This document assumes Cambridge Latin students would follow the progression shown below:
If students cover only Unit 1 (Stages 1-12) then they would choose the INTRODUCTION TO LATIN EXAM
If students cover Units 1 & 2 (Stages 1-20) then they would choose the LEVEL I LATIN EXAM
If students have finished Units 1 & 2 (Stages 1-20) and are covering Unit 3 (Stages 21-34) then they would choose the LEVEL II LATIN EXAM
If students have finished Units 1, 2 & 3 (Stages 1-34) and are covering Unit 4 (Stages 35-40), they would choose the LEVEL III LATIN EXAM

SOME REMINDERS, CAUTIONS, and EXPLANATIONS

The topics and examples on this alignment chart have been taken directly from the 2014 National Latin Exam Syllabi. The syllabi can be found on line at [http://www.nle.org](http://www.nle.org) in the “Exams” section.

Items on this chart are listed with the stage in which they are covered in the Cambridge Latin Course (the North American Fourth Edition).
If it is a grammatical topic then I have generally listed the stage in which the topic is covered in an “About the Language” section.
If it is a vocabulary item, then I have tried to list the stage in which the word was FIRST glossed in a story.
I have tried to **boldface** items that are not covered in Unit 1 of the C.L.C. so a teacher can make an individual decision about whether the item merits the effort of being taught out of context for the possibility of one individual question on the exam.
If there are major mistakes, omissions, or problems, you may e-mail them to joseph.davenport@norwellschools.org.

Please note carefully the following points are also stated on the National Latin Exam website:
“Since the exam is given during the second week in March, the syllabus is not designed to serve as a curriculum for a full year’s work.
In general, the exam is designed to emphasize comprehension of Latin rather than the production of forms.
Except on the Level V-VI exam, students are NOT required to name grammatical constructions.
Any level may contain questions based on the content of lower levels.
The National Latin Exam Syllabus is meant to be a descriptive guide and not a finite list of items to be tested.
The National Latin Exam Committee reserves the right to add to and/or delete from this syllabus at any time.”

When reading the NLE syllabi, please keep in mind that if a list starts with *not covered in Unit 1,* that category is **not** covered in Unit 1物联网 of the C.L.C.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COME FROM THE NLE SYLLABUS:

### II. READING LEVEL:

- **Students read words, phrases, simple sentences and dialogues occasionally associated with pictures.**
- The reading comprehension passage incorporates high frequency vocabulary with use of repetition to assist comprehension.
- Texts are composed to narrate a short story with a title, an introduction, series of events, and conclusion.
- THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COME FROM THE NLE SYLLABUS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT 1</th>
<th>UNIT 2</th>
<th>UNIT 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nouns: Declensions I and II</td>
<td>The concept of “Declensions” covered in St. 3. (seen in context St. 1)</td>
<td>N.B. For reading comprehension purposes, a limited number of common third declension nouns may occur, e.g., dux (St. 29), canis (St. 1), frater (St. 10), mater (St. 1), mons (St. 5), navis (St. 3), pater (St. 1), rex (St. 13), sol (St. 13), soror (St. 6), urbs (St. 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative: subject and predicate nominative</td>
<td>St. 2</td>
<td>St. 2 (in context but not by name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive: possession</td>
<td>St. 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative: indirect object</td>
<td>St. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative: direct object</td>
<td>St. 2 (singulars) &amp; 8 (plurals)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object of prepositions: ante, St. 31 checklist (found in St. 31 p.216 l.1 but no word lists)(antea St 15)</td>
<td>St. 15 (circumspectat seen in St.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circum,</td>
<td>in,</td>
<td>St. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter,</td>
<td>St. 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per,</td>
<td>St. 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post,</td>
<td>St. 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prope,</td>
<td>St. 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans,</td>
<td>St. 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative: object of prepositions: ab, St. 14 (abest seen in St.5)</td>
<td>St. 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cam,</td>
<td>St. 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de,</td>
<td>St. 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex,</td>
<td>St. 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in,</td>
<td>St. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sine,</td>
<td>St. 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub</td>
<td>St. 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRONOUNS: personal: ego, tu, (nominative, dative, and accusative only)</td>
<td>St. 4 (dative - St. 9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nos, vos (nominative, dative, and accusative only)</td>
<td>St. 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interrogative: quis (nominative only),</td>
<td>St. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quid (nominative and accusative only)</td>
<td>St. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADJECTIVES: Declensions I and II</td>
<td>St. 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noun/adjective agreement</td>
<td>St. 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interrogative</td>
<td>quod</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numbers: cardinal numbers unus - decem: unus St.8, duo St.6, tres St.8, quattuor St.18, quinque St.11,</td>
<td>St. 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sex St.24, septem St.17, octo (not covered but in St.20 checklist) novem St.14, decem St.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Roman numerals I-X - NOT COVERED
III. LANGUAGE (cont.)

ADVERBS:

- *bene,* St. 14
- *malum* (St. 28)
- *hodie,* St. 4
- *non,* St. 2
- *semper,* St. 4

interrogative

- *cur,* St. 4
- *ubi,* St. 4

**positive forms from first & second declension adjectives** St. 21 (seen in context as early as St. 6)

CONJUNCTIONS:

- *aut,* St. 39
- *et,* St. 2
- *quod,* St. 6
- *sed,* St. 3
- *ubi* St. 13 (when), St. 16 (where)

ENCLITICS:

- *ne* St. 11

VERBS: Conjugations I and II

The concept of “Conjugations” covered in St. 13. (in context as early as St. 1)

N.B. For reading comprehension purposes, a limited number of common third and fourth conjugation verbs may occur, e.g., *audio* (St. 2), *cupio* (St. 9), *curro* (St. 4), *dico* (St. 5), *mitto* (St. 7), *scribo* (St. 1), *venio* (St. 3)

- two tenses of the indicative mood, active voice:
  - present and imperfect: St. 4 - sing; St. 5 3rd pl; St. 10 - 1st & 2nd pls
  - imperfect: St. 6 - sing; St. 6 3rd pl; St. 12 - 1st & 2nd pls

- present active imperative:
  - present and imperfect: St. 4 - sing; St. 5 3rd pl; St. 10 - 1st & 2nd pls
  - imperfect: St. 6 - sing; St. 6 3rd pl; St. 12 - 1st & 2nd pls

- present active infinitive: St. 13

IV. CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION 

N.B. This area of the exam is equally problematic for all textbooks and is the area about which the NLE receives the most comments and correspondence.

GEOGRAPHY: the Roman world, e.g.,

- *Roma,* St. 1 (map)
- *Italia,* St. 17 (map)
- *Gallia,* St. 17 (map)
- *Graecia,* St. 17 (map)
- *Britannia,* St. 13
- *Hispania,* St. 17 (map)
- *Mare Nostrum,* (NOT COVERED) (St. 41 map uses *Mare Internum* instead and Tiber River St. 29 & 31 St. 17 map uses “Mediterranean Sea”)

MYTHOLOGY: Olympian deities (Greek and Roman names) and associated attributes; NOT COVERED founding of Rome, e.g., Romulus and Remus St. 47

ROMAN LIFE: city of Rome, e.g., *Forum, Circus Maximus, Colosseum;* St. 33

- basic housing, e.g., *villa, cubiculum, atrium;* St. 1
- clothing, e.g., *toga, tunica, stola;* St. 2
- Roman household, e.g., *pater, mater, servus, filius* St. 1

V. LATIN IN USE

THEMATIC VOCABULARY: animals, e.g., *equus (St. 13), canis (St. 1), porcus (NOT COVERED), feles (St. 7)*

ORAL LATIN: e.g., *Quid agis?* St. 17

- *Quid est nomen tibi?* (nomina is introduced in St. 18) (tibi St. 9)
- *Quis est?* St. 4
- *Quid est?* St. 4

- *Salve!* St. 2
- *Salvete!* (pl. after St. 10)
- *Vale!* St. 7
- *Valete!* (pl. after St. 10)
- *Ia vero;* St. 4

- *Minime* St. 10

DERIVATIVES: English words based on Latin roots, prefixes & suffixes, e.g., agriculture, aquarium, portable, lunar, octet (NOT COVERED)

EXPRESSIONS, MOTTOES, ABBREVIATIONS: e.g., *E pluribus unum; Tempus fugit; N.B.; Carpe diem; a.m.; etc.*

(PHRASES NOT COVERED but individual words: ex St. 3, *pluribus* St. 12, *unum* St. 8; *Tempus* St. 26, *fugit* St. 8; *Nota* St. 22, *Bene* St. 14; *Carpe* St. 42, *diem* St. 8; *ante* St. 31, *meridiem* (listed in Unit 4 glossary); *et* St. 2, *cetera* St. 13
### Cambridge Latin Course - National Latin Exam Syllabus ALIGNMENT CHART:

**LATIN I EXAM** Syllabus Copyright 2014

This document assumes Cambridge Latin students would follow the progression shown below:

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- If students cover **Units 1 & 2** (Stages 1-20) then they would choose the **LEVEL I LATIN EXAM**
- If students have finished **Units 1 & 2** (Stages 1-20) and are covering **Unit 3** (Stages 21-34) then they would choose the **LEVEL II LATIN EXAM**
- If students have finished **Units 1, 2 & 3** (Stages 1-34) and are covering **Unit 4** (Stages 35-40), they would choose the **LEVEL III LATIN EXAM**

### SOME REMINDERS, CAUTIONS, and EXPLANATIONS

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- Except on the Level V-VI exam, students are NOT required to name grammatical constructions.
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- The National Latin Exam Committee reserves the right to add to and/or delete from this syllabus at any time.”

When reading the NLE syllabi, please keep in mind that if a list starts with “e.g.” then the items are only given as examples to guide readers to what could be asked and that category is not limited to those examples.

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COME FROM THE NLE SYLLABUS:**

**II. READING LEVEL**

Students read words, phrases, and simple sentences designed to assess their ability to comprehend the Latin.

The reading comprehension passage is composed of mostly familiar vocabulary with glosses provided where appropriate.

**III. LANGUAGE (in addition to items on previous level)**

**NOUNS:** Declensions I-III

| Nominative: subject | The concept of “Declensions” covered in St. 3. (seen in context St. 1) |
| Genitive: possession | St. 2 |
| Dative: indirect object | St. 17 |
| Accusative: direct object | St. 9 |
| object of prepositions | St. 2 (singulars) & 8 (plurals) |
| ante, | St. 31 checklist (found in St. 31 p.216 l.1 but no word lists)(antea St 15) |
| circum, | (circumspectat seen in St.1) |
| contra, | St. 15 |
| in, | St. 16 |
| inter, | St. 10 |
| per, | St. 15 |
| post, | St. 6 |
| prope, | St. 6 |
| trans | St. 3 |
| St. 25 |
| Ablative: object of prepositions | St. 14 (abest seen in St.3) |
| ab, | St. 6 |
| cum, | St. 14 |
| de, | St. 5 |
| ex, | St. 3 |
| in, | St. 1 |
| pro, | St. 14 |
| sine, | St. 12 |
| sub | St. 14 |
| of means/instrument * | St. 28 |
| manner * | only in Lang Information sect p. 326 unit 3 |
| * (Keep in mind the syllabus at this level expects students to be able to translate these nouns in context but NOT to be able to label them as an ablative of means or manner) |

**Vocative:**

| direct address | St. 19 (in context 2nd declension nouns in St. 10, 1st & 3rd nouns as early as in St.1 & 3) |

**PRONOUNS:**

| personal ego, tu, (nominative, dative, accusative, ablative) | St. 4 (nom.), St. 9 (dat., acc.), [abl. - Lang Information sect p. 197 unit 2] |
| nos, vos (nominative, dative, accusative, ablative) | St. 10 (nom.), St. 11 (dat., acc.), [abl. - Lang Information sect p. 197 unit 2] |
| relative qui, quae, quod (nominative for reading purposes only) | St. 15 |
| interrogative qui (nominative only), | St. 4 |
| quid (nominative and accusative only) | St. 4 |

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**Notes:**

- Items on this chart are listed with the stage in which they are covered in the Cambridge Latin Course (the North American Fourth Edition).
- If it is a grammatical topic, then I have generally listed the stage in which the topic is covered in an “About the Language” section.
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---

**About the Language**

**NOUNS:** Declensions I-III

- Nominative: subject
  - The concept of “Declensions” covered in St. 3. (seen in context St. 1)
- Genitive: possession
  - St. 2
- Dative: indirect object
  - St. 17
- Accusative: direct object
  - St. 9
  - object of prepositions
    - St. 2 (singulars) & 8 (plurals)
    - ante,
    - circum,
    - contra,
    - in,
    - inter,
    - per,
    - post,
    - prope,
    - trans |
    - St. 31 checklist (found in St. 31 p.216 l.1 but no word lists)(antea St 15)
    - St. 15 (circumspectat seen in St.1)
    - St. 16
    - St. 10
    - St. 15
    - St. 6
    - St. 6
    - St. 3
    - St. 25
- Ablative: object of prepositions
  - ab, |
  - St. 14 (abest seen in St.3)
  - cum, |
  - St. 6
  - de, |
  - St. 5
  - ex, |
  - St. 3
  - in, |
  - St. 1
  - pro, |
  - St. 14
  - sine, |
  - St. 12
  - sub |
  - St. 14
  - of means/instrument * |
  - manner * |
  - only in Lang Information sect p. 326 unit 3 |
  - * (Keep in mind the syllabus at this level expects students to be able to translate these nouns in context but NOT to be able to label them as an ablative of means or manner)

- Vocative: direct address
  - St. 19 (in context 2nd declension nouns in St. 10, 1st & 3rd nouns as early as in St.1 & 3)

- PRONOUNS:
  - personal ego, tu, (nominative, dative, accusative, ablative) |
    - St. 4 (nom.), St. 9 (dat., acc.), [abl. - Lang Information sect p. 197 unit 2]
  - nos, vos (nominative, dative, accusative, ablative) |
    - St. 10 (nom.), St. 11 (dat., acc.), [abl. - Lang Information sect p. 197 unit 2]
  - relative qui, quae, quod (nominative for reading purposes only) |
    - St. 15
  - interrogative qui (nominative only), |
    - St. 4
  - quid (nominative and accusative only) |
    - St. 4
III. LANGUAGE (cont.)

ADJECTIVES: Declensions I and II
- noun/adjective agreement: St. 14
- possessive: St. 14, in context from St. 1 (meus St.4, noster St.11, tuus, St.4, vester St.26)
- interrogative: St. 18
- numbers: cardinal numbers
  - unus - decem: St.8, duo St.6, tres St.8, quattuor, St.18, quinque St.11, sex St.24, septem St.17, octo (not covered but in St.20 checklist)
- PLUS: centum St. 18, mille St.22;
- Roman numerals I-M - NOT COVERED

PLUS: centum St. 18, mille St.22;

ADVERBS:
- e.g., cras, St. 29
- heri, St. 7
- ibi, St. 9
- max, St. 2
- numquam, St. 7
- saepe, St. 8
- statim, St. 6
- subito, St. 5
- tum, St. 6
- ubi (see interrogative adverbs and conjunctions)

positive forms from first and second declension adjectives: St. 21 (seen in context as early as St.6)
- interrogative: cur, St. 4
- ubi, St. 4
- quomodo, St. 16

quam with adjectives and adverbs: St.10 with positive forms (St.10 with comparatives, St.8 with superlatives)

CONJUNCTIONS:
- aut, St. 39
- et, St. 2
- neque, St. 28
- quod, St. 6
- sed, St. 3
- ubi, St. 13 (when), St 16 (where)
- et...et, St. 25
- neque...neque, St. 18

ENCLITICS:
- -ne, St. 11
- -que, St. 13

VERBS: Conjugations I-IV
- The concept of “Conjugations” covered in St. 13 (in context as early as St. 1)
- four tenses of the
  - present: St. 4 - sing ; St. 10 - pl
  - imperfect: St. 6 - sing ; St. 12 - pl
  - future (I & II only): St. 33
  - perfect: St. 19 (seen in context as early as St. 10)
- negative imperative with noli, nolite: St. 19 (seen in context as early as St. 14)
- irregular verb sum and
  - present:
    - imperfect: St. 6 - sing ; St. 12 - pl
  - future: St. 33
  - perfect: [Lang Information sect p. 206 unit 2] (in context as early as St.13)
- irregular verb possum:
  - present: St.13
  - imperfect: St. 14 p. 43 Pract. the Lang. and Lang Information sect. on p. 206 unit 2
  - future: [Lang Information sect p. 321 unit 3]
  - perfect: [Lang Information sect p. 206 unit 2]
- present active infinitive: St. 13

IDIOMS: e.g., gratias agere, St. 16 (phrase in context) (St. 9 - gratias, St. 5 - agere)
- memoria tenere, (St.28 - in memoria habere, St.3 - tenere)
- prima luce (St. 7 - prima, St. 29 - luce)
**IV. CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION** (in addition to items on previous level)

[N.B. This area of the exam is problematic for all textbooks and is the area about which the NLE receives the most comments and correspondence.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEOGRAPHY: important Italian locations, e.g.,</th>
<th>Ostia,</th>
<th>St.31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pompeii,</td>
<td>St. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mt. Vesuvius,</td>
<td>St. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brundisium,</strong></td>
<td><strong>St. 24</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apennine Mts.</strong></td>
<td>NOT COVERED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provinces and major cities, e.g.,</td>
<td>Africa,</td>
<td>(province of Africa on maps St.17 &amp; St. 41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Athens,</td>
<td>St.16 and on maps St.17 &amp; St.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gaul,</td>
<td>on map St.17 &amp; (St. 37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carthage,</strong></td>
<td><strong>St. 40, St. 42 and St. 47 including map</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia Minor,</strong></td>
<td><strong>St. 47 including map</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HISTORY:</strong> basic historical divisions</td>
<td>Romulus,</td>
<td>St. 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Monarchy, Republic, Empire)</td>
<td>Tarquinius Superbus,</td>
<td>St. 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and associated terms</td>
<td>Horatius,</td>
<td>NOT COVERED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(king, consul, emperor)</td>
<td>Cincinnatus</td>
<td>NOT COVERED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kings of Rome and early Roman heroes, e.g.,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Romulus, St. 47</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tarquinius Superbus, St. 29</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Horatius, NOT COVERED</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Cincinnatus, NOT COVERED</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MYTHOLOGY:</strong> Olympian deities and associated myths, e.g.,</td>
<td>Daphne and Apollo,</td>
<td>NOT COVERED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arachne and Minerva,</td>
<td>NOT COVERED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Midas</td>
<td>NOT COVERED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ROMAN LIFE:</strong> city of Rome, e.g.,</td>
<td><strong>Forum, St. 29 including map, &amp; mentions in St. 30-31</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Palatine Hill,</strong> St. 29, St. 31 including map</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Via Appia,</strong> St. 29</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pantheon,</strong> St. 30</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Campus Martius;</strong> St. 31</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architectural structures and their functions, e.g.,</td>
<td><strong>aqueductus,</strong> St. 3, St. 30 &amp; St. 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>thermae,</strong> St. 9</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>circus,</strong> St. 31 &amp; St. 33</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>amphitheatrum,</strong> St. 8</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>curia,</strong> St. 29</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>basilica;</strong> St. 4</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>triclinium,</strong> St. 1 &amp; St. 2</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>insulae;</strong> St. 1 &amp; St. 31</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>cenar,</strong> St. 2</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>culina;</strong> St. 1</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>toga,</strong> St. 2 &amp; St. 31</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>tunica,</strong> St. 2</td>
<td>(St. 46 pict. only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>stola</strong></td>
<td>St. 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**V. LATIN IN USE** (in addition to items on previous level)

| THEMATIC VOCABULARY: parts of the body, e.g., | caput, St. 17 |
|                                              | oculus, St. 15 |
|                                              | manus, St. 13 |
|                                              | pes St. 8 |

| ORAL LATIN: e.g., Quid est nomen tibi? | nomina is introduced in St. 18 |
| Salve! Salvete! | St. 2 (pl. after St.10) |
| Gratias tibi ago; | St. 9 |
| Sol lucet; | St. 13 - Sol, St. 7 - lucet |
| Adsum | St. 4 |

| DERIVATIVES: English words based on Latin roots, prefixes and suffixes, e.g., sedentary, sorority, puerile, quadruped (NOT COVERED) | veni, St.7, vidi St.2, vici St.15; |
| summa St.15 cum St.6 laude St.43 (laudat St.2); per St.5 annum St.21 (quotannis St.14); id St.20 est St.1; | Senatus St.40 PopulusQue St.21 Romanus St.8 |
The topics and examples on this alignment chart have been taken directly from the 2014 National Latin Exam Syllabi. The syllabi can be found online at [http://www.nle.org](http://www.nle.org) in the “Exams” section.

Items on this chart are listed with the stage in which they are covered in the *Cambridge Latin Course* (the North American Fourth Edition). If it is a grammatical topic then I have generally listed the stage in which the topic is covered in an “About the Language” section. If it is a vocabulary item, then I have tried to list the stage in which the word was first glossed in a story.

Please note carefully the following points are also stated on the National Latin Exam website:

- Since the exam is given during the second week in March, the syllabus is not designed to serve as a curriculum for a full year's work. In general, the exam is designed to emphasize comprehension of Latin rather than the production of forms.
- Any level may contain questions based on the content of lower levels.
- The National Latin Exam Syllabus is meant to be a descriptive guide and not a finite list of items to be tested. The National Latin Exam Committee reserves the right to add to and/or delete from this syllabus at any time.
- When reading the NLE syllabi, please keep in mind that if a list starts with “e.g.”, then the items are only given as examples to guide readers to what could be asked and that category is not limited to those examples.

**THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COME FROM THE NLE SYLLABUS:**

### II. READING LEVEL

Students read and understand Latin sentences and passages heavily adapted and simplified from the original authors or composed specifically for the exam. They interpret the meaning of the passage based on their knowledge of the Latin language and Roman culture.

### III. LANGUAGE (in addition to items on previous levels)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUNS: Declensions I-III</th>
<th>The concept of “Declensions” covered in St. 3. (in context as early as St. 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decisions IV &amp; V</td>
<td>Decisions IV &amp; V covered in St. 18 (seen in context as early as St. 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative: subject</td>
<td>St. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predicate nominative</td>
<td>St. 2 (in context but not by name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive: possession</td>
<td>St. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative: indirect object</td>
<td>St. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with compound verbs</td>
<td>NOT IN “About the Lang.” (“compound verbs” seen in “Word Patterns” St.29 &amp; 30 and in context with datives as early as St.17 “Aegyptii nobis obstabant.”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with impersonal verbs</td>
<td>St.28 (seen in context as early as St. 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative: direct object</td>
<td>St. 2 (singulars) &amp; 8 (plurals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object of the prepositions: ob, propter</td>
<td>St.35, St.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative: time*</td>
<td>St.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agent*, comparison*</td>
<td>St. 19 (noticeable in context St.10, seen earlier but only in 1st &amp; 3rd nouns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cum with pronouns</td>
<td>NOT COVERED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative: direct address</td>
<td>(should that be with ADJECTIVES?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apposition with all cases</td>
<td><strong>NOT COVERED</strong> (seen in context as early as St.13 “hospes erat Pompeius Optatus, vir benignus.”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRONOUNS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>relative, interrogative, personal (ego, tu)</th>
<th>St. 15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(nos, vos)</td>
<td>St. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(is, ea, id)</td>
<td>St. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflexive, demonstratives hic, ille, is</td>
<td>St. 19 (hic seen in context as early as St. 8; ille as early as St. 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. 20 (seen in context as early as St. 7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. LANGUAGE (cont.)

ADJECTIVES: Declensions I-III

noun/adjective agreement

St. 14 (in context from St. 3)

substantive NOT Covered - (St.30 in context - genitive of present participle used substantively)

reflexive NOT COVERED (but in context starting in St.4 meus & tuus, St.7 suus, St.11 noster, St.26 vester)

(noun/adjective agreement St. 14

positive forms, comparative degrees of regular adjectives

St. 10 (in context from St.10)

superlative degrees of regular adjectives

St.8 (in context from St.2)

and irregulars: magnus, parvus, bonus, malus, multi

St.3, St.10, St.2, St.12, St.7, [Lang Information sect p. 195 unit 2], St.17

positive forms, comparative degrees of regular adjectives

St. 10 (in context from St.10)

superlative degrees of regular adjectives

St.8 (in context from St.2)

and irregulars: magnus, parvus, bonus, malus, multi

St.5, St.17, St.14, [Lang Information sect p. 195 unit 2 and in context St.41], St.17

interrogative adjectives qui, quae, quod (in context at least by St.25 “in qua cella”)

numbers: cardinal numbers unus - decem

unus - decem: unus St.8, duo St.6, tres St.8, quattuor, St.18, quinque St.11, sex St.24, septem St.17, octo (not covered but in St.20 checklist) novem St.14, decem St.9;

undecim - viginti: (undecim, duodecim, tredecim St.48 checklist), quattuordecim St.38, quindecim St.9, (sedecim, septendecim, duodeviginti, undeviginti St.48 checklist), viginti St.8,

PLUS centum St. 18, mille St.22;

ordinals: primus St.7, secundus St.7, tertius St.11, quartus St.26, quintus St.30, (sextus, septimus, octavus, - not covered but in St.33 checklist) nonus St.28, decimus St. 28

ADVERBS (for all regular adverbs):

positive, comparative superlative degrees and bene male

St.23, St.23, St.23, St.23

interrogatives quando, cur, ubi quomodo

St.29, St.4, St.4, St.16

CONJUNCTIONS:

atque, postquam, aut…aut, neque…neque (nec…nec)

St.28, St.6, St.13, St.37, St.18

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES: num St.11 (seen in context as early as St. 7) nonne St.16 (seen in context as early as St.13)

VERBS: Conjugations I-IV

six tenses of indicative mood, active voice (present St.10, imperfect & perfect St.12, pluperfect St.16)

future St.33

future perfect St.33

six tenses of indicative mood also in passive voice

present St.29 imperfect St.29 perfect St.30 pluperfect St.30 future St.34

future perfect NOT COVERED [but in Lang. Info. sect p. 313 unit 3; in context from St. 37]

irregular imperatives, e.g., dic, duc, fac, fer

St.23 NOT COVERED (ducit - in context from St.3) NOT COVERED (facit - in context from St.5) St.21

and their COMPOUNDS (refer St.20) (inferre St.20, referecerunt St.18, effeci St.21)
III. LANGUAGE (cont.)

VERBS:

- infinitives
  - present active St.13
  - present passive St.34
  - perfect active St.37
  - perfect passive St.37
  - [future active St.38]

- participles (all except gerundives)
  - sum (All forms by Lang. Info. sect p.206 unit 2 for pres., imperfect, perf., pluperf. & in St.33 for future)
  - passum (All forms by Lang. Info. sect p.206 unit 2 for present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect)
  - volo St.13
  - eo St.11
  - fero St.9

- irregular verbs
  - sum (All forms by Lang. Info. sect p.206 unit 2 for pres., imperfect, perf., pluperf. & in St.33 for future)
  - possum (All forms by Lang. Info. sect p.206 unit 2 for present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect)
  - volo St.13
  - eo St.11
  - fero St.9

- impersonal verbs
  - licet St.32
  - placet St.11
  - videtur St.34

IDIOMS: e.g., in animo habe
re; St.28 (entire phrase in
context) (in St.1, animo St.15, habere St.3)
iter facere; St.19 (entire phrase in context) (iter St.12, facere St.5)
brevi tempore St.41 (entire phrase seen in gloss) (brevi St.27, tempus St.26)

IV. CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION (in addition to items on previous levels)

[N.B. This area of the exam is problematic for all textbooks and is the area about which the NLE receives the most comments and correspondence.]

- GEOGRAPHY: the Roman world;
  - important bodies of water, e.g., Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, Black Sea (on map St.44)
  - Rivers, e.g., Rhine NOT COVERED
  - Po NOT COVERED
  - Nile St.17 & 18 & 19
  - Rubicon NOT COVERED

- important islands and provinces, e.g., Germania (on map St.41)
  - Aegyptus (on map St.17)
  - Sicilia (on map St.17)
  - Creta (on map St.17)

- HISTORY: prominent historical characters from Roman history, e.g.,
  - Augustus in multiple culture readings as early as St.13
  - Hannibal NOT COVERED - passing mention in St.33
  - Julius Caesar in multiple culture readings as early as St.13
  - Cleopatra St.17
  - Marc Antony mentioned in St.17 & St.29
  - Spartaicus NOT COVERED
  - major events of Roman history, e.g., Punic Wars NOT COVERED
  - Caesar’s conquest of Gaul NOT COVERED

- MYTHOLOGY: heroes and monsters, e.g.,
  - Jason and Medea NOT COVERED
  - Odysseus mentioned in St.47
  - Perseus NOT COVERED
  - Theseus NOT COVERED
  - Daedalus St.44
  - Minotaur NOT COVERED
  - Chimera NOT COVERED

- Underworld, e.g.,
  - Cerberus, NOT COVERED
  - Charon St.22
  - Proserpina NOT COVERED
  - Styx, St.22
  - Pluto NOT COVERED

- ROMAN LIFE:
  - education - recreation and entertainment, e.g.,
    - baths St.9
    - chariot racing St.33
    - gladiatorial combats St.8
V. LATIN IN USE (in addition to items on previous levels)

THEMATIC VOCABULARY: colors, e.g.,
- *ruber*, (NOT COVERED) *(rubent, rubere - to be red in St.45)*
- *caeruleus* St.15
- *albus* (NOT COVERED)
- *caeruleus* St.15
- *ruben* (NOT COVERED)
- *albus* (NOT COVERED)
- *caeruleus* St.15
- *ruben* (NOT COVERED)
- *albus* (NOT COVERED)

classroom expressions, e.g.,
- *scribe in tabula* (scribe present tense St.1, imperative in context St.11, *in* St.1, *tabula* culture section St.11 in context St.22)
- *aperite libros* (aperite - present tense St.3, *libros* St.10)

ORAL LATIN: e.g.,
- *Quid novi?* *(Quid St.4, novi St.21)*
- *Surge!* (present tense in St.1, imperative in context St.21)
- *Bene respondisti;* *(Bene St.14, respondisti present tense St.2)*
- *Mihi placet* St.11

DERIVATIVES: English words based on Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes, e.g., introspection, omniscient, incredulous, benevolent
- NOT COVERED

EXPRESSIONS, MOTTOES, ABBREVIATIONS: e.g., caveat emptor; *et al.*; *vs.*; *ad astra per aspera*; *status quo*; *ars longa, vita brevis*
- (PHRASES NOT COVERED but individual words: *cavere* St.26 *emitt* St.3; *et* St.2 *alia* St.7; *versus* NOT COVERED; *ad* St.3 *astra* St.47 *per* St.5 *aspera* NOT COVERED; *status* NOT COVERED *quo* St.14; *ars* St.20 *longa* St.7, *vita* St.7 *brevis* St.27)