STANDARDS for users at Level 1/ Vestibulum

Competences common to lexis, syntax, morphology, texts and cultural background

By translating Latin texts pupils improve their mother tongue competence and increase their reading competence. By acquiring single elements of Latin pupils are able to recognize the common principles of Latin.

1) Lexis

Competences:

Pupils are able to acquire a basic vocabulary by working on Latin texts.

Contents:

Basic vocabulary about 400 words

Word fields:
Same stem or family

2) Morphology

Competences:

Pupils are able to acquire forms of nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, prepositions and conjunctions by working on Latin texts under instruction.

Contents:

Word classes: verbs, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, numerals

Verbs:

Conjugations:

conjugate verbs with stems in -a, -e, -i and consonants
conjugate esse and ire + Composita
tenses: present tense, simple future, past tense, perfect, pluperfect, future perfectmood: indicative, imperativegenus verbi: active voice

infinitives: perfect and presentparticiples: perfect and presentRecognition of –nd- forms

Nouns:

Declensions:

First declension or a-declension (ends in Nom./Gen. Sg. on -a, -ae)
Second declension or o-declension (ends in Nom./Gen. Sg. –us, -i; -(e)r, -i; –um, -i)

Third declension or consonant declension: The third declension includes several classes of stems:

a) Pure consonant stems: with Abl. Sg. –e; Gen. Pl. on -um
Masculines are nouns with –or,-oris: scriptor,-oris; -os,-oris, mos, moris; -er, -eris: carcer, carceris
Feminines are nouns with –s, -x: laus, laudis; lex, legis; libertas,-atis
with –o, -inis: magnitudo, -inis; origo,-inis
Neuters are nouns with –men, -minis: nomen, nominis
-us, -eris: genus, -eris;
-us, -oris: tempus, temporis; corpus, corporis;
-us, -uris: ius, iuris

b) Mixed stems: nouns with two or more consonants before –is in Gen. Sg. as pars, partis f.; ars, artis f.with Abl. Sg. –e; Gen. Pl. on -ium

c) I-stems: Parisyllaba with Nom. Sg. –is or –es (mostly f.); Neuters with Nom. Sg. on –e, -al, -ar
with Abl. Sg. –i; Gen. Pl. on –ium

Fourth declension or u-declension ends in Nom./Gen. Sg. –us, -us; (mostly m.)
and –u,-us; (n.)

Fifth declension or e-declension ends in Nom./Gen. Sg. –es, -ei; (mostly f.)

Adjectives: Adjectives of the first and second declensions end in –us, -a, -um (some adjectives end in -er instead of –us in Nom. Sg. m. as liber, asper, ruber).
Adjectives of the third declension are conveniently classified according to the number of endings in the Nominative Singular, namely one, two or three (ingens, ingens, ingens; fortis, fortis, forte; acer, acris, acre).

Pronouns: Personal pronouns, Possessive pronouns, Relative pronouns
Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Interjections are the four parts of speech that do not admit inflection and are often called Particles.

Numerals: Cardinal numeral adjectives

3) Syntax

Competences:

Pupils are able
to understand that syntax treats the structure and word order of sentences.

Contents:

Predicate:
General rule with the verbs of motion:
on the question quo is? – response: in + Acc.
on the question ubi es? – response: in + Abl.;
on the question qua is? - response: per +Acc.

Exceptions:
Names of towns, smaller islands and peninsulas as Corinthus, -i, Rhodus, -i, as well as nouns
domus, -us, f., rus, ruris, n., humus, -i, f.
quo is? (without in) Athenas, Carthaginem, Corinthum, Rhodum, domum, rus, humum
ubi es? – Abl. loci (without in) Athenis, Carthagine but Locative for singularia tantum a- and o-
declensions and for domus, rus, humus: Romae, Corinthi, Rhodi, domi, ruri, humi

unde venis? - Ablativus separationis – (without ex) Athenis, Carthagine, Corintho, Rhodo, domo, rure, humo

The general words loco, locis, parte, also many words modified by totus or even by other
adjectives as hoc loco, totis castris

Subject: Noun, pronoun, verb (infinitive), adjective, numeral used as subject

Object: Noun, pronoun, adjective, numeral used as object with accusative, with dative, with
genitive

Main clauses: The indicative is used in statements and direct questions; the imperative is used in
commands.

Subordinate clauses: The indicative is used in definite relative clauses, definite temporal clauses
(with ubi, postquam, ut), conditional clauses, causal clauses, concessive clauses with quamquam.

4) Texts
Competences:

Pupils are able
to use different kind of methods to work with a text to improve their social and personal
competences.

Contents:

Textbook or personal manuscript written by the teacher

5) Cultural background
Competences:

Pupils are able
to connect important fields of ancient life with knowledge acquired in history,
to recognize elements of Roman culture, which have influence until now.

Contents:

According to available material