

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

# COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN

**Tuesday, June 23, 2009 — 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.

The use of any communications device is strictly prohibited when taking this examination. If you use any communications device, no matter how briefly, your examination will be invalidated and no score will be calculated for you.

**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]

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## 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]

#### News From Cicero

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

Numquam ante arbitror tē epistulam meam lēgisse nisi manū meā scriptam.  
(1) (2)  
Ex eō comprehendere poteris quam occupātus sim. Nam, cum nūllum tempus  
(3)  
habērem et cum ad vōcem recreandam mihi ambulāre necesse esset, ambulāns  
(4)  
haec dictāvī.

Tē igitur scīre volō Sampsicērāmum, amīcum nostrum, dē condiōne suā  
(5) (6)  
esse sollicitum et in eum locum ē quō dēcidit restituī cupere. Mihi dolōrem  
(7) (8)  
suum explicat et remedium apertē quaerit quod ego invenīrī posse nōn putō.  
(9)

Interim ego ipse magnā cum dīligentiā multum labōrō. Spērō tē futūrum  
esse mox Rōmae. Cūrā ut valeās.  
(10)

Cicerō, *Ad Atticum* 43 (11.23)  
(adapted)

People	Places
Cicerō	Rōma
Atticus	
Sampsicērāmus	

1 Numquam ante arbitror tē epistulam meam lēgisse

- (1) I think that before I sent a letter to you
- (2) I did not think that you would ignore a letter from me
- (3) I thought that after you finally received his letter
- (4) I think that you have never before read a letter of mine

2 nisi manū meā scriptam

- (1) unless written by my own hand
- (2) if only you will write with your own hand
- (3) I will write with both hands
- (4) clearly written by your hand

3 quam occupātus sim

- (1) how busy I am
- (2) when I arrived
- (3) why I asked
- (4) by which I am bothered

4 ad vōcem recreandam mihi ambulāre necesse esset

- (1) I am forced to talk and walk at the same time
- (2) when walking I always exercise my voice
- (3) I must try to use my voice while I walk
- (4) to restore my voice it was necessary for me to walk

5 Tē igitur scīre volō

- (1) Therefore I want you to know
- (2) Then you will be able to realize
- (3) Of course you will want to understand
- (4) And so I know what you want

6 Sampscicerāmum, amīcum nostrum, dē condiōne suā esse sollicitum

- (1) that Sampsciceramus is most concerned about his friends and his position
- (2) that Sampsciceramus, our friend, is worried about his situation
- (3) that your friend is worried about the title of Sampsciceramus
- (4) that his friend Sampsciceramus is concerned about the welfare of the state

7 in eum locum ē quō dēcidit restituī cupere

- (1) he requests the election which he lost to be held again
- (2) he wishes to be reinstated into that position from which he fell
- (3) he is able to give up that rank which he previously held
- (4) he refuses to help him regain his previous station

8 Mihi dolōrem suum explicat

- (1) He gives an excuse to me
- (2) His unhappiness torments me
- (3) He explains his distress to me
- (4) His concern for my safety is apparent

9 quod ego invenīrī posse nōn putō

- (1) that does not seem possible to place
- (2) that is not able to be returned
- (3) which I cannot describe at all
- (4) which I do not think can be found

10 tē futūrum esse mox Rōmae

- (1) that you will be in Rome soon
- (2) that you will stay far away from Rome
- (3) that you will be helped in Rome
- (4) that you will leave from Rome

## 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 the passages, *only*. Your answers do *not* have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may suffice. [10]

### Praise for Attalus

Aestāte Attalus rēx quī erat *aeger* Pergamum advectus est. Ibi septuagēsimo et secundō annō mortuus est. Attalus multōs annōs regnāverat. Attalus, vir iūstus, suōs cīvēs optimē rēxit. Attalus sociīs erat fidēlissimus et amīcīs multa dōna dabat. Rēgnum stabile et potēns reliquit.

Livius, *Ab Urbe Conditā*, 33, XXX, xxi, 1–5  
(adapted)

*aeger* — from *aeger, aegra, aegrum*, sick

<u>People</u>	<u>Places</u>
Attalus	Pergamum

11 What title did Attalus hold?

12 Where did Attalus die?

13–14 Give *two* descriptions of Attalus' behavior toward his citizens, allies, or friends.

15 What was the condition of his country when he died?

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### The Oysters of Annianus

Anniānus poēta in suā villā diēs festōs celebrāre amābat. Ōlim Anniānus ad hunc locum mē et aliōs ad cēnam *fruendam* invītāvit. Illō tempore in mēnsā magnus numerus *ostreārum* positus est. Ostreae erant multae sed parvae. “Quod lūna nunc est parva,” Anniānus nōbīs inquit, “ostreae sunt parvae. Cum lūna est magna, ostreae sunt magnae. Lūna *vim* multīs rēbus dat. Multae rēs sunt maiōrēs cum lūna est magna. Multae rēs sunt minōrēs cum lūna est parva. Hoc est aliud exemplum: eōdem modō oculī *fēlium* sunt aut maiōrēs aut minōrēs propter lūnam.”

— Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*, XX, 8  
(adapted)

*fruendam* — from *fruor, fruī, fructus, -a, -um sum*, enjoy  
*ostreārum* — from *ostrea, ostreae, f.*, oyster  
*vim* — from *vis, vis, f.*, force, power, strength  
*fēlium* — from *fēlēs, fēlis, f.*, cat

People  
Anniānus

- 16 What is the occupation of Annianus?
- 17 To what place did Annianus invite the author and others?
- 18 Why did Annianus invite the author and others?

- 19 How are oysters described in the passage?
- 20 According to Annianus' example, what affects the eyes of cats?

### Part IIIC

*Directions* (21–30): Read the following passage carefully several times to determine its meaning. After 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 *on the basis of the information given in the passage*, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

#### True Devotion

Urbinius erat dominus bonus quī servum habēbat. Quam fīdus et fortis erat ille servus! Nam certō diē inimīcī ā dictātōre missī ad vīllam vēnērunt ut Urbinium interficerent. Servus vestem et *ānulum* dominī *induit* ut Urbinium dēfenderet. Tum servus dominum ē iānuā *clam* ēmisit. Deinde servus in cubiculum dominī intrāvit et in lectō dominī iacēbat.

Mox inimīcī in cubiculum cucurrērunt. Ibi virum gerentem vestem ānulumque Urbiniī in lectō vīdērunt. Inimīcī putāvērunt Urbinium in suō lectō dormīre. Inimīcī virum gladiīs statim necāvērunt. Itaque servus prō dominō interfectus est.

Post multōs annōs Urbinius servō magnum monumentum in urbe fēcit. Monumentum erat testimōnium fidēlitātis et fortitūdinis huius servī.

— Valerius Maximus, *Factōrum et Dictōrum Memorābilium*, VI, viii, 6  
(adapted)

*ānulum* — from *ānulus*, *ānulī*, m., ring

*induit* — from *induō*, *induere*, *indui*, *indūtus*, -a, -um, put on

*clam* — secretly

#### People

Urbinius

21 Quis erat Urbinius?

- (1) scrīptor (3) dominus  
(2) mīles (4) gladiātōr

22 Quālis vir erat servus Urbiniī?

- (1) fidēlis et audāx (3) stultus et tardus  
(2) pulcher et longus (4) irātus et hostīlis

23 Quis inimīcōs ad vīllam Urbiniī mīsīt?

- (1) mercātor (3) quaestor  
(2) dictātōr (4) avunculus

24 Cūr vēnērunt inimīcī?

- (1) ad Urbinium interficiendum  
(2) ut vīllam incenderent  
(3) quod dormīre volēbant  
(4) servī videndī causā

25 Quid servus facere volēbat?

- (1) vīllam aedificāre  
(2) cibum parāre  
(3) litterās scrībere  
(4) dominum servāre

26 Quōmodo discessit Urbinius ē villā?

- (1) cum rīsū
- (2) sēcrētō
- (3) negligenter
- (4) magnō cum clāmōre

27 Cum inimīcī villam intrāvērunt, quid gerēbat servus?

- (1) vestem dominī
- (2) bullam puerī
- (3) lōricam mīlitārem
- (4) togam candidam

28 Quid inimīcī in cubiculō vīdērunt?

- (1) liberōs lūdentēs
- (2) statuam virī fāmōsī
- (3) multōs canēs currentēs
- (4) hominem in lectō iacentem

29 Quid inimīcī fēcērunt postquam in cubiculum intrāvērunt?

- (1) Virum gladiīs interfēcērunt.
- (2) Dictātōrem vocāvērunt.
- (3) Tabellās omnēs cēpērunt.
- (4) Aurum petīvērunt.

30 Quid fēcit Urbinius prō servō?

- (1) Cēnam parāvit.
- (2) Ōrātiōnem habuit.
- (3) Urbem condidit.
- (4) Monumentum cōstrūxit.

### Part III D

*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]

#### Hannibal's Treachery

Hannibal volēbat et invenīre et oppugnāre nāvem Eumenis, rēgis Asiae. Sed Eumenēs habēbat plūrimās nāvēs, et Hannibal nescīvit quā in nāve esset rēx ipse. Tum Hannibal dīxit sē dēmōstrātūrum esse quā in nāve rēx nāvīgāret. Itaque Hannibal, *simulāns* sē pācem petere, lēgātum mīsit

5 quī epistulam ad Eumenem rēgem ferret. Lēgātō ad rēgis nāvem ductō, Hannibal et mīlitēs cognōvērunt ubi rēx esset. Hannibal mīlitēs nāvem rēgis oppugnāre iussit, et proelium commissum est. Eumenēs impetum sustinēre nōn potuit et ē nāve suā effūgit. Hōc modō Hannibal, sōlam ūnam nāvem oppugnāns, Eumenem superāvit.

— Cornēlius Nepōs, *Hannibal*, 10, 11  
(adapted)

*simulāns* — from *simulāns*, *simulantis*, pretending

<u>People</u>	<u>Places</u>
Hannibal	Asia
Eumenēs	

- 31 A synonym for the Latin word *volēbat* (line 1) is  
 (1) *vocābat* (3) *nārrābat*  
 (2) *dēsīderābat* (4) *ferēbat*
- 32 What did Hannibal want to learn?  
 (1) what the weather would be like  
 (2) in which ship Eumenes was sailing  
 (3) to which town Eumenes had moved his treasury  
 (4) why Eumenes wished to avenge his brother's death
- 33 *Plūrimās* (line 2) is the superlative of which Latin word?  
 (1) *parvās* (3) *apertās*  
 (2) *bonās* (4) *multās*
- 34 The Latin pronoun *sē* (line 3) is translated  
 (1) she (3) he  
 (2) it (4) they
- 35 In this passage, Hannibal pretended that he would  
 (1) light a signal fire  
 (2) prepare a sacrifice  
 (3) sail away from the battle  
 (4) seek peace with the king
- 36 What is the tense of the Latin verb *mīsīt* (line 4)?  
 (1) present (3) perfect  
 (2) imperfect (4) future
- 37 In what case is *quī* (line 5)?  
 (1) nominative (3) genitive  
 (2) dative (4) ablative
- 38 *Esset* (line 6) is a subjunctive form of the verb  
 (1) *sum* (3) *fīō*  
 (2) *mālō* (4) *tollō*
- 39 The first principal part of the Latin word *iussit* (line 7) is  
 (1) *iuvō* (3) *iubeō*  
 (2) *iūrō* (4) *iungō*
- 40 What did Eumenes do after the battle had begun?  
 (1) He wounded Hannibal.  
 (2) He fled from his ship.  
 (3) He sent his family away.  
 (4) He made a sacrifice to the gods.
- 41 Which English word is derived from the Latin word *sōlam* (line 8)?  
 (1) solitary (3) counsel  
 (2) insulate (4) solvent
- 42 In the end, Hannibal gained victory by  
 (1) burning his own fleet  
 (2) attacking just one ship  
 (3) offering gifts to Eumenes  
 (4) killing the king's messenger

## 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]

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 43 Nōlī, _____, ambulāre in silvam!<br>(1) Iūlī (3) Iūlius<br>(2) Iūliō (4) Iūlium           | 48 Flūmen erat tam lātum ut equī trānsīre<br>nōn _____ .<br>(1) potuerās (3) potuimus<br>(2) posse (4) possent |
| 44 Ante _____ scrībēbam.<br>(1) lūx (3) lūcī<br>(2) lūcis (4) lūcem                          | 49 Troiānī _____ victī sunt.<br>(1) Graecum (3) Graecōs<br>(2) ā Graecīs (4) Graecās                           |
| 45 Puellae, _____ in hortō sedent, librōs legunt.<br>(1) quae (3) quī<br>(2) quem (4) quōrum | 50 Claudius audīvit frātre _____ .<br>(1) pervenīre (3) pervenīte<br>(2) perventa (4) perveniēbās              |
| 46 Cum mātrem _____ manēbimus.<br>(1) nostrīs (3) nostrā<br>(2) noster (4) nostrōs           | 51 Lūdīs _____ , omnēs discesserunt.<br>(1) cōficienda (3) cōfectō<br>(2) cōfectīs (4) cōficiēs                |
| 47 Hic puer est _____ quam ille.<br>(1) altior (3) altiōrēs<br>(2) altiōra (4) altiōribus    | 52 Sī liberī ad forum veniant, cūriam _____ .<br>(1) vīdit (3) videant<br>(2) vidēmur (4) vidēre               |









**Part IIIA (10 credits)**

- |        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 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.

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Signature



**Part IVD**

*Directions (68–72):* For *each* underlined English derivative, write, in the space provided in your answer booklet, the *number* preceding the word or expression that best states the meaning of the prefix. [5]

68 To collect is to gather \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (1) through                      (3) over  
(2) together                    (4) after

69 To extract is to pull \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (1) out                            (3) into  
(2) before                      (4) under

70 To revoke is to call \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (1) with                         (3) toward  
(2) between                    (4) back

71 To divert is to turn \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (1) aside                        (3) below  
(2) again                        (4) near

72 To circumscribe is to write \_\_\_\_\_ .

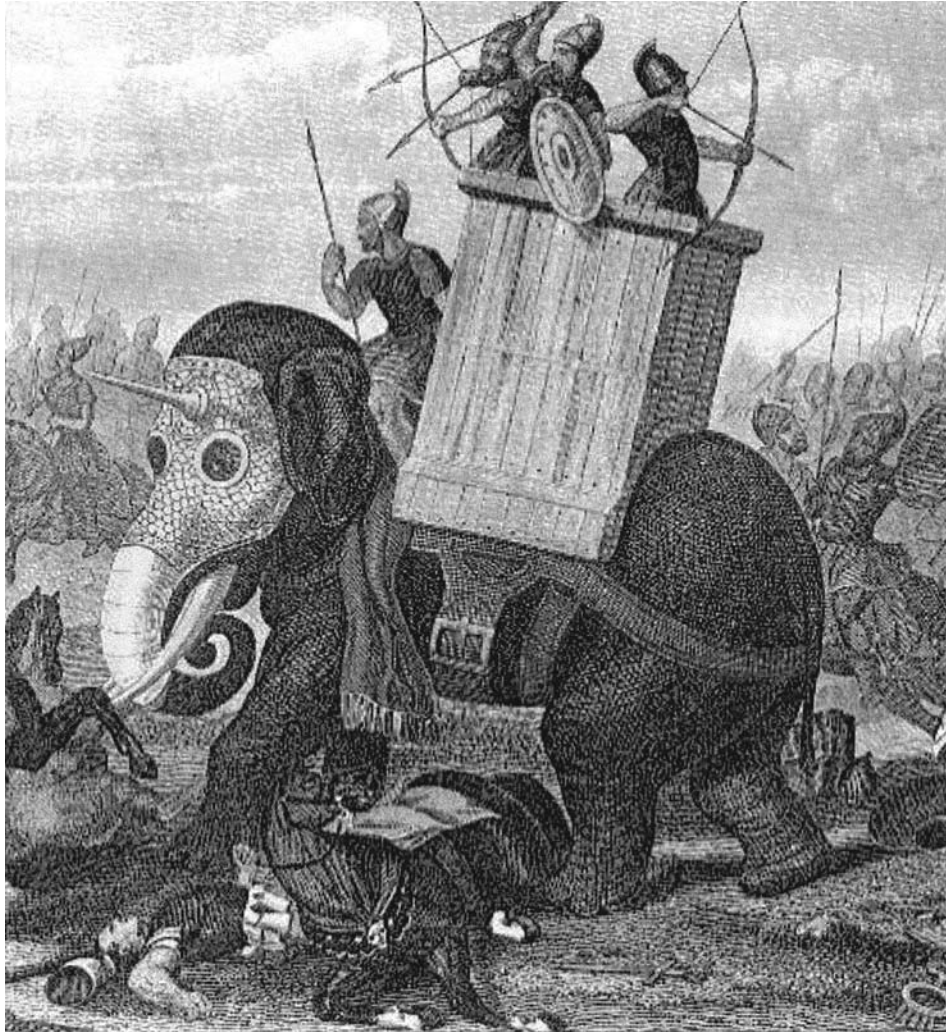
- (1) inside                        (3) behind  
(2) around                       (4) for

## 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 picture below shows an elephant used in ancient warfare.



This animal was used in the Punic Wars when Rome fought against

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) Carthage | (3) Gaul    |
| (2) Troy     | (4) Britain |

74 According to tradition, which event occurred in 753 B.C.?

- (1) the landing of Aeneas in Italy
- (2) the establishment of Rome by Romulus
- (3) the eruption of Mount Vesuvius
- (4) the assassination of Julius Caesar

75 The first Roman emperor, once known as Octavian, was

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) Constantine | (3) Nero     |
| (2) Brutus      | (4) Augustus |



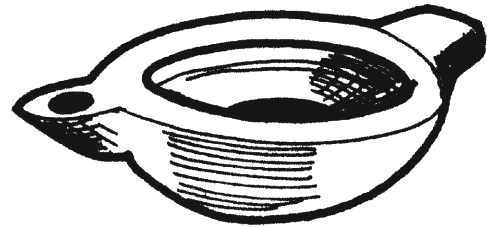
- 76 A *triumphus* was granted to honor a  
 (1) general (3) merchant  
 (2) slave (4) freedman
- 77 *Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī* is a famous message sent to the Senate in Rome by  
 (1) Sulla  
 (2) Horatius  
 (3) Julius Caesar  
 (4) Tarquinius Superbus
- 78 Who predicted the future by interpreting the flight of birds?  
 (1) *lictōrēs* (3) *senātōrēs*  
 (2) *aedīlēs* (4) *augurēs*

- 79 What were the “Twelve Tables”?  
 (1) the names of consuls posted in the forum  
 (2) the booths where citizens voted in elections for tribunes  
 (3) the traditional dining arrangement in a Roman home  
 (4) the earliest written code of Roman law
- 80 What did the Romans call the area of southern Italy and Sicily?  
 (1) *Magna Graecia* (3) *Mesopotamia*  
 (2) *Parthia* (4) *Āfrica*

### Daily Life

- 81 Romans commonly enjoyed socializing at the  
 (1) *carcer* (3) *thermae*  
 (2) *cloāca* (4) *metae*
- 82 The light meal starting off a Roman’s day was the  
 (1) *scūtum* (3) *auxilium*  
 (2) *stilus* (4) *ientāculum*
- 83 If you were a Roman born on October 30, you would celebrate your birthday on  
 (1) *Kal. Oct.* (3) *a.d. V Īd. Nov.*  
 (2) *Nōn. Oct.* (4) *a.d. III Kal. Nov.*
- 84 Which Latin term is correctly paired with its description?  
 (1) *circus* — racetrack  
 (2) *ager* — shop  
 (3) *rōstra* — prison  
 (4) *ātrium* — library

- 85 A Roman lamp is shown in the picture below.



What did this lamp use as fuel?

- (1) wood (3) tree sap  
 (2) wine (4) olive oil
- 86 Roman boys were often accompanied to school by  
 (1) *mercātōrēs* (3) *rēgīnae*  
 (2) *paedagōgī* (4) *haruspīcēs*

## Myths and Legends

87 Who was the mortal girl who had to prove her love for Cupid by performing many tasks for his mother?

- (1) Psyche (3) Pandora  
(2) Callisto (4) Niobe

88 A girl who was known for her speed and fondness for golden apples is shown in the picture below.



Who is this girl who lost a famous race to Hippomenes?

- (1) Io (3) Atalanta  
(2) Arachne (4) Europa

89 According to mythology, mulberries are now red because of the blood shed by the unfortunate lovers

- (1) Pyramus and Thisbe  
(2) Narcissus and Echo  
(3) Hector and Andromache  
(4) Aeneas and Dido

90 Who ferried the dead across the River Styx in the Underworld?

- (1) Odysseus (3) Charon  
(2) Pygmalion (4) Cassandra

91 The staff known as the *cādūceus* was carried by

- (1) Vulcan (3) Diana  
(2) Mercury (4) Juno

92 Who was the god of music, poetry, and the Sun?

- (1) Pluto (3) Apollo  
(2) Mars (4) Cupid

93 Who was the heroic son of Peleus and Thetis?

- (1) Sisyphus (3) Icarus  
(2) Achilles (4) Agamemnon

94 The monster Medusa, who turned people to stone, was a

- (1) Gorgon (3) Cyclops  
(2) Harpy (4) Minotaur

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## Literature

95 The *Aeneid*, a long poem encompassing great events, is known as

- (1) a satire (3) an essay  
(2) a comedy (4) an epic

96 When Cicero uttered the famous words, “*Ō tempora, ō mōrēs,*” he was reacting to

- (1) Catiline’s boldness  
(2) Caesar’s conquests  
(3) Cleopatra’s death  
(4) Crassus’ ambition

97 Which literary device is used in the expression “*nōn feram, nōn patiar, nōn sinam*”?

- (1) anaphora (3) simile  
(2) chiasmus (4) personification

98 Which literary work is a source for many of the transformation stories in mythology?

- (1) Tacitus’ *Annālēs*  
(2) Pliny the Elder’s *Historia Nātūrālīs*  
(3) Ovid’s *Metamorphōsēs*  
(4) Plautus’ *Mīles Glōriōsus*

## Art and Architecture

99 The illustration below shows the Flavian Amphitheater.



The Flavian Amphitheater is also known as the

- (1) Colosseum
- (2) Domus Aurea
- (3) Curia Hostilia
- (4) Tabularium

100 The illustration below shows the round temple where the sacred fire was kept burning.



To whom was this temple dedicated?

- (1) Mars
- (2) Vesta
- (3) Juno
- (4) Neptune

101 Roman lawyers would most likely present their cases in a

- (1) *theātrum*
- (2) *castrum*
- (3) *taberna*
- (4) *basilica*

102 Many wealthy and influential Romans, including emperors, located their residences on the

- (1) Capitoline Hill
- (2) Palatine Hill
- (3) Tiber Island
- (4) Campus Martius

