<table>
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<th>Standards for users at Level 4/ Thesaurus</th>
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<td>Competences common to lexis, syntax, morphology, texts and cultural background</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pupils recognize peculiarities in grammar and semantics</td>
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<td>Pupils summarize and present topics concerning interpretation and reception</td>
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1) Lexis

**Competences:**

- Pupils are able
to improve the knowledge of Latin vocabulary concerning authentic texts

**Contents:**

- Basic vocabulary about 1600 words

**Word fields:**
- Latin in comparison with a Neolatin language and Ancient Greek

2) Morphology

**Competences:**

- Pupils are able
to recognize peculiarities of inflection in declensions
to recognize defective nouns
to recognize heterogenous nouns with change of gender and meaning
to recognize peculiarities of adjectives
to recognize peculiarities of pronouns
to recognize adverbs peculiar in formation
Contents:

Word classes:

**Nouns:** An old form of the Genitive Singular in –as is preserved in the combination pater familias, father of a family

Proper names in –ius regularly form the Gen. Sg. in –i (instead of-ii) as Vergili, of Virgil, and end in the Abl. Sg. on –i as Vergili, mi fili; Vergil, my son

Instead of dei there is also the form di; instead of deorum there is deum, instead of virorum there is also virum, instead of deis there is also diis and dis

Nouns used only in one case (Defectiva casibus) as jussu, by the order; injussu; without the order;
Nouns used in two cases as fors, chance, forte, by chance;

Defective nouns (Defectiva numero) are used in the plural only as many geographical words as Thebae, Pompeji and many special words, of which the following are the most important: angustiae, narrow pass; arma, weapons; divitiae, riches; Idus, Ides; insidiae, ambush; moenia, city walls

Heterogenous nouns (Heterogenea) have one gender in the Singular, another in the Plural as locus m. place, loca n. places, m. loci m. passages or topics in an author

**Adjectives:**
Certain adjectives may be used to denote a part of an object, chiefly primus, extremus, summus, medius, infimus, imus as summus mons, the top of the mountain; extrema hieme, in the last part of the winter.

**Pronouns:**
Ipsi or ipsorum in apposition with Genitive as mea ipsius opera, by my own help; nostra ipsorum opera, by our own help.
Sui as an objective genitive e.g. oblitus sui, forgetful of himself
Suis in the meaning his own, their own etc. as Hannibalem sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, his own fellow-citizens drove out Hannibal.
Hic and ille in the sense of the following as Themistocles his verbis epistulam misit, Themistocles sent a letter (couched) in the following words; illud intellego, omnium ora in me conversa esse, I realize this, that all the faces are turned towards me.
Ille often means the famous as Solon ille, the famous Solon
Iste meaning iste homo, that fellow!

**Adverbs** on -o as raro, seldom; crebro, often; subito, suddenly; cito, quickly; sero, late; continuo, permanently; certo, sure; merito, justified; falso, false
Adverbs with various other adverbial suffixes as vix, hardly; paulatim, by and by etc.

3) Syntax

**Competences:**

Pupils are able
to recognize the final use of participle
to recognize peculiarities with the use of Gerund and Gerundive construction
to recognize that the Genitive of the Gerundive construction is often used to denote purpose
to recognize that the Dative of Gerundive construction is used in some expressions which have the character of formulas

Participles: The future active participle in poets and later writers is used independently, especially to denote *purpose*: *venerunt castra oppugnaturi, they came to assault the camp.*

**Gerundive construction instead of the Gerund:**
Instead of the Genitive or Ablative of the Gerund with a direct object another construction *very often* is used. This consists in putting the direct object in the case of the Gerund (gen. or abl.) and using the Gerundive in agreement with it. This is called the Gerundive construction as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gerund construction</th>
<th>Gerundive construction</th>
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<td>cupidus urbem videndi, <em>desirous of seeing the city</em></td>
<td>cupidus videndae urbis, <em>desirous of seeing the city</em></td>
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<td>delector oratores legendo, <em>I am charmed with reading the orators</em></td>
<td>delector oratoribus legendis, <em>I am charmed with reading the orators</em></td>
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*Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri* in Gerundive construction are regularly employed without reference to gender or number, since they were originally neuter singular adjectives used substantively:
*Mulier sui servandi causa aufugit, the woman fled for the sake of saving herself; legati in castra venerunt sui purgandi causa, they envoys came into camp for the purpose of clearing themselves; nostri servandi causa, for the sake of saving ourselves*

Genitive of the Gerundive construction used to denote *purpose* as *Quae ille cepit legum ac libertatis subvertendae causa, which he undertook for the purpose of overthrowing the laws and liberty*

The Dative of the Gerundive construction in some expressions which have the character of formulas as *decemviri legibus scribendis, decemvirs for codifying the laws;*

4) **Texts**

*Competences:*

Pupils are able to understand features of Latin dictions which belong rather to style than to formal grammar to understand features of prosody, which treats metres and versification as Hexameter and Pentameter to deal with advanced Figures: *anaphora, hendiadys, climax, metaphor*

By practicing prosody pupils understand that there is a difference between Latin prosody and the prosody of other languages for example English, where poetry is based upon *accent,* and poetical form consists essentially in a certain succession of *accented and unaccented syllables.* Latin poetry, on the other hand, is based not up on *accent,* but upon *quantity,* consisted in a certain succession of *long and short syllables,* i.e. of long and short intervals of time.

*Contents:*

Authentic texts including Erasmus (in particular Apophthegmata), Comenius (in particular Didactica dissertatio)
Lyric poetry and estetics (knowledge of the fine arts and art criticism)
Rhetoric, propaganda and manipulation
Searching for the meaning of life and the pursuit of happiness
The impact of Latin language and Latin literature
Terminology of medicine, law and science

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