

The University of the State of New York
REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN

Tuesday, June 22, 2004 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

This booklet contains Parts II through V (95 credits) of this examination. Your performance on Part I, Oral Reading (5 credits), has been evaluated prior to the date of this written examination.

The answers to the questions on this examination are to be written in the answer booklet, which is stapled in the center of this examination booklet. Open the examination booklet, carefully remove the answer booklet, and then close the examination booklet. Be sure to fill in the heading on your answer booklet.

When you have completed the examination, you must sign the statement printed at the end of the answer booklet, indicating that you had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that you have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination. Your answer booklet cannot be accepted if you fail to sign this declaration.

DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAMINATION BOOKLET UNTIL THE SIGNAL IS GIVEN.

Part II

Directions: Your teacher will read aloud a short passage in Latin. Listen carefully to this first reading. Then your teacher will read the passage in short phrases with a pause after each phrase. After each pause, write, in Latin, in your answer booklet, the phrase read by your teacher. Do *not* write a translation of the passage.

There will be no penalty for improper use of macrons, punctuation, or capitalization. After you have completed writing the passage in Latin, your teacher will read the entire passage one more time so that you may check your work. [5]

Part III

Answer the questions in Part III according to the directions for Parts IIIA, IIIB, IIIC, and IIID.

Part IIIA

Directions (1–10): Read the following passage carefully several times to determine its meaning. Then select the correct translation for *each* underlined expression, as it is used in the passage, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

The Greeks and Trojans Prepare for War

Postquam Graeci⁽¹⁾ Athenās vērunt, Agamemnōn ducēs ad colloquium⁽²⁾ vocāvit, eōs laudāvit, et hortātus est ut quam primum suās iniuriās dēfenderent. Agamemnōn ducibus imperāvit ut lēgātōs Delphōs ad Apollinem consulendum⁽³⁾ mitterent. Omnēs assēnsērunt. Achillēs huic reī praepōnēbātur. Achillēs cum Patroclō proficiscēbātur.⁽⁴⁾ Cum Achillēs Delphōs vēnisset, ad orāculum⁽⁵⁾ Apollinis contendit. Vōx ex templō Apollinis respondit Graecōs victūrōs esse⁽⁶⁾ et Trōiam decimō annō Graecōs captūrōs esse. Intereā ubi Priamus, rēx Trōiae, audīvit hostēs parātōs esse, mīsit legātōs quī finitimōs exercitūs conferrent, et domī militēs magnō animō parāvit.⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁰⁾

— Dares Phrygius, *Dē Exciō Trōiae Historia*, 15
(adapted)

People and Gods

Graeci
Agamemnōn
Apollō
Achillēs
Patroclus
Priamus

Places

Athēnae
Delphī
Trōia

1 Postquam Graeci Athēnās vēnerunt,
(1) Before the Greeks reached Athens,
(2) After the Greeks came to Athens,
(3) After they sailed to Athens in Greece,
(4) Soon the Athenians saw Greece,

2 ducēs ad colloquium vocāvit,
(1) named the leaders in order,
(2) called the leaders to a conference,
(3) saw the leaders near the hill,
(4) brought the leaders to that location,

3 ad Apollinem consulendum
(1) for the contest with Apollo
(2) that Apollo must be praised
(3) to consult Apollo
(4) in front of Apollo's palace

4 Omnēs assēnsērunt.
(1) They all agreed.
(2) He was pleased by everything.
(3) They asked all the questions.
(4) He followed every individual.

5 Achillēs huic rei praepōnēbātur.
(1) Achilles was a possible leader.
(2) The king was put in charge of Achilles.
(3) Achilles was put in charge of this matter.
(4) That opportunity encouraged Achilles.

6 Achillēs cum Patroclō proficiscēbātur.
(1) Achilles set out with Patroclus.
(2) Later Patroclus saw Achilles.
(3) Achilles sent Patroclus back.
(4) Patroclus was fighting against Achilles.

7 Cum Achillēs Delphōs vēnisset,
(1) When Achilles had come to Delphi,
(2) Since he saw Achilles leaving Delphi,
(3) When Achilles conquered the people at Delphi,
(4) Since Achilles had seen the people from Delphi,

8 ad orāculum Apollinis contendit
(1) Apollo fought with the oracle
(2) he hastened to Apollo's oracle
(3) Apollo was frightened by the oracle
(4) the oracle of Apollo suddenly appeared

9 respondit Graecōs victūrōs esse
(1) said that they would come to the Greeks
(2) complained that the Greeks had been overcome
(3) called the Greeks to the victory
(4) replied that the Greeks would win

10 domī militēs magnō animō parāvit
(1) the soldiers' homes were attacked with great forces
(2) at home he prepared the soldiers with great spirit
(3) the master praised the soldiers because of their great courage
(4) the soldiers returned home with much loss of hope

Part IIIB

Directions (11–20): Read the following passages carefully several times to determine their meaning. Then, in the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write, in English, your answer to *each* question below. Base your answers on the contents of each passage, *only*. Your answers do *not* have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may suffice. [10]

Influence of Xanthippe, Wife of the Philosopher Socrates

Xanthippē, Sōcratis philosophī uxor, irāta et pugnax fuisse diem noctemque dicitur. Alcibiadēs, clārus Athēniensis et amīcus philosophī, interrogāvit Sōcratem cur uxōrem domō nōn expelleret. “Quod,” inquit Sōcrates, “domī meam uxōrem *patior*, nunc *intemperīēs* cēterōrum facilius *patī* possum.”

— Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*, I. xvii. 1–3
(adapted)

People
Xanthippē
Sōcrates
Alcibiadēs

patior — from *patior, patī, passus sum*, put up with, endure
intemperīēs — from *intemperīēs, intemperīēi, f.*, outrageous conduct

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| 11 Give one description of Xanthippe’s personality. | 13 What question did Alcibiades ask Socrates? |
| 12 Who was Alcibiades? | 14 What did the home life of Socrates prepare him to be able to do outside of the home? |
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The Career of Timotheus

Timotheus erat Athēniensis quī fuit ēgregius nōn solum in rēbus militāribus sed etiam in cīvitāte regendā. Timotheus multa oppida bellō vīcit et templum clārum in īnsulā Samō refēcit. Hae victōriae fuērunt tantae ut magistrātūs statuam Timotheī in forō pōnerent ut memoria eius manēret.

Post multōs annōs Athēniensēs undique bellō oppressī sunt. Rēgēs barbarī contrā eōs arma cēpērunt. Athēniensēs Timotheum rogāverunt ut ille fieret dux et bellum hostibus inferret. In hōc virō tanta erat auctōritās ut magna esset spēs victōriae. Cum Timotheus et militēs ad īnsulam Samum appropinquārent, magna tempestās orta est. Complūribus amissīs nāvibus, Timotheus sine victōriā ex īnsulā discessit et Athēnās rediit. Timotheus accusābātur *prōditiōnis* et in exsilium coactus est.

— Cornēlius Nepos, *Dē Excellentibus Ducibus*, XIII
(adapted)

People Places
Timotheus Samos
Athēniensēs Athēnae

prōditiōnis — from *prōditiō, prōditiōnis, f.*, treason

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| 15 Identify one way in which Timotheus was outstanding. | 18 Identify one thing the Athenians asked Timotheus to do. |
| 16 How did the magistrates honor Timotheus? | 19–20 What were two results of the expedition to Samos? |
| 17 After many years, what happened to the Athenians? | |
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Part IIIC

Directions (21–30): Read the following passages carefully several times to determine their meaning. After *each* passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement *on the basis of the information given in the passage*, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

A Visit with a Friend

M. Tullius Cicerō Papīriō Paetō, Suō Amīcō, salūtem dicit.

Herī advēnī in meam vīllam. Crās ad vīllam tuam *fortasse* veniam. Sed cum certē sciam, epistolam ad tē paulō ante mittam. Nam M. Caepārium in silvā vīdī. Caepārius mihi dīxit tē esse in lectō et tē esse *aegrum*. Magnō cum dolōre id audīvī et cōstituī ad tē venīre. Nam et tē vidēre et tēcum cēnāre etiam volō. Sperō *coquum* tuum etiam esse nōn aegrum! Exspectā igitur mē, amīcum tuum, quī tēcum mox cēnāre vult.

— Cūmīs, a.d. x Kal. Dec.

— Cicerō, *Ad Familiārēs*, IX, 23
(adapted)

<u>People</u>	<u>Places</u>
M. Tullius Cicerō	Cūmae
Papīrius Paetus	
M. Caepārius	

fortasse — perhaps
aegrum — from *aeger*, *aegra*, *aegrum*, sick, ill
coquum — from *coquus*, *coquū*, m., cook

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|---|---|
| 21 Scriptor huius epistulae est
(1) coquus Papīrii Paeti
(2) Papīrius Paetus
(3) M. Caepārius
(4) M. Tullius Cicerō | 25 Caepārius Cicerōnī dīxit Papīrium Paetum
(1) in marī navigāre
(2) magnam familiam habēre
(3) infirmum et in lectō esse
(4) ad montēs iter facere |
| 22 Quō Cicerō crās forsitan ībit?
(1) ad vīllam amīcī
(2) ad Siciliam
(3) ad Graeciam
(4) ad lūdum | 26 Quamquam Papīrius Paetus aeger est, Cicerō in animō habet
(1) ōrātiōnem habēre
(2) cum eō cēnāre
(3) fābulam audīre
(4) Rōmam redīre |
| 23 Quid ad Papīrium Paetum Cicerō mittet?
(1) litterās
(2) librōs
(3) equum
(4) cibum | 27 Quō mēse annī haec epistula scrīpta est?
(1) Iānuāriō
(2) Māiō
(3) Septembrī
(4) Novembrī |
| 24 Quid accidit in silvā?
(1) Cicerō pecūniam invēnit.
(2) Cicerō Caepārium conspexit.
(3) Amīcus Papīrii Paeti in matrimonium fēminam duxit.
(4) Erat magna avis sedēns in arbore. | |

Five Young Nobles from Tarentum Change their Allegiance

Quinque nobiles iuvenēs ab urbe Tarentō ad Hannibalem vērunt. Antea hī iuvenēs prō Rōmānis et contrā Hannibalem pugnāverant. Hī in bellō ab Hannibale capti sunt, sed ab Hannibale liberati sunt et domum remissi sunt. Propter beneficia Hannibalis hī nobiles dēsiderāverunt amicitiam ac societatem Hannibalis magis quam societatem populī Rōmāni dēsiderāverunt.

— Līvius, *Ab Urbe Conditā*, XXIV, XIII
(adapted)

<u>People</u>	<u>Places</u>
Hannibal	Tarentum
Rōmāni	

28 Primō hī quinque iuvenēs fuerant

- (1) hostēs Hannibalis
- (2) magistrī equitum
- (3) explorātōrēs Carthāginiensēs
- (4) audācēs gladiātōrēs

29 Quid fēcit Hannibal prō hīs iuvenibus?

- (1) dē eīs fābulam scripsit
- (2) pecūniam eīs dedit
- (3) eōs ad templum duxit
- (4) domum eīs mīsit

30 Postēā iuvenēs voluerunt habere amicitiam

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|------------------|----------------|
| (1) Tarentinōrum | (3) Gallōrum |
| (2) Graecōrum | (4) Hannibalis |

Part IIID

Directions (31–42): Read the passage below carefully several times to determine its meaning. Then **choose 10** of the questions or incomplete statements that follow the passage. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

A Typical Day in the Life of Pliny at His Villa

C. Plīnius Fuscō Suō salūtem dicit.

- Rogās quōmodo in *Tuscīs* aestāte diem agam. Surgō cum mihi placet *plērumque* circā hōram prīmam, saepe ante, rārō tardius. Fenestrae clausae manent. In silentiō sedeō et dē verbīs et dē scribendō cōgitō. Hōrā quartā vel quintā, sī nōn tempestās est, *forās* exeō in peristylīum. Deinde exerceō et ambulō aut in vehiculō portor. Paulum redormiō, deinde ōrātiōnem Graecam Latīnamve magnā voce lēgō ut vōx melior fīat. Iterum ambulō, *ungor*, exerceor, et labor. Sī cum uxōre vel paucīs aliīs cēnō, liber recitātur. Post cēnam cōmoediam aut lyram audīmus. Saepe post cēnam cum meis amīcīs ambulō, quōrum in numerō sunt ērudītī et sapientēs. *Vespera* ita variīs sermōnibus extenditur et bene fīnit. Nōn numquam diēs ex hōc ordine mūtantur. *Fortasse* amīcī ex vicīnīs oppidīs conveniunt et cum eīs partem diēi agō. Aliō tempore, *vēnor* nōn sine tabellā et stilō ut, sī nōn animālia cēperim, nōn nihil referam. Valē.

Plīnius, *Epistulae*, IX.36
(adapted)

People
C. Plīnius
Fuscus

Tuscīs — from *Tuscī*, *Tuscōrum*, m. pl., location of Pliny's villa
plērumque — often
forās — outside
ungor — from *ungō*, *ungere*, *unxī*, *unctus*, to anoint with oil
Vespera — from *vespera*, *vesperae*, f., evening
Fortasse — perhaps
vēnor — from *vēnor*, *vēnārī*, *vēnātus* sum, to hunt

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| <p>31 The initial C. in C. Plīnius stands for
(1) <i>Gnaeus</i> (3) <i>Quintus</i>
(2) <i>Clodius</i> (4) <i>Gaius</i></p> <p>32 What does Pliny think about in silence?
(1) sleeping and resting
(2) eating and drinking
(3) words and writing
(4) walking and riding</p> <p>33 What sometimes discourages the author from going outside?
(1) political responsibilities
(2) his uncle's health
(3) festival days
(4) bad weather</p> | <p>34 Which word is not associated by derivation with a Latin word in the sentence <i>Paulum ... fīat</i> (lines 5 and 6)?
(1) invent (3) vocal
(2) orator (4) legible</p> <p>35 Why does Pliny read aloud a Greek or Latin speech?
(1) to pass the time while he is at the baths
(2) to improve his voice
(3) to instruct his son
(4) to note the different styles of the speakers</p> <p>36 What is the case of <i>quōrum</i> (line 9)?
(1) genitive (3) dative
(2) vocative (4) nominative</p> |
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| <p>37 The type of people that the author usually walks with are</p> <p>(1) young (3) newly elected
(2) humorous (4) intelligent</p> <p>38 What is the best translation of the Latin clause <i>Vespera ita variis sermōnibus extenditur</i> (lines 9 and 10)?</p> <p>(1) Various speeches make the long evening boring
(2) He extends the evening noting the various shades of sunset
(3) On various evenings he extends his walks to the river's edge
(4) Thus the evening is extended by various conversations</p> <p>39 An English derivative of the Latin word <i>mūtantur</i> (line 11) is</p> <p>(1) commit (3) commute
(2) communicate (4) command</p> | <p>40 The best translation of the Latin clause <i>cum eīs partem diēi agō</i> (lines 11 and 12) is</p> <p>(1) I spend part of the day with them
(2) when I do this during the day
(3) I go there at this part of the day
(4) although I act this part in the daytime</p> <p>41 Which rhetorical figure is illustrated by the use of <i>nōn ... nōn ... nōn</i> (lines 12 and 13)?</p> <p>(1) personification (3) anaphora
(2) chiasmus (4) simile</p> <p>42 What does Pliny imply that he brings home if no animals are caught?</p> <p>(1) wildflowers (3) leftover food
(2) his writings (4) firewood</p> |
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Part IV

Answer the questions in Part IV according to the directions for Parts IVA, IVB, IVC, and IVD.

Part IVA

Directions (43–52): In the space provided in your answer booklet, write the *number* of the word or expression that, when inserted in the blank, makes *each* sentence grammatically correct. [10]

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| <p>43 <i>Liberī ad _____ currēbant.</i></p> <p>(1) <i>arborī</i> (3) <i>arbor</i>
(2) <i>arborem</i> (4) <i>arbore</i></p> <p>44 <i>Māter _____ longam epistulam dedit.</i></p> <p>(1) <i>meās</i> (3) <i>mihi</i>
(2) <i>ego</i> (4) <i>meōs</i></p> <p>45 <i>Cicerō servōs aquam _____ iūssit.</i></p> <p>(1) <i>portante</i> (3) <i>portandīs</i>
(2) <i>portābunt</i> (4) <i>portāre</i></p> <p>46 <i>Marcus hostem _____ vulnerāverat.</i></p> <p>(1) <i>gladius</i> (3) <i>gladium</i>
(2) <i>gladiō</i> (4) <i>gladiōs</i></p> <p>47 <i>Cīvēs properābant ut gladiātōrēs _____ .</i></p> <p>(1) <i>vidērent</i> (3) <i>vīdisse</i>
(2) <i>vidēs</i> (4) <i>vidērī</i></p> | <p>48 <i>Mīlitēs multās rēs dē _____ scīvērunt.</i></p> <p>(1) <i>bellō</i> (3) <i>bellōrum</i>
(2) <i>bellum</i> (4) <i>bellī</i></p> <p>49 “ _____ <i>librōs, discipulī!</i>” <i>clāmāvit magister.</i></p> <p>(1) <i>Aperī</i> (3) <i>Aperīte</i>
(2) <i>Aperīrī</i> (4) <i>Aperiuntur</i></p> <p>50 <i>Sī imperātor _____ , patriam servāvisset.</i></p> <p>(1) <i>vēnērunt</i> (3) <i>veniāmus</i>
(2) <i>vēnisset</i> (4) <i>venīte</i></p> <p>51 _____ <i>vīsō, puerī ē silvā confūgērunt.</i></p> <p>(1) <i>Lupus</i> (3) <i>Lupōrum</i>
(2) <i>Lupī</i> (4) <i>Lupō</i></p> <p>52 <i>Nostra urbs bene ā mīlitibus _____ .</i></p> <p>(1) <i>dēfensa est</i> (3) <i>dēfenderātis</i>
(2) <i>dēfensī sumus</i> (4) <i>dēfendēbant</i></p> |
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Part IVB

Directions (53–62): This part contains a passage in English in which words associated by derivation with Latin words are italicized. Below the passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

Who Killed King Tut?

The tomb of the boy King Tutankhamen created a *sensation* from the moment it was uncovered in 1922. One of the few royal burial chambers that *survived* the *centuries* relatively intact, it was by far the richest—filled with gold, ivory and carved wooden treasures, *including* what may be the world’s most *famous* funerary mask. But there was also something troubling about the way King Tut was buried—hints and *omissions* that suggested foul play.

Tut was barely 18 when he died—young for Pharaohs, who always enjoyed the best nutrition and medical care in what was one of the ancient world’s most *civilized* kingdoms. What’s more, he is thought to have been the son of a *controversial*—in some quarters, hated—leader, which would have made Tut controversial too. But more than anything it was the state of the boy’s tomb—its *diminutive* size, its unfinished condition—that suggested he had died unexpectedly. All of this raised suspicions that his demise may have been an unnatural, even violent one. And now a new case is being made that *supports* those who have long surmised that he was, in fact, murdered. . . .

Source: Jeffrey Kluger and Andrea Dorfman, *Time*, September 16, 2002

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| <p>53 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word <i>sensation</i>?</p> <p>(1) <i>senescō</i> — grow old
(2) <i>sentio</i> — feel
(3) <i>sequor</i> — follow
(4) <i>servō</i> — save</p> <p>54 The English word <i>survived</i> is associated by derivation with <i>vivō</i>, the Latin word that means</p> <p>(1) forbid (3) live
(2) avoid (4) annoy</p> <p>55 The English word <i>centuries</i> is associated by derivation with <i>centum</i>, the Latin word that means</p> <p>(1) 1 (3) 100
(2) 10 (4) 1,000</p> <p>56 The English word <i>including</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin word</p> <p>(1) <i>claudō</i> (3) <i>clāmō</i>
(2) <i>incipiō</i> (4) <i>incolō</i></p> | <p>57 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word <i>famous</i>?</p> <p>(1) <i>fēmina</i> — woman (3) <i>famēs</i> — hunger
(2) <i>fāma</i> — reputation (4) <i>fēlicitās</i> — luck</p> <p>58 The English word <i>omissions</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin word</p> <p>(1) <i>moveō</i> (3) <i>moneō</i>
(2) <i>ministrō</i> (4) <i>mittō</i></p> <p>59 The English word <i>civilized</i> is associated by derivation with <i>civis</i>, the Latin word that means</p> <p>(1) citizen (3) food
(2) slave (4) circle</p> <p>60 The English word <i>controversial</i> is associated by derivation with <i>vertō</i>, the Latin word that means</p> <p>(1) help (3) turn
(2) frighten (4) see</p> |
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- 61 The English word *diminutive* is associated by derivation with the comparative form of the Latin word
- (1) *multus* (3) *bonus*
 (2) *magnus* (4) *parvus*

- 62 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *supports*?
- (1) *portō* — carry (3) *poscō* — ask
 (2) *parcō* — spare (4) *pareō* — obey

Part IVC

Directions (63–67): For *each* sentence below, write in Column I in your answer booklet, a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation. Any form of the appropriate Latin word, *except* prefixes and suffixes, will be acceptable. Then, in Column II, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word. [5]

- 63 Despite the trials she faced, the new neighbor showed great *fortitude*.
- (1) kindness (3) enthusiasm
 (2) understanding (4) strength
- 64 The students *ambled* on their way to class.
- (1) walked slowly (3) talked quietly
 (2) ran quickly (4) sang loudly
- 65 Her friend preferred a more *sedentary* lifestyle.
- (1) adventurous (3) settled
 (2) disciplined (4) energetic

- 66 The lawyer presented a *lucid* argument.
- (1) lengthy (3) weak
 (2) clear (4) novel
- 67 My uncle stayed home because of a *premonition*.
- (1) warning (3) guest
 (2) illness (4) storm

Part IVD

Directions (68–72): For each sentence below, select the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the italicized Latin expression, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [5]

- 68 The secretary *pro tem* recorded the minutes of the meeting.
- (1) for the time being (3) by law
 (2) recently elected (4) with others
- 69 The reporter's *lapsus linguae* was a source of great embarrassment to him.
- (1) hoarse voice
 (2) late arrival
 (3) slip of the tongue
 (4) minimal experience
- 70 The phrase *Ex libris* was printed on a label in the book.
- (1) used
 (2) no charge
 (3) overdue
 (4) from the library of

- 71 The two friends decided to perform the tasks *quid pro quo*.
- (1) as an even exchange
 (2) the following day
 (3) on demand
 (4) without hesitation
- 72 To the dismay of the audience, the senator spoke *ad infinitum*.
- (1) with many gestures
 (2) in a monotone
 (3) with no expression
 (4) at great length

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COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION
IN LATIN

Tuesday, June 22, 2004 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

ANSWER BOOKLET

Male

Sex: Female

Student

Teacher

School City or P.O.

	Credit Earned
Part I	
Part II	
Part IIIA	
Part IIIB	
Part IIIC	
Part IIID	
Part IVA	
Part IVB	
Part IVC	
Part IVD	
Part V	
Total	
Rater's Initials	

Part II (5 credits)

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Part IIIA (10 credits)

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|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1..... | 3..... | 5..... | 7..... | 9..... |
| 2..... | 4..... | 6..... | 8..... | 10..... |

Part IIIB (10 credits)

- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20

Part IIIC (10 credits)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 21 | 26 |
| 22 | 27 |
| 23 | 28 |
| 24 | 29 |
| 25 | 30 |

Part IIID (10 credits)

Answer only 10 questions.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 31 | 35 | 39 |
| 32 | 36 | 40 |
| 33 | 37 | 41 |
| 34 | 38 | 42 |

Part IVA (10 credits)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 43 | 48 |
| 44 | 49 |
| 45 | 50 |
| 46 | 51 |
| 47 | 52 |

Part IVB (10 credits)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 53 | 58 |
| 54 | 59 |
| 55 | 60 |
| 56 | 61 |
| 57 | 62 |

Part IVC (5 credits)

Column I Column II

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 63 | 63 |
| 64 | 64 |
| 65 | 65 |
| 66 | 66 |
| 67 | 67 |

Part IVD (5 credits)

- 68
- 69
- 70
- 71
- 72

Part V (20 credits)

Answer only 20 questions.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 73 | 78 | 83 | 88 | 93 | 98 |
| 74 | 79 | 84 | 89 | 94 | 99 |
| 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 |
| 76 | 81 | 86 | 91 | 96 | 101 |
| 77 | 82 | 87 | 92 | 97 | 102 |

I do hereby affirm, at the close of this examination, that I had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that I have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination.

Signature

Part V

Directions (73–102): Select 20 of the following statements or questions. In the space provided in your answer booklet, write the *number* of the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement. [20]

History and Public Life

73 The illustration below shows a short ceremony in which a slave has been given his freedom.



During this ceremony, a cap was placed on the slave's head to show that he was now free. This cap is called the

- (1) *tūnica*
- (2) *pilleus*

- (3) *bullā*
- (4) *stola*

74 The Carthaginian leader who defeated the Roman forces at the Battle of Cannae was

- (1) Hannibal
- (2) Pyrrhus
- (3) Mithridates
- (4) Ariovistus

75 Romulus, Numa, and Tullus were the names of three Roman

- (1) kings
- (2) hills
- (3) rivers
- (4) buildings

- 76 During the Republic, consuls were elected to serve a single term of
- (1) one year (3) three months
 (2) five years (4) ten years
- 77 The street through the Forum, where victorious leaders led their troops in triumphal processions, was the
- (1) *Via Flāminia* (3) *Via Salāria*
 (2) *Via Aurēlia* (4) *Via Sacra*

- 78 Which was an office in the *cursus honōrum*?
- (1) *pontifex maximus* (3) *imperātor*
 (2) *patrōnus* (4) *praetor*
- 79 The Battle of Actium was the final defeat of
- (1) Augustus
 (2) Scipio Africanus
 (3) Mark Antony and Cleopatra
 (4) Pompey and his sons

Daily Life

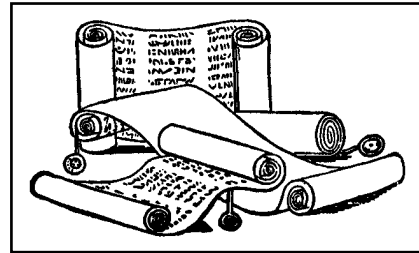
- 80 In the name Gaius Valerius Catullus, *Valerius* is the
- (1) cognomen (3) praenomen
 (2) nomen (4) agnomen
- 81 A Roman milestone bearing the inscription DCXLV marks a distance in miles of
- (1) 445 (3) 645
 (2) 565 (4) 765
- 82 The Latin phrase *NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM* appears on the back of the one-dollar bill as shown below.



What does this phrase mean?

- (1) a new order of ages
 (2) protection for our government
 (3) out of many one
 (4) justice for all

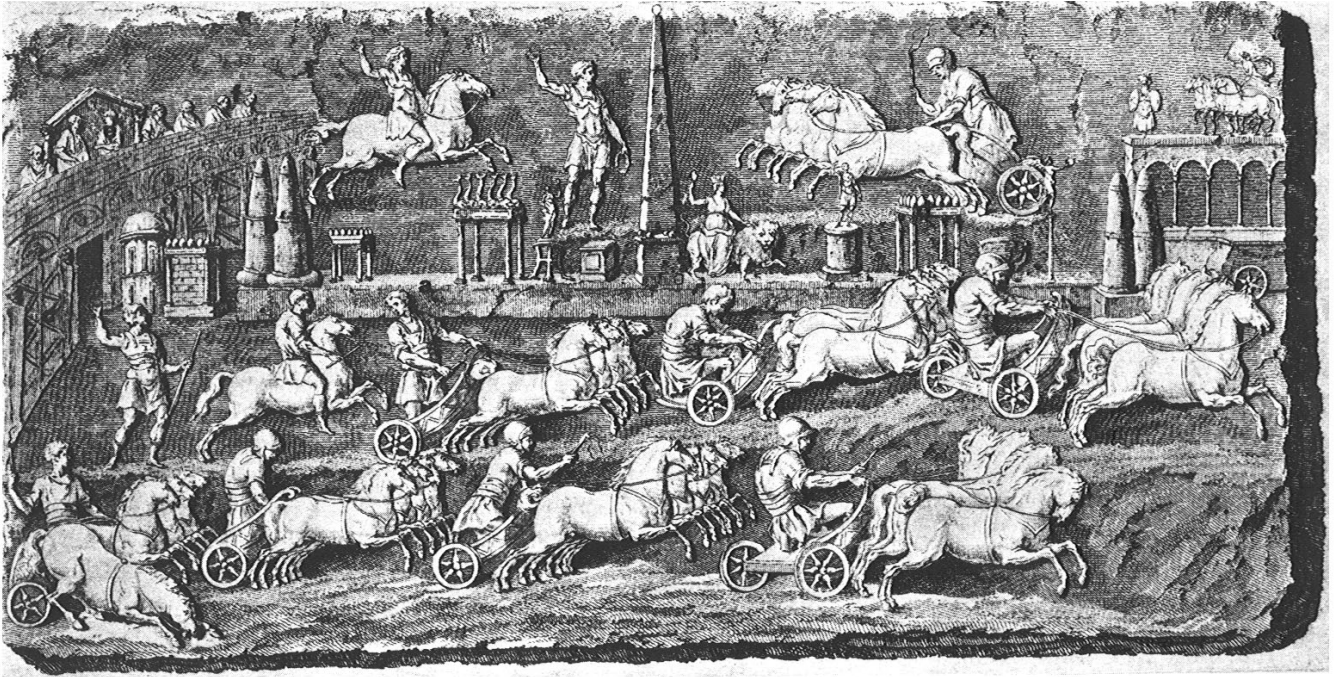
- 83 Interpreting the flights of birds to foretell the future was the task of
- (1) *lictōrēs* (3) *ancillae*
 (2) *iūdicēs* (4) *augurēs*
- 84 In which room of a Roman house was food prepared?
- (1) *lātrīna* (3) *culīna*
 (2) *tablīnum* (4) *cubiculum*
- 85 Roman reading materials are pictured below.



These materials were often made out of sheets of papyrus joined together to form a cylindrical roll called a

- (1) *spīna* (3) *volūmen*
 (2) *cēra* (4) *stilus*

86 Charioteers are depicted in the illustration below.



Where would Romans go to watch chariot races?

- (1) Cloaca Maxima
- (2) Pantheon

- (3) Theater of Marcellus
 - (4) Circus Maximus
-

Myths and Legends

- 87 The great musician Orpheus, who went to the underworld to bring back his wife, is shown in the illustration below.



Who was his wife?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Helen | (3) Eurydice |
| (2) Penelope | (4) Circe |

88 Who designed the labyrinth on the island of Crete?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) Regulus | (3) Tantalus |
| (2) Daedalus | (4) Narcissus |

89 Who brought the survivors of the Trojan War to Italy?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) Aeneas | (3) Priam |
| (2) Hector | (4) Paris |

90 Who sprang fully armed from the head of her father Zeus?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) Artemis | (3) Maia |
| (2) Niobe | (4) Athena |

91 The nine sisters who inspired creative disciplines were known as the

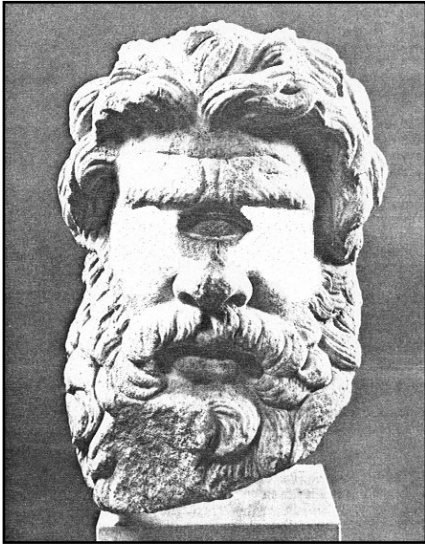
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) Graces | (3) Muses |
| (2) Furies | (4) Sirens |

92 Perseus used a curved sword and a reflecting shield to kill

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (1) Medusa | (3) Clytemnestra |
| (2) the Hydra | (4) the Minotaur |

Literature

- 93 Polyphemus, the one-eyed Cyclops who appeared in the *Odyssey*, is shown in the picture below.



The author of the *Odyssey* is

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (1) Lucretius | (3) Plato |
| (2) Homer | (4) Tacitus |

- 94 The poets Horace and Vergil flourished during the reign of Rome's first emperor

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Nero | (3) Augustus |
| (2) Tiberius | (4) Caligula |

- 95 A history of Rome, starting with its founding, was written by

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) Livy | (3) Terence |
| (2) Caesar | (4) Catullus |

- 96 The navy commander, naturalist, and author of an encyclopedia who was killed during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius was

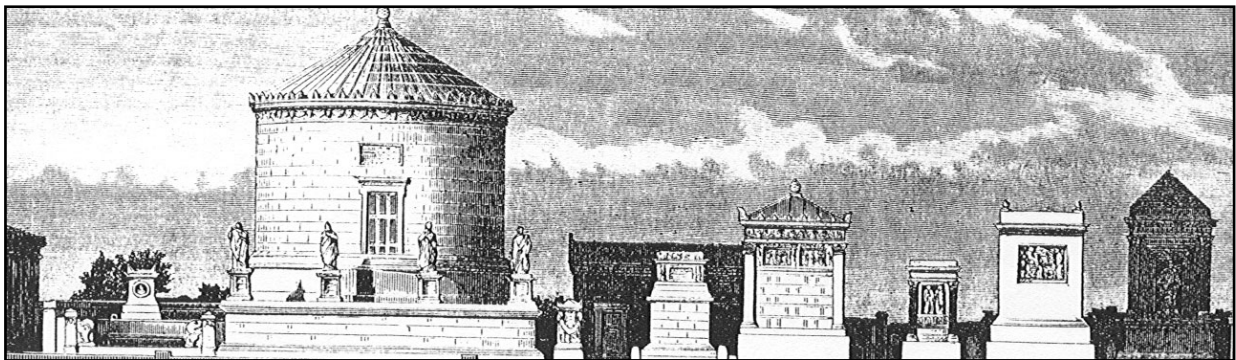
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Trajan | (3) Pliny the Elder |
| (2) Cato the Censor | (4) Sulla |

- 97 Which writer was known for short, witty poems called epigrams?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) Sallust | (3) Plautus |
| (2) Tibullus | (4) Martial |

Architecture and Art

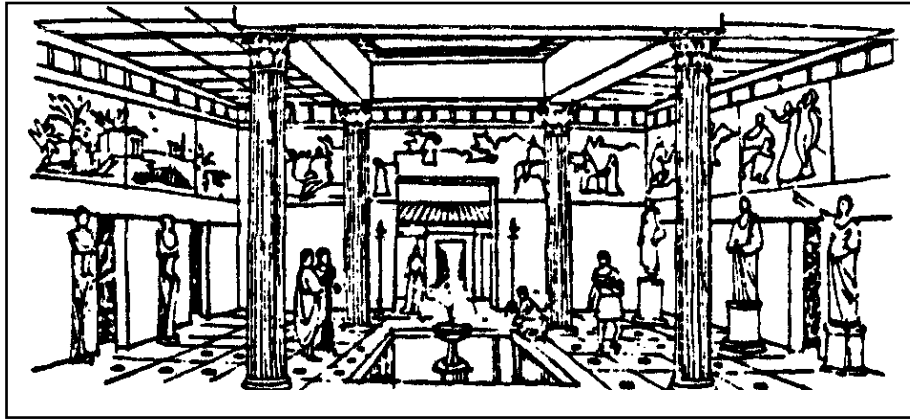
- 98 The illustration below depicts structures located outside the city of Rome along the Appian Way.



These structures are Roman

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) houses | (3) theaters |
| (2) tombs | (4) schools |

99 In the illustration below, graceful columns support the roof above the *impluvium*.



What is the name of this indoor room that contains the *impluvium*?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) <i>faucēs</i> | (3) <i>trīclīnium</i> |
| (2) <i>ātrium</i> | (4) <i>taberna</i> |

100 The illustration below shows the structure that the Senate erected to honor Emperor Septimius Severus for his conquest of the Parthians and Arabians.



This commemorative structure is

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) an aqueduct | (3) an arch |
| (2) a temple | (4) a shop |

101 The health spas of today are similar to ancient Roman baths called

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (1) <i>viae</i> | (3) <i>templa</i> |
| (2) <i>villae</i> | (4) <i>thermae</i> |

102 Speeches were delivered in the Roman Forum from a platform called the

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) <i>rostra</i> | (3) <i>carcer</i> |
| (2) <i>porta</i> | (4) <i>castra</i> |