

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

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN

Tuesday, June 20, 2000 — 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

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]

Fire in the Forum

In plūribus locīs simul circum forum incendium ortum est. Eōdem
(1) (2)
tempore septem tabernae arsērunt. Posteā prīvāta aedificia et forum
(3)
piscātōrium arsērunt. Templum Vestae vix servātum est ā trēdecim servīs quī ā
(4)
cīvitate ēmp̄tī sunt et liberātī sunt.
(5)

Nocte et diē incendium permānsit, nec ūllī dubium erat quīn ignis ā virīs
(6)
malīs inceptus esset quod in locīs plūribus dīversisque simul flammae vīsae
essent. Itaque cōsul auctōritāte senātūs dixit, prō *indiciō* dē virīs malīs,
(7)
praemium liberō virō pecūniam futūrum esse, servō libertātem.
(8)

Servus, nōmine Manus, indicāvit suōs dominōs et quīnque iuvenēs
nōbilēs quōrum parentēs ā Q. Fulviō interfectī erant incendium fēcisse. Hī virī
(9)
cum suīs servīs comprēhensī sunt et pūnītī sunt. Libertās et magna cōpia
pecūniae servō Manō datae sunt.
(10)

Livius, *Ab Urbe Condītā*, XXVII, 1–10
(adapted)

indiciō from *indicium*, *indici*, n., information

- 1 In plūribus locīs simul circum forum incendium ortum est.
 - 1 In a few places, including the Forum, a fire was seen.
 - 2 In several places around the Forum, fire began at the same time.
 - 3 Many places, including the Forum, were overwhelmed by flames.
 - 4 As soon as the Forum burned, many other places followed.

- 2 Eōdem tempore
 - 1 Because of the great fear
 - 2 By this temple
 - 3 At the same time
 - 4 On account of the weather

- 3 Postea privāta aedificia et forum piscātorium
 - 1 Besides private auxiliaries and the Forum police
 - 2 Finally individual shrines and law courts
 - 3 Afterwards private buildings and the fish market
 - 4 In a little while official sites and shops

- 4 Templum Vestae vix servātum est
 - 1 The temple was dedicated to Vesta with diffi culty
 - 2 Vesta preserved her temple with vigor
 - 3 Vesta s temple was destroyed by force
 - 4 The temple of Vesta was scarcely saved

- 5 quī ā civitāte ēpti sunt et liberātī sunt
 - 1 whom the state apprehended and executed
 - 2 whose freedom of citizenship was denied
 - 3 who were purchased and freed by the state
 - 4 who demanded citizenship and freedom

- 6 Nocte et diē incendium permānsit
 - 1 Night and day the fire lasted
 - 2 The fire covered the city by night
 - 3 The fire hid darkness and light
 - 4 After a night and a day the fire ended

- 7 Itaque cōsul auctōritāte senātūs dixit
 - 1 However the support of the consul and the senate prevailed
 - 2 Meanwhile the senate denied the consul the authority
 - 3 Likewise the consul influenced the senate s opinion
 - 4 And so the consul by the authority of the senate said

- 8 praemium liberō virō pecūniam futūrum esse
 - 1 the monetary reward was not freely given to the man
 - 2 the money was offered to the man in place of freedom
 - 3 the reward for a free man would be money
 - 4 the free man then fled with the money

- 9 quōrum parentēs ā Q. Fulviō interfectī erant
 - 1 whom the parents and Q. Fulvius killed
 - 2 whom Q. Fulvius killed with their parents
 - 3 who killed the parents of Q. Fulvius
 - 4 whose parents had been killed by Q. Fulvius

- 10 Libertās et magna cōpia pecūniae servō Manō datae sunt.
 - 1 The slave Manus bought his freedom for much money.
 - 2 Freedom and great wealth were given to the slave Manus.
 - 3 Manus surrendered his freedom and great resources to the slave.
 - 4 The slave owed Manus his freedom and an abundance of riches.

Part IIIB

Directions (11–20): Do *not* write a translation of the following passages; read them through carefully several times to ascertain their meaning. Base your answers on the content of the passages *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]

Sulla Seizes the Republic

Lūcius Sulla, postquam rem pūblicam armīs et cum mīlitibus cēperat, iniūriās contrā rem pūblicam tulit. Mīlitēs in exercitū Sullae possessiōnēs cīvium occupāverunt et agrōs dēvastāverunt. Victōrēs *foeda* crudēliaque contrā cīvēs fēcērunt. Eō tempore, Lūcius Sulla eundem exercitum, quem antea in Asiā duxerat, habuit. Mīlitēs Sullae rēs ex aedificiīs pūblicīs et domibus cīvium rapuerunt. Igitur hī mīlitēs post victōriam nihil victīs reliquērunt.

Sallust, *Bellum Catilinae*, XI, i vii
(adapted)

foeda from *foedus, foeda, foedum*, horrible

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| 11 How did Lucius Sulla seize the republic? | 14 Name <i>one</i> place that Sulla's soldiers robbed. |
| 12 What did Sulla's soldiers do to the fields? | 15 What did the soldiers leave behind for the conquered people? |
| 13 Where had Sulla formerly led his army? | |

Scipio Africanus and the Maiden

Scīpiō Āfricānus in Hispāniā bellum gerēbat. Post ūnum poelium pulcherrima nōbilisque virgō, quae erat inter captīvās, ad eum ducta est. Tam pulchra erat captīva ut omnēs ad eam oculōs verterent. Scīpiō Āfricānus *spōnsō*, nōmine Aliciō, captīvam reddidit. Scīpiō Āfricānus etiam nōn retinuit pecūniam quam parentēs virginis ad eum antea mīserant ut filiam *redimerent*.

Frontīnus, *Stratēgēmatica*, II, xi, 5
(adapted)

spōnsō from *spōnsus, spōnsī*, m., a fiancé, a man engaged to be married
redimerent from *redimō, redimere, redēmī, redēptum*, to buy back, ransom

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|--|---|
| 16 What was Scipio doing in Spain? | 19 To whom did Scipio return the maiden? |
| 17 State <i>one</i> characteristic of the maiden. | 20 What had her parents sent to Scipio earlier? |
| 18 How did everyone react as the maiden was led to Scipio? | |

Part III C

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

Pompey to the Rescue

Multōs annōs maria omnia ā pirātis malis regēbantur. Nullae terrae et nulli populī erant sine timōre. Tum incredibilis virtūs et audācia ūniūs hominis, Pompei, brevī tempore auxilium ad rem pūblicam tulērunt. Pompēius imperātor ad īnsulam Siciliam adiit, Āfricam explōrāvit, ad īnsulam Sardiniam cum nāvibus vēnit. Necesse erat Rōmānis tenēre Siciliam, Sardiniam et Āfricam propter cōpiam *frūmentī* in hīs omnibus locis. In illis locis Pompeius milites classēsque statuit ut rēs pūblica servārētur atque civēs ā terrōre pirātārum liberārentur. Piratae in hīs locis aut capti interfectique sunt aut in imperiō huius ūniūs Pompei sē posuērunt. Pompēius bellum contrā pirātās ūnō annō termināvit.

Cicerō, *Dē Lege Maniliā*, 34, 35
(adapted)

frūmentī from *frūmentum*, *frūmentī*, n., grain

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|---|---|
| <p>21 Eō tempore malī piratae habuērunt imperium
1 montium 3 templōrum
2 marium 4 lūdōrum</p> <p>22 Omnēs gentēs terrēbantur quod
1 piratae aquam regēbant
2 magna tempestās aderat
3 rēx mortuus erat
4 erat inōpia aquae ad bibendum</p> <p>23 Quālis vir erat Pompēius?
1 benignus 3 miser
2 stultus 4 fortis</p> <p>24 Auxilium ad rem pūblicam ferēbatur
1 ā finitimō puerō
2 ā sapientī rēginā
3 ab ūnō virō
4 ab antīquō deō</p> <p>25 Quō nāvigāvit Pompeius?
1 ad duās īnsulās et ad Āfricam
2 ad urbem Rōmam
3 ad Graeciam et ad Britanniam
4 ad urbēs in Germaniā</p> | <p>26 Quid Rōmāni ē Siciliā et Sardinia et Āfrica voluērunt?
1 arborēs 3 statuās
2 cibum 4 aurum</p> <p>27 Cūr in hīs locis Pompeius exercitum nāvēsque posuit?
1 fugiendī causā
2 ut agricolis equōs darent
3 ad rem pūblicam servandam
4 ut aquam ad populōs ferrent</p> <p>28 Multī piratae sē posuērunt
1 in longinquīs silvīs
2 in villis incolārum
3 in custodiā Pompei
4 in agrīs agricolārum</p> <p>29 Quis finem ad bellum contrā pirātās tulit?
1 Pompeius imperātor
2 potens dux Siciliānus
3 rēx in Āfrica
4 fortis incola Sardiniae</p> <p>30 Quandō bellum terminātum est?
1 decem annīs 3 vīginti mēnsibus
2 ūnō annō 4 quattuor diēbus</p> |
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Part III

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]

The Award of Dentatus

In librīs scriptum est L. Sicinium Dentātum, quī tribūnus plēbis esset, Tarpeiō et Aterniō cōsulibus, strēnum bellātōrem et mīlitem ferōcem fuisse. Ob ingentem fortitudinem, nōmen, Achillēs Rōmānus, eī datum est. Is pugnāvisse in hostem dicitur centum et vīginti pugnīs. Octō coronās aureās atque trēs et octōgintā *torquēs* accēpit. Etiam habuit *spolia* mīlītaria plūrima. Triumphāvit cum imperātōribus suīs novem triumphōs.

Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*, II, XI, 1–4
(adapted)

torquēs from *torquēs, torquis*, m., neck chain
spolia from *spolia, spoliōrum*, n. pl. loot, spoils of war

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|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|--|--------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------------|------------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| <p>31 In Roman government, a <i>tribūnus plēbis</i> (line 1) had the power to</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>1 take the census</td><td>3 preside over trials</td></tr><tr><td>2 collect taxes</td><td>4 veto legislation</td></tr></table> <p>32 What information can be determined from the phrase <i>Tarpeiō et Aterniō cōsulibus</i> (line 2)?</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>1 the year</td><td>3 the weather</td></tr><tr><td>2 the location</td><td>4 the cost</td></tr></table> <p>33 The opposite of <i>ferōcem</i> (line 2) is</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>1 <i>timidum</i></td><td>3 <i>fidēlem</i></td></tr><tr><td>2 <i>longum</i></td><td>4 <i>ūtilem</i></td></tr></table> <p>34 Lucius Sicinius Dentatus is described as a</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>1 friend of Aternius</td></tr><tr><td>2 consul with Tarpeius</td></tr><tr><td>3 warrior of enormous strength</td></tr><tr><td>4 hard working farmer</td></tr></table> <p>35 Which Latin word is a synonym for <i>ob</i> (line 3)?</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>1 <i>sine</i></td><td>3 <i>circum</i></td></tr><tr><td>2 <i>propter</i></td><td>4 <i>trāns</i></td></tr></table> | 1 take the census | 3 preside over trials | 2 collect taxes | 4 veto legislation | 1 the year | 3 the weather | 2 the location | 4 the cost | 1 <i>timidum</i> | 3 <i>fidēlem</i> | 2 <i>longum</i> | 4 <i>ūtilem</i> | 1 friend of Aternius | 2 consul with Tarpeius | 3 warrior of enormous strength | 4 hard working farmer | 1 <i>sine</i> | 3 <i>circum</i> | 2 <i>propter</i> | 4 <i>trāns</i> | <p>36 In which case is the Latin word <i>fortitudinem</i> (line 3)?</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>1 accusative</td><td>3 genitive</td></tr><tr><td>2 dative</td><td>4 ablative</td></tr></table> <p>37 The new name given to Dentatus compares him with</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>1 a praetor</td><td>3 a Roman author</td></tr><tr><td>2 an orator</td><td>4 a Greek hero</td></tr></table> <p>38 What is the best translation of the Latin word <i>pugnāvisse</i> (line 4)?</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>1 fighting</td><td>3 must be fought</td></tr><tr><td>2 to have fought</td><td>4 fight</td></tr></table> <p>39 Which gift was given to Dentatus?</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>1 a large parcel of land</td><td>3 golden crowns</td></tr><tr><td>2 several coins</td><td>4 mighty horses</td></tr></table> <p>40 The Roman numeral for <i>trēs et octōgintā</i> (line 5) is</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>(1) CIII</td><td>(3) LXXXIII</td></tr><tr><td>(2) XXXVII</td><td>(4) MCCLXX</td></tr></table> | 1 accusative | 3 genitive | 2 dative | 4 ablative | 1 a praetor | 3 a Roman author | 2 an orator | 4 a Greek hero | 1 fighting | 3 must be fought | 2 to have fought | 4 fight | 1 a large parcel of land | 3 golden crowns | 2 several coins | 4 mighty horses | (1) CIII | (3) LXXXIII | (2) XXXVII | (4) MCCLXX |
| 1 take the census | 3 preside over trials | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 collect taxes | 4 veto legislation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 the year | 3 the weather | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 the location | 4 the cost | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 <i>timidum</i> | 3 <i>fidēlem</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 <i>longum</i> | 4 <i>ūtilem</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 friend of Aternius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 consul with Tarpeius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 warrior of enormous strength | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 hard working farmer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 <i>sine</i> | 3 <i>circum</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 <i>propter</i> | 4 <i>trāns</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 accusative | 3 genitive | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 dative | 4 ablative | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 a praetor | 3 a Roman author | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 an orator | 4 a Greek hero | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 fighting | 3 must be fought | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 to have fought | 4 fight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 a large parcel of land | 3 golden crowns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 several coins | 4 mighty horses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) CIII | (3) LXXXIII | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) XXXVII | (4) MCCLXX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

41 The Latin word *plūrima* (line 5) is the superlative form of

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 <i>multa</i> | 3 <i>parva</i> |
| 2 <i>magna</i> | 4 <i>bona</i> |

42 How did Dentatus celebrate victories with his commanders?

- 1 They traveled to the provinces.
- 2 They marched in triumphal processions.
- 3 They received praise in a dramatic production.
- 4 They enjoyed a great feast.

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 Ambulābimus ad _____ .

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 <i>urbs</i> | 3 <i>urbem</i> |
| 2 <i>urbī</i> | 4 <i>urbe</i> |

44 Meus frāter, _____ est cōsul, mē ad cēnam vocāvit.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 <i>quem</i> | 3 <i>quōrum</i> |
| 2 <i>quōs</i> | 4 <i>quī</i> |

45 Cum puella in hortō _____ , multōs flōrēs vidēbat.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <i>ambulāre</i> | 3 <i>ambulant</i> |
| 2 <i>ambulantēs</i> | 4 <i>ambulāret</i> |

46 Pecūniā _____ , puerī erant laetī.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <i>inventā</i> | 3 <i>inveniēbāmus</i> |
| 2 <i>invenīte</i> | 4 <i>invēnit</i> |

47 Meus amīcus _____ nōn habitat.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 <i>Rōmā</i> | 3 <i>Rōmam</i> |
| 2 <i>Rōmae</i> | 4 <i>Rōma</i> |

48 Agricola servōs in agrīs _____ iussit.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 <i>maneant</i> | 3 <i>manēre</i> |
| 2 <i>manendī</i> | 4 <i>manent</i> |

49 Senātor ex _____ profectus est.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>oppidī</i> | 3 <i>oppidum</i> |
| 2 <i>oppidō</i> | 4 <i>oppida</i> |

50 Antōnius equitem _____ vulnerāvit.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>gladiō</i> | 3 <i>gladiōs</i> |
| 2 <i>gladium</i> | 4 <i>gladius</i> |

51 Sī cīvēs ad Cūriam venissent, duōs novōs cōsulēs _____ .

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <i>vidēbant</i> | 3 <i>videt</i> |
| 2 <i>vidēbunt</i> | 4 <i>vīdissent</i> |

52 _____ , Iūlia, mēcum

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>Venī</i> | 3 <i>Venīre</i> |
| 2 <i>Venīte</i> | 4 <i>Ventūram</i> |

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]

Untangling the Science of Climate

Life has prospered on this planet for nearly four billion years. In that time climate has *fluctuated* drastically, from ice ages lasting tens of thousands of years to epochs of steamy heat. With each change, sundry species have *benefited* and flourished. Others adapted, faltered, or died.

Now, many experts believe, *humans* are imperiling their own ecological niche with the threat of global warming. The vaporous by products of *civilization*, in the form of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), have trapped enough heat in the atmosphere to raise Earth's average surface air temperature a half degree Celsius (one degree Fahrenheit) during this century. If the trend *continues*, it could alter climate patterns worldwide—thawing glaciers, boosting sea level, scorching plains into deserts, and shifting vegetation zones.

Or it might not. Global climate depends on combinations of factors *interacting* in subtle and complex ways that we do not yet fully understand. It is *possible* that the warming observed during this *century* may have resulted from natural variations, even though the increase has been much more rapid than what the planet has witnessed over the past hundred centuries. Moreover, the *supercomputer simulations* used to project future conditions may not be accurate.

National Geographic, May 1998

- 53 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *fluctuated*?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 <i>flōreō</i> bloom | 3 <i>flūctus</i> wave |
| 2 <i>flamma</i> flame | 4 <i>firmō</i> strengthen |
- 54 The English word *benefited* is associated by derivation with the Latin word
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>necō</i> | 3 <i>barbarus</i> |
| 2 <i>nūntiō</i> | 4 <i>bonus</i> |
- 55 The English word *humans* is associated by derivation with the Latin word
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 <i>homō</i> | 3 <i>horror</i> |
| 2 <i>honor</i> | 4 <i>hōra</i> |
- 56 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *civilization*?
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 <i>cīvis</i> citizen | 3 <i>castra</i> camp |
| 2 <i>canis</i> dog | 4 <i>caelum</i> sky |
- 57 The English word *continues* is associated by derivation with *teneō*, the Latin word that means
- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1 try | 3 hold |
| 2 fear | 4 place |
- 58 The English word *interacting* is associated by derivation with the Latin word
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 <i>ager</i> | 3 <i>rapiō</i> |
| 2 <i>agō</i> | 4 <i>trēs</i> |
- 59 The English word *possible* is associated by derivation with *possum*, the Latin word that means
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 decide | 3 capture |
| 2 send | 4 can |
- 60 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *century*?
- | |
|----------------------------|
| 1 <i>tunc</i> then |
| 2 <i>enim</i> for |
| 3 <i>ubique</i> everywhere |
| 4 <i>centum</i> hundred |

61 The English word *supercomputer* is associated by derivation with *putō*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1 seek | 3 think |
| 2 help | 4 permit |

62 The English word *simulations* is associated by derivation with *simulō*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 imitate | 3 steal |
| 2 calm | 4 break |
-

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 *response* was clear and to the point.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 information | 3 direction |
| 2 call | 4 answer |

64 The company *imports* marble from Italy.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1 polishes | 3 brings in |
| 2 manufactures | 4 relies on |

65 The student needed to consult the *oculist*.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1 fortune teller | 3 detective |
| 2 eye doctor | 4 counselor |

66 *Tacit* approval was given to the candidate.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1 quick | 3 formal |
| 2 silent | 4 loud |

67 She used a *novel* approach in solving the problem.

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1 childish | 3 new |
| 2 dangerous | 4 poor |
-

Part IVD

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

68 The secretary recorded the argument *verbatim*.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 unwillingly | 3 incompletely |
| 2 word for word | 4 with exaggeration |

69 The representative made a *bona fide* attempt to win the Senate nomination.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 genuine | 3 sudden |
| 2 unfair | 4 weak |

70 Unfortunately, the winning entry turned out to be a *facsimile* of a picture in a magazine.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 exact copy | 3 different version |
| 2 poor imitation | 4 smaller rendition |

71 The judge adjourned the trial *sine die*.

- | |
|-------------------------------|
| 1 unexpectedly |
| 2 without the lawyers consent |
| 3 angrily |
| 4 without setting a new date |

72 These days a collector of exotic butterflies is a *rara avis*.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 serious student | 3 eager scientist |
| 2 wealthy hobbyist | 4 unusual person |
-

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 This modern coin refers to a country known to the Romans as Helvetia.



What is the modern name of this country?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1 Greece | 3 Germany |
| 2 Switzerland | 4 Spain |
- 74 One use of a basilica in ancient Rome was as
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a court of law | 3 an apartment house |
| 2 a sports arena | 4 a bathhouse |
- 75 Which political action did Cicero take to save Rome in a time of crisis?
- 1 He exposed Catiline's conspiracy.
 - 2 He assassinated Caligula.
 - 3 He supported Spartacus.
 - 4 He rebelled against Tarquinius Superbus.
- 76 Horatius saved Rome by valiantly defending the bridge over the
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 Arno River | 3 Po River |
| 2 Tiber River | 4 Rubicon River |
- 77 Which language is *not* a Romance language?
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 French | 3 Spanish |
| 2 English | 4 Italian |
- 78 The honorary title *Augustus* was given to the first Roman
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 consul | 3 emperor |
| 2 king | 4 priest |

- 79 In the Forum, the speaker's platform was called the

1 <i>galea</i>	3 <i>rōstra</i>
2 <i>taberna</i>	4 <i>palla</i>

- 80 *Nōs moritūrī tē salūtāmus* was a greeting addressed to the emperor by

1 gladiators	3 undertakers
2 sailors	4 cooks

- 81 Which Roman official often sought public favor by staging magnificent games at his own expense?

1 <i>tribūnus</i>	3 <i>quaestor</i>
2 <i>cōsul</i>	4 <i>aedilis</i>

- 82 The plaster cast illustrated below depicts a victim of the eruption of a volcano in A.D. 79.



The name of the volcano is

1 Vesuvius	3 Olympus
2 Etna	4 Parnassus

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

Daily Life

83 The picture below shows a room in a Roman house.



What was this room for sleeping called?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>cubiculum</i> | 3 <i>culīna</i> |
| 2 <i>ātrium</i> | 4 <i>tablīnum</i> |

84 The consul in this picture will soon signal the start of a chariot race by dropping the cloth in his right hand.



This cloth is called a

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 <i>mappa</i> | 3 <i>hasta</i> |
| 2 <i>spīna</i> | 4 <i>iānuā</i> |

85 The name of the Roman festival that took place in December was

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <i>Mātrōnālia</i> | 3 <i>Sāturnālia</i> |
| 2 <i>Līberālia</i> | 4 <i>Lupercālia</i> |

86 Which items were served at many Roman meals?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 <i>stilus et lūdus</i> | 3 <i>fībula et ānulus</i> |
| 2 <i>palla et stola</i> | 4 <i>pānis et vīnum</i> |

87 An appointment made by a Roman for *pr. Īd. Ian.* would be kept on

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 December 28 | 3 January 12 |
| 2 December 31 | 4 January 16 |

88 A boy was enrolled as a Roman citizen when he put on the

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <i>lōrīca</i> | 3 <i>bullā</i> |
| 2 <i>corōna cīvica</i> | 4 <i>toga virīlis</i> |

Myths and Legends

89 Which woman was turned into a laurel tree to escape the advances of Apollo?

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 Thisbe | 3 Proserpina |
| 2 Niobe | 4 Daphne |

90 Which month was named for the Roman goddess of marriage, who was also queen of the gods?

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 January | 3 June |
| 2 March | 4 July |

91 The mythological monster shown in the picture below is a composite of a lion, a goat, and a snake.



What is this monster called?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 Gorgon | 3 Polyphemus |
| 2 Chimaera | 4 Cerberus |

92 Who was the hero who sought the Golden Fleece in Colchis?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 Minos | 3 Sisyphus |
| 2 Philemon | 4 Jason |

93 In ancient mythology, nectar and ambrosia were used by the gods as

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 medicinal plants | 3 food and drink |
| 2 poisonous herbs | 4 magic potions |

94 Hippomenes used golden apples to help him win a race against a beautiful girl whom he later married. What was her name?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 Atalanta | 3 Cassandra |
| 2 Psyche | 4 Ariadne |

95 The Lion of Nemea, the Hydra of Lerna, and the Stables of Augeas are associated with

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 Achilles | 3 Theseus |
| 2 Adonis | 4 Hercules |

Literature

96 The illustration below shows Ulysses blinding the Cyclops.



In which work is this story told?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <i>Iliad</i> | 3 <i>Dē Senectūte</i> |
| 2 <i>Odyssey</i> | 4 <i>Argonautica</i> |

97 The illustration below shows the Roman poet who wrote *Metamorphōsēs*. This work contains many of the great myths.



Who was this poet?

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 Horace | 3 Lucretius |
| 2 Ovid | 4 Catullus |

98 Which form of literature is associated with Livy and Tacitus?

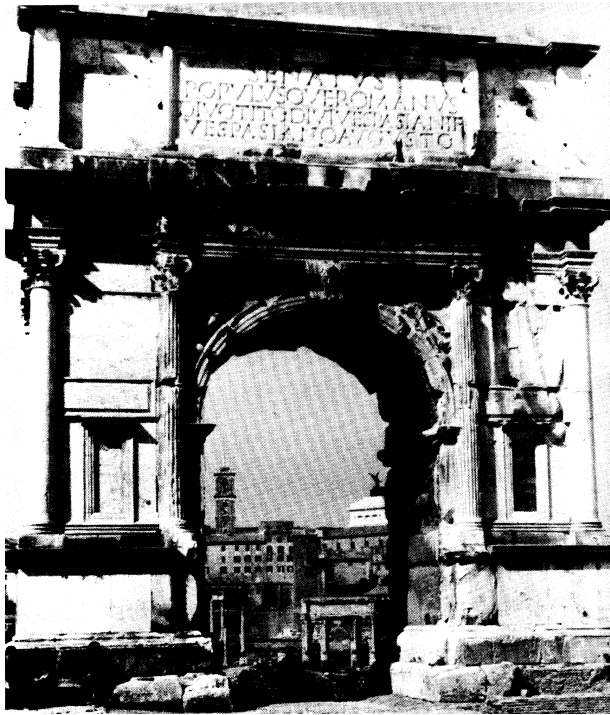
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 history | 3 drama |
| 2 poetry | 4 satire |

99 Which figure of speech gives human characteristics to something that is not human?

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

Architecture and Art

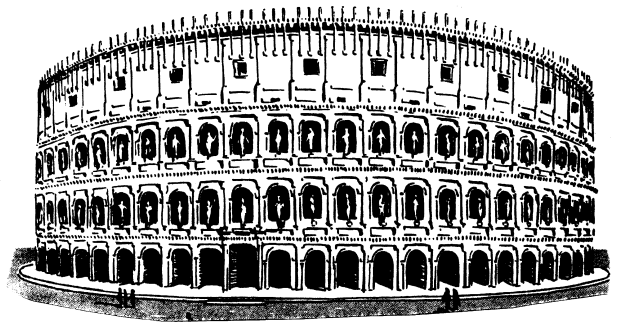
100 The photograph below shows a Roman structure.



Which word best describes this structure?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 <i>thermae</i> | 3 <i>arcus</i> |
| 2 <i>palaestra</i> | 4 <i>villa</i> |

101 The illustration below shows a Roman building.



What is this building?

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1 a temple | 3 an amphitheater |
| 2 a palace | 4 a market |

102 Appius Claudius was responsible for building a structure that carried water to Rome. What was this structure called?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 <i>aquaeductus</i> | 3 <i>cloāca</i> |
| 2 <i>īnsula</i> | 4 <i>campus</i> |