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北京大学拉丁语标准考试  
PKU STANDARDISED TEST IN ELEMENTARY LATIN  
Notice

北京大学拉丁语标准考试面向全国高等院校学生和青年学者（报名程序见后），第一场考试计划在2017年9月23日周六举行，具体地点时间将通知报名参加考试的人员。

在最近的几十年里，国内的古希腊罗马、中世纪欧洲和拜占庭研究得到很大发展，涉及历史、文学、哲学和物质文化等多个方面。很多高校成立了古典学中心和中世纪研究中心，开设相关的语言、历史、哲学、考古学和艺术史课程。在涉及西方古代文明各个领域的学习和研究中，掌握拉丁语和古希腊语是一个难以绕开的关键环节，因为可以使用的主要历史文献都是以这两门古代语言写成的。但是国内各个高校和研究机构并没有就拉丁语和古希腊语设立标准考试这一评判标准。这一缺憾不仅使得招生和招聘工作难以把握申请人的语言水平，也使得教学成果的测量变得随意和不科学，妨碍了古典语言教学在国内的改进和系统化。为了改进拉丁语和古希腊语的教学工作，北京大学古典与中世纪研究中心设计了拉丁语和古希腊语的标准考试，并在近期为包括港澳台地区在内的全国高校学生和青年学者举办这些考试。

2017年第一场北京大学拉丁语标准考试将在9月23日在北京大学校内举行，第一场古希腊语标准考试计划在2018年春季学期举行。北京大学拉丁语希腊语标准考试目前不收取报名费；参加考试需要的交通和食宿由考生自己解决。考生可以多次参加同一考试，直至取得满意成绩。

北京大学古典和中世纪研究中心将给考试合格者颁发成绩证书。

The study of the history, literature, philosophy and material culture of classical and medieval Europe, has gained enormous momentum in China over the past thirty-five years or so. Numerous institutions and centres attached to universities across the country, now offer programmes which focus on philology, ancient history, philosophy, archaeology and art history. Of all these sub-disciplines, the prime position has understandably been taken up by Latin and ancient Greek, since literary and documentary texts composed in either of these two classical languages form the bulk of all the source material that the various academic segments of classical, medieval and Byzantine studies have at their disposal. Yet, up to now no widely acknowledged criterion has been available to assess the students' proficiency in Latin and Greek. This situation is not desirable, since it impedes the evaluation of the students' language skills, and thus the development of teaching strategies to further improve the level of Latin and Greek in China. To fill this lacuna, the Centre for Classical and Medieval Studies at Peking University has developed a standard for Latin and Greek. Tests on beginners' and intermediate level, open to students and young scholars from universities across China, including those in Taiwan and the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macao, will be offered (normally on an annual basis) to assess the students' proficiency. The first exam, a Latin test on elementary level, will take place on Saturday the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September 2017 at Peking University. Candidates will be charged no fee, but are expected to make their own travel and hotel arrangements. Students are allowed to re-take it on a later occasion.

The Centre for Classical and Medieval Studies at Peking University will issue a certificate for the student or the young scholar who passes the test.

### 考试标准和范围 / Design of standardised test

The Latin exam, lasting for three hours, will test the candidates' ability to translate a short Latin text of about 180 words, taken from the works of either Julius Caesar or Cornelius Nepos, into correct English. The maximum score that students can attain is 100. The pass score is 70. A distinction is awarded for all scores over 85. Students are allowed to consult any of the following two dictionaries: Charlton T. Lewis, *Latin Dictionary for Schools* (Beijing: Peking University Press: 2015) or an earlier print of this dictionary, or William Smith and John Lockwood, *Chambers Murray Latin-English Dictionary* (Chambers: London 1976) or a later print.

### 考试内容涉及的拉丁基本语法 / Level of the standardised test in Elementary Latin

This exam is designed for those who have a level that is approximately equal to someone having taken a Latin course for two semesters, four hours per week, and who are in the earliest stages of reading not too complex original Latin texts, which may have been slightly adapted by the omission of difficult phrases or sentences.

The following chart provides a list of the grammatical elements with which participants in the Elementary Latin test are expected to be familiar:

<b>Grammatical Elements Latin</b>	
<b>Elementary Level</b>	<p><b><u>Forms</u></b></p> <p>----Nouns: all five declensions</p> <p>----Adjectives: all three declensions, including those that have <i>-ius</i> and <i>-i</i> in genitive and dative singular; comparison of adjectives (comparative and superlative degree adjectives)</p> <p>----Adverbs including the comparison of adverbs</p> <p>----Verbs: all five conjugation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finite verbs: present, future, imperfect, perfect, future-perfect, pluperfect tenses; indicative, subjunctive and imperative mood (excluding the future imperative); active and passive voice</li> <li>• Infinitive: present, perfect, future infinitives active and passive (excluding the future infinitive passive, e.g. <i>amatum iri</i>)</li> <li>• Participles: present active, perfect passive, future active</li> </ul> <p>----<i>Sum, possum, fero, eo, fio, volo, malo, nolo</i>: all indicative, subjunctive and imperative forms (excluding future imperative); present, perfect, future infinitives (excluding future infinitive passive); all participles and voices (where applicable)</p> <p>----Gerund and gerundive</p> <p>----Declension of demonstrative pronouns <i>hic, ille, iste, is, idem</i></p>

	<p>----Declension of personal pronouns <i>ego, tu, nos, vos</i></p> <p>----Declension of reflexive pronoun <i>se</i>; possessives; and intensive pronoun <i>ipse</i></p> <p>----Declension of interrogative pronoun (<i>quis/quid</i>), interrogative adjective (<i>qui, quae, quod</i>), relative pronoun (<i>qui, quae, quod</i>), and all other compound pronouns</p> <p><b><u>Syntax</u></b></p> <p>----Nominative, vocative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative and locative cases and their functions as explained for example in Kennedy 1962,<sup>1</sup> §200-283</p> <p>----Passive construction of transitive verbs</p> <p>----Ablative absolute and other participial phrases</p> <p>----Gerundive and its uses (as explained for example in Kennedy 1962, §379-384); the gerund and its uses (as explained for example in Kennedy 1962, §374-378)</p> <p>----Indirect Statement: Accusative with Infinitive constructions (without depending subordinate clauses)</p> <p>----Subjunctive in main clauses: iussive and exhortatory subjunctive</p> <p>----Indicative in subordinate clauses</p> <p>----Subjunctive in subordinate clauses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• purpose clause (with <i>ut</i> and <i>ne</i>)</li> <li>• result clause (with <i>ut</i> and <i>ut... non</i>)</li> <li>• <i>cum</i>-clauses (circumstantial, causal, adversative, concessive)</li> <li>• iussive noun-clause (with <i>ut</i> and <i>ne</i>)</li> <li>• conditional clauses (all types, as explained for example in Kennedy 1962, §437-440)</li> <li>• relative clause of characteristic; fear-clauses</li> </ul> <p>----Historical present</p> <p>----Principle of the sequence of tenses</p> <p>----Understanding of <i>num, nonne, -ne</i> in relation to sentences that indicate a direct question</p>
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### **考试报名邮箱 / Registration Email Address**

Please send your name, email, mobile phone number and the information regarding your institution and study field to the following email address:

[pkulatintest2017@163.com](mailto:pkulatintest2017@163.com)

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<sup>1</sup> Kennedy, B. H. (1962). *The Revised Latin Primer*, ed. and further rev. by J. Mountford. Burnt Mill: Longman.