

The University of the State of New York

SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 24, 2002—9:15 a.m.

This booklet contains Parts II, III, and IV of the examination. Part I, Oral Skills, has already been administered.

The last page of the booklet is the answer sheet. Fold the last page along the perforations and, slowly and carefully, tear off the answer sheet. Then fill in the heading of your answer sheet.

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

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Part II

Answer the questions in Part II according to the directions for Parts IIA, IIB, and IIC.

Part IIA

Directions (1–16): Answer 14 of the 16 questions in this section. The following passage contains a complete story, which is divided into sections, with a number of questions after each section. For *each* question you choose, select the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [21]

Pan and Syrinx

(Based on Ovidius, *Metamorphōsēs*, I, 689–712)

In *Arcādiā* sub montibus habitābant multae nymphae. Erat ūna nympha nōmine 1
Syringa. Multī deī et satyrī *Syringam* amābant, sed semper fugiēbat. 2

Arcādiā — from *Arcādia*, *Arcādiae*, f., Arcadia, an area in Greece
Syringa — from *Syringa*, *Syringae*, f., Syrinx, the name of a nymph

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <i>Montibus</i> (line 1) is in the ablative case because it
(1) shows possession
(2) shows the place where
(3) is a direct object
(4) is the subject | 2 Although she was loved by many gods and satyrs, what did Syrinx do?
(1) She chose one god to marry.
(2) She fled from them.
(3) She pursued the satyrs.
(4) She asked the gods to stay away. |
|--|--|

Deus *Pān* autem, dum in silvā ambulat, *Syringam* vīdit et statim eam amāvit. Sed 3
Syringa per arborēs fugiēbat et ad flūmen vēnit. Aqua erat alta et fugere nōn poterat. 4

Pān — a Greek god

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3 What was Pan doing when he saw Syrinx?
(1) walking in the woods
(2) bathing in a stream
(3) hunting in the forest
(4) resting in the fields | 5 What is the best translation for <i>Aqua erat alta et fugere nōn poterat</i> (line 4)?
(1) She escaped quickly through the deep water.
(2) The deep water kept him from escaping.
(3) The water was deep and she was not able to escape.
(4) He was wandering near the deep water but was not able to escape. |
| 4 What is the best translation for <i>Sed Syringa per arborēs fugiēbat et ad flūmen vēnit</i> (lines 3 and 4)?
(1) But he fled from Syrinx through the trees and went to the river.
(2) He was running towards Syrinx through the trees and rivers.
(3) Syrinx fled through the trees and from the rivers.
(4) But Syrinx was fleeing through the trees and came to a river. | |

Syringa auxilium nymphās rogāvit: “Formam meam *mūtāte!*” Nymphae eam in 5
pap̄yrōs prope flūmen mūtāvērunt. 6

mūtāte — from *mūtō*, *mūtāre*, *mūtāvī*, *mūtātus*, change
pap̄yrōs — from *pap̄yrus*, *pap̄yrī*, m., reed

6 What is the best translation for *Syringa auxilium nymphās rogāvit* (line 5)?

- (1) The nymph Syrinx refused to help
- (2) The nymphs gave help to Syrinx
- (3) Syrinx wanted to help the nymphs
- (4) Syrinx asked the nymphs for help

7 What is the tense of the verb *rogāvit* (line 5)?

- (1) present
- (2) imperfect
- (3) future
- (4) perfect

Pān autem Sýringam invēnit et temptāvit puellam in *bracchiīs* tenēre. In *bracchiīs* 7
autem, nōn puellam sed *pap̄yrōs* habēbat. Ubi Pān *suspīrāvit*, *pap̄yrī sonum* fēcērunt. 8
Hic sonus erat nova vōx Sýringae. Deus vōcem nymphae amāvit. 9

bracchiīs — *brachium*, *bracchiū* (*bracchi*), n., arm
suspīrāvit — from *suspīrō*, *suspīrāre*, *suspīrāvī*, *suspīrātus*, sigh
sonum — from *sonus*, *sonī*, m., sound, noise

8 What is the best translation for *Pān autem Sýringam invēnit* (line 7)?

- (1) Pan and Syrinx were found
- (2) When Syrinx saw Pan
- (3) However Pan found Syrinx
- (4) Pan liked Syrinx

11 What happened when Pan found Syrinx and tried to hold her?

- (1) Syrinx ran through the reeds.
- (2) Syrinx fell into the water among the reeds.
- (3) The reeds hid Syrinx.
- (4) He held reeds instead of Syrinx.

9 Which word is a derivative of the word *temptāvit* (line 7)?

- (1) attempt
- (2) tempest
- (3) temperature
- (4) contemporary

12 What is the best translation for *Deus vōcem nymphae amāvit* (line 9)?

- (1) The voice pleased the nymph.
- (2) The god liked the voice of the nymph.
- (3) The nymph's voice startled the god.
- (4) The god heard the nymph's voice.

10 In what case is *puellam* (line 7)?

- (1) accusative
- (2) dative
- (3) ablative
- (4) genitive

Itaque Pān *fistulam* pap̄yr̄is fēcit quam S̄ringam vocāvit. Dīxit, “Nunc tū 10
semper mēcum eris, S̄ringa.” 11

fistulam — from *fistula*, *fistulae*, f., pipe

13 What is the best translation for *Itaque Pān fistulam pap̄yr̄is fēcit* (line 10)?

- (1) Because she liked the reed pipe made by Pan
- (2) She decided to make a pipe for Pan out of reeds
- (3) And so Pan made a pipe with reeds
- (4) Several reed pipes were made for Pan

14 For whom were the pipes named?

- (1) for the nymph Syrinx
- (2) for the river
- (3) for the nymphs who helped Syrinx
- (4) for the girls near the river

15 What is the best translation for *Nunc tū semper mēcum eris, S̄ringa* (lines 10 and 11)?

- (1) Now you will always be with me, Syrinx.
- (2) I will often be with you, Syrinx.
- (3) Now I will never love you, Syrinx.
- (4) You will soon be mine, Syrinx.

Directions (16): The answer to question 16 is *not* contained in the passage. The question is about Roman culture as it relates to the passage.

16 A satyr was a mythological creature whose appearance was part human and part

- (1) bird
- (2) snake
- (3) bull
- (4) goat

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 14 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

Part IIB

Directions (17–26): Answer all 10 questions in this section. This section contains a complete passage, which is divided into paragraphs, with a number of questions after each paragraph. In the space provided on the answer sheet, write in English your answer to each question. Base your answer only on the content of the paragraph to which the question refers. Your answers do not have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may be enough. [15]

A Typical Day on Pliny's Tuscan Estate

(Based on Plinius, *Epistulae*, IX, 36)

Surgō ubi volō, saepe primā luce. Fenestrās nōn aperiō. Amō sedēre in silentiō et meōs oculōs claudere. Cōgitō mēcum, “Quid mihi hodiē facere necesse est?” Tum vocō *notārium* et iubeō eum epistolam scribere.

notārium — from *notārius*, *notārii*, (*notāri*), m., secretary

17 When does Pliny get up?

18 What does Pliny like to do?

19 What does Pliny order his secretary to do?

Hōrā quārtā aut quīntā in peristylīum prōcēdō et aliam epistolam parō. Post *prandium* dormiō, tum ambulō. Mox orātiōnem Graecam aut Latīnam legō quod vōcem firmam facit. Iterum ambulō et exerceō. Deinde mē lavō.

prandium — from *prandium*, *prandiī*, (*prandi*), n., lunch

20 What does Pliny do when he goes into the peristylium?

21 What is one of the things that Pliny does after lunch?

Ego et mea uxor cum paucīs amīcīs saepe cēnāmus. Dum cēnam edimus, servus librum nōbīs legit. Tandem ambulō in hortō cum meīs amīcīs quī sunt praeclarī et *erudītī*. Hic est fīnis diēi.

erudītī — from *erudītus*, *erudīta*, *erudītum*, educated

22 With whom do Pliny and his wife have dinner?

23 How are they entertained during dinner?

24 What does Pliny do after dinner?

Nōn numquam ex hōc *ordine* errō. Sī diū dormīvī aut ambulāvī, equō ire amō. Amīcī quoque ex oppidīs vīcīnīs veniunt. Saepe ego in silvam intrō et animālia capere temptō. Etiam audiō virōs quī in meīs agrīs labōrant.

ordine — from *ordō*, *ordinis*, m., routine

25 What does Pliny try to do when he goes into the forest?

26 What does Pliny hear?

Part IIC

Directions (27–30): Answer all 4 questions in this section. This section contains a picture followed by questions based on the picture. For each question, select the word or expression that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. Base your answers *only* on the picture provided. [4]



27 Quot fēminae sunt in pictūrā?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) quīnque | (3) trēs |
| (2) sex | (4) quattuor |

28 Quāle animal in pictūrā est?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) equus | (3) canis |
| (2) fēlēs | (4) lupus |

29 Ūna fēmina quae stat

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) cēnam parat | (3) lectum movet |
| (2) dominam cūrat | (4) librōs portat |

30 Quae sunt fēminae quae stant?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) rēgīnae | (3) magistrae |
| (2) deae | (4) servae |

Part III

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

Part IIIA

Directions (31–42): Answer 10 of the 12 questions in this section. This section contains a passage in English in which words associated by derivation with Latin words are underlined. For each question you choose, select the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [15]

A Single Currency

For a couple of decades now the leaders of Europe have been struggling to implement a revolutionary and furiously controversial concept: a single European currency. Governments have fallen, fists have flown, and bitter curses have been exchanged in a variety of Romance and Germanic languages over this visionary idea. So explosive are the politics of the proposed Euro that some say the notion of a single coinage for so many different peoples is an impossible dream.

Or is it? For there was a time when a single currency, a single code of laws, a single army, and a single emperor held sway over a vast swath of the Western world, including the heart of Europe, a large chunk of western Asia, and the northern tier of Africa. This was the Roman Empire, which pacified and unified the entire Mediterranean rim. Long before anybody thought of automobiles, airplanes, or e-mail, the emperors efficiently maintained their famous *Pax Romana* over a 3,000-mile-wide territory that today includes parts of more than 40 different nations.

National Geographic, July 1997

(adapted)

31 The English word *decades* is associated by derivation with *decem*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (1) one | (3) ten |
| (2) five | (4) twenty |

32 The prefix of the English word *controversial* is associated by derivation with *contra*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) before | (3) over |
| (2) toward | (4) against |

33 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *currency*?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) <i>currō</i> — run | (3) <i>curvō</i> — bend |
| (2) <i>cūritō</i> — cherish | (4) <i>curtō</i> — shorten |

34 The English word *variety* is associated by derivation with *varius*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| (1) all | (3) few |
| (2) many | (4) different |

35 The English word *languages* is associated by derivation with *lingua*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (1) tongue | (3) mind |
| (2) leg | (4) eye |

36 The English word *visionary* is associated by derivation with the Latin word

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) <i>vīvō</i> | (3) <i>vincō</i> |
| (2) <i>videō</i> | (4) <i>vigilō</i> |

- 37 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *proposed*?
- (1) *pūniō* — punish (3) *petō* — seek
(2) *pōnō* — put (4) *portō* — carry
- 38 In the English word *impossible* the prefix *im-* means
- (1) down (3) above
(2) again (4) not
- 39 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the word *unified*?
- (1) *ūllus* — any
(2) *umquam* — ever
(3) *ūnus* — one
(4) *unde* — from which
- 40 The English word *efficiently* is associated by derivation with *faciō*, the Latin word that means
- (1) bring (3) find
(2) make (4) drive
- 41 The English word *maintained* is associated by derivation with the Latin word *teneō* that means
- (1) hold (3) try
(2) trade (4) frighten
- 42 The English word *territory* is associated by derivation with the Latin word
- (1) *turba* (3) *trēs*
(2) *terror* (4) *terra*

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 10 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

Part IIIB

Directions (43–47): Answer all 5 questions in this section. For *each* English word printed in heavy black type in questions 43 through 47, choose the meaning of the word's Latin root and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

43 **clamorous**

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (1) shout | (3) fall |
| (2) close | (4) wish |

44 **doctrine**

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) run | (3) live |
| (2) fight | (4) teach |

45 **inspect**

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) carry | (3) watch |
| (2) hear | (4) say |

46 **invention**

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) come | (3) walk |
| (2) sell | (4) take |

47 **amicable**

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) anger | (3) friend |
| (2) war | (4) rope |

Directions (48–52): Answer all 5 questions in this section. For *each* sentence in questions 48 through 52, choose the answer that best expresses the meaning of the word or expression printed in heavy black type, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

48 Interest paid **per annum** is paid

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) by the day | (3) by the month |
| (2) by the week | (4) by the year |

49 A student who recites a poem **verbatim** repeats the poem

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) very slowly | (3) in a loud voice |
| (2) word for word | (4) in a whisper |

50 The label **ex libris** can be found

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (1) in clothing | (3) on an envelope |
| (2) in a book | (4) on food |

51 The sign that read "**Cavē Canem**" informed the Romans that

- (1) caves were nearby
- (2) the store was closed
- (3) dinner was ready
- (4) the dog was dangerous

52 The Roman poet, Horace, gave us the expression "**Carpe Diem!**" meaning

- (1) seize the day
 - (2) walk faster
 - (3) change your mind
 - (4) try harder
-

Part IV

Directions (53–82): Answer 20 of the 30 questions in this part. The following questions are divided into four groups. For *each* question you choose, select the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [20]

Daily Life

53 In the afternoon, a Roman would relax, bathe, and socialize in the

- (1) *templum* (3) *thermae*
(2) *aquaeductus* (4) *cūria*

54 Roman banquets typically were held in the

- (1) *trīclīnium* (3) *cubiculum*
(2) *bibliothēca* (4) *tablīnum*

55 To go by land from Rome to Brundisium the Romans traveled on the

- (1) *Via Sacra* (3) *Via Flaminia*
(2) *Via Appia* (4) *Via Aurēlia*

56 Horse and chariot races were usually held in the

- (1) *Colosseum* (3) *Domus Aurea*
(2) *Pantheon* (4) *Circus Maximus*

57 Who would work only in the *culīna*?

- (1) *coquus* (3) *nūntius*
(2) *agricola* (4) *aurīga*

58 In ancient Rome, the *insula* was

- (1) a school (3) an apartment
(2) an inn (4) a temple

59 The *pistōrēs* provided the Romans with

- (1) meat (3) bread
(2) fruit (4) oil

60 The picture below shows a captive being sold into slavery.



If a slave escaped and was recaptured, he would be branded on his forehead with the letters

- (1) *DIS* (3) *REL*
(2) *ABI* (4) *FUG*

61 The festive holiday celebrated only in December was called

- (1) *Sāturnālia* (3) *Parentālia*
(2) *Lupercālia* (4) *Bacchānālia*

Myths and Legends

62 Theseus is shown below with the creature he destroyed.



What was this creature called?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) centaur | (3) gorgon |
| (2) minotaur | (4) chimaera |
- 63 Mercury's chief function was to be the gods'
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) king | (3) messenger |
| (2) blacksmith | (4) warrior |
- 64 Arrows of love and hate filled the quiver of
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) Prometheus | (3) Neptune |
| (2) Mars | (4) Cupid |
- 65 According to legend, into which river were Romulus and Remus thrown?
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) Arno | (3) Styx |
| (2) Tiber | (4) Rubicon |

66 Which goddess received Paris' judgment of most beautiful?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (1) Venus | (3) Diana |
| (2) Minerva | (4) Juno |

67 The Roman god of the vine is pictured below.



Who was the Roman god of the vine?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Jupiter | (3) Bacchus |
| (2) Pluto | (4) Apollo |
- 68 A mythological creature that had one huge eye set in the center of its forehead was called a
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) Titan | (3) Cyclops |
| (2) Siren | (4) Harpy |
- 69 The craftsman Daedalus made wings so that he could escape from Crete with his son
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) Hector | (3) Aeneas |
| (2) Argus | (4) Icarus |

70 The musician in the medieval woodcut pictured below charmed the wild beasts with his music.



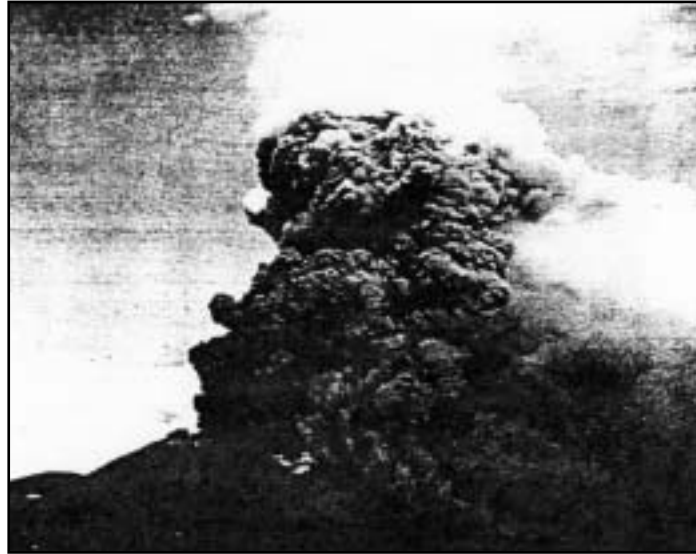
Who was this musician?

- (1) Orpheus
(2) Phaëthon
(3) Bellerophon
(4) Perseus

History and Public Life

- 71 What former gladiator gathered an army of slaves to challenge Roman domination?
(1) Mucius Scaevola (3) Cincinnatus
(2) Spartacus (4) Horatius Cocles
- 72 The center of the Roman political and business world was the
(1) *Forum Rōmānum* (3) *Campus Martius*
(2) *Parthenon* (4) *Tulliānum*
- 73 One of the assassins of Julius Caesar was also one of his closest associates. This man's name was
(1) Octavian (3) Brutus
(2) Antony (4) Cicero
- 74 Carthage, one of Rome's greatest adversaries, was a city in
(1) Asia (3) Greece
(2) North Africa (4) Britain
- 75 What title was received by the first Roman emperor in 27 B.C.?
(1) Claudius (3) Tiberius
(2) Nero (4) Augustus
- 76 What position of authority did the following men hold: Romulus, Numa, and Tarquin the Proud?
(1) king (3) dictator
(2) consul (4) emperor

77 The eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1944 is pictured below.



In what year was the town of Pompeii destroyed by the volcanic eruption of Mount Vesuvius?

- (1) 753 B.C. (3) A.D. 79
(2) 509 B.C. (4) A.D. 476

Architecture and Art

78 The sacred flame of Rome was kept in the temple dedicated to

- (1) Ceres (3) Iris
(2) Pandora (4) Vesta

79 *Tabernae* were located at the street level of Roman houses. A *taberna* was a

- (1) warehouse (3) small shop
(2) stepping stone (4) sewer

80 Although today a basilica is a church, in ancient Rome it served as a

- (1) hall of records (3) restaurant
(2) court of law (4) hospital

81 The Romans referred to the Mediterranean Sea as *Mare*

- (1) *Inimīcum* (3) *Lātum*
(2) *Altum* (4) *Nostrum*

82 The illustration below shows an elaborate country home of a wealthy Roman citizen.



What was this country home called?

- (1) *balneum* (3) *vīlla*
(2) *rōstrum* (4) *caupōna*

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 20 QUESTIONS IN PART IV.

Tear Here

The University of the State of New York
SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION
LATIN

Monday, June 24, 2002 – 9:15 a.m.

ANSWER SHEET

Student Sex: Male
 Female
Teacher Grade.....
School
City (or P.O.)

	Credit Earned
Part IA	
Part IB	
Part IC	
Part IIA	
Part IIB	
Part IIC	
Part IIIA	
Part IIIB	
Part IV	
TOTAL	
Rater's Initials	_____

Use only black or blue ink on this answer sheet.

Part IIA				Part IIA Max. Credit: 21
Answer only 14 questions.				
1	5	9	13	
2	6	10	14	
3	7	11	15	
4	8	12	16	

Part IIB		Part IIB Max. Credit: 15
Answer all 10 questions.		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		

Tear Here

Tear Here

Part IIC
Answer all 4 questions.

27

28

29

30

Part IIC
Max. Credit:
4

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Part IIIA
Answer only 10 questions.

31 33 35 37 39 41

32 34 36 38 40 42

Part IIIA
Max. Credit:
15

--

Part IIIB
Answer all 10 questions.

43 45 47 48 50 52

44 46 49 51

Part IIIB
Max. Credit:
10

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Part IV
Answer only 20 questions.

53 58 63 68 73 78

54 59 64 69 74 79

55 60 65 70 75 80

56 61 66 71 76 81

57 62 67 72 77 82

Part IV
Max. Credit:
20

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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

Tear Here