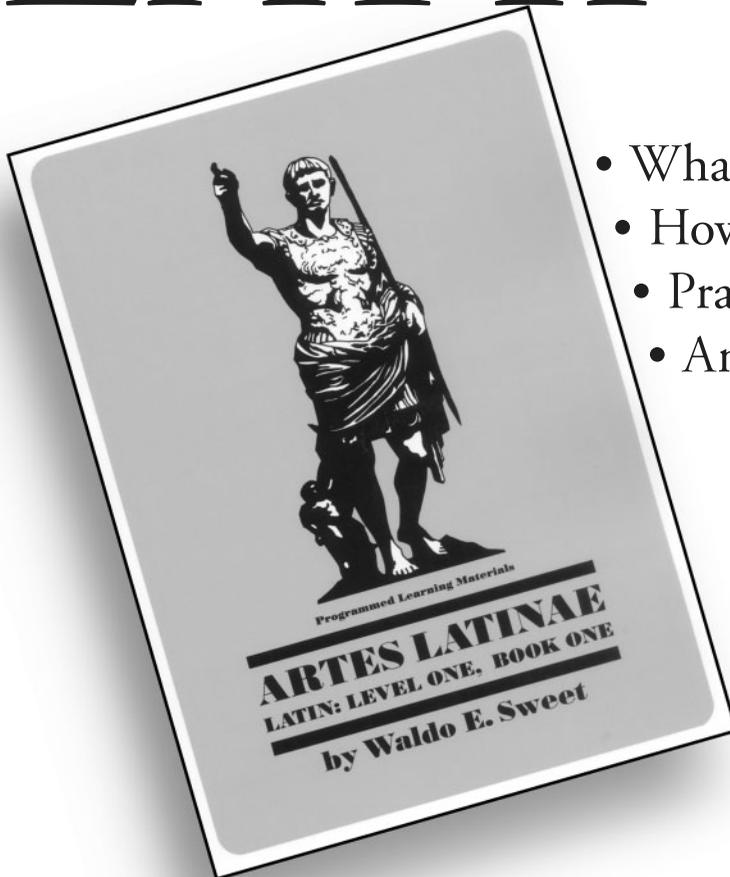


LEARNING LATIN AT HOME WITH

ARTES LATINAE



- What to Buy
- How to Use Each Book
- Practical Suggestions
- Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

Learning Latin at Home with Artes Latinae was written by Nathaniel Bluedorn. Nathaniel was born in 1975 to Harvey and Laurie Bluedorn and schooled at home by them all his life. The Bluedorns have a family business called Trivium Pursuit [PMB 168, 139 Colorado Street, Muscatine, Iowa “52761”, 309.537.3641, trivium@muscanet.com, www.triviumpursuit.com].

If you have a question that we do not answer in this booklet, contact us. We would love to hear from you.

This book was published in the year nineteen hundred ninety nine by Nathaniel Bluedorn.

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“Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn.” I Corinthians 9:9; I Timothy 5:18; Deuteronomy 25:4. “The laborer is worthy of his reward.” I Timothy 5:18; Matthew 10:10; Luke 10:7; Leviticus 19:13; Deuteronomy 24:15. “Thou shalt not steal” Deuteronomy 5:19; Matthew 19:18; Mark 10:19; Luke 18:20.

INTRODUCTION

Nobody in my family knew Latin before we started Artes Latinae in 1988, but my mother was determined to teach us Latin. She and Dad wanted to give us a Classical Education, and Latin was part of that. Latin is foundational to many European languages and is basic to understanding the development of our Western culture. Learning Latin would also develop good English language skills. Having a strong grasp of these things would give us powerful tools for serving God. Besides the Latin we studied, we learned a lot those first few years. We learned how to discipline ourselves to do the work of studying a language at home. Learning Latin is hard work, no two ways about it.

My mother choose Artes Latinae because it was written by Dr. Waldo Sweet to be a self-teaching course. All the other Latin curricula my mother sorted through required a teacher who already knew Latin. When she found Artes Latinae and read that it did not require a teacher, she knew she had what she wanted. Artes Latinae uses the Programed Interactive method which means the text is the teacher. As the student reads the text he is continually asked questions on what he is learning after which he checks his answer in the text. This is a Classical method of teaching, sometimes called the Socratic Method. It is based on the idea of corrective interaction between the student and his teacher and immediate remediation.

Here is what my mother says: *"Many parents have looked into learning Latin, but it seemed too difficult. Their problem was that they tried books designed for classroom use by a teacher who already knew Latin. Artes Latinae is not like that. Though I had never studied Latin before, I sat down with my children, and we all learned Latin together using Artes Latinae."*

In this booklet, *Learning Latin at Home with Artes Latinae*, I want to answer your questions about how to use Artes Latinae and give you the

practical ideas we found as we went through the course. Artes Latinae puts Latin within reach of everyday Homeschool parents. It will be hard, but not any more difficult than the many other subjects Homeschool parents have already conquered: Geometry, Chemistry, or English Grammar. Treat Latin like any other school subject. It is just as important.

My experience with Latin was good. This is in spite of the fact that Latin was my worst subject — I didn't like Latin. All the memorization I did, grammatical concepts I struggled to understand, the studying I had to do to make a good grade on the test — all this did not rub well with me as a young boy. But honestly, looking back at it, I got more from learning Latin than from learning Algebra or Chemistry.

More and more Homeschoolers are choosing Latin as their foreign language. They are realizing how useful it is in everyday life, in English language skills and for going on to other foreign languages. I hope this booklet will help you see a clearer vision for how you can use Artes Latinae to learn Latin at home.

WHAT TO BUY

Foreign language materials are often expensive — authors want to be paid for the years of studying that went into writing their books. Latin is no exception. When you look at the cost of starting Artes Latinae and compare it to other Latin curricula, you will see you are actually getting a good value for your money.

Artes Latinae, published by Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, comes in two formats: the Text Book

version and the CD-ROM version. Here is a list of all the components to Artes Latinae:

Text Book Version

If you wish to use the Text Book version of Artes Latinae we recommend buying these components of Level I:

- *Student Text Book 1*
- *Teacher's Manual*
- *Graded Reader*
- *Teacher's Manual Graded Reader*

Components of Artes Latinae

	Text Book Version	CD-ROM Version
Level I	Student Text Book 1, Units 1-15	CD-ROM & Manual
	Student Text Book 2, Units 16-30	
	Audio Cassette Tapes, Units 1-30	
	Graded Reader, Units 1-30	Graded Reader, Units 1-30
	Teacher's Manual Graded Reader, Units 1-30	Teacher's Manual Graded Reader, Units 1-30
	Unit Test Booklet, Units 1-30	Unit Test Booklet, Units 1-30
	Guide to Unit Tests, Units 1-30	Guide to Unit Tests, Units 1-30
	Reference Notebook, Units 1-30	Reference Notebook, Units 1-30
	Teacher's Manual, Units 1-30	
Level II	Student Text Book 1, Units 1-12	CD-ROM & Manual
	Student Text Book 2, Units 13-24	
	Audio Cassette Tapes, Units 1-24	
	Graded Reader, Units 1-24	Graded Reader, Units 1-24
	Teacher's Manual Graded Reader, Units 1-24	Teacher's Manual Graded Reader, Units 1-24
	Unit Test Booklet, Units 1-24	Unit Test Booklet, Units 1-24
	Guide to Unit Tests, Units 1-24	Guide to Unit Tests, Units 1-24
	Reference Notebook, Units 1-24	Reference Notebook, Units 1-24
	Teacher's Manual, Units 1-24	

- *Audio Cassette Tapes for Units 1-4 (2 tapes)*

These first 5 items we call the *Basic Starter Kit*. After the student has finished working through the Student Text Book 1 (this will take anywhere from one semester to 2 years), then you will purchase Student Text Book 2. The Teacher's Manual, Graded Reader, and Teacher's Manual Graded Reader are used with this Student Text Book 2 also.

The rest of the components of Artes Latinae are helpful but are optional and may be purchased if desired:

- *Unit Test Booklet*
- *Guide to Unit Tests*
- *Additional Tapes*

We do not recommend using the *Reference Notebook*. We believe it is inadequate and recommend making your own Latin Notebook (more on that later).

We recommend buying all the components of Level II, except the tapes, which are optional.

CD-ROM Version

If you wish to use the CD-ROM version of Artes Latinae we recommend buying all the components of CD-ROM Level I (which the publisher includes in one package anyway). Plus we recommend purchasing the Teacher's Manual (which comes with the Text Book Version). We recommend buying all the components of CD-ROM Level II and Teacher's Manual.

What is the difference between the Artes Latinae Text Book Version and the CD-ROM?

The CD-ROM is the equivalent of the first two Text Books with all the tapes. But the CD is more than just the text. It puts Artes Latinae into an interactive format where the student reads a frame, types the answer, says the answer out loud, checks his answer with the computer and plays a recording of the Latin.

Some children like the CD version better than the book version while others like to sit down and

hold the book rather than work from a computer screen.

The advantages of the CD version are:

1. The student has 3 pronunciations to choose from with the CD version (American Scholastic, Restored Classical, or Continental Ecclesiastical). Sometimes it's interesting to switch between the pronunciations just to see how they differ.

2. The student must type in his answer to each frame (which reinforces learning), while with the book version he is required to only say the answer out loud, and sometimes required to write the answer down on paper.

3. Some children are more motivated to learn if they can learn it on a computer.

4. The sound component is easily accessed through the click of an icon, rather than starting, stopping and rewinding cassette tapes.

The disadvantages of the CD version are:

1. Some children don't need their "watching-a-computer-screen-appetite" fed.

2. It is expensive.

3. If you want to look something up in the text you have to go to the bother of going to the computer, bringing up the Artes Latinae program and finding what you want, while if you have the textbook you can just grab it and thumb through the pages to find what you want.

4. You can't work on your Latin while in the car or other places away from home, unless you have a laptop.

The main thing you have to determine is, does your child learn best by book or by computer screen.

SCOPE & SEQUENCE FOR LEARNING LATIN

What is the overall plan for going through Artes Latinae?

The chart below shows how we would suggest Homeschool students go through Artes Latinae. These are only suggestions. Feel free to do what works for you and what will meet your goals. We start Latin at age 11, but Artes Latinae can be started at age 10. The child should be able to read well before starting Artes Latinae. The ages on our chart are approximate. Some students may take more time on each book and some may take less. Some parents only require their children to complete Level I of Artes Latinae, others require both levels.

Sequence for Completing Artes Latinae

			Years to Complete	Suggested Ages
Level One	Book 1	Units 1-15	1-2	10-11
	Book 2	Units 16-30	1-2	12-13
Level Two	Book 1	Units 1-12	1-2	14-15
	Book 2	Units 13-24	1-2	16-17

Where do we start & how do we go through each Unit?

Level I, Student Text Book 1, Unit 1

The first Unit begins with instructions on how to use Artes Latinae and the programed interactive format. Start on the first page and follow the instructions. This Unit is very simple. When you are done, go on to Unit 2. There is no test for Unit 1. It is not necessary to read the

Teacher's Manual before starting the course.

Unit 2

The second Unit teaches the Latin alphabet and pronunciation. Read through the Unit and follow its instructions. Update your Latin Notebook (we will explain more about this later). Study for your first test and take the test if you like. The tests for Units 2 and 3 require the teacher to pronounce certain Latin vowels and a teacher to check the student's pronunciation. Since you have no Latin teacher the publisher recommends skipping those portions of the tests for Units 2 and 3. These first two tests are very easy.

Unit 3

The third Unit finishes the Latin alphabet. Follow the same instructions as Unit 2.

Units 4 & to the end of Artes Latinae

In the fourth Unit you will begin learning Latin grammar. Work through Unit 4 and follow its instructions. When you are done with Unit 4 update your Latin Notebook with all the new

information you learned in the proper sections of your Notebook. Study for the test and take it. Now is when you will do your first section in the Graded Reader. We will explain more about how to use the Graded Reader later. The sequence for proceeding through each Unit of Artes Latinae is:

1. Work through the Unit in the Student Text.
2. Update Latin Notebook.
3. Study for test and take test.
4. Do the corresponding Unit in the Graded Reader.

What does a typical Latin lesson look like?

When my Mother first started Artes Latinae she sat down on the couch with my sister Johannah on one side and me on the other, and we learned Latin together. As we got older she let us do our Latin independently. We spent about twenty to thirty minutes a day doing Latin though

sometimes we spent more time on days when we needed to study for a test. Thirty minutes gave us time to complete six or more pages of the Student Text each day.

How should we use each component of Artes Latinae?

The *Audio Tapes* are necessary in the first four Units to teach the pronunciation of Latin. Use them just as the Student Text explains. Each tape covers two Units. You do not necessarily need the remainder of the tapes even though you may find them useful. Here is a quote from page 11 of the Teacher's Manual: "Part of the Artes Latinae program is a series of tapes to be used simultaneously with the printed text. However, the course is so designed that the use of these tapes is optional." Because the tapes are expensive, we recommend that people either do without them or purchase them individually as they feel they need them. The tapes allow children to learn Latin through the auditory channel which can be very helpful for many students.

The *Teacher's Manual* is used when making your Latin Notebook. It has a Dictionary which lists all the words that should be in your Notebook. It has a master chart of vocabulary by the Unit in which the words were introduced. It shows you which Nouns are in which Declension and which Verbs are in which Conjugation. It lists the principle parts of Verbs. It lists all the basic sentences and readings. You do not need to read the Teacher's Manual before starting the program. We used it mainly for these lists of vocabulary and that was all.

The *Reference Notebook* is not useful to us because we make our own Latin Notebook. Our Latin Notebook serves the same purpose and does a much better job.

The *Unit Test Booklet* is used after completing each Unit. When we finished a Unit, we reviewed what we had learned in the Student Text: the vocabulary, the basic sentences, et cetera, and added the information to our Latin Notebook.

Then we also reviewed the old material in our Latin Notebook. When we felt we were ready to take the test, Mother sat us at a table, and we worked through the test individually, writing our answers in our Latin Notebook. Then she checked our answers with her *Guide to Unit Tests* (test answers), or we checked them ourselves and marked the wrong answers, putting down the percent correct. If we did not get at least 90% correct my mother made us do that Unit in the Student Text over again and take the test a second time. She also had us study the incorrect answers on our test to discover why we had missed them.

If a parent is learning Latin along with his child then he may chose not to purchase the tests but make up his own tests. If the student is learning alone then he needs be tested using the Unit Tests.

The *Graded Reader* is used at the end of each Unit beginning at Unit 4. The purpose of the Reader is to challenge students to do real work reading and translating Latin. The Reader is hard, as you will no doubt soon discover. We consider the Graded Reader to be the most important component of Artes Latinae. My mother assigned only a part of the Graded Reader Unit which corresponds with the Student Text Unit we had just finished. She thought to do the whole thing was too burdensome. She copied and enlarged the pages of the Graded Reader on a copy machine, and we wrote our English translation above the printed Latin. This way we did not have to write out all the Latin. Mother checked our translation in her *Teacher's Manual Graded Reader*. We punched our translation sheets and put them in our Latin Notebook. Sometimes Mother also allowed us to translate orally while we sat beside her. For aid in translating, the Graded Reader has a small lexicon (Latin dictionary) at the back, and it also has some translation helps in each Unit. I personally found it much easier to use a regular Latin lexicon which we had picked up from an old book store, but this was not necessary. Bolchazy-

Carducci Publishers suggest that if the Graded Reader becomes too difficult, then you can do sections from easier Units in the Graded Reader instead of the Unit which would correspond to the Unit of the Student Text you are currently on. We took a week to complete our Graded Reader assignments before going on to the next Unit in the Student Text. For more information on how to use the Graded Reader, ask Bolchazy-Carducci for their flyer “The Why, When and How of the Graded Readers.”

How should we handle the spring break?

Often students will forget their Latin over a long summer vacation. Some parents require their children to continue Latin all year but at a more relaxed pace during the summer. Others simply have an extensive review at the beginning of each new school year.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

Creating & Maintaining a Lifelong Latin Notebook

No matter what language you study, or what curriculum you use, you need to make your own language Notebook. Buy a medium sized 3-ring notebook and fill it with notebook paper and subject dividers. Each student will have his own Notebook (Mom or Dad, too, if he or she is learning along with the kids). This will be his lifelong Latin (or Greek or French) Notebook. If the student is studying two languages, then he should have two Notebooks. To simplify things, I will confine my examples to a Latin Notebook. The same principles will apply to other languages.

The Notebook will be divided into sections. See the chart for some suggestions.

This is only a suggestion on how to divide up your Notebook. As you learn more about Latin grammar over several years you will probably want to change and add to the divisions. You may even want to rewrite sections as you learn more and want to rearrange the material to put things in better order. The process of rewriting the Notebook has the added advantage of forcing you to rethink your Latin in an orderly manner. If you're like me, you'll learn the most about Latin in this exercise.

Notebook Sections

1. Nouns

Subdivide this section into the 5 Latin Declensions.

2. Adjectives

Subdivide this section into the 2 Latin Declensions.

3. Verbs

Subdivide this section into the 5 Latin Conjugations.

4. Miscellaneous Words

Subdivide this section as you learn more grammar.

5. Test Results

6. Translation Exercises

7. Pronouns

8. Alphabet

9. Technical Terms and Definitions

10. Memorization Exercises

First Declension Nouns

CASE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nominative	<i>aqua</i>	<i>aquae</i>
Accusative	<i>aquam</i>	<i>aquas</i>
Ablative	<i>aqua</i>	<i>aquis</i>
Dative	<i>aquae</i>	<i>aquis</i>
Genitive	<i>aquae</i>	<i>aquarum</i>
Nominative	<i>vipera</i>	<i>viperae</i>
Accusative	<i>viperam</i>	<i>viperas</i>
Ablative	<i>vipera</i>	<i>viperis</i>
Dative	<i>viperae</i>	<i>viperis</i>
Genitive	<i>viperae</i>	<i>viperarum</i>

Let's pretend you are just beginning your study of Latin. You will learn a few vocabulary words first — probably Nouns. Nouns are divided into 5 main groups, called Declensions. Enter the first Noun you learn on the first line of the Noun section of your Notebook. Use pencil — you may need to do some erasing later. At the beginning of your Latin study you will not know to which Declension the Noun belongs, so for now put only one Noun per notebook page. Later, you can add a second

Noun halfway down the page. (Note: Only two vocabulary words per page.) Enter the meaning of the Noun in the left margin. As you learn the different Cases and Numbers of each Noun you will record this in the Notebook. After you have learned what the different Declensions are you can sort the Noun pages accordingly. See the example of how First Declension Nouns might appear in your Notebook.

Next you will learn a few Verbs, and these you will enter in the Verb section of the Notebook. Because Verb Conjugations are much more difficult than Noun Declensions, at the beginning of your Latin study you will just list the Verbs and their meanings. Later you can rewrite the Verb section, dividing it up into the 5 Conjugations, and fully conjugate each Verb (one verb per page).

The next part of speech to learn is the Adjective. Adjectives are similar to Nouns in that they are divided into Declensions. Again, when you first learn an Adjective you will not know to which Declension it belongs, so at the beginning of your

First & Second Declension Adjectives

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	Sing.	Plr.	Sing.	Plr.	Sing.	Plr.
Nom.	cautus	cauti	cauta	cautae	cautum	cauta
Acc.	cautum	cautos	cautam	cautas	cautum	cauta
Abl.	cauto	cautis	cauta	cautis	cauto	cautis
Dat.	cauto	cautis	cautae	cautis	cauto	cautis
Gen.	cauti	cautorum	cautae	cautarum	cauti	cautorum
Nom.	bonus	boni	bona	bonae	bonum	bona
Acc.	bonum	bonos	bonam	bonas	bonum	bona
Abl.	bono	bonis	bona	bonis	bono	bonis
Dat.	bono	bonis	bonae	bonis	bono	bonis
Gen.	boni	bonorum	bonae	bonarum	boni	bonorum

Latin study just put one Adjective per notebook page. Later, you can sort the pages according to Declension and then add one more Adjective per page, making a total of only two vocabulary words per page. See the example chart of how your Adjectives might look in your Notebook.

Communicate to the student at the beginning of his language study that whatever is entered into the Notebook should be done in a neat, systematic, orderly manner. Language study will be simplified because everything will be in one place — test papers, translation exercises, vocabulary words, etc. Also, keeping a Notebook teaches the student to be neat, systematic, and orderly. Although, if you have a 12 year old boy, this might take awhile.

This article was taken from Volume I of Teaching The Trivium magazine.

Make vocabulary cards.

I personally did not do this when I was studying Latin, but I do when I study Greek and found it to be a valuable study aid. I would copy the same information for each word which you entered in your Latin Notebook on a 3x5 note card. The Latin can go on one side and the English translation on the other. Then every day you do Latin you can recite out loud both sides of a section of your vocabulary deck moving through the deck on successive days. You can also practice with someone else by having him read one side of the card and you try to remember the other side. These exercises will help you remember your vocabulary and make learning all the rest of Latin much easier.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why study Latin in the first place?

Test scores show that students who learn a foreign language have a much stronger grasp of English language skills. Tests also clearly indicate that studying a foreign language sharpens the mind. This is why students often take a foreign language course in high-school.

Classical Languages may be the most profitable foreign languages for students to learn. Consider Latin, for instance. Everywhere you turn you read English words which originally came from Latin words. In fact over 60% of English words have Latin roots. There is so much Latin in English that learning Latin will help you to understand English much better. And if a student ever wanted to learn one of the Romance languages — Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Rumanian — knowing the parent language of Latin will be like having a free ticket to a much easier ride. You will already have learned 80% of the vocabulary of those languages.

The same things are true of Greek. While legal vocabulary is all Latin, most medical and scientific words come from Greek. If a student ever wanted to go into these fields, knowing a classical language will give him a lifelong head-and-shoulders advantage over other lawyers, doctors, scientists, et cetera. He will already understand much of the terminology of these professions.

Why learn Classical Languages? For the same reasons that students for hundreds of years have recognized them as an essential part to a good Classical Education.

How will Latin improve my child's SAT scores?

In the chart below it is easy to see that foreign language students score much higher than average students who do not learn a second language. Students who learn Latin do the best of all over French, German, Spanish, or Hebrew students. This is because students who learn Latin have a better understanding of their own English language. 60% of English vocabulary comes from Latin roots. Also many of the grammatical concepts in Latin carry over to English. Above this, learning Latin gives a student a broader cultural experience and a bigger picture of the world and how Western Culture developed.

Why are the columns in Artes Latinae upside down?

You are supposed to start at the beginning in Unit 1 and when you reach the back of the book, you turn it over and start back towards the beginning.

How often should I play a portion of the tape?

The publisher suggests repeating each sound twice. This will give the student auditory reinforcement to help him learn good Latin pronunciation.

Are there Latin experts who will answer my questions and help me when I have trouble?

Call Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers for a list of Latin teachers and professors who are available for free consultation. (Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, 1000 Brown Street, Unit 101, Waucunda, Illinois 60084, 847.526.4344, latin@bolchazy.com, www.bolchazy.com.) Don't hesitate to link up with a Latin teacher in your area if you are having problems understanding some part of Latin. Call Bolchazy-Carducci for contacts or ask around in your area. The Internet, especially Newsgroups and E-mail lists, is another excellent way to get your questions answered.

What should we do if we get bogged down?

If you are at a point where you just aren't understanding a part of Latin then simply go back and review that part again until you do. If you still don't understand, try finding someone who does. Find someone who knows Latin and ask them to give you some ideas as suggested in the answer to the previous question.

Average SAT Verbal Scores

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*	1997	1998
Latin Students	571	569	571	574	576	579	579	648	647	654
Average of All Students	427	424	422	423	424	423	428	504	505	505
French Students	545	543	544	544	548	549	553	625	623	627
German Students	548	541	548	540	541	540	545	625	624	617
Spanish Students	502	497	497	497	499	502	501	576	581	583
Hebrew Students	540	N/A	545	545	560	552	551	622	629	634

How many years of high school or college Latin will Artes Latinae give us?

Languages are commonly divided into “years” by academic organizations. Artes Latinae is the equivalent of two years of high school Latin or one year of college Latin. Artes Latinae meets the foreign language requirement for university entrance

What Latin pronunciation should we use?

There are three widely accepted systems of pronunciation for Latin. When Waldo Sweet wrote the book version of Artes Latinae (in the 1960’s) he used what he called “Restored Classical.” That is the only pronunciation used in the book and tape version. Most American high schools teach this system of pronunciation. Since Sweet’s time, opinion has changed as to what was the classical pronunciation. Hence this system has been renamed “American Scholastic.”

The CD-ROM version of Artes Latinae offers three options:

- 1) *American Scholastic*
- 2) *Restored Classical and*
- 3) *Ecclesiastical or Italian.*

American Scholastic is what Waldo Sweet called “Restored Classical.” The *new* Restored Classical is what many scholars *now* believe is how Latin was pronounced in the classical period. There is not a great difference between American Scholastic and Restored Classical. The main difference is the word-final “m” as a sign of nasalization of the preceding Vowel. *Ecclesiastical* or *Italian* is the pronunciation used in medieval times and in the modern Roman Catholic church.

Are there any other materials to use along with Artes Latinae?

I have found a good Latin lexicon (dictionary) to be very useful. You can usually find one at an old book store.

There are also many Latin readers available such as *Cesar’s Gallic War, with an Interlinear Translation* by James B. Finch, published back in 1898. If you do find a reader make sure it has a translation to check your work by.

Does Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers have other useful books?

Bolchazy-Carducci publishes many other books on classical languages. You can also subscribe to their Latin newsletter

How can we take the National Latin Exam?

After you finish both levels of Artes Latinae, you might consider taking the National Latin Exam. Contact the American Classical League for more information:

The American Classical League
Miami University
Oxford, OH 45056

What will we have accomplished when we are finished studying Artes Latinae Level I?

When you are finished with Level I you will have learned the following (taken from the Teacher’s Manual):

1. Know 141 Basic Sentences (from classical literature) well enough to reproduce them when prompted either by a picture, by a Latin paraphrase, or by an English translation when the sentence is clued by the first letter of each word.

2. Know a vocabulary of approximately 700 words well enough to recognize the meaning in context. Of these the student will have an active control of approximately 300 which he can use in constructing new Latin sentences (The vocabulary load has been purposely kept low in order to concentrate upon the structure. In Level II the emphasis shifts to the acquisition of vocabulary).

3. Know noun forms well enough to decline any noun in Artes Latinae: Level I, when told what declension the noun belongs to.

4. Know verb forms well enough to be able to conjugate any verb in Artes Latinae: Level I in the indicative system active, when told to what conjugation the verb belongs. He will also know the third person passive, singular and plural, of these same verbs.

5. Pronounce new Latin sentences correctly.

6. Recognize words when they occur in contexts with meanings different from those which he has learned.

7. Read at sight in the Graded Reader material (from classical literature) similar to that occurring in the Text Book. He will also be able to answer Latin questions about the content.

8. Converse in Latin about pictures showing familiar objects and situations.

9. Construct original Latin sentences.

10. Know 34 lines of Readings (from classical literature—poems) well enough to reproduce them with the removal of four words in each line.

How do I know if Artes Latinae is the best Latin curriculum for my family?

When you are considering which Latin (or any language) curriculum to use, you need to compare :

1. What you get for what you pay — other Latin curricula may seem less expensive, but you need to look at what knowledge you end up with when you are finished with the curriculum. What do you get for what you pay.

2. Ease of use — if you, the parent, know the language or if you have access to a tutor, then most any curriculum will do, but if you are starting out with no knowledge of the language then you need something self-teaching — see our discussion of the 3 ways to learn a language — deductive, inductive, programmed interactive — on our web site.

3. When you want your child to start studying the language — some curricula are geared for young children, some for older children, some for adults. It is our opinion that age 10 or 11 is the best time to begin the study of Latin (or any language) grammar.

Table of Contents of What You Will Learn in Level I of Artes Latinae

Student Text Book 1, 1st half	Student Text Book 1, 2nd half	Student Text Book 2, 1st half	Student Text Book 2, 2nd half
Latin pronunciation (vowels—long and short, consonants, double consonants, diphthongs, syllables, words, sentences)	ablative case	plural of neuters	genitive plural
distinction between noun and verb, subject and object	prepositions cum, in, sine, sub	basic sentence construction	explanation of noun system
distinction between noun and adjective	the five declensions	word formation	infinitive
question words quis and quem	characteristic vowel	hic and ille	1st and 2nd person singular of 2d conjugation
Latin word order	derivatives	present and past participles	1st and 2nd person singular of other conjugations
two-kernel sentences	passive voice	absence of est in sentences	1st and 2nd person plural of all conjugations
connector et	poetical devices	ordinal numbers, 1-10	sum and possum
nominative and accusative cases (singular)	personal and impersonal nouns	adverbs	crisscross order
structural and dictionary meanings	neuters	vocative case	tenses #1 and #3 (past and future incomplete action)
orientation to adjectives	quid	subordinate clauses	synopses
intensifiers	ambiguity	relative pronouns	prepositions with accusative
modifiers	gender	dative case	tense #5 (completed action in present time)
-ne questions	agreement of adjectives	special verbs with the dative	principle parts
transitive/intransitive contrast	adjective declensions	genitive singular	tense #4 (completed action in past time)
sed	nominative, accusative, and ablative plurals		tense #6 (completed action in future time)
antonyms	explanation of concept of number		
	noun and adjective paradigms		
	singular/plural contrast		