

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

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN

Thursday, June 18, 1998 — 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): Do *not* write a translation of the following passage; read it through carefully several times to ascertain its meaning. Then, in the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write the *number* of the alternative that best translates *each* underlined expression *as it is used in the passage*. [10]

Brothers Who Changed Allegiance

Erant apud Caesarem in numerō equitum Allobrogēs duō frātrēs,
Roucillus et Egus, filiī Adbucillī, quī principātum in civitate multōs annōs
⁽¹⁾
tenuerat. Roucillus et Egus erant hominēs magnā virtūte, quōrum opere
optimō fortissimōque Caesar in omnibus Gallicis bellis ūsus erat. Hī frātrēs
⁽²⁾
propter suam virtūtem nōn solum cum Caesare in honōre habēbantur, sed
⁽³⁾
etiam cum exercitū cārī habēbantur.

Sed mox Roucillus et Egus arrogantiam et stultitiam dēmōstrābant. Suōs
militēs dēspiciēbant et pecūniam ex equitibus cēpērunt. Equitēs ad Caesarem
⁽⁴⁾
appropinquāvērunt et dē suis iniūriis Caesarī dicēbant. Frātribus convocātis,
⁽⁵⁾
Caesar illōs sēcrētō pūnīvit. Haec rēs tamen magnam offēnsiōnem et
⁽⁶⁾
contemptiōnem ad omnēs tulit. Pudōre adductī, frātrēs Roucillus et Egus
discēdere ā Caesare et novam fortūnam invenīre et novās amīcitiās petere
⁽⁷⁾
cōstituērunt.

Quod frātrēs nōbili familiā nātī erant et in honōre apud Caesarem ōlim
⁽⁸⁾
fuerant, Pompeius eōs celeriter recēpit et Pompeius eōs circumdūxit et eīs
⁽⁹⁾
dēmōstrāvit omnia sua praesidia. Nam ante id tempus neque mīles neque
eques ā Caesare ad Pompeium trānsīverat, cum paene cotīdiē militēs ā
⁽¹⁰⁾
Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent.

— Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvilī*, III, 59–61
(adapted)

pudōre — from *pudor*, sense of shame

- 1 quī prīncipātum in cīvitāte multōs annōs tenuerat
- 1 whose leader controlled the government for many years
 - 2 who had held the leadership in the state for many years
 - 3 by whom many states had been controlled over the years
 - 4 who had planned to lead many people of the state for years
- 2 quōrum opere optimō fortissimōque Caesar in omnibus Gallicis bellis ūsus erat
- 1 whose excellent and very brave work Caesar had used in all the Gallic wars
 - 2 all of whom called upon Caesar to fight bravely in the wars with the Gauls
 - 3 who worked with courage to stop Caesar in all the wars with the Gauls
 - 4 who fought bravely against noble Caesar during all the Gallic wars
- 3 Hī frātrēs propter suam virtūtem nōn solum cum Caesare in honōre habēbantur
- 1 The brothers alone honored Caesar because of his courage
 - 2 Only those brave brothers were without Caesar's honor
 - 3 Caesar gave honors only to those courageous brothers
 - 4 These brothers because of their courage not only were held in honor with Caesar
- 4 Suōs mīlitēs dēspiciēbant et pecūniam ex equitibus cēpērunt.
- 1 They looked down upon their own soldiers and took money from the horsemen.
 - 2 The soldiers despaired and also lost their money.
 - 3 They began to desert their soldiers and to refuse to pay them fairly.
 - 4 The soldiers wrote about the robbery of the cavalry's money.
- 5 dē suis iniūriis Caesarī dīcēbant
- 1 they led Caesar to those injured
 - 2 they blamed themselves for Caesar's wrongs
 - 3 they spoke to Caesar about their injustices
 - 4 they removed Caesar from these dangers

- 6 Caesar illōs sēcrētō pūnīvit
- 1 Caesar found out those secrets
 - 2 Caesar punished them secretly
 - 3 They told Caesar some secrets
 - 4 They came to Caesar in secrecy
- 7 novās amīcitiās petere cōstituērunt
- 1 were able to please their new friends
 - 2 went out to help new friends
 - 3 refused to encourage new friendships
 - 4 decided to seek new friendships
- 8 Quod frātrēs nōbilī familiā nātī erant
- 1 That these brothers sailed with an illustrious family
 - 2 Since the brothers had told of a celebrated family
 - 3 Because the brothers had been born of a well-known family
 - 4 That they found the brothers in a famous household
- 9 Pompeius eōs circumdūxit et eīs dēmōnstrāvit omnia sua praesidia
- 1 Pompey led them around and showed them all his defenses
 - 2 Pompey's forces surrounded them and took everything from them
 - 3 Pompey led everyone to the fortress and then dismissed all of his troops
 - 4 Pompey's troops were addressed and were shown the whole fortress
- 10 cum paene cotīdiē mīlitēs ā Pompeiō ad Caesarem perfugerent
- 1 because daily the soldiers came to Pompey from Caesar
 - 2 since Caesar's soldiers fought with Pompey's army daily
 - 3 although soldiers daily heard from Pompey and Caesar
 - 4 when almost daily the soldiers were fleeing from Pompey to Caesar

Part IIIB

Directions (11–20): Do not write a translation of the following passage; read it through carefully several times to ascertain its meaning. Base your answers on the contents of passage only. Your answers do not have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may suffice. In the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write in English your answer to each question. [10]

How to Host a Successful Banquet

M. Varrō, scriptor, librum scripsit in quō loquitur dē optimō *convivārum* numerō et dē cēnae partibus.

Varrō scribīt numerum *convivārum* esse ā tribus ad novem. Cum *convivae* sunt paucissimī, nōn dēbent esse pauciōrēs quam trēs. Cum *convivae* sunt plūrimī, nōn dēbent esse plūrēs quam novem. Novem est numerus Mūsārum. “Nam *convivās* multōs habēre mihi nōn placet,” inquit, “quod magnus est clāmor.”

Necesse est optimum *convivium* habēre quattuor rēs: amīcōs hominēs, locum bonum, tempus idōneum et cibum sūmptuōsum.

Colloquium igitur eō tempore dēbet esse leve et nōn grave. *Convivae* dē rēbus in forō atque in negōtiīs dīcere nōn dēbent. Oportet dominum *conviviī* esse amīcum et hospitālem.

In *conviviō* bonī librī recitārī dēbent, quod mentem stimulant. Tandem secundae mēnsae cum dulcibus et frūctibus efferuntur.

— Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*, XI, 1–7
(adapted)

convivārum — from *convīva*, dinner guest

convivium — banquet, dinner

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11 Who was Marcus Varro? | 17 What type of conversation should take place at the time of the banquet? |
| 12 According to Marcus Varro, what is the smallest number of guests that should attend a banquet? | 18 What is <i>one</i> quality of the ideal master of the banquet? |
| 13 What is the number of Muses? | 19 Why should good books be recited at the banquet? |
| 14 Why is it <i>not</i> a good idea to have a large number of guests at a banquet? | 20 Name <i>one</i> thing that is brought out at the end of the banquet. |
| 15–16 List <i>two</i> of the four things necessary for a very good banquet. | |

Part III C

Directions (21–30): Read the following passages carefully, but do *not* write a translation. Below each passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For *each*, select the alternative 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]

The Tragedy of Laocoon

Lāocoōn erat Troiānus *sacerdōs* deī Apollinis. Lāocoōn contrā voluntātem Apollinis in mātirimōnium fēminam dūxit atque duōs filiōs habuit. Post multōs annōs Lāocoōn cum filiīs ad mare appropinquāvit ut deō sacrificium faceret. Apollō ab īsulā proximā per flūctūs maris duōs serpentēs mīsit ut filiōs Lāocoontis necāret. Cum Lāocoōn suīs filiīs moritūris auxilium daret, Lāocoōn ipse tum ā serpentibus eīsdem necātus est. Cīvēs Troiānī, quī spectābant, putāvērunt Lāocoontem et filiōs interfectōs esse quod Lāocoōn anteā *hastam* in equum Troiānum iēcisset.

— Hyginus, *Fabulae*, CXXXV
(adapted)

sacerdōs — priest

hastam — from *hasta*, spear

21 Quid ēgit Lāocoōn contrā voluntātem Apollinis?

- 1 Pācem fēcit.
- 2 Uxōrem et filiōs habuit.
- 3 Domō nāvigāvit.
- 4 Mūrum aedificāvit.

22 Lāocoōn ad mare īvit ut

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 nāvēs spectāret | 3 deum honōrāret |
| 2 piscēs caperet | 4 amīcōs laudāret |

23 Quid duō serpentēs fēcērunt?

- 1 Ad montem sē mōvērunt.
- 2 Sub arbore dormīvērunt.
- 3 Filiōs Lāocoontis petīvērunt.
- 4 Suās formās mūtāvērunt.

24 Lāocoōn, ferēns auxilium ad filiōs, etiam

- 1 fugere potuit
- 2 celeriter nāvem ascendit
- 3 ab uxōre vocātus est
- 4 interfectus est

25 Quid Lāocoōn anteā fēcērat?

- 1 Hastam in equum iēcērat.
- 2 Multa mīlia passuum cucurrerat.
- 3 Lūnam spectāverat.
- 4 Ignem exstīnaxerat.

GO RIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE. 

Imperial Monuments

Imperātōrēs Rōmānī magnōrum Rōmānōrum laudandōrum causā multās rēs aedificāvērunt. *Arcus*, signum victōriae, prope templum Saturnī in Forō Rōmānō ab imperātōre Tiberiō aedificātus est. Hic arcus factus est quod signa militāria, quae in pugnā āmissa erant, ā Rōmānīs recepta sunt. Igitur cīvēs Rōmānī erant laetī. Templum Fortūnae cōstructum est in hortīs, quōs Iūlius Caesar, dictātor, populō Rōmānō dederat. Erat aliud parvum templum, quod prō gente Iuliā consecrātum est. Pulchra statua dīvō Augustō extrā urbem Rōmam in oppidō propinquō posita est.

— Tacitus, *Annālēs*, II, 41
(adapted)

Arcus — arch

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>26 Ubi monumentum victōriae ab Tiberiō aedificātum erat?</p> <p>1 trāns flūmen 3 extrā urbem
2 in Forō Rōmānō 4 in hortīs publicīs</p> <p>27 Rōmānī arcum aedificāvērunt quod</p> <p>1 āmissās rēs militārēs reportāvērunt
2 hostēs advēnērunt
3 magnum timōrem habuērunt
4 ducēs discessērunt</p> <p>28 Quās rēs Iūlius Caesar cīvibus Rōmānīs dederat?</p> <p>1 nāvēs 3 hortōs
2 gemmās 4 equōs</p> | <p>29 Parvum templum factum est in nōmine</p> <p>1 antīquōrum nautārum
2 familiae Iūliae
3 gladiātōris Rōmānī
4 omnium animālium</p> <p>30 Rōmānī magnum opus artis in honōre Augustī posuērunt</p> <p>1 in mediā urbe
2 in magnā silvā in Britannīā
3 in summō colle in Graeciā
4 in oppidō prope Rōmam</p> |
|--|--|

Part III D

Directions (31–42): Read the passage below carefully, but do *not* write a translation. Below the passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. Choose 10 of these questions or statements, and 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. [10]

Hannibal — Enemy of the Romans

- Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, Carthāginiēnsis erat. Nēmō dubitat populum Rōmānum omnēs gentēs virtūte superāvisse. Dīcendum est Hannibalem superāvisse cēterōs imperātōrēs sapientiā et populum Rōmānum fortitudīne antecessisse tōtās nātiōnēs. Nam cum Hannibal pugnāvit ācritēr
- 5 in Ītaliā, semper victor discessit. Sī Hannibal *invidiā* cīvium suōrum nōn vulnerātus esset, Rōmānōs superāre potuisset.

Hannibal, similis patrī, *ōdium* ad Rōmānōs tenuit. Quidem, cum Hannibal ex suā patriā expulsus esset, semper cum Rōmānīs in animō bellum gessit.

— Nepōs, *Liber dē excellentibus ducibus exterārum gentium*, XXIII, i–ii
(adapted)

invidiā — from *invidia*, envy

ōdium — hatred

- 31 Which English word is derived from the Latin word *dubitat* (line 1)?
- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 duct | 3 ubiquitous |
| 2 bitter | 4 dubious |
- 32 Which Latin word means the opposite of *omnēs* (line 2)?
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 <i>nūllās</i> | 3 <i>magnās</i> |
| 2 <i>bonās</i> | 4 <i>lātās</i> |
- 33 The best translation of the Latin words *dīcendum est* (line 2) is
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 about to speak | 3 they will say |
| 2 it must be said | 4 to have spoken |
- 34 Which Latin word is most similar in meaning to *superāvīsse* (line 3)?
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <i>vīcisse</i> | 3 <i>mānsisse</i> |
| 2 <i>cucurrisse</i> | 4 <i>vocāvīsse</i> |
- 35 In lines 2 through 4, which comparison does the author make?
- 1 Hannibal's honesty to the Romans' deceit
 - 2 Hannibal's wisdom to the Romans' bravery
 - 3 Hannibal's treachery to the Romans' integrity
 - 4 Hannibal's foolishness to the Romans' cleverness
- 36 What is the superlative form of the Latin word *ācriter* (line 4)?
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>ācris</i> | 3 <i>ācerrimē</i> |
| 2 <i>ācrior</i> | 4 <i>ācriōrēs</i> |
- 37 What is the best translation of *semper victor discessit* (line 5)?
- 1 he always left as the conqueror
 - 2 he often discussed victory
 - 3 he often lived among them
 - 4 he always praised the winners
- 38 In which case are the Latin words *cīvium suōrum* (line 5)?
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 nominative | 3 genitive |
| 2 vocative | 4 ablative |
- 39 In lines 5 and 6, what opinion does the author express?
- 1 Rome will finally conquer Carthage.
 - 2 Hannibal could have conquered Rome.
 - 3 The war will soon be over.
 - 4 Many nations could use a leader with Hannibal's abilities.
- 40 The word *patriā* (line 8) refers to
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 Carthage | 3 Sparta |
| 2 Athens | 4 Ostia |
- 41 How does this passage conclude?
- 1 Hannibal returns to the leadership of Carthage.
 - 2 Hannibal is wounded on the battlefield.
 - 3 Hannibal delivers a speech to his troops.
 - 4 Hannibal wages war with the Romans in his mind.
- 42 During which wars did Hannibal fight with Rome?
- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1 Peloponnesian | 3 Gallic |
| 2 Trojan | 4 Punic |

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 Meus frāter est fortior quam _____ .
1 tuō frātrī 3 tuum frātrem
2 tuī frātris 4 tuus frāter
- 44 Putō Annam mox _____ .
1 veniēbātis 3 ventūram esse
2 vēnisset 4 vēnerat
- 45 Marcus, _____ pūniēbātur, lacrimābat.
1 quārum 3 quī
2 cuius 4 quam
- 46 Puellae currunt ut equōs _____ .
1 videant 3 vidēte
2 vidēre 4 videntem
- 47 Discipulī, _____ librōs!
1 legentis 3 lege
2 lectī esse 4 legite
- 48 Sī servī optimē cibum parārent, ā dominō _____ .
1 laudāvisse 3 laudātur
2 laudārentur 4 laudārī

- 49 Magna villa prope _____ erat.
1 montem 3 monte
2 montī 4 mōns
- 50 Lūdī in circō _____ spectābantur.
1 magnus senātor
2 magnum senātōrem
3 ā magnīs senātōribus
4 magnōs senātōrēs
- 51 Adulēscentēs in forō _____ possunt.
1 ambulandum 3 ambulāns
2 ambulāre 4 ambulāte
- 52 Nūntiō _____ , dux erat laetissimus.
1 audīvērunt 3 audientem
2 audītō 4 audīre

Part IVB

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

- Events crowd in on our lives today, from all over the world. Mostly they come in the form of 5- to 15-second sound-bites, devoid of analysis. Their immediacy overshadows inquiry into the larger implications of events and concern for the forces unfolding through time that make them happen. What constitutes significant news gets subtly reshaped in this process—toward the meaningless, specific details of violence, and away from the underlying, unifying complexities of these random acts, in order to get on with the next sound-bite. We can all nominate our favorite villains for the abyss into which the consciousness of American history has fallen — television, school textbooks, multiple-choice tests, you name it. But the real trends are more diffuse and harder to overcome. A sense of time working its way gets lost beneath the increasing immediacy and boundless entanglements of modern life.

— *Smithsonian*

53 The English word *events* (line 1) is associated by derivation with *ēveniō*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 make | 3 come out |
| 2 calm down | 4 finish |

54 The English word *inquiry* (line 4) is associated by derivation with *quaerō*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| 1 ask | 3 read |
| 2 help | 4 approach |

55 The English word *significant* (line 7) is associated by derivation with the Latin words

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>simul</i> and <i>fidō</i> | 3 <i>silentium</i> and <i>ferō</i> |
| 2 <i>silva</i> and <i>finiō</i> | 4 <i>signum</i> and <i>faciō</i> |

56 The English word *process* (line 8) is associated by derivation with *prōcēdō*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 see ahead | 3 go forward |
| 2 fall behind | 4 run through |

57 The English word *unifying* (line 10) is associated by derivation with the Latin word

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>ūnus</i> | 3 <i>undique</i> |
| 2 <i>unda</i> | 4 <i>ūtilis</i> |

58 The English word *acts* (line 11) is associated by derivation with *āctus*, the fourth principal part of the Latin word

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>addūcō</i> | 3 <i>accipiō</i> |
| 2 <i>abripīō</i> | 4 <i>agō</i> |

59 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *nominate* (line 12)?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <i>numerus</i> — number | 3 <i>novem</i> — nine |
| 2 <i>nōmen</i> — name | 4 <i>nātūra</i> — nature |

60 The English word *consciousness* (line 14) is associated by derivation with *sciō*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 know | 3 trade |
| 2 allow | 4 write |

61 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *sense* (line 17)?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <i>sequor</i> — follow | 3 <i>sentio</i> — feel |
| 2 <i>sedeō</i> — sit | 4 <i>servō</i> — save |

62 The English word *immediacy* (line 19) is associated by derivation with *medius*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 mind | 3 memory |
| 2 middle | 4 measure |

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 The members of the committee were noted for their *amiability*.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 experience | 3 impatience |
| 2 friendliness | 4 sluggishness |

64 In this area of the park you can expect to find *pedestrians*.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 flocks of birds | 3 people who walk |
| 2 statues of heroes | 4 children on bicycles |

65 Many changes will occur in the next *millennium*.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 political campaign | 3 labor contract |
| 2 experimental design | 4 thousand years |

66 The rainfall *accelerated* the plant's growth.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 stabilized | 3 permitted |
| 2 hastened | 4 slowed |

67 The athlete was a *magnanimous* person.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 conceited | 3 hostile |
| 2 big-hearted | 4 soft-spoken |

Part IVD

Directions (68–72): For *each* Latin abbreviation used in English, write the *number* of the English translation, chosen from the list below, that most nearly has the same meaning. [5]

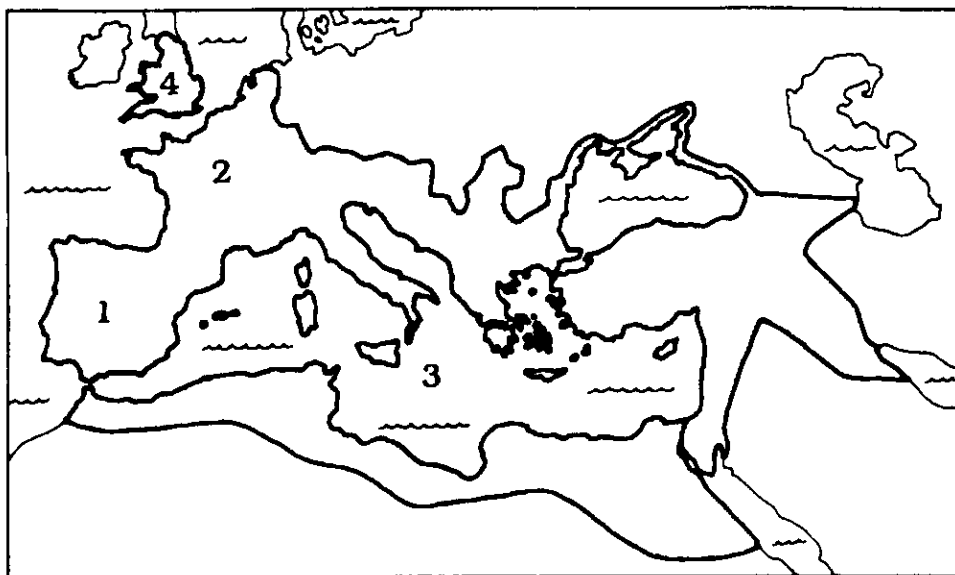
<i>Latin Abbreviation</i>	<i>English Translation</i>
68 <i>p.m.</i>	1 for example
69 <i>stat.</i>	2 against
70 <i>vs.</i>	3 immediately
71 <i>e.g.</i>	4 afternoon
72 <i>et al.</i>	5 the same
	6 and others
	7 note well

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 On the map below, numbers have been placed in certain geographic areas.



Which number represents what the Romans called *Mare Nostrum*?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (1) 1 | (3) 3 |
| (2) 2 | (4) 4 |

74 Who was the founder and first king of Rome?

- 1 *Servius Tullius*
- 2 *Numa Pompilius*
- 3 *Tarquinius Superbus*
- 4 *Rōmulus*

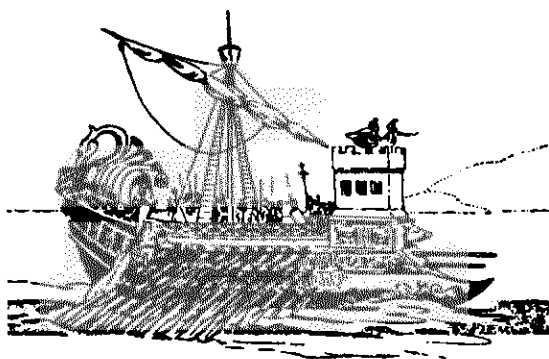
75 What is Caesar reported to have said when he crossed the Rubicon River?

- 1 “*Carpe diem.*”
- 2 “*Ālea iacta est.*”
- 3 “*Errāre hūmānum est.*”
- 4 “*In hōc signō vincēs.*”

76 Cincinnatus was a farmer called from his plow to lead the Roman army and serve as a

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 praetor | 3 dictator |
| 2 senator | 4 king |

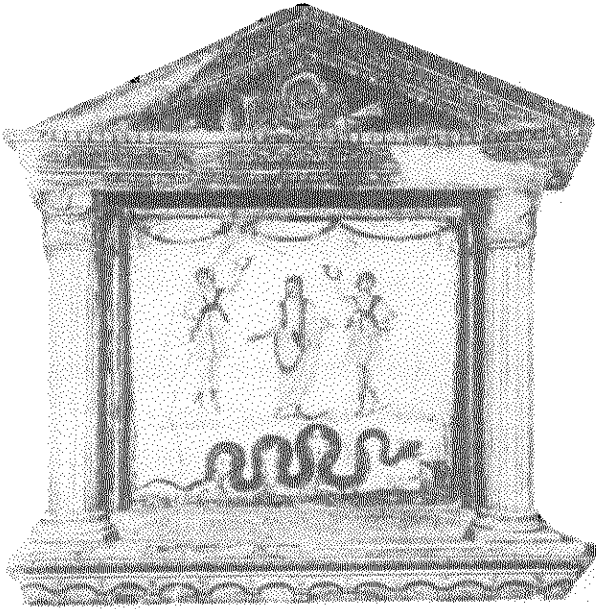
77 The illustration below shows a Roman galley.



This Roman galley was called a

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>catapulta</i> | 3 <i>villa</i> |
| 2 <i>gladius</i> | 4 <i>trirēmis</i> |

78 The illustration below shows a *lararium* located in a Roman house.



What did the Romans customarily do at the *lararium*?

- 1 honored the gods
- 2 entertained their children
- 3 cooked dinner
- 4 kept their accounts

79 The commercial and political center of ancient Rome was the

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 <i>Īnsula Tiberīna</i> | 3 <i>Forum Rōmānum</i> |
| 2 <i>Mōns Palātīnus</i> | 4 <i>Campus Martius</i> |

80 Cicero was the first man in his family to attain the consulship. Therefore, he was known as

- 1 *pater patriae*
- 2 *amīcus populī Rōmānī*
- 3 *magister equitum*
- 4 *novus homō*

81 The head of the Roman state religion was called the

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 <i>quaestor</i> | 3 <i>cēnsor</i> |
| 2 <i>pontifex maximus</i> | 4 <i>lictor</i> |

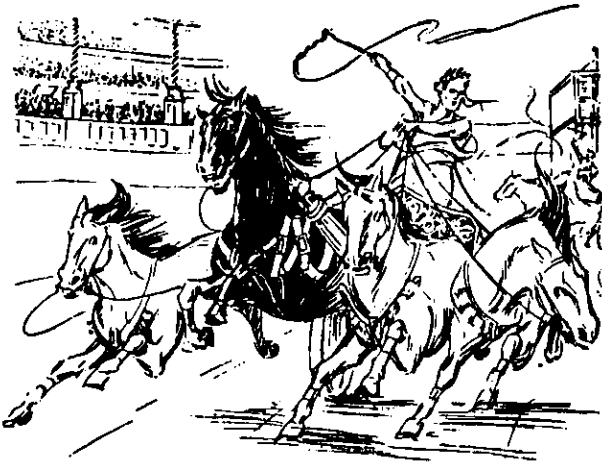
82 Two well-known Romans had the same name. One is famous as Rome's first consul, while the other is infamous as one of Caesar's assassins. Their mutual name is

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1 Brutus | 3 Seneca |
| 2 Scipio | 4 Pliny |

GO RIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE. ➡

Daily Life

- 83 The illustration below shows a *quadrīga*, a four-horse chariot.



Where would this four-horse chariot have competed?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 <i>Basilica Aemilia</i> | 3 <i>Cūria Hostīlia</i> |
| 2 <i>Cloāca Maxima</i> | 4 <i>Circus Maximus</i> |
- 84 In Roman times, October 31 would have been written
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <i>Prīd. Id. Oct.</i> | 3 <i>Nōn. Oct.</i> |
| 2 <i>a.d. VI Kal. Nov.</i> | 4 <i>Prīd. Kal. Nov.</i> |

- 85 In a Roman home, the master's study was called the

1 <i>hypocaustum</i>	3 <i>taberna</i>
2 <i>tablinum</i>	4 <i>palaestra</i>

- 86 *Palla*, *stola*, and *petasus* refer to

1 weapons	3 articles of clothing
2 writing implements	4 children's toys

- 87 Romans spent many hours at their baths. These baths were called

1 <i>castra</i>	3 <i>loca</i>
2 <i>thermae</i>	4 <i>portae</i>

- 88 In the name *Marcus Tullius Cicerō*, *Tullius* is the

1 <i>nōmen</i>	3 <i>praenōmen</i>
2 <i>cognōmen</i>	4 <i>agnōmen</i>

Myths and Legends

- 89 The illustration below shows the punishment of the reckless youth who drove the Sun chariot too close to Earth.



What was the name of the youth?

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 Hercules | 3 Midas |
| 2 Bellerophon | 4 Phaëthon |
- 90 According to mythology, Medusa had the power to
- 1 predict the future
 - 2 heal the sick
 - 3 turn those who looked upon her to stone
 - 4 give immortality to humans
- 91 The bow and arrow are symbols for the Roman goddess of the hunt. Her name was
- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 Minerva | 3 Diana |
| 2 Ceres | 4 Juno |

- 92 The island on which the Minotaur lived was called
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 Sardinia | 3 Corsica |
| 2 Delos | 4 Crete |

- 93 Which ancient story's theme is similar to that of William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*?
- 1 Pyramus and Thisbe
 - 2 Dido and Aeneas
 - 3 Theseus and Ariadne
 - 4 Jason and Medea

- 94 After many years, Ulysses returned to his faithful wife. Her name was
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1 Calypso | 3 Penelope |
| 2 Circe | 4 Proserpina |

- 95 The illustration below shows an eagle, a symbol of strength and power.



In mythology, which god was represented by the eagle?

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 Jupiter | 3 Pluto |
| 2 Neptune | 4 Saturn |

GO RIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE. ➡

Literature

96 Who is considered Rome's most famous orator and was also a master of prose?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 Tibullus | 3 Lucretius |
| 2 Cicero | 4 Tacitus |

97 Who was the great teacher of rhetoric on the island of Rhodes whose pupils were Caesar and Cicero?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 Demosthenes | 3 Titus Livius |
| 2 Socrates | 4 Apollonius Molo |

98 Which type of literature did Catullus, Horace, and Ovid write?

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 history | 3 poetry |
| 2 biography | 4 comedy |

99 Which literary device is used in the expression "*nōn feram, nōn patiar, nōn sinam*"?

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1 chiasmus | 3 simile |
| 2 anaphora | 4 personification |

Architecture and Art

100 The picture below shows a woman looking at an artistic work.



Which form of art was used to create this work?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 sculpture | 3 printing |
| 2 mosaic | 4 frieze |

101 Which structures were forbidden within the city wall?

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| 1 tombs | 3 shops |
| 2 homes | 4 law courts |

102 A traveler in Britain can still see remains of the great wall built by the Roman Emperor

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1 Trajan | 3 Hadrian |
| 2 Nero | 4 Octavian |

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN

Teacher Dictation Copy

Thursday, June 18, 1998 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

General Directions

Before the start of the examination period, distribute one examination booklet, face up, to each student. When each student has received a booklet, tell the students to open it and carefully remove the answer booklet, which is stapled in the center. Then tell the students to close the examination booklet and fill in the heading on the front of the answer booklet.

After each student has filled in the heading of the answer booklet, begin the examination by following the directions for Part II, as given below.

Directions for Part II

Instruct students to open their test booklets and read the directions for Part II. After students have read and understood the directions, say:

This part of the examination is a dictation. I will read aloud a short passage in Latin. In the space provided in your answer booklet, write the Latin exactly as I have dictated. Do *not* write a translation. Directions for punctuation will be given in English. I will indicate the end of a sentence by saying the word “period” and the beginning of each following sentence by saying “new sentence.” There will be no penalty for improper use of macrons, punctuation, or capitalization.

First, I will read aloud the entire passage in Latin. Listen carefully to this first reading. Then I will read the passage in short phrases. I will pause after each phrase to allow you to write the phrase in your answer booklet. Finally, I will read the entire passage one more time to allow you to check your work. Are there any questions? (pause) I will now begin the dictation.

Administer Part II as follows:

First, read the entire passage in Latin. Then read the passage aloud in short phrases, pausing at each slash marked in the passage while the students write the Latin. After students have finished writing, read the entire passage again to allow students to check their work.

Per haec tempora,/ Marcus Cicerō,/ quī omnia incrēmenta sua/
sibi dēbuit,/ vir novitātis nōbilissimae/ et ut vītā clārus,/ ita ingeniō
maximus,/ quīque effēcit nē, /quōrum arma vīcerāmus,/ eōrum
ingeniō vincerēmur,/ cōnsul Catilinae/ et aliōrum virōrum,/
cōniūrātiōnem singulārī virtūte,/ cōstantiā, vigiliā/ cūrāque
aperuit./ Catilīna/ metū cōnsulāris imperī/ urbe pulsus est;/ aliī virī
nōminis clārī/ auctōre senātū,/ iussū cōnsulis/ in carcere necātī sunt.

[Note to teacher only. This passage is adapted from Vellēius Paterculus, *History of Rome*, II, 35.]

After the last reading of the passage, say:

This is the end of Part II. You may now go on to the rest of the examination.

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

**COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION
IN LATIN**

Thursday, June 18, 1998 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

ANSWER BOOKLET

	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	

Student Sex: Male Female

Teacher

School City or P.O.

Part II (5 credits)

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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.

Signature