The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

IN

LATIN

Tuesday, June 22, 1999 — 1:15 to 4:15 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

Part III

Answer the questions in Part III according to the directions for Parts III A, III B, III C, and III D.

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]

The Rooster and the Fox

Ōlim <u>gallus superbus in colle canēbat</u>. *Vulpēs* gallum aspiciēbat, ad gallum
          (1)

accessit et ante eum sēdit. Vulpēs gallum hīs verbīs allocūta est: "<u>Numquam</u>

<u>vīdī avem tibi similem in decore</u>, <u>nec cui plūs laudis dēbētur</u> prō *dulcēdine*
          (2)   (3)

vōcis, patre tuō exceptō. Ille (quem memoriā bene teneō), <u>cum melius cantāre</u>
                                                                                              (4)

vellet, <u>oculōs claudere solēbat</u>. "Gallus igitur, amātor laudis, *sīcut* vulpēs
          (5)

docuerat, oculōs clausit et cantāre incipiēbat. <u>Statim vulpēs cantum in</u>
                                                                              (6)

<u>trīstitiam vertit</u>. <u>Vulpēs gallum canentem cēpit</u> et in silvam cum *praedā*
                                        (7)

properāvit.

Aderant forte in silvā *vēnātōrēs* <u>quī vulpem fugientem cum gallō in ōre</u>
                                                                              (8)

<u>cōnspexērunt</u>. Tum vulpī territae gallus, "Dīc mihi," inquit, "cūr tuus captīvus

ego sim, sī tū tam territa eōrum vēnātōrum es." Vulpe igitur incipiente loquī,

gallus ēlāpsus ab ōre ipsīus, auxiliō *alārum* mox <u>in arbore summā refugium</u>
                                                                              (9)

<u>invēnit</u>.

Vulpēs inquit, "Ō mē miseram! <u>Locūta sum, cum necesse esset tacēre!</u>" Et
                                                      (10)

gallus "Ō mē miserum!" inquit, "Clausī oculōs, cum necesse esset eōs aperīre!"

— Phaedrus, *Fābulae* apud Romulum, 50
(adapted)

gallus — gallus, gallī, m. rooster
vulpēs — vulpēs, vulpis, f. fox
dulcēdine — from dulcēdō, dulcēdinis, f. sweetness
sīcut — just as
praedā — from praeda, praedae, f. loot, prey
vēnātōrēs — from vēnātor, vēnātōris, m. hunter
alārum — from ala, alae, f. wing

1 gallus superbus in colle canēbat

  1 a proud rooster was singing on a hill
  2 in the story he was telling of a defeated rooster
  3 an injured rooster was falling into a crevice
  4 a frightened rooster was hiding in a field

2 Numquam vīdī avem tibi similem in decore

  1 A bird like you in honor is never to be trusted
  2 Nowhere in the world is a bird like you
  3 I have found no other bird as fearful as you
  4 I have never seen a bird similar to you in beauty

3 nec cui plūs laudis dēbētur

  1 and you do not doubt giving him many rewards
  2 nor to whom more praise is owed
  3 for whom not more honor is desired
  4 to whom he is in debt no longer

4 cum melius cantāre vellet

  1 when he wanted to sing better
  2 although he is able to sing louder
  3 since he will be ordered to sing more songs
  4 then he wished he could sing more quickly

5 oculōs claudere solēbat

  1 he made his eyes shine bright
  2 he was accustomed to closing his eyes
  3 he was afraid to wipe his eyes
  4 his eyes were aglow with light

6 Statim vulpēs cantum in trīstitiam vertit.

  1 As soon as the fox sang, he became pleased.
  2 Soon the fox praised the singing.
  3 Later the fox stopped singing so loudly.
  4 Immediately the fox turned the song into sadness.

7 Vulpēs gallum canentem cēpit

  1 The singing rooster flew away from the fox
  2 The fox seized the singing rooster
  3 While singing, the rooster laughed at the fox
  4 The fox encouraged the rooster to sing

8 quī vulpem fugientem cum gallō in ōre cōnspēxērunt

  1 who called the fox to bring the rooster back in its mouth
  2 who ran after the rooster that fell from the fox's mouth
  3 who caught sight of the fox fleeing with a rooster in its mouth
  4 who frightened the fox holding the rooster in its mouth

9 in arbore summā refugium invēnit

  1 found refuge in the top of a tree
  2 looked to the tree for the largest home
  3 caught the escaped man hiding in the tree
  4 recognized a fugitive from the treetop

10 Locūta sum, cum necesse esset tacēre!

  1 I was in this place because silence was required!
  2 I was called, and it was necessary to break my silence!
  3 I spoke, when it was necessary to keep quiet!
  4 I have been placed here in silence!

Part IIIB

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

Achilles in Hiding

Thetis, dea, sciēbat Achillem fīlium suum in pugnā moritūrum esse, sī ad Trōiam expugnandam īret. Itaque eum dūxit in īnsulam *Scȳron* ad *Lycomēdem* rēgem. Ille rēx inter suās fīliās veste fēminīnā Achillem cēlābat. Fīliae rēgis nōmen dē Achille ad Pyrrham mūtāvērunt quod Achilles *capillōs* *rūfōs* habēbat et linguā Graecā verbum rūfum appellābātur "pyrrhon."

Graecī autem, cum cognōvissent Achillem tenērī in īnsulā cum rēge Lycomēde, ad īnsulam nūntiōs mīsērunt. Nūntiī rēgī dīxērunt Achillem auxilium pugnandō ad mīlitēs Graecōs ferre dēbēre. Rēx, cum negāret Achillem sēcum in īnsulā esse, nūntiīs tamen permīsit domum rēgis intrāre et Achillem quaerere. Nūntiī Graecī dēnique fīliās rēgis invēnērunt et Achillem cum eīs esse putāvērunt.

Cum Graecī intellegere nōn possent quis eōrum esset Achilles, Ulixēs in vestibulō ante fēminās dōna posuit, inter quae erant scūtum et gladius. Deinde Ulixēs iussit suōs virōs maximum clāmōrem subitō facere. Achilles, arbitrāns hostēs venīre, vestem fēminīnam statim dēposuit atque scūtum et gladium celeriter cēpit. Tum Achilles vērō cognitus est et Graecīs suum auxilium prōmīsit.

— Hygīnus, *Fābulae*, XCVI
(adapted)

Scȳron — from *Scȳros, Scȳrī,* f. Scyros, a Greek island

Lycomēdem — from *Lycomēdēs, Lycomēdis,* m. Lycomedes, a Greek king

capillōs — from *capillus, capillī,* m. hair

rūfōs — from *rūfus, rūfa, rūfum,* red

11 What would be Achilles' fate if he went to attack Troy?

12 Where did Achilles' mother, Thetis, take him?

13 Why did the king's daughters change Achilles' name to Pyrrha?

14 What did the Greeks find out about Achilles?

15 What did the messengers tell the king that Achilles should do?

16 Although the king denied Achilles' presence, what did the king allow the messengers to do?

17 Name one gift that Ulysses placed among the women's gifts.

18 What did Ulysses order his men to do?

19 As a result of the soldiers' action, what did Achilles think?

20 After he was recognized, what did Achilles promise the Greeks?

Part IIIC

Directions (21–30): Read the passage below carefully, but do *not* write a translation. Below the 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]

A Message in a Name

Atque ego exemplum *ōminis* nōtum, quod deī cōnsulī Rōmānō dedērunt, dēmōnstrābō: L. Paulus cōnsul, quī illō tempore bellum cum rēge *Perseō* gerēbat, fīliam Tertiam nōmine habuit quae tum erat parva. Eō ipsō diē quō L. Paulus magnum proelium pugnāverat, domum vesperī rediit. Salūtāns Tertiam vīdit dolōrem eius. "Quid est," inquit, "mea Tertia? Cūr trīstis es?" "Mī pater," inquit fīlia cum lacrimīs in oculīs, "Persa mortuus est." Tum ille puellam tenēns, "Accipiō," inquit, "mea fīlia, ōmen." Canis fīliae autem eō nōmine mortuus erat. L. Paulus itaque ē similitūdine nōminum scīvit hoc ōmen ad sē ā deīs missum esse ut mortem rēgis Perseī praedīceret.

— Cicerō, *dē Dīvīnātiōne*, I. xlvi. 103
(adapted)

ōminis — from *ōmen, ōminis,* n. omen, sign
Perseō — from *Perseus, Perseī,* m. Perseus, King of Macedonia

21 Auctor nārrābit dē

1 ōmine clārō
2 timōre hostium
3 amīcitiā frātrum
4 aedificiīs Rōmānōrum

22 Quid faciēbat L. Paulus illō tempore?

1 Cum rēge regere cupiēbat.
2 Contrā rēgem pugnābat.
3 Fīliam dē proeliō monēbat.
4 Fīliam ad rēgem ferēbat.

23 Cuius fīlia erat Tertia?

1 deī   3 magistrī
2 mercātōris   4 cōnsulis

24 Cum pater bellum cum Perseō gerēbat, Tertia erat

1 nova uxor   3 amīca fēmina
2 pulchra rēgīna 4 parva puella

25 Quid ēgit L. Paulus, proeliō factō?

1 Ad mare ambulāvit.   3 Domum pervēnit.
2 Multōs diēs iter fēcit. 4 Ad silvam revertit.

26 Quālis puella erat Tertia, cum L. Paulus eam vīdit?

1 misera   3 aegra
2 īrāta   4 fortis

27 Ubi L. Paulus eam interrogāvit, Tertia nārrāvit dē

1 victōriā rēgis 3 domō L. Paulī
2 amōre patris   4 morte Persae

28 L. Paulus scīvit ōmen sibi datum esse,

1 verbīs Tertiae audītīs
2 servīs convocātīs
3 uxōre vocātā
4 mātrimōniō fīliae nūntiātō

29 Persa, dē quō Tertia locūta erat, fuit

1 amīcus senātōris 3 dux Rōmānus
2 canis Tertiae   4 māter Tertiae

30 L. Paulus nunc intellexit

1 canem mox domum reditūrum esse
2 nōmen canis esse simile nōminī rēgis
3 deōs amāre omnēs canēs
4 rēgem canem interfēcisse

Part IIID

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]

An Admirable Athenian

Athēniēnsēs Cimōnem nōn sōlum in bellō, sed etiam in pāce diū amāvērunt.
Cimōn enim fuit benignus vir. Cum in complūribus locīs vīllās hortōsque
habēret, in eīs locīs tamen custōdēs ad frūctūs servandōs numquam pōnēbat ut
līberī fructūs carpere et edere possent. Cimōn cōpiam pecūniae semper
5   portābat ut pauperibus auxilium statim daret. Saepe, cum Cimōn virum
īnfēlīcem et miserē vestītum vīdisset, vestem suam eī dedit. Cotīdiē magna
cēna eī parābātur. Ad hanc cēnam Cimōn saepe invītābat omnēs quī ā cēterīs
nōn vocātī erant. Plūrimōs pauperēs mortuōs *sepelīvit.* Vīta Cimōnis fuit
sēcūra. Cum Cimōn mortuus esset, cīvēs magnō dolōre mōtī sunt.

—Cornelius Nepos, *Dē Excellentibus Ducibus*, Vīta Cimōnis, iv
(adapted)

sepelīvit — from *sepeliō, sepelīre, sepelīvī,* to bury

31 The best translation for the Latin word *cum* (line 2) is

1 because   3 although
2 while   4 if

32 Which English word is *not* a derivative of the Latin word *locīs* (line 2)?

1 eloquent   3 locomotion
2 locality   4 dislocate

33 The best translation for the Latin phrase *ad frūctūs servandōs* (line 3) is

1 by the recently served fruits
2 in order to protect the fruits
3 for the slaves to get the fruit
4 because of the fruit preserves

34 The third principal part of the Latin verb *pōnēbat* (line 3) is

1 *portāvī*   3 *populāvī*
2 *posuī*   4 *poposcī*

35 What is the best translation of *ut līberī frūctūs carpere et edere possent* (lines 3 and 4)?

1 so that the children could pick and eat the fruits
2 that they could prepare the fruits for the children
3 since eating the fruits could help the children
4 to be able to tell the children to eat the fruits

36 Cimon carried a lot of money with him so he could

1 impress his friends   3 reward his guards
2 help the poor   4 go to the games

37 Which action would Cimon take if he saw a poorly dressed man?

1 give him his own garment
2 encourage him to dress better
3 make fun of him
4 bring him to his friend's home

38 According to the passage, whom did Cimon often invite to dinner?

1 those who had spent much money daily in the forum
2 the family of a person who recently had bad luck
3 any Athenian who had been a dinner guest of one of his friends
4 those who had not been invited to dinner by others

39 The Latin word *plūrimōs* (line 8) is a superlative form of the Latin adjective

1 *parvus*   3 *multus*
2 *bonus*   4 *magnus*

40 Which Latin word means the opposite of *mortuōs* (line 8)?

1 *vīvōs*   3 *nōtōs*
2 *miserōs*   4 *aliēnōs*

41 According to the passage, Cimon provided burial for

1 new Athenian citizens
2 rich children
3 only his family
4 very many poor people

42 Which English adjective most accurately describes Cimon's actions?

1 foolish   3 generous
2 wretched   4 cautious

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 Dominus tam īrātus erat ut omnēs eum _____ .

1 timēte   3 timēbit
2 timērent   4 timēre

44 Meus liber novus dē _____ est.

1 lūdī   3 lūdōs
2 lūdōrum   4 lūdīs

45 Nōlī _____ prope sōlem, Īcare!

1 volāvī   3 volāte
2 volāre   4 volā

46 Puerī per _____ celeriter currunt.

1 agrīs   3 agrī
2 agrōrum   4 agrōs

47 Iāsōn dēmōnstrāvit cūr _____ .

1 venīre   3 vēnisset
2 venī   4 venīte

48 Servus spectābat canem _____ ā lupō.

1 currēbat   3 curret
2 currentem   4 cucurrī

49 Puella, _____ frāter advēnerat, gaudēbat.

1 quī   3 cuius
2 quem   4 quō

50 Urbs _____ dēfēnsa erat.

1 cīvem   3 ā cīvibus
2 cīvēs   4 cīve

51 Dux respondit mīlitēs in Forō ōrātiōnem _____ .

1 audīvisse   3 audīvimus
2 audī   4 audiēbam

52 Cornēlia _____ fābulam longam nārrāvit.

1 amīcō   3 amīcum
2 amīcōs   4 amīcus

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*, 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]

The cool and airy looking center, which opened on May 7, has visually shaken up the old heart of Nîmes, a city used to heavier architecture embodied with history. It features an *intact* and well-used Roman arena, *Renaissance* archways and passages, and classic French *ornamental* gardens. The *minimalist* new temple of *culture* has left this *conservative* provincial town arguing about the *merits* of modern versus *traditional* architecture and about such questions as whether this expensive gray and white *cube* was a better investment than, say, a grand old-fashioned *opera* house.

— The New York Times

53 The English word *intact* is derived from the fourth principal part of which Latin verb?

1 *tangō*   3 *terreō*
2 *trādūcō*   4 *temptō*

54 The English word *Renaissance* is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means *to be born*. The Latin word is

1 *nūntiō*   3 *nārrō*
2 *necō*   4 *nāscor*

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

1 *ōrnō* — decorate   3 *optō* — choose
2 *ōrō* — plead   4 *orior* — rise

56 The English word *minimalist* is associated by derivation with the superlative form of the Latin word

1 *malus*   3 *multus*
2 *parvus*   4 *bonus*

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

1 *colō* — cultivate   3 *culpa* — fault
2 *culīna* — kitchen   4 *claudō* — close

58 The English word *conservative* is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means *to save*. The Latin word is

1 *sum*   3 *surgō*
2 *simulō*   4 *servō*

59 The English word *merits* is associated by derivation with *mereō*, the Latin word that means

1 stay   3 remember
2 sail   4 deserve

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

1 *timeō* — fear   3 *tremō* — tremble
2 *trādō* — hand over   4 *taceō* — to be silent

61 The English word *cube* is associated by derivation with *cubiculum*, the Latin word that means

1 heart   3 race
2 bedroom   4 cart

62 The English word *opera* is associated by derivation with *opus*, the Latin word that means

1 chance   3 work
2 one   4 whole

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 driver was *lucid* after the automobile accident.

1 brokenhearted	3 clearheaded
2 frightened	4 unconscious

64 The report warned of *potential* trouble.

1 unusual	3 worldwide
2 local	4 possible

65 People with *vision* are the subjects of many books.

1 wealth	3 foresight
2 courage	4 ambition

66 The surprise test caused a *vociferous* reaction from the students.

1 careless	3 hostile
2 noisy	4 shocked

67 The teacher became *sentimental* during the birthday party.

1 angry	3 emotional
2 bored	4 hungry

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 <u>re</u>mit is to send

1 around	3 back
2 under	4 on

69 To <u>con</u>cur is to run

1 into	3 ahead
2 from	4 together

70 To <u>pro</u>ject is to throw

1 inside	3 behind
2 away	4 forward

71 To <u>per</u>spire is to breathe

1 in	3 out
2 through	4 with

72 To <u>super</u>scribe is to write

1 below	3 above
2 next to	4 ahead

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 In the cartoon below, Hannibal's troops desperately struggle to save an elephant.

" . . . *And tell Hannibal to get here on the double.*"
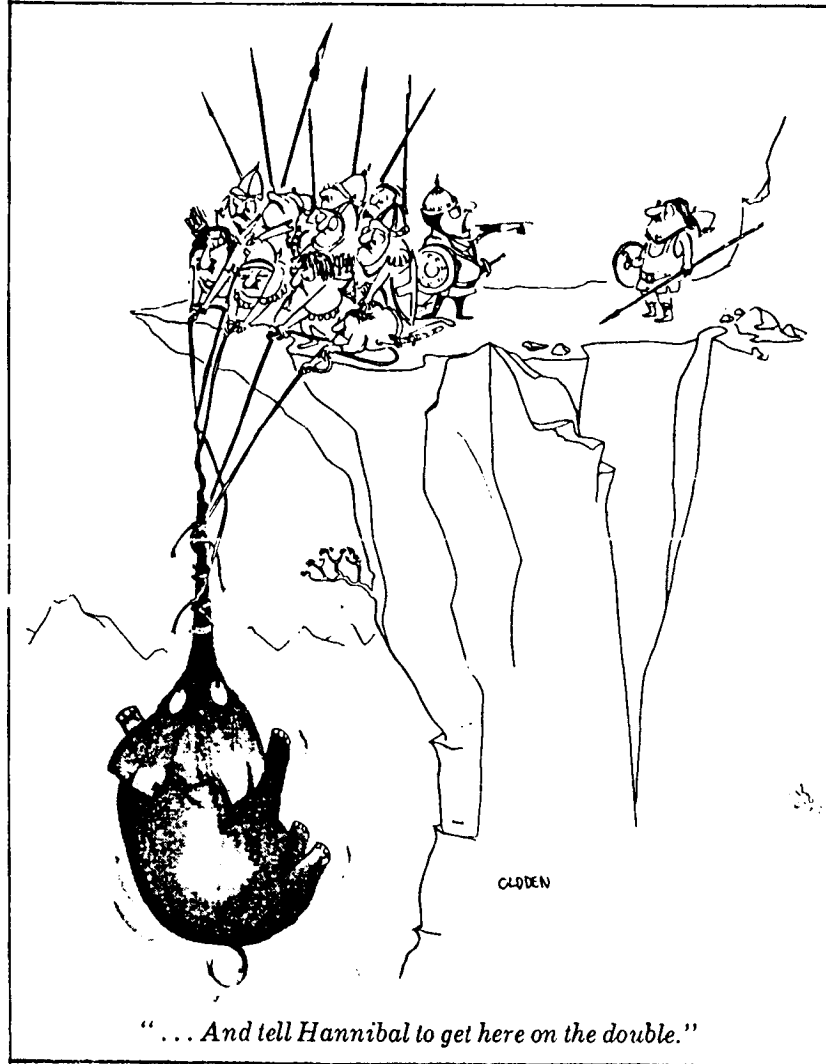
In which mountains would this scene most likely have occurred?

1 Alps   3 Himalaya
2 Caucasus   4 Andes

---

74 The letter "P" in the abbreviation SPQR refers to the Latin word

1 *pontifex*   3 *princeps*
2 *praetor*   4 *populus*

75 Rome was founded in the year

(1) 753 B.C.   (3) 44 B.C.
(2) 509 B.C.   (4) 27 B.C.

76 What were archers called in Caesar's time?

1 *fabrī*   3 *sagittāriī*
2 *funditōrēs*   4 *explōrātōrēs*

77 The significance of the *Duodecim Tabulae* is that they were

1 seating arrangements for a Roman dinner
2 the foundation of Roman law
3 measurements of Roman roads
4 the teachings of Roman philosophers

78 Which town, located 16 miles from Rome, served as Rome's seaport?

1 *Arpinum*   3 *Ōstia*
2 *Herculāneum*   4 *Trōia*

79 Who was the last king of Rome?

1 Numa Pompilius
2 Ancus Marcius
3 Tullus Hostilius
4 Tarquinius Superbus

80 In Rome, two consuls were regularly elected for a term of

(1) 1 year   (3) 3 years
(2) 5 years   (4) 10 years

81 *Sestertiī* and *dēnāriī* refer to Roman

1 clothing   3 books
2 coins   4 toys

82 The illustration below shows a modern statue on the site of Alesia that represents the noble Gallic chief who surrendered to Julius Caesar.

Who was this Gallic chief?

1 Pyrrhus   3 Jugurtha
2 Spartacus   4 Vercingetorix

GO RIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE. ⇒

83 The illustration below shows a Roman woman.

The woman is wearing a

1 *petasus*   3 *lōrīca*
2 *galea*   4 *stola*

84 Which numeral is equivalent to the Roman numeral MDCLIX?

(1) 1961   (3) 1659
(2) 1970   (4) 1684

85 Which term, originally used to describe people who were able to afford a horse, was then used to describe wealthy Roman business owners?

1 equestrians   3 patricians
2 plebeians   4 quaestors

86 Which Latin word refers to the freeing of a Roman slave?

1 *cōnsulātus*   3 *manūmissiō*
2 *paterfamiliās* 4 *epistula*

87 The illustration below shows the Flavian Amphitheater.
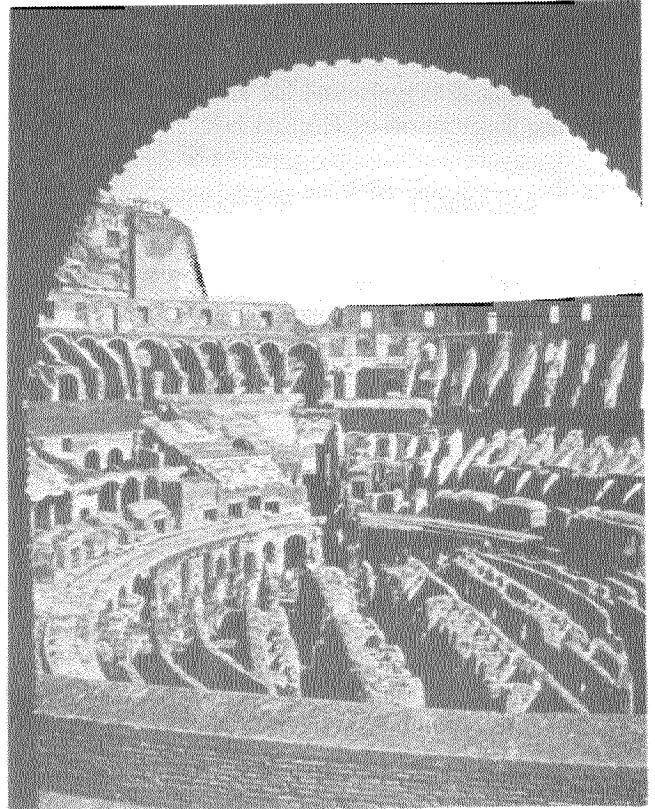
This amphitheater was the scene of many Roman

1 weddings
2 comedies
3 speeches for public office
4 gladiatorial combats

88 Which road connected Rome to Brundisium?

1 *Via Aurēlia*   3 *Via Sacra*
2 *Via Flāminia*   4 *Via Appia*

Myths and Legends

89 Who was the goddess of hearth and home, whose priestesses tended a sacred fire?

1 Vesta   3 Diana
2 Ceres   4 Juno

90 The illustration below shows the architect who fashioned wings for himself and his son so that they could escape from Crete.

What is the name of this architect?

1 Pygmalion 3 Minos
2 Daedalus   4 Phaëthon

91 The illustration below shows the three-headed dog of mythology.

What was the name of this dog?

1 Charon   3 Cyclops
2 Cerberus   4 Chimaera

92 The illustration below shows the youth who fell in love with his own reflection.

What is the name of this youth?

1 Theseus   3 Narcissus
2 Adonis   4 Jason

93 Which Roman god was the father of Romulus and Remus?

1 Mars   3 Bacchus
2 Janus   4 Mercury

94 Who was Cupid's mother, the goddess of love?

1 Proserpina 3 Venus
2 Latona   4 Minerva

95 Which older couple entertained Jupiter and Mercury?

1 Orpheus and Eurydice
2 Perseus and Andromeda
3 Pyramus and Thisbe
4 Baucis and Philemon

Literature

96 The illustration below shows a structure described in the *Aeneid*.
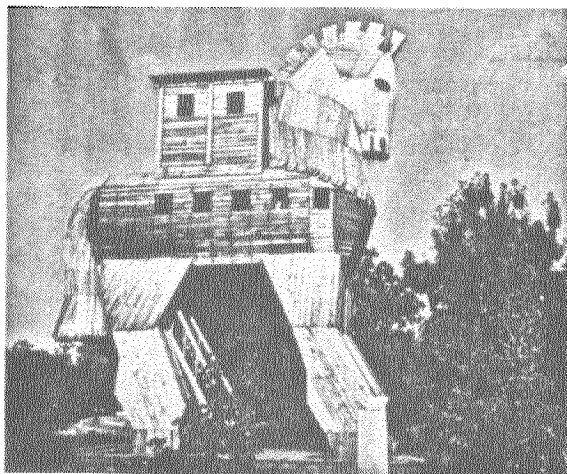
This structure caused the downfall of

1 Egypt   3 Troy
2 Carthage   4 Gaul

97 Which famous Roman general wrote *Dē Bellō Gallicō*?

1 Regulus   3 Pompey
2 Scipio Africanus   4 Julius Caesar

98 Which poet did *not* write in Latin?

1 Horace   3 Catullus
2 Homer   4 Vergil

99 Which author wrote about the eruption of Mount Vesuvius?

1 Juvenal   3 Pliny
2 Lucretius   4 Sallust

Architecture and Art

100 The technique of applying paint to fresh plaster on walls is known as

1 fluting   3 etching
2 fresco   4 portraiture

101 The illustration below shows a temple dedicated to all the Roman gods.

What is the name of the temple?

1 Pantheon   3 Acropolis
2 Ara Pacis   4 Janiculum

102 The illustration below shows the dividing wall in the center of the Circus Maximus.
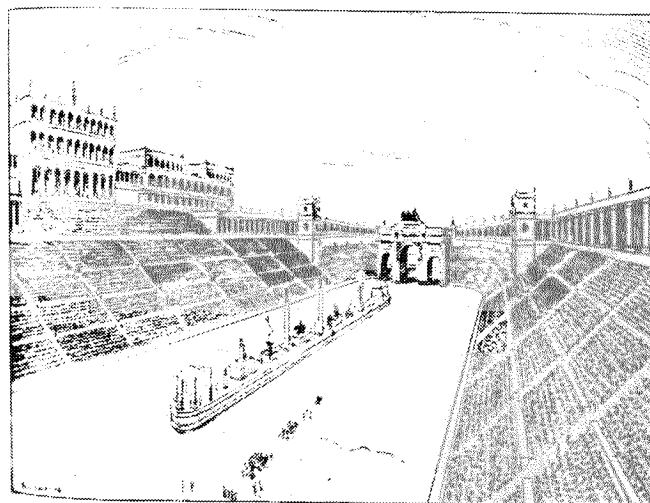
The Latin word for this dividing wall is

1 *spīna*   3 *palaestra*
2 *thermae*   4 *sarcina*

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION
IN LATIN

L

Teacher Dictation Copy

Tuesday, June 22, 1999 — 1:15 to 4:15 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.

> Audīte vērō,/optimī virī,/ea quae saepissimē/inter mē et Scīpiōnem/dē amīcitiā disserēbantur./Quamquam ille quidem/nihil difficilius/esse dīcēbat,/quam amīcitiam/usque ad extrēmum vītae/diem permanēre.

[Note to teacher only: This passage is from Cicerō, *Dē Amīcitiā*, X.]

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.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION
IN LATIN

Tuesday, June 22, 1999 — 1:15 to 4:15 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)

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 . . . . . .