

Your Latin Language Papers A-Level - H043, H443 (from 2016):

This is the Latin Language A-Level broken down to its simplest form. No really, this document contains the entire contents of your Latin Language A-Level. Tick them off, once you have learnt them.

Overview of the entire A-Level:

Papers:	Marks	Duration	Weighting
Unseen	100	1:45 Hours	33%
Comprehension	50	1:15 Hours	17%
Prose	75	2 Hours	25%
Verse	75	2 Hours	25%
Your A-Level in total:	300	7 Hours	100%
Your A-Level Latin Language Papers in total:	150	3 Hours	50%

The Unseen Latin Language Paper (100 marks) - What does it contain?:

Part 1 Total: 50 marks

Unseen Prose (Normally around 15 Lines)

Part 2 Total: 45 marks

Unseen Verse (Normally around 16-17 Lines)



Part 3 Total: 5 marks

☐ Scansion

Your Timings:

You should spend 57 seconds per mark this means (so basically a minute per mark):

Part 1: 53 minutes - (3.3 minutes per line)

Part 2: 47 minutes - (3 minutes per line)

Part 3: 5 minutes

Total: 1:45 Hours/ 105 Minutes

The Comprehension/ Composition Latin Language Paper (50 marks) - What does it contain?:

Comprehension

- the layout of this paper is more flexible - Go look at older past papers to get use to the slight changes:

Part 1 Total: (Normally Questions 1-5) 30 marks

☐ Comprehension

Part 2 Total: (Questions 6-9) 20 marks

☐ Grammar & Syntax (Around 18 marks) & Vocab (Around 2 marks) Questions

Your Timings:

You should spend 66 seconds per mark this means (so basically a minute per mark):

Part 1: 45 minutes



Part 2: 30 minutes

Total: 1:15 Hours/ 75 Minutes

Composition

Part 1 Total: 50 marks

- Composition (Normally around 7-8 Lines)**

Your Timings:

You should spend 66 seconds per mark this means (so basically a minute per mark):

Part 1: 75 minutes - (10 minutes per line)

(1) What you need to know for your Latin Language A-Level: Vocab (Highlighted & Bold if wasn't on GCSE specification/ wasn't needed at GCSE level)

- 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Declension Nouns, **together with bos, domus, Iuppiter and vis**
- 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Conjugation Verbs & Irregular Verbs, together with deponent, **semideponent, defective, and impersonal verbs including the impersonal passive of intransitive verbs**
- Compound verbs of regular formation using all the common prefixes, including associated consonant and vowel changes, and where the prefix retains its normal meaning**
- Adverbs
- Conjunctions, Particles & Pronouns



- Prepositions
- Adjectives, Comparatives & Superlatives **together with bos, domus, Iuppiter and vis**
- Cardinal numbers 1–1000 and ordinal numbers 1st – 10th**

(2) What you need to know for your Latin Language A-level: **Grammar**

(2i.) **Accidence (the different forms of words in a sentence):**

- The **forms** of regular nouns of **all declensions** - 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Declension Nouns.
- The **forms** of regular and deponent **verbs** in **all moods, voices and tenses**, including imperatives, infinitives, participles and the gerundive

(including the future perfect, present subjunctive, perfect subjunctive, future passive infinitive, supine and gerund)
- The **forms** of regular **adjectives** of **all standard types**
- The **forms** of **pronouns** and **pronominal adjectives**
- The **comparative** and **superlative forms** of adjectives and adverbs
- The **forms** of the **irregular nouns, verbs and adjectives**, including irregularly formed comparatives and superlatives
- Cardinal numbers 1–1000 and ordinal numbers 1st – 10th**

(2ii.) **Syntax (structure of the sentence):**

- Standard patterns of case usage
- Negation



- Direct statement, question (including deliberative) and command
- Prohibitions, exhortations and wishes
- Uses of the infinitive (as subject, as complement, prolativ, historic)**
- Uses of the participle (including ablative absolute)
- Uses of the subjunctive (e.g. potential, generic)
- Comparison (including the ablative of comparison)
- Uses of the gerund and gerundive (including the gerundive of obligation)**
- Constructions using quominus and quin**
- Use of dum and dummodo to mean 'provided that'**

Subordinate clauses

- Indirect statement (including extended oratio obliqua), question, command and prohibition
- Description (relative clauses, including common uses with the subjunctive)
- Purpose (including uses of the gerund and gerundive)
- Result (including the use of the comparative with quam ut)
- Conditional Causal**
- Temporal Subordinate clauses within indirect speech
- Fearing, prevention and precaution
- Concessive**



□ Comparative

