The Thirty-Ninth Annual Vermont Latin Day
LUDI VERMONTENSES NONO ET TRICENSIMO ANNO CELEBRATI

Friday, April 10, 2015
IV ID. APR. MMXV

The University of Vermont’s Patrick Gym
in Aulis Universitatis Viridis Montis

A CELEBRATION OF OVID’S METAMORPHOSES
Congratulations to Sage Alpert of Champlain Valley Union High School for winning both first and second place in the T-shirt design competition. Sage’s art will appear on the front and the back of this year’s T-shirt. Honorable Mention goes to Jennie Brown of Bellows Free Academy. Her design appears on the cover of this packet. Congratulations to all! Prizes will be awarded at Latin Day.

**LATIN DAY IS FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 2015**

**Theme:** *MUTATIS MUTANDIS* is a celebration of Ovid’s *Metamorphoses* and its epic retelling of myths of transformation. Participating schools will choose an Ovidian story on a first-come, first-served basis. Please note that as of March 15th the following myths are already taken:

1. Bellows Free Academy  
   Pygmalion and Galatea
2. Burlington  
   Midas
3. CVU  
   Apollo and Daphne
4. Hanover  
   Perseus and Andromeda
5. Harwood  
   Phaethon
6. Lamoille  
   Pyramus and Thisbe
7. Lyndon Institute  
   Baucis and Philemon
8. Montpelier  
   Deucalion and Pyrrha
9. MMU  
   Hippomenes and Atalanta
10. Rice  
   Echo and Narcissus
11. South Burlington  
   Niobe

If your preferred email has changed, please send your new address to Pam Cunov at 802-656-3210, or pcunov@uvm.edu, as important information and announcements about Latin Day are sent electronically.

**PLEASE TAKE NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING CHANGES / REMINDERS . . .**

1) *IF YOU HAVEN’T YET DONE SO, CHOOSE A MYTH FROM OVID’S *METAMORPHOSES* ASAP. NO TWO SCHOOLS CAN HAVE THE SAME STORY. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.*
2) POINTS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR ALL SKITS THAT RUN LONGER THAN 4 MINUTES (THIS LIMIT EXCLUDES THE 1 MINUTE SCHOOLS HAVE TO GET ON AND OFF STAGE—30 seconds off, 30 seconds on). THE JUDGES WILL TIME SKITS WITH STOPWATCHES. AS YOU REHEARSE YOUR SKITS, TIME YOURSELVES TO ENSURE YOU ARE KEEPING WITHIN THE LIMITS.

3) IF YOU HAVE A SCRIPT FOR YOUR SKIT, BE SURE TO GIVE IT TO THE JUDGES BEFORE YOU PERFORM. IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED THAT YOU DO BRING COPIES OF YOUR SCRIPT FOR THE JUDGES, AS IT IS SOMETIMES DIFFICULT TO HEAR STUDENT ACTORS FROM THE STAGE.

4) IN ORDER TO MAKE THE WINNING OF A BLUE RIBBON FOR THE SKIT MORE COMPETITIVE, WE ARE RAISING THE BAR: INSTEAD OF BEING AWARDED A BLUE FOR CUMULATIVE SKIT SCORES IN THE RANGE OF 30-40 POINTS, BLUES WILL NOW BE AWARDED ONLY FOR SCORES FALLING WITHIN THE RANGE OF 35-40.

5) MINI-PROBATIO: NO POINTS WILL BE AWARDED OR LOST FOR THE PRAECO’S VERBAL RESPONSES TO MINI-PROBATIO QUESTIONS. A SCHOOL’S WRITTEN ANSWERS, HOWEVER, WILL BE GRADED AND MAY CONTRIBUTE TO A SCHOOL’S TOTAL POINTS. ALSO, OF THE 14 QUESTIONS A TOTAL OF 7 WILL BE DIRECTED AT BEGINNING LATIN STUDENTS (1ST AND 2ND YEARS).

6) PLEASE ARRIVE ON TIME! EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE THEIR DISPLAYS SET UP, THEIR SKIT PROPS STASHED, AND BE IN THEIR SEATS AT 9:15 AM SHARP.

7) THERE WILL BE A RECITATION CONTEST AGAIN THIS YEAR (SEE INFRA)

8) "NEW THIS YEAR!" AS DECIDED AT THE DECEMBER 2014 PLANNING MEETING, THE WINNER OF THE RECITATION CONTEST WILL BE GIVEN A LAUREL WREATH OF VICTORY AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO PERFORM HIS/HER WINNING RECITATION AT THE LATIN DAY AWARD CEREMONY.
HORARIUM ET AGENDA

9:00-9:20 ~ ASSEMBLE in Patrick Gym, including REGISTRATION at the Registration Desk with Pam Cunov; SET UP EXHIBITS on the tables in Patrick Gym; BRIEFING of the “Microphone Masters” of each delegation with UVM student volunteer to learn how to use the stage sound equipment for the skits;

9:20-9:40 ~ OPENING CEREMONIES, including introduction of each delegation. When called upon, each delegation will stand, saying HIC SUMUS, and remain standing long enough to be judged for its COSTUMES (HABITUS). As in previous years, there will be a prize for the best costumes. Schools can also prepare a short (30 second) “pep rally”-type rhythmic chant in Latin and perform it while standing when called. The use of props/banners/flags—even musical instruments—would also be effective.

Latin greetings and responses during the opening ceremonies are as follows:

**Magistra:** Salvete sodales omnes!
**Omnes:** Salve, magistra!
**Magistra:** Benigne accipimus vos omnes, discipuli discipulæque, magistri magistraeque, sed primum volo me certam facere unde sitis. Ex ordine literarum vos petam et salutabo: Delegatio “A” ubi estis?
**Omnis quæque delegatio, in pedes surgens et habitus suas iudicibus monstrans:** Hic sumus.
**Magistra:** Nobis valde placet quod vos his in ludis fabulas de *Metamorphosibus* Ovidii scæniter monstrare vultis. Sed nunc volo introducere collegam meum, clarissimum iurisconsultum et senatorem regionis Caledoniae, Iosephus Benning.
**Omnes:** Salve!
**Vermont State Senator Joe Benning of Caledonia:** (brief welcome)
**Omnes:** Gratias tibi agimus!

9:40-9:45 ~ Sing *Gaudeamus igitur* (text and music included in your folders)

9:45-55 ~ SPECIAL AWARDS: Largest Delegation, Highest Per Capita Enrollment, School Traveling the Farthest, CANE Writing Contest Vermont Winners, Largest Increase in Latin Enrollment, First Attendance at Latin Day

10:00-30 ~ MAXI-PROBATIO for JUNIOR and SENIOR TEAMS in the West Court of the Gym (see Probatio Particulars).
10:00-10:15 ~ MINI-PROBATIO: The Spectatores remain in the stands for a short viva voce Probatio, while the teams are participating in the Maxi-Probatio. **NOTE:** For the format of the Mini-Probatio, please see instructions included in this packet.
10:15-10:30 ~ VIEWING THE DISPLAYS: The Spectatores will have time for a short viewing of the Displays while the Probatio teams finish their work.

10:30-11:45 ~ SKITS! See special instructions about Skits, under SCORING INFORMATION (included in this packet)

11:45-12:00 ~ DISPLAY VIEWING

12:00-12:05 ~ RETURN TO SEATS

12:05-25 ~ AWARDS for the Silver Bowls (for a combination of Displays, Maxi-Probatio Juniorum, and Skits) and Senior Probatio Plaque and Ribbons for the Skits and a Special Award for D.O.T. (Delegatio Optime Togata, i.e., BEST COSTUMES), then EXEUNT OMNES.
Latin Readings: Selections from Ovid

As earlier distributed on February 10, these are the Latin readings for this year’s theme, on which the bulk of the grammar questions for the Junior and Senior Probationes will be based. **Seniors will be responsible for all three passages, Juniors for the boldfaced portions of 1 and 2 only.** Grammatical expectations are listed at the end of the packet.

1. Narcissus’ death and transformation; *Met.* 3.499-510

ultima vox solitam fuit haec spectantis in undam:
heu frustra dilecte puer!' totidemque remisit
verba locus, dictoque vale *'vale inquit et Echo.*
ille caput viridi fessum submisit in herba,
lumina mors clausit domini mirantia formam:
tum quoque se, postquam est inferna sede receptus,
in Stygia spectabat aqua. planxere sorores
naides et sectos fratri posuere capillos,
planxerunt dryades; *plangentibus adsonat Echo.*
iamque rogum quassasque faces feretrumque parabant:
nusquam corpus erat; croceum pro corpore fلوم
inveniunt foliis medium cingentibus albis.

solitam ... undam: the accustomed pool; that is, the pool into which he usually looks
spectantis: present active participle; masculine singular genitive; i.e., Narcissus
heu: alas! oh no!
dilecte: masculine singular vocative perfect passive participle; from *diligo*
totidem: indeclinable adjective for "just so many, just as many, the same number"; take with *verba*
dicto vale: ablative absolute; "with 'goodbye' having been said"
lumina ... mirantia
receptus ... est: perfect passive of *recipio*: “after he has been received”
planxere: for *planxerunt*, third person plural perfect active indicative of *plango*
posuere: for *posuerunt*, third person plural perfect active indicative of *pono*
plangentibus: present active participle of *plango*, feminine dative plural
adsonat: "resound, respond"
quassas: with faces, perfect passive participle feminine accusative plural of *quatio*
nusquam: adverb, nowhere, in no place
pro corpore: "instead of a/the body [of Narcissus]"
medium: of the flower, the object of ablative absolute foliis cingentibus albis
cingentibus: present active participle of *cingo*; neuter ablative plural
2. Minerva's tapestry against Arachne; Met. 6.70-82

Cecropia Pallas scopulum Mavortis in arce pingit et antiquam de terrae nomine litem. bis sex caelestes medio Iove sedibus altis augusta gravitate sedent; sua quemque deorum inscribit facies: Iovis est regalis imago; stare deum pelagi longoque ferire tridente aspera saxa facit, medioque e vulnere saxi exsiluisse fretum, quo pignore vindicit urbem; at sibi dat clipeum, dat acutae cuspidis hastam, dat galeam capiti, defenditur aegide pectus, percussamque sua simulat de cuspide terram edere cum bacis fetum canentis olivae; mirarique deos: operis Victoria finis.

Cecropia: Athenian, describing Pallas (Athena) 
scopulum: scopulus, -i, m. cliff, rock ledge 
Mavortis: genitive of Mavors, old form of Mars 
pingit: from pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictus; usually “to paint,” but here, ”to embroider” 
litem: lis, litis, f., strife, dispute, quarrel 
medio Iove: ”in the middle of the sky” 
exsiluisse: perfect active infinitive of exilio 
vindicet: third person singular present active subjunctive of vindico; effect of a purpose clause 
bacis: ablative plural of baca, berry, but here, olive 
canentis: "gray" to go with olivae 
operis Victoria finis: supply est.
3. Icarus, Met. 8.224-235

cum puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu
deseruitque ducem caelique cupidine tractus
altius egit iter. rapidi vicinia solis
mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras;
tabuerant cerae: nudos quatit ille lacertos,
remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras,
oraque caerulea patrium clamantia nomen
excipiuntur aqua, quae nomen traxit ab illo.
at pater infelix, nec iam pater, 'Icare,' dixit,
'Icare,' dixit 'ubi es? qua te regione requiram?'
'Icare' dicebat: pennas aspexit in undis
devovitque suas artes corpusque sepulcro
condidit, et tellus a nomine dicta sepulti.

audaci ... volatu: ablative with gaudere; volatus, us, m. flight, flying
rapidi: here, rapidus for "fierce, rushing"
vicinia, ae, f. nearness, proximity, vicinity
odoratas: "fragrant, sweet-smelling"
tabuerant: third person plural pluperfect active indicative of tabesco, here, "melt"
carens: present active participle of careo, masculine singular nominative. Takes ablative of separation in remigio.
patrium: adjective: "paternal, of a father"
Icare: vocative
requiram: first person singular present active subjunctive of requiro; deliberative subjunctive
devovit: third person singular perfect active indicative of devoeo, here "to curse."
Students may prepare recitations for the judges as follows from memory.

1. Recitation text for Latin 001 and 002 student competitors (freshmen and sophomores):

   In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
corpora; di, coeptis (nam vos mutastis et illa)
adspirate meis primaque ab origine mundi
ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen!  *Met. 1.1-4* (4 lines)

2. Recitation text for Latin 003 and 004 student competitors (juniors and seniors):

   Iamque opus exegi, quod nec Iovis ira nec ignis
   nec poterit ferrum nec edax abolere vetustas.
cum volet, illa dies, quae nil nisi corporis huius
   ius habet, incerti spatiarum mihi finiat aevi:
   parte tamen meliore mi super alta perennis
   astra ferar, nomenque erit indelebile nostrum,
   quaque patet domitis Romana potentia terris,
oe legar populi, perque omnia saecula fama,
siquid habent veri vatum praesagia, vivam.  *Met. 15.871-879* (9 lines)

**Meter:** The Ovid passages are composed in dactylic hexameter (= six “feet” or dactyls).

A dactyl (= Greek “finger”) is made up of a long syllable followed by two short ones (thus: ¯¯ ˘ ˘). In the second element of a dactyl, a long may be substituted for two shorts, forming a spondee (thus: ¯¯ ˘ ˘). No substitutions are allowed in the final position, which is always a single syllable and may be either long or short (This is marked simply with an “x”). Your teacher can explain to you the rules for determining whether a syllable is short or long. A basic scheme of the hexameter looks like this:

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1 2 3 4 5 6
¯¯ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘ | ˘ x
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All hexameter lines contain a caesura in which a metrical foot is “cut” by word-end. The reciter should pause slightly at a caesura. This usually happens in the third foot after the long syllable, but occasionally after the first short. Caesurae are marked with a double vertical line.
Competitors will be permitted to choose their own recitation passages if they do not like any of the choices offered. If students do choose their own passages, those choices must be equivalent in length and difficulty to the pre-chosen options. Please bring a hard copy of said passage to give to the recitation judges.

List of Important Authors

Here is an important list of important Latin authors whom you should know something about by heart—e.g. were they poets or prose authors? What is the title of one book, play, or poem composed by each? You should memorize the dates of the authors in boldface (think Probatio questions here) [note: c. = circa; fl. = floruit; b. = "born"]

Ennius (239-169 B.C.)
Plautus (fl. c.205-184 B.C.)
Terence (fl. c.160's B.C.)
Cato the Elder (234-149 B.C.)
**Caesar** (100-44 B.C.)
Cicero (106-43 B.C.)
Catullus (c.84-c.54 B.C.)
Lucretius (c.94-55 B.C.)
**Vergil** (70-19 B.C.)
Horace (65-8 B.C.)
Propertius (b. ?54 B.C.)
Tibullus (b. ?55 B.C.)
Martial (c. A.D. 41-c.104)
Pliny the Younger (c. A.D. 61-c. 112)
Seneca (c.4 B.C.- A.D. 65)
Lucan (A.D. 39-65)
Juvenal (c. A.D. 65-c.120)
Tacitus (c. A.D. 56-c.120)
**Publius Ovidius Naso, "Ovid"** (43 B.C.-A.D. 17)
**PROBATIO PARTICULARS**

The formal *Probationes Juniorum et Seniorum* will take place in the back half of the Patrick Gym (behind the big curtain/backdrop) in a written format. Some questions will be based on the Common Readings above. While the *Competitores* (Teams) are hard at work behind the curtain, the *Spectatores* (the audience) and the *Magistri* will have a *Mini-Probatio* (See special Mini-Probatio instructions, below).

Probatio questions will be appropriate to the level of Latin studied (Juniores: 1 to 2 years of Latin; Seniores: 3 to 4 years of Latin). **Teams** will receive 20 questions worth two points each, falling into three categories: 5 on culture (Greek and Latin literature, history, myth, art and architecture), 10 on Grammar (forms) and Syntax (usage) and 5 on interpretation, translation and composition based upon the Latin texts included with this packet. The team of up to 6 members (Competitores) will compete for ribbons, the Blue (30-40 points), the Red (20-29 points) and the Yellow (0-19 points). Each **Team member** will receive a sheet containing the 20 questions, but the **Team Captain** is responsible for submitting one sheet with the answers decided upon by the Team. A **Marshal** will stand by each team to provide logistical assistance and to collect the completed papers.

**Special Instructions for the Mini-Probatio**

The Mini-Probatio is conducted as follows: Instead of receiving answers by spontaneous acclamation from the crowd of Spectatores, the Magistra will ask a series of questions. 15 seconds per question will be allotted for schools to “huddle” together in the bleachers and write down the answer on an answer sheet. (These sheets will be provided to each school in the Teacher’s packet. The first 7 questions are directed at beginning students, the second 7 at older students.)

After all the questions have been asked, and answers have been committed to paper, the Magistra will summon to the stage a *Praeco*, or herald, previously appointed by his or her school, who will be prepared to give the school’s answer when called upon by the Magistra. Though every school will be given the opportunity to answer a question, it will not know in advance which of the questions it will be called upon to answer. To determine this, the Magistra or her lovely assistant will randomly draw the name of a school from a hat, and the Praeco for the school that is selected will come to the microphone and declare his/her school’s response. If the answer is correct, loud cheers, horns, whistles, and *sportulae* of chocolate kisses will be showered upon the successful school contingent. If incorrect, the Magistra will solicit the audience for the correct answer and proceed immediately to the next question, drawing a new school name out of the hat. This procedure will continue until all the questions have been answered.
A school’s written answers to the Mini-Probatio questions will be graded and 5 additional points will be added for having if the beginning students have 5/7 correct answers; 5 more points will be awarded if the junior and senior’s get 5/7 on their questions. These points will be added to the total points that are applied to tally for the small and large bowls.

**SCHOOLS WILL LOSE POINTS**, however, **FOR UNRULY BEHAVIOR** during the Mini-Probatio—up to 10 points deducted from the school's total score. Unruly behavior includes shouting an answer out of turn, infiltrating another school’s huddle to steal an answer, or being noisy while the Magistra is speaking at the podium. **Note:** attempts to look up answers via smartphones counts as CHEATING! Student Marshals and the Magistra herself will monitor the crowd for such behavior, and a red penalty flag will be thrown at any offending school. Loud acclamations or complaints, however, are encouraged in immediate response to correct or incorrect answers (*Nunc est . . . pulsanda tellus!*), but students need to pay attention: the Magistra will signal for silence after a short interval of such celebration or complaint, and extraneous noise thereafter will be subject to demerits.

To reiterate: schools will **LOSE** points for loud or unruly behavior. Only 15 minutes are allotted to the entire Mini-Probatio, so orderly cooperation is key. The model here is the relatively calm atmosphere of Jeopardy, not the mayhem of The Price Is Right. Also note: this format requires each school to appoint a Praeco from its ranks **in advance** of Latin Day. Please indicate the name of your Praeco on the Registration Sheet.

**SCORING INFORMATION**

Separate Ribbons will be awarded for Skits and the Probatio on a scale of 1-40 points:

- 30-40 points = blue ribbon for Probationes (35-40 for skits);
- 20-29 points = red ribbon (20-34 for skits);
- 1-19 points = yellow ribbon.

Ribbons will also be awarded for Displays (see below under Displays).

The **Skits** will be judged on conception, costume, clarity of representation, and text (optional, but if text is used, you must present a copy to the judges in advance). **SKITS ARE TO BE NO LONGER THAN 4 MINUTES** plus 30 seconds for getting on stage and 30 seconds for getting off. Instruction in use of the microphones will be given at 9:00 A.M. at the Registration Desk. **POINT WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR ALL SKITS LONGER THAN 4 MINUTES. (JUDGES WILL TIME SKITS WITH STOPWATCHES.)**

**Displays:** 10 points awarded for the winning of a blue ribbon for a display — maximum of 20 points credited toward silver bowl. Ribbons individually awarded at the
discretion of the judges. **NOTE:** Judges will be impressed by creativity, cohesion, neatness of presentation, and relevance to Greek and Roman antiquity and to the ancient languages.

**Probatio:** All questions are worth **2 points each.** There will be 5 questions on culture (history, myth, art, etc.); 10 questions on grammar and syntax; 5 questions on interpretation, translation or composition.

**Awarding of the Silver Bowl:** Two silver bowls will be presented: one to a large school (total enrollments above 700) and one to a small school (enrollments under 700).

Bowls will be won by the schools with the greatest number of total points scored for: 1) Skit (40 points maximum); 2) Juniores Probatio (40 points maximum); 3) Displays (20 points maximum); **plus additional points or demerits for the Mini-Probatio.**

In order to alleviate the inequity produced by some schools having both Juniores and Seniores Probatio teams **only the Juniores score will be counted toward the silver bowl.** The Seniores teams will compete for a special plaque to be known as the Senior Probatio Question Reward (SPQR). The winning school’s name will be engraved on the Plaque and it will be housed at the winning school until the next Latin Day. (If a tie results, both school names will be engraved and the plaque will reside at each school for six months.)

**Special Awards (not credited toward Silver Bowl or Seniores Probatio Plaque):**

Largest Delegation;
Highest per capita enrollment (compute by dividing your Latin enrollment by your High School’s total enrollment — grades 9-12);
School Traveling the Farthest;
CANE Writing Contest: State Winners;
Largest increase in Latin enrollment;
First attendance at Latin Day;
D.O.T. Award = Delegatio Optime Togata (Best Costumes)
ADDENDUM: PROBATIO PARAMETERS

Prelude:
- As discussed together at the December 2014 planning meeting
- Generally based on the ACL/NJCL National Latin Exam Syllabus
- Paradigms are fair game for Latin Day competitive probationes
- Probatio questions and specialized vocabulary will be drawn significantly from
  the literary passages in the Latin Day packet

JUNIOR PROBATIO (1-2 years of Latin)
Competitors will be expected to command the following:

- Verbs
  - Conjugations 1-2
  - Present active indicative
  - Imperfect active indicative
  - Present active imperative
  - Present active infinitive
  - Irregular: *sum*, *possum*, and *fero* in present and imperfect
  - Irregular imperatives *dic*, *duc*, *fac*, *fer*
  - No future tense, past participles, impersonal verbs, or passive voice
  - Expressions *mihi placet*, *necesse est*

- Nouns
  - Declensions 1-3
  - Cases:
    - Nominative: subject and predicate nominative
    - Genitive: possession
    - Dative: indirect object, with compound verbs
    - Accusative: direct object, extent of time, and object of prepositions
      *ad*, *ante*, *circum*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *per*, *post*, *prope*, *propter*, *trans*
    - Ablative: time when or within which, agent, comparison, -*cum* with
      pronouns, object of prepositions *ab*, *cum*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *sine*, *sub*
    - Vocative: direct address
• Pronouns
  ➢ Personal ego, tu, nos, vos (nominative, dative, accusative)
  ➢ Interrogative quis (nominative) and quid (nominative and accusative)
  ➢ Reflexive
  ➢ Relative

• Adjectives
  ➢ Declensions 1-3
  ➢ Noun/adjective agreement
  ➢ Possessive
  ➢ Reflexive
  ➢ Substantive
  ➢ Comparative
  ➢ Demonstrative hic, ille, is
  ➢ Interrogative quot, qui, quae, quod
  ➢ Irregulars magnus, parvus, bonus, malus, multus
  ➢ Numbers: cardinal numbers unus-decem, centum, mille; Roman numerals I-M; ordinals primus-decimus

• Adverbs
  ➢ Cras, heri, ibi, mox, numquam, saepe, statim, subito, tum, ubi
  ➢ Positive forms of 1st and 2nd declension adjectives
  ➢ Comparatives and superlatives
  ➢ Irregulars bene and male
  ➢ Interrogative cur, ubi, quando, quomodo
  ➢ Quam with adjectives and adverbs

• Conjunctions
  Atque, aut, aut ... aut, et, et ...et, nec ...nec, neque, neque ... neque, postquam, quamquam, quod, sed, ubi

• Enclitics
  -ne, -que
SENIOR PROBATIO (3-4 years of Latin)

Competitors will be expected to command everything from the Junior Probatio material as well as the following:

- **Verbs**
  - Conjugations 1-4
  - Six tenses of indicative mood, active and passive mood
  - Subjunctive
    - Hortatory, jussive
    - Indirect command
    - Purpose clause
    - Result clause
    - Indirect question
    - *Cum* clauses
  - Irregular imperatives and their compounds
  - Infinitives (present, perfect, active and passive, future active)
  - Participles
  - Gerunds and gerundives
  - Active and passive periphrastic
  - Indirect statement with present and past tense main verbs
  - Deponents and semi-deponents
  - Irregular verbs *sum, possum, volo, eo, fero, fio, nolo*
  - Impersonal verbs *deceit, licet, oportet, placet, videtur*
  - Defective verbs *memini, odi, coepi*

- **Nouns**
  - Declensions 1-5
  - Cases
    - Genitive: partitive, description, objective
    - Dative: possession, purpose, reference, with special adjectives and verbs, double dative
    - Accusative: place to which (without preposition), subject of indirect statement, object of prepositions *apud, praeter, super*
    - Ablative: place from which (without preposition), ablative absolute, description, separation, cause, degree of difference, with special
adjectives such as *dignus*, with special verbs *utor, fruor,fungor, potior, vescor*

- Locative: place where with cities and small islands, *domus, rus, humus*

  - Apposition with all cases
  - Comparison with *quam*

- **Pronouns**
  - *Ipse*
  - *Idem*
  - *Iste*
  - Indefinite, e.g., *aliquis, aliquid, quisque, quidam*
  - After *si, nisi, num, and ne* …

- **Adjectives**
  - Irregular, e.g., *alius, alter, solus*
  - Positive, comparative, and superlative of irregular adjectives

- **Adverbs**
  - Positive, comparative, and superlative of irregular adverbs
  - *Quam* with superlative adverb

- **Conjunctions**
  - *Si, nam, enim, igitur, autem, tamen, sive … sive, vel … vel, velut, quasi*