

## Component 1 (Language - 50%)

- Chapters 1-4 of your text books
- Resources to use to revise: (i) text book Chapters 1-4, you can use the [online text book](#), too (ii) grammar book and tables in grammar book; (iii) [website Component 1 page](#); (iv) [Devised Vocabulary List](#) from exam board and [online vocab tester](#); (v) exercise book with practice exercises; (vi) [revision videos](#) on website
- Content to revise:
  - Devised Vocabulary List up to the last word we have learnt
  - present tense endings of verbs (o,s,t,mus,tis,nt)
  - present tense endings of verb 'to be' (sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt)
  - imperfect tense endings of verbs (bam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant)
  - imperfect tense endings of the verb 'to be' (eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant)
  - perfect tense endings of verbs (i, isti, it, imus, istis, erunt)
  - perfect tense verbs which change their stems (e.g. mitto goes to misi, duco goes to duxi)
  - irregular verb 'to be able' (possum) in both present and imperfect tenses
  - 1st declension nouns which end in 'a'
  - 2nd declension nouns which end in 'us'
  - 2nd declension nouns in disguise (puer, magister, vir, etc.)
  - 2nd declension neuter nouns (e.g. templum, verbum etc.)
  - 3rd declension nouns (the ones which do not end in 'a' or 'us')
  - 3rd declension neuter nouns
  - nominative case (singular and plural, 1st and 2nd declension)
  - accusative case (singular and plural, 1st and 2nd declension)
  - genitive case (singular and plural, 1st and 2nd declension)
  - dative case (singular and plural, 1st and 2nd declension)
  - ablative case (singular and plural, 1st and 2nd declension)
  - prepositions with the accusative case
  - prepositions with the ablative case
  - 1st conjugation verbs
  - 2nd conjugation verbs
  - 3rd conjugation verbs
  - 4th conjugation verbs
  - infinitives

- principal parts of verbs
- Time expressions (i) 'time how long' using the accusative case
- Time expressions (ii) 'time when' using the ablative case
- Adjectives and how adjectives agree with the nouns they describe
- Direct commands
- vocative case of nouns
- time adverbs
- direct questions
- personal pronouns and possessive adjectives (ego, tu, meus, tuus)

## Component 2 - Literature (30%)

- Resources to use to revise: (i) printed [text booklet](#) from the exam board (ii) exercise book with translation and notes of the literature passages/poems; (iii) [website Component 2 page](#); (iv) [sources/pictures](#) to back up what you say about the countryside from the passages/poems.
- Content to revise:
  - [Cicero text](#) - learn the translation and the [notes](#) to the passage so that you could pick out, quote and translate points to answer questions about the countryside vs the city;
  - [Horace text 1 'The Pleasures of Country Living'](#) - learn the translation and the notes to the passage so that you could pick out, quote and translate points to answer questions about the countryside vs the city;
  - [Horace text 2 'The Changing Face of the Countryside'](#) - learn the [translation](#) and the [notes](#) to the passage so that you could pick out, quote and translate points to answer questions about the countryside vs the city;
  - [sources/pictures](#) to back up what you say about the countryside from the passages/poems.
  - 16 mark question practice guide in your exercise books

### Component 3 - Civilisation (20%)

- Resources to use to revise: (i) printed [source booklet](#) from the exam board; (ii) exercise book with study notes and source notes; (iii) [website](#) Component 3 page with the notes to each topic and powerpoints and videos to go with these
- 12 mark question practice guide in your exercise books

Topic list for Component 3:

- (1) Roman men (typical day; paterfamilias; patrons and clients);
- (2) Roman women (matronae; expectations; typical day);
- (3) Slaves (becoming a slave; jobs of slaves; how slaves were freed);
- (4) Childbirth (statistics, midwives, divine and natural help);
- (5) Babies (Romulus and Remus exposure story, exposure and caring for babies, dies lustricus, boys vs girls);
- (6) Education (boys' education, girls' education);
- (7) Clothing of Roman men and women (tunica, types of toga, stola).