

**School of Latin:**  
**Exploratory Latin Exam**  
**(Appendix)**

JOSEPH KLOMPARENS

Copyright © 2019

All material adapted from the Exploratory Latin Exam.

All rights reserved.

# **Appendix**

## **Exploratory Latin Exam 2019-20**

### **Core Syllabus**

This syllabus outlines all of the material which will be tested on the Exploratory Latin Exam between Oct 1, 2019 - April 1, 2020

Other Latin words can be expected, but will not be the focus of any question.

Notes on this syllabus:

- For nouns, the singular and plural forms are listed.
- Adjectives are listed in the masculine and feminine singular forms.

Notes on the exam:

- All students participating in the Exploratory Latin Exam must answer the first 30 questions which are based upon the core syllabus.
- Students in grades 5 and 6 must answer an additional twenty questions.
- Questions 31-40 are based upon the same core syllabus and are entirely in Latin.
- Questions 41-50 are based upon the thematic section found on the last page.

#### **Animals**

avis (aves) - bird (birds)

leo (leones) - lion (lions)

piscis (pisces) - fish (fish)

simius (simii) - monkey (monkeys)

canis (canes) - dog (dogs)

lupus (lupi) - wolf (wolves)

porcus (porci) - pig (pigs)

taurus (tauri) - bull (bulls)

equus (equi) - horse (horses)

mus (mures) - mouse (mice)

rana (ranae) - frog (frogs)

ursus (ursi) - bear (bears)

feles (feles) - cat (cats)

papilio (papiliones) - butterfly (butterflies)

serpens (serpentes) - snake (snakes)

vacca (vaccae) - cow (cows)

## **Body Parts**

auris (aures) - ear (ears)  
corpus (corpora) - body (bodies)  
genu (genua) - knee (knees)  
oculus (oculi) - eye (eyes)  
bracchium (bracchia) - arm (arms)  
crus (crura) - leg (legs)  
humerus (humeri) - shoulder (shoulders)  
os (ora) - mouth (mouths)  
caput (capita) - head (heads)  
cubitum (cubita) - elbow (elbows)  
lingua (linguae) - tongue (tongues)  
pes (pedes) - foot (feet)  
collum (colla) - neck (necks)  
dens (dentes) - tooth (teeth)  
manus (manus) - hand (hands)  
pollex (pollices) - thumb (thumbs)  
coma (comae) - hair (hairs)  
digitus (digiti) - finger (fingers)  
nasus (nasi) - nose, noses  
tergum (terga) - back (backs)

## **Colors**

albus, alba - white  
caeruleus, caerulea - blue  
flavus, flava - yellow  
purpureus, purpurea - purple  
ater, atra - black  
flammeus, flammea - orange  
prasinus, prasina - green  
ruber, rubra - red

## **Commands (singular/plural)**

ambula / ambulate - walk!  
lege / legite - read!  
repete / repetite - repeat!  
surge / surgite - get up!  
audi / audite - listen!  
plaude / plaudite - applaud!  
scribe / scribite - write!  
tace / tacete - be quiet!

demonstra / demonstrate - show!  
porta / portate - carry!  
sede / sedate - sit!  
tange / tangite - touch!

### **Family**

avia (aviae) - grandmother (grandmothers)  
filius (filii) - son (sons)  
infans (infantes) - baby (babies)  
pater (patres) - father (fathers)  
avus (avi) - grandfather (grandfathers)  
frater (fratres) - brother (brothers)  
mater (matres) - mother (mothers)  
soror (sorores) - sister (sisters)  
filia (filiae) - daughter (daughters)

### **Nature**

aqua (aquae) - water (waters)  
flumen (flumina) - river (rivers)  
mare (maria) - sea (seas)  
sol (soles) - sun (suns)  
arbor (arbores) - tree (trees)  
herba (herbae) - grass (grasses)  
mons (montes) - mountain (mountains)  
stella (stellae) - star (stars)  
caelum (caela) - sky (skies)  
luna (lunae) - moon (moons)  
rivus (rivi) - stream (streams)  
terra (terrae) - land (lands)  
flos (flores) - flower (flowers)  
nubes (nubes) - cloud (clouds)

### **Oral Latin Essentials**

salve! (salvete, omnes!) - hello (hello, everyone!)  
quid agis? - how are you doing?  
dicit - s/he says  
quis? - who?  
vale! (valete!) - goodbye (goodbye, everyone!)  
optime - excellent!  
est / sunt - is/are  
quid? - what?  
gratias tibi ago - thank you  
bene - well

habet - he/she/it has  
ubi? - where?  
male - badly  
ita vero - absolutely!  
quot? - how many?  
minime - no way!  
et - and  
cur? - why?

### **Roman Life: Clothing, Housing, Meals**

stola (stolae) - dress (dresses)  
domus (domus) - house (houses)  
atrium (atria) - atrium (atriums)  
ientaculum (ientacula) - breakfast (breakfasts)  
toga (togae) - toga (togas)  
insula (insulae) - apartment (apartments)  
cubiculum (cubicula) - room (rooms)  
prandium (prandia) - lunch  
tunica (tunicae) - shirt (shirts)  
villa (villae) - country house (country houses)  
culina (culinae) - kitchen, kitchens)  
cena (cenae) - dinner (dinners)

### **School**

charta (chartae) - paper (papers)  
ianua (ianuae) - door (doors)  
magistra (magistrae) - female teacher (female teachers)  
puer (pueri) - boy (boys)  
discipula (discipulae) - female student (female students)  
latrina (latrinae) - bathroom (bathrooms)  
mensa (mensae) - table (tables)  
sella (sellae) - chair (chairs)  
discipulus (discipuli) - male student (male students)  
liber (libri) - book (books)  
nomen (nomina) - name (names)  
stilus (stili) - pen (pens)  
fenestra (fenestrae) - window (windows)  
magister (magistri) - male teacher (male teachers)  
puella (puellae) - girl (girls)  
tabula (tabulae) - tablet (tablets)

## **Time**

hora (horae) - hour (hours)

dies (dies) - day (days)

mensis (menses) - month (months)

annus (anni) - year (years)

nox (noctes) - night (nights)

## **Cardinal Numbers**

unus, una, unum - one

duo, duae - two

tres, tria - three

quattuor - four

quinque - five

sex - six

septem - seven

octo - eight

novem - nine

decem - ten

centum - one hundred

mille - one thousand

## **Ordinal Numbers**

primus, prima - first

secundus, secunda - second

tertius, tertia - third

quartus, quarta - fourth

quintus, quinta - fifth

sextus, sexta - sixth

septimus, septima - seventh

octavus, octava - eighth

nonus, nona - ninth

decimus, decima - tenth

## **Roman Numerals**

I - 1

V - 5

X - 10

L - 50

C - 100

D - 500

M - 1,000

## **Culture and Roman Society**

Many of these contain a mix of Latin words & English terminology - if the Latin is listed, students should have fluency with both Latin and English.

## **Art and Architecture**

Doric - a column with a simple, undecorated capital

Ionic - a column with a rounded, ram's horn capital

Corinthian - a column with an ornate, flower-like capital

aedificium - a building

aqueduct - a man-made river built with stone or concrete to deliver water to a city

fresco - a long-lasting painting made on a wall or ceiling in wet plaster

templum - a temple

arch - the Roman arch was an innovation that allowed building tall, strong public projects like aqueducts and the colosseum

mosaic - a work of art using tiny tiles, called 'tesserae', to make an image

dome - a vaulted, circular ceiling of poured concrete invented by the Romans

Pantheon - a famous domed temple in Rome dedicated to all the gods

## **Mythology (only Roman names will be tested)**

deus - god

dea - goddess

Cupido - Cupid, the son of Venus and Mars

Mars - god of war

Pluto - god of the underworld

Diana - goddess of the hunt

Mercurius - Mercury, the messenger god

Venus - goddess of love and beauty

Apollo - god of music, healing, archery, and poetry

Ianus - Janus, two-faced god of beginnings

Minerva - goddess of wisdom

Vesta - goddess of the hearth (fire)

Bacchus - god of wine

Iuno - Juno, goddess of marriage, wife of Jupiter

Neptunus - Neptune, god of the sea



Vulcanus - Vulcan, god of fire, blacksmith of the other gods  
Ceres - goddess of agriculture  
Iuppiter - kind of the gods

### **Mottoes & Expressions**

a.m. (ante meridiem) - before noon  
p.m. (post meridiem) - after noon  
cave canem - beware of the dog  
etc. (et cetera) - and the rest, and the others  
semper fidelis - always faithful (motto of the US Marines)  
ad infinitum - forever  
caveat emptor - buyer beware  
finis - the end  
tempus fugit - time flies  
ad nauseam - to the point of nausea, too long  
e pluribus unum - out of many, one  
labor omnia vincit - work overcomes everything  
terra firma - solid ground  
carpe diem - seize the day  
e.g. (exempli gratia) - for example

### **Roman Entertainment**

Circus Maximus - giant Roman stadium used for chariot racing  
Colosseum - large Roman stadium used for gladiatorial combat  
theatrum - theater used for stage performances  
thermae - baths used for exercise, bathing, and general recreation  
(like an ancient YMCA)  
charioteer - driver of a chariot  
gladiator - an athlete, frequently a slave, trained to fight to the death  
with various weapons

## **Thematic Syllabus Addendum for Grades 5 & Up**

### **Geography of the Greco-Roman World**

Students should be prepared to answer questions about these items:

- in English
- using a mix of English & Latin
- entirely in Latin

#### **Gladiatorial Combat**

amphitheatrum - an amphitheater or stadium used for entertainment, like the Colosseum

gladiator - an athlete, frequently a slave, trained to fight to the death with various weapons

naumachia - a mock naval battle staged in a body of water for entertainment

venatio - a hunt for wild beasts that took place in an amphitheater to entertain a crown

arena - the floor of an amphitheater, covered with sand (sand = 'arena') to absorb the blood

gladius - a short sword used by soldiers and gladiators

pugnat - the Latin word for "fight"

bestiarius - an athlete trained to hunt in a 'venatio' for the entertainment of the crowd

lanista - the man in charge of a gladiator school

retiarius - a gladiator trained in the use of a net and trident

Colosseum - the largest amphitheater in Rome (having a capacity of 50,000 spectators)

Ludus Magnus - a 'Great Show' or large gladiatorial event

spectator - a spectator or audience member at a public show

#### **Chariot Racing**

auriga - a charioteer

carceres - the starting gates where the chariots and horses began their race

factiones - there were four professional chariot teams, or 'factiones', in ancient Rome: the Reds, the Whites, the Blues, and the Greens.

quadriga - a four-horse chariot

biga - a two-horse chariot

Circus Maximus - the largest chariot racing course in the ancient world (having a capacity of 250,000 spectators)

meta - the turning points on a chariot racing track

spina - the long barrier extending down the middle of a chariot racing track

## **Theater and the Performing Arts**

actor - an actor

pantomime - a play performed without speaking (like a silent movie)

scaena - a scene

cavea - the place in a theater where the spectators sat

persona - a character in a play

Terence - the first Roman playwright who wrote famous comedies based on Greek plays

orchestra - the circular floor on which actors and choruses performed in front of the theater's stage

Plautus - the famous Roman playwright who followed in Terence's footsteps and wrote even more famous comedies based on Greek plays

theatrum - theater

## **Literature and the Visual Arts**

fresco - a long-lasting painting made in wet plaster

Ovid - a famous Roman poet who wrote about mythology and love

sculpture - a work of art made in stone or marble to represent gods, men, animals, and nature

Vergil - a famous Roman poet who wrote an epic about the ancient founding of Rome

mosaic - a work of art wherein tiny tiles called 'tesserae' make the image

poeta - a poet

tesserae - the tiny tiles that make the image of a mosaic

versus - a verse or line of poetry