses and their symbols. You also need to know the parts of a Roman house.

**Speaking**

You will need to be able to pronounce Latin words correctly, because you will be asked to speak Latin sentences into an audiocassette recorder and to leave the recording with the proctor. (See “What to Bring” on the first page of this document for instructions about recording media.)

**Listening**

You will be asked to listen to spoken Latin on the tape/CD that comes with the exam, and to write down what you hear.

After you have studied this review, take the practice exam and then check your answers with the key.

## Practice Exam

Study all the grammar and vocabulary in the review and then take this practice exam. It follows the same, but shorter, pattern as the real exam. If you want to get full benefit out of this practice, do it first without using your book or any other aids; then check your answers, identify any problem areas, study some more, and try it again.

*Bona fortuna!* (Good luck!)

### Part I

Read the following passage and then answer the questions in English.

*Quintus in Romā habitat. Roma in Italiā est. Quintus patrem, matrem et canem amat. Pater et mater filium amant. Pater, mater, filius, filia, et canis in casā habitant. Quintus cum sorore ad ludum it. Magister, 'Quinte et Julia, Salvete!' vocat. 'Salve, Magister,' respondent. Quintus et Julia laeti sunt.*

1. Where is Rome?

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2. Whom does Quintus love?

---

3. Whom do the mother and father love?

---

4. Where does the family live?

---

5. Where do Julia and Quintus go?

---

6. What does the teacher say to the children?

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## Part II

Match each of the following words with their correct English translations.

### Nouns

- |                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| _____ 7. <i>murus</i>   | A. king     |
| _____ 8. <i>domus</i>   | B. wall     |
| _____ 9. <i>ager</i>    | C. spear    |
| _____ 10. <i>filia</i>  | D. field    |
| _____ 11. <i>hasta</i>  | E. garden   |
| _____ 12. <i>rex</i>    | F. daughter |
| _____ 13. <i>hortus</i> | G. home     |

### Verbs

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| _____ 14. <i>surgit</i>  | A. he plays    |
| _____ 15. <i>timet</i>   | B. he carries  |
| _____ 16. <i>vertit</i>  | C. she gets up |
| _____ 17. <i>ludit</i>   | D. he sails    |
| _____ 18. <i>portat</i>  | E. she turns   |
| _____ 19. <i>iuvat</i>   | F. he fears    |
| _____ 20. <i>navigat</i> | G. he helps    |



**Part III**

Change from singular to plural.

**Nouns**

- 21. *hastam* \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. *amicus* \_\_\_\_\_
- 23. *nave* \_\_\_\_\_
- 24. *porta* \_\_\_\_\_

**Verbs**

- 25. *amo* \_\_\_\_\_
- 26. *times* \_\_\_\_\_
- 27. *videt* \_\_\_\_\_

**Part IV**

Indicate whether the accusative (*acc*) or the ablative (*abl*) is used with each of the following prepositions:

- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. *a, ab*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. *in* (“into”)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. *cum*
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. *circum*

**Part V**

For each of the following Greek deities, give the Roman name and domain (that is, what each god or goddess is known for; for instance, Diana is the goddess of the hunt).

- 32. Aphrodite  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 33. Zeus  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 34. Ares  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Answer Key to Practice Exam

## Part I

1. Rome is in Italy.
2. Quintus loves his mother, father, and dog.
3. The mother and father love Quintus.
4. The family lives in a house.
5. Julia and Quintus go to school.
6. The teacher says, "Hello."

## Part II

### Nouns

7. B
8. G
9. D
10. F
11. C
12. A
13. E

### Verbs

14. C
15. F
16. E
17. A
18. B
19. G
20. D

## Part III

### Nouns

21. *hastas*
22. *amici*
23. *navibus*
24. *portae*

### Verbs

25. *amamus*
26. *timetis*
27. *vident*

#### **Part IV**

28. abl

29. acc

30. abl

31. acc

#### **Part V**

32. Venus; goddess of love

33. Jupiter; king of the gods

34. Ares; god of war