

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

# COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN

**Friday, June 21, 2002 — 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): Read the following passage carefully several times to determine its meaning. Then select the correct translation for each underlined expression, as it is used in the passage, and write its number in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

#### Pictor Gives a Report to the Senate

Q. Fabius Pictor, lēgātus, Delphīs Rōmam rediit responsumque in senātū recitāvit. In hōc responsō erant nōmina deōrum deārumque quōs Rōmānī adōrāre debēbant. Tum Pictor legit: “Sī ita faciētis, Rōmānī, vestrae rēs meliōrēs faciliōrēsque erunt, et rēs publica vestra bene aget, et populus Rōmānus victōriam bellī habēbit. Deinde mittite dōnum ad Apollinem ex praedā spoliisque!” Verbīs dīctīs, Pictor narrāvit sē statim sacrificia fēcisse, et in honōre Apollinis lauream corōnam in suō capite posuisse. Itaque corōnātus Pictor nāvem ascendit nec corōnam dēposuit antequam Rōmam pervēnit. Cum summā religiōne ac dīligentiā Pictor corōnam in āram Apollinis Rōmae posuit.

— Līvius, *Ab Urbe Condītā*, XXIII, xi  
(adapted)

1 Delphīs Rōmam rediit

- (1) promised Rome to Delphi
- (2) returned from Delphi to Rome
- (3) begged help from the people of Delphi for Rome
- (4) blamed the people of Delphi at Rome

2 quōs Rōmānī adōrāre debēbant

- (1) to whom the Romans displayed everything
- (2) who asked the Romans for a favor
- (3) whom the Romans ought to worship
- (4) who hesitated to praise the Romans

3 vestrae rēs meliōrēs faciliōrēsque erunt

- (1) there will be more and richer rewards for your allies
- (2) your citizens will be more fortunate and braver
- (3) your affairs will be better and easier
- (4) your efforts will make them not only friendlier but also happier

4 populus Rōmānus victōriam bellī habēbit

- (1) the Roman people will have the victory of war
- (2) the Roman people will live after the defeat in the war
- (3) will announce the victory of war to the Roman people
- (4) consider the Roman people the victims of the war

5 mittite dōnum ad Apollinem

- (1) send a gift to Apollo
- (2) Apollo is sending the gift
- (3) he is preparing a shield for Apollo
- (4) to prepare Apollo's home

6 Verbīs dīctīs

- (1) Because they were led by these words
- (2) That he might give the right words
- (3) In order to proclaim the words
- (4) After the words had been spoken

7 sē statim sacrificia fēcisse

- (1) at once they were sacrificed
- (2) he immediately had made sacrifices
- (3) he wanted to end the sacrifices
- (4) they suddenly rejected the sacrificial rites

8 corōnātus Pictor nāvem ascendit

- (1) Pictor, wearing a crown, boarded the ship
- (2) Pictor put a wreath on the ship
- (3) Pictor climbed to the top of the ship
- (4) Pictor disembarked from the ship in anger

9 antequam Rōmam pervēnit

- (1) until he would leave Rome
- (2) since he set out from Rome
- (3) as if Rome had intervened
- (4) before he reached Rome

10 Pictor corōnam in āram Apollinis Rōmae posuit

- (1) Pictor put the crown upon the altar of Apollo at Rome
- (2) Pictor gave the altar of Apollo as a gift to Rome
- (3) Pictor saw a flower on Apollo's altar in Rome
- (4) Pictor took the offering from Apollo's altar near Rome

## Part IIIB

*Directions* (11–20): Read the following passages carefully several times to determine their meaning. Then, in the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write in English your answer to each question below. Base your answers on the contents of each passage, *only*. Your answers do *not* have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may suffice. [10]

### A Request for Kindness

C. Plīnius Sabīniānō Suō Salūtem Dīcit.

*Lībertus* tuus, dē quō dīxerās tē irātum esse, vēnit ad mē atque ad pedēs meōs sē prōiēcit. Lacrimāvit multum, multum rogāvit, multum etiam tacuit. Lībertus mihi suam *paenitentiam* sine dubiō dēmonstrāvit. Crēdō eum melius actūrum esse, quod sē malum esse scīret.

Tū, Sabīniāne, irātus nunc es, sciō, et irātus es rectē, id quoque sciō. Excūsā lībertum tuum nunc propter ipsīus adulescentiam lacrimāsque.

Lībertum ipsum et acriter et sevērē *reprehendī*. Illō monitō, dīxī mē numquam posteā benevolentiam tuam rogātūrum esse. Valē.

— C. Plīnius Caecilius Secundus, *Epistulae*, IX, 21  
(adapted)

*Lībertus* — from *libertus*, *libertī*, m. freedman

*paenitentiam* — from *paenitentia*, *paenitentiae*, f. regret, repentance

*reprehendī* — from *reprehendō*, *reprehendere*, *reprehendī*, *reprehensus*, scold

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| 11 Who is the author of this letter?   | 14 According to Pliny, what emotion does Sabinianus feel toward the man at the time this letter was written? |
| 12 Who came to Pliny and threw himself at Pliny's feet?  | 15 State <i>one</i> of Pliny's reasons that his friend should excuse the man.                                |
| 13 State <i>one</i> action that the man took in seeking Pliny's mercy after he had thrown himself at Pliny's feet. |  |

### A Serpent of Unusual Length

Tūberō, scriptor, in *Historiīs* scripsit bellō p̄mō Pūnicō Atīlium Rēgulum consulem Rōmānum, castrīs prope flūmen in Āfricā positīs, acriter contrā maximum serpentem pugnāvissē. In magnō proeliō ā Rēgulō et ā suīs mīlitibus, etiam catapultīs, serpens diū oppugnātus est. Tandem serpens interfectus est. *Corium* longum pedēs centum et vigintī Rōmam missum est.

— Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*, VII, III, 1  
(adapted)

*Corium* — from *corium*, *coriī*, n. hide, skin

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| 16 Who was Tubero?   | 19 What large weapons were used to attack the serpent?     |
| 17 What famous war in Roman history is mentioned in the passage? | 20 What happened to the serpent as a result of the battle? |
| 18 Along with Regulus, who fought the serpent?                   |  |

### Part III C

*Directions* (21–30): Read the following passages carefully several times to determine their meaning. After each passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For each, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement *on the basis of the information given in the passage*, and write its number in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

#### Rome's First Four Rulers

Prīma aetās populī Rōmānī erat sub septem rēgibus. Rōmulus erat prīmus rēx et sapientissimus vir. Iuvenēs per *tribūs* ā Rōmulō dīvīsī sunt ut aliī equīs, aliī armīs cīvitātem dēfenderent. Senātus ā Rōmulō constitutus est ad cōsilia capienda.

Post Rōmulum Numa rēx secundus fiēbat. Numa sacra omnemque *cultum* deōrum immortalīum Rōmānōs docuit.

Tullus, tertius rēx, Numam secūtus est. Tullus mīlitārem disciplīnam artemque bellandī statuit.

Ancus, quartus rēx, erat magnus aedificātor, quī urbem mūrō custōdīvit, et pontem trāns Tiberim cōstruxit. Ad *ōs* flūminis oppidum Ostiam posuit ut hīc mercātōrēs ē multīs terrīs convenīrent.

— Florus, *Epitomae*, I, II, 1–4  
(adapted)

*tribūs* — from *tribus*, *tribūs*, m. tribe

*cultum* — from *cultus*, *cultūs*, m. worship, veneration

*ōs* — from *ōs*, *ōris*, n. mouth

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| <p>21 Prīmō Rōma regēbātur ā<br/>(1) duōbus consulibus (3) rēgibus<br/>(2) fēminīs (4) scriptōribus</p> <p>22 Iuvenēs in tribūs dīvīsī sunt ut<br/>(1) ad silvam ambulārent<br/>(2) urbem servārent<br/>(3) ad insulam nāvigārent<br/>(4) in lūdīs cōtenderent</p> <p>23 Quālēs rēs ā Numā Rōmānīs dabantur?<br/>(1) rūsticae (3) pecūniāriae<br/>(2) familiārēs (4) dīvīnae</p> | <p>24 Quid Tullus in regnō suō fēcit?<br/>(1) nuntium mīsīt<br/>(2) ad collēs cucurrit<br/>(3) uxōrem dēsīderāvit<br/>(4) mīlitēs cōfirmāvit</p> <p>25 Ubi Ancus oppidum locāvit?<br/>(1) prope flūmen (3) post castra<br/>(2) sub montibus (4) in prōvinciā</p> |
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**Please Write!**

C. Plīnius Fabiō Iustō Salūtem Dīcit.

Iam diū mihi nullās epistulās mittis. Tu dīcis tē nihil scribere posse quod nihil accidit. Scribe mihi hoc aut illud. Scribe *sicut* nostrī patrēs epistulās *incipere* solēbant: “Si valēs, bene est; ego valeō.” Si scribēs, hoc mihi maximē placēbit. Putāsne mē per *iocum* loquī? Scribe mihi quid agās, quod anxio animō nunc sum. Valē.

— C. Plīnius Caecilius Secundus, *Epistulae*, Book I, xi  
(adapted)

*sicut* — just as  
*incipere* — from *incipiō*, *incipere*, *incēpi*, *inceptus*, to begin  
*iocum* — from *iocus*, *iocī*, m. joke

26 Quot epistulae ā Fabiō ad Plīnium nunc mittuntur?

- (1) novem                      (3) nullae  
(2) duae                        (4) paucae

27 Fabius Iustus litterās nōn scripserat quod

- (1) manum vulnerātam habuit  
(2) domī nōn erat  
(3) nihil factum est  
(4) nullās tabellās habēbat

28 Patrēs epistulās suās incēpērunt cum verbīs dē

- (1) salūte                      (3) bellō  
(2) rē publicā                (4) librīs

29 Plīnius erit laetus sī

- (1) amīcōs vidēbit            (3) natāre poterit  
(2) epistulam recipiet        (4) aurum inveniet

30 Quia Fabius nōn scribit, Plīnius est

- (1) commōtus                 (3) pauper  
(2) fortis                        (4) nōtus

### Part III

*Directions* (31–42): Read the passage below carefully several times to determine its meaning. Then choose 10 of the questions or incomplete statements that follow the passage. For each, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

#### An Incident During the Catilinarian Conspiracy

Q. Marcius dēclārāvit, si quid Catilīna et *coniūrātī* a senātū petere vellent, Catilīnam et coniūrātōs arma dēpōnere et Rōmam celeriter redīre debēre. Marcius dīxit senātum Rōmānum *clēmēntiam* semper dēmōnstrāvisse.

- 5 Sed Catilīna ex itinere ad plūrimōs *consulārēs* et multōs nōbilissimōs virōs epistulās mīsit. Dīxit sē falsīs *crīmīnibus* accūsātum esse et, quod inimicīs resistere nōn posset, sē fortunāe cēdere. Catilīna dīxit sē ad urbem Massiliam in exsilium proficīscī, ut pax in rē publicā esset. In senātū autem Q. Catulus recitāvit epistulam dissimillimam illīs epistulīs quās Catilīna  
10 mīserat.

— Sallustius, *Bellum Catilīnae*, XXXIV  
(adapted)

*coniūrātī* — from *coniūrātī*, *coniūrātōrum*, m. pl. conspirators  
*clēmēntiam* — from *clēmēntia*, *clēmēntiae*, f. moderation, compassion  
*consulārēs* — from *consulāris*, *consulāris*, m. a man of consular rank, ex-consul  
*crīmīnibus* — from *crīmen*, *crīmīnis*, n. charge, accusation

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| <p>31 Of what Latin verb is <i>vellent</i> (line 2) a form?<br/>(1) <i>vehō</i> (3) <i>videō</i><br/>(2) <i>volō</i> (4) <i>valeō</i></p> <p>32 What did Marcius say that Catiline and his men ought to do?<br/>(1) strengthen the conspiracy<br/>(2) assemble in the mountains<br/>(3) proceed to Greece<br/>(4) return to Rome without weapons</p> <p>33 According to Marcius, the Roman senate always demonstrated<br/>(1) hostility (3) mercy<br/>(2) anger (4) unrest</p> <p>34 The Latin word <i>plūrimōs</i> (line 5) is the superlative form of<br/>(1) <i>magnōs</i> (3) <i>bonōs</i><br/>(2) <i>multōs</i> (4) <i>malōs</i></p> | <p>35 What did Catiline do when he was on his trip?<br/>(1) He surrounded his enemies.<br/>(2) He falsely accused Marcius.<br/>(3) He sent letters to the nobles.<br/>(4) He made plans to run for the consulship.</p> <p>36 Which Latin word is the opposite of <i>falsīs</i> (line 6)?<br/>(1) <i>laetīs</i> (3) <i>altīs</i><br/>(2) <i>clārīs</i> (4) <i>vērīs</i></p> <p>37 What is the best translation of <i>quod . . . posset</i> (lines 6 and 7)?<br/>(1) which was not possible in this unfriendly resistance<br/>(2) that the enemy resistance was able to be defeated<br/>(3) since he wanted to resist the influence of his friends<br/>(4) because he could not resist his enemies</p> |
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- 38 Which English word is *not* associated by derivation with any of the Latin words in the sentence *Dixit . . . cedere* (lines 6 and 7)?  
 (1) quantity (3) inimical  
 (2) secede (4) dictation
- 39 In what case is the Latin word *fortūnae* (line 7)?  
 (1) dative (3) accusative  
 (2) vocative (4) ablative
- 40 What did Catiline say he wanted to achieve for the state?  
 (1) peaceful conditions  
 (2) his own leadership at Rome  
 (3) a good water supply  
 (4) great fame
- 41 The abbreviation Q (line 9) stands for *Quintus*, an example of a Roman  
 (1) *cognōmen* (3) *titulus*  
 (2) *praenōmen* (4) *agnōmen*
- 42 When Catulus spoke in the senate, what did he do?  
 (1) He suddenly became ill.  
 (2) He announced that he wanted to join Catiline's forces.  
 (3) He read a letter aloud.  
 (4) He praised Catiline's decision to enlarge the city.

#### 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 Fēminae ad \_\_\_\_\_ vēnērunt.  
 (1) templī (3) templōrum  
 (2) templō (4) templum
- 44 Nōlīte \_\_\_\_\_ circum vīllam, līberī!  
 (1) currere (3) cucurrī  
 (2) current (4) currēns
- 45 Vīdī puerum \_\_\_\_\_ parvum canem portāvit.  
 (1) quibus (3) quī  
 (2) quae (4) quōs
- 46 Agricolaē pervēnērunt ut lūdōs \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (1) videt (3) videndī  
 (2) vidēre (4) vidērent
- 47 Librī tertiō \_\_\_\_\_ redditī sunt.  
 (1) diem (3) diēs  
 (2) diē (4) diēbus
- 48 Rogāvērunt cūr Claudia misera \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (1) esset (3) erāmus  
 (2) esse (4) fuerant
- 49 Herculēs labōrēs sine \_\_\_\_\_ suscepit.  
 (1) auxiliū (3) auxiliōrum  
 (2) auxiliō (4) auxilia
- 50 Discipulī dīligenter \_\_\_\_\_ volēbant.  
 (1) legissent (3) legunt  
 (2) legite (4) legere
- 51 Sī gladiātor fortius pugnāvisset, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (1) vīcit (3) vīcisset  
 (2) vincet (4) vincere
- 52 Pars urbis \_\_\_\_\_ dēlēbātur.  
 (1) barbarus (3) barbarōs  
 (2) ā barbarīs (4) barbaram



**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*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

**Five-Star Inn with Great Art**

by Judith Harris

A highway widening project a half-mile south of Pompeii *inadvertently* reopened excavations of an ancient luxury inn for business travelers, *preserved* by the *eruption* of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79, yielding some 15 perfectly preserved frescoed walls in five dining rooms. Archaeologists have also recovered footprints, raising *questions* about what happened at the inn in the catastrophe's aftermath.

The inn was discovered in 1959 during construction of the first superhighway linking northern and southern Italy. When highway workmen stumbled upon traces of fresco in the area, now known as Murecina, work was halted, and archaeologists moved in. Pressure to *finish* the road resulted in a  *cursory* study of the site. Water seeping into the inn from an underground stream from the nearby Sarno River also made excavation difficult, and the site was *reburied*.

Last year work began on widening the same stretch of highway. The inn's five dining rooms were identically shaped, each *containing* three painted walls. One of the more ornate rooms *included* images of a reclining river god holding a cornucopia, a winged Minerva, and an image in miniature of an elegant maritime villa. Tiny water spouts *projected* at five-inch intervals from the marble tops of the dining room's benches; guests could recline on cushions, eat, then rinse their hands under the spigots.

Archaeologists removed the wall paintings to a museum and reburied the site. "We were working against time and water, and we had to make decisions. We hope they were the right ones," said Salvator Ciro Nappa, co-director of the excavation.

— *Archaeology Magazine*, (abridged)

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|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <p>53 The English word <i>inadvertently</i> is associated by derivation with <i>vertō</i>, the Latin word that means</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>(1) run</td><td>(3) call</td></tr><tr><td>(2) turn</td><td>(4) live</td></tr></table>   | (1) run                      | (3) call                  | (2) turn                 | (4) live                    | <p>57 The English word <i>finish</i> is associated by derivation with <i>finis</i>, the Latin word that means</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>(1) help</td><td>(3) end</td></tr><tr><td>(2) trust</td><td>(4) time</td></tr></table>   | (1) help                 | (3) end                      | (2) trust               | (4) time                |
| (1) run  | (3) call                     |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (2) turn   | (4) live                     |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (1) help   | (3) end                      |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (2) trust  | (4) time                     |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| <p>54 The English word <i>preserved</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin word</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>(1) <i>servō</i></td><td>(3) <i>praesciō</i></td></tr><tr><td>(2) <i>praesentiō</i></td><td>(4) <i>sedeō</i></td></tr></table>   | (1) <i>servō</i>             | (3) <i>praesciō</i>       | (2) <i>praesentiō</i>    | (4) <i>sedeō</i>            | <p>58 The English word <i> cursory</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin word</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>(1) <i>credō</i></td><td>(3) <i>colō</i></td></tr><tr><td>(2) <i>capiō</i></td><td>(4) <i>currō</i></td></tr></table>   | (1) <i>credō</i>         | (3) <i>colō</i>              | (2) <i>capiō</i>        | (4) <i>currō</i>        |
| (1) <i>servō</i>   | (3) <i>praesciō</i>          |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (2) <i>praesentiō</i>  | (4) <i>sedeō</i>             |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (1) <i>credō</i>   | (3) <i>colō</i>              |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (2) <i>capiō</i>   | (4) <i>currō</i>             |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| <p>55 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word <i>eruption</i>?</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>(1) <i>rapiō</i> — carry off</td><td>(3) <i>reperiō</i> — find</td></tr><tr><td>(2) <i>rumpō</i> — break</td><td>(4) <i>rigeō</i> — be rigid</td></tr></table> | (1) <i>rapiō</i> — carry off | (3) <i>reperiō</i> — find | (2) <i>rumpō</i> — break | (4) <i>rigeō</i> — be rigid | <p>59 What is the meaning of the Latin prefix <i>re-</i> in the English word <i>reburied</i>?</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>(1) again</td><td>(3) away</td></tr><tr><td>(2) through</td><td>(4) with</td></tr></table>   | (1) again                | (3) away                     | (2) through             | (4) with                |
| (1) <i>rapiō</i> — carry off   | (3) <i>reperiō</i> — find    |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (2) <i>rumpō</i> — break   | (4) <i>rigeō</i> — be rigid  |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (1) again  | (3) away                     |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (2) through  | (4) with                     |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| <p>56 The English word <i>questions</i> is associated by derivation with <i>quaesītus</i>, the fourth principal part of the Latin word</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>(1) <i>quiescō</i></td><td>(3) <i>quaerō</i></td></tr><tr><td>(2) <i>sileō</i></td><td>(4) <i>sistō</i></td></tr></table>                           | (1) <i>quiescō</i>           | (3) <i>quaerō</i>         | (2) <i>sileō</i>         | (4) <i>sistō</i>            | <p>60 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word <i>containing</i>?</p> <table border="0"><tr><td>(1) <i>tangō</i> — touch</td><td>(3) <i>taceō</i> — be silent</td></tr><tr><td>(2) <i>teneō</i> — hold</td><td>(4) <i>tegō</i> — cover</td></tr></table> | (1) <i>tangō</i> — touch | (3) <i>taceō</i> — be silent | (2) <i>teneō</i> — hold | (4) <i>tegō</i> — cover |
| (1) <i>quiescō</i>   | (3) <i>quaerō</i>            |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (2) <i>sileō</i>   | (4) <i>sistō</i>             |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (1) <i>tangō</i> — touch   | (3) <i>taceō</i> — be silent |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |
| (2) <i>teneō</i> — hold  | (4) <i>tegō</i> — cover      |                           |                          |                             |  |                          |                              |                         |                         |

- 61 The English word *included* is associated by derivation with *claudō*, the Latin word that means
- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| (1) shut  | (3) play |
| (2) begin | (4) harm |

- 62 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *projected*?
- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) <i>iubeō</i> — order | (3) <i>iaciō</i> — throw   |
| (2) <i>iungō</i> — join  | (4) <i>incitō</i> — excite |

**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 *capital* of the column is most distinctive.
- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) top   | (3) carving |
| (2) color | (4) base    |

- 64 I can be *convinced* by good arguments.
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) won over   | (3) held back |
| (2) frightened | (4) delighted |

- 65 My cousin became quite *loquacious* at the party.
- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| (1) ill   | (3) rude      |
| (2) quiet | (4) talkative |

- 66 It is important to have an *agenda* to prepare for a meeting.
- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| (1) an introductory statement     |
| (2) a list of things to do        |
| (3) something with which to write |
| (4) some place to gather          |

- 67 The actor's *deiform* appearance brought a hush to the audience.
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) late    | (3) shocking |
| (2) godlike | (4) sudden   |

**Part IVD**

*Directions* (68–72): For each italicized abbreviation below, select the word or expression which most accurately expresses the meaning of that abbreviation and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [5]

- 68 *e.g.*
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) note well  | (3) for example |
| (2) and others | (4) after meals |

- 69 *ca.*
- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| (1) around | (3) daily     |
| (2) take   | (4) afternoon |

- 70 *vs.*
- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (1) against | (3) namely      |
| (2) in turn | (4) with regret |

- 71 *S.P.Q.R.*
- |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| (1) sent with fondest greetings     |
| (2) public and private affairs      |
| (3) please respond quickly          |
| (4) the Senate and the Roman people |

- 72 *stat.*
- |                           |
|---------------------------|
| (1) compare               |
| (2) immediately           |
| (3) after the writing     |
| (4) which has been proven |

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION  
IN LATIN

Friday, June 21, 2002 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only

ANSWER BOOKLET

Male

Sex:  Female

Student .....

Teacher .....

School ..... City or P.O. ....

	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	

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.**

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Signature

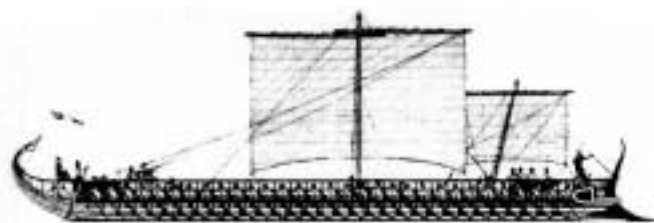


## Part V

*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

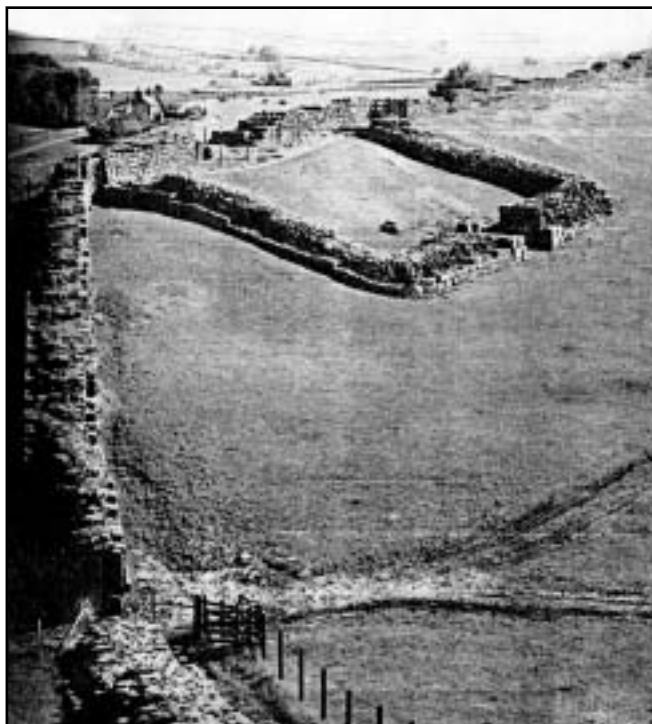
- 73 A ship called a trireme is shown in the illustration below.



Why was this ship called a trireme?

- (1) It sailed from only three ports.
  - (2) It made journeys of three days.
  - (3) It had three banks of oars.
  - (4) It required three captains.
- 74 Cicero was given the title *Pater Patriae* for
- (1) defending Archias
  - (2) writing philosophical works
  - (3) prosecuting Verres
  - (4) overthrowing the plot of Catiline
- 75 Roman foot soldiers were known as
- (1) *equitēs*
  - (2) *praetōrēs*
  - (3) *mercātōrēs*
  - (4) *peditēs*
- 76 Which mountain range forms the “backbone” of Italy?
- (1) Pyrenees
  - (2) Iura
  - (3) Apennines
  - (4) Caucasus
- 77 The term for victory won at excessive cost to the victor is derived from the name of a king. What was the king’s name?
- (1) Pyrrhus
  - (2) Tarquinius
  - (3) Alexander
  - (4) Mithridates
- 78 The eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D. destroyed cities including Pompeii and
- (1) Rome
  - (2) Brundisium
  - (3) Herculaneum
  - (4) Syracuse

- 79 The remains of a famous wall in Britain is shown in the picture below.



The emperor who had this wall built was

- (1) Vespasian
  - (2) Caligula
  - (3) Hadrian
  - (4) Nero
- 80 The chief official of the Roman religion was called
- (1) *lictor*
  - (2) *pontifex maximus*
  - (3) *ensor*
  - (4) *tribūnus plebis*
- 81 Cicero’s speeches denouncing Marcus Antonius were inspired by the orations against Philip of Macedon. These orations were delivered by
- (1) Demosthenes
  - (2) Plato
  - (3) Sophocles
  - (4) Aristophanes

## Daily Life

82 The people shown in the mosaic illustrated below have just taken part in a contest.



Where would this contest have taken place?

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) <i>cloāca</i>  | (3) <i>templum</i> |
| (2) <i>taberna</i> | (4) <i>circus</i>  |

83 In which room of a Roman house would an impluvium and a compluvium be located?

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (1) <i>culīna</i>   | (3) <i>atrium</i>    |
| (2) <i>tablīnum</i> | (4) <i>cubiculum</i> |

84 A Roman dinner party scheduled for a.d. XIV Kal. Sept would have occurred on

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| (1) August 19 | (3) September 3  |
| (2) August 23 | (4) September 14 |

85 Which term is associated with Roman baths?

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (1) <i>spīna</i> | (3) <i>strigilis</i> |
| (2) <i>mēta</i>  | (4) <i>hasta</i>     |

86 A crowd of citizens, called *clientēs*, would gather in the morning to escort to the forum their

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) <i>patrōnus</i> | (3) <i>parentēs</i> |
| (2) <i>uxōrēs</i>   | (4) <i>rhētor</i>   |



## Myths and Legends

87 Which Roman god or goddess is *not* correctly paired with the Greek counterpart?

- (1) Minerva — Athena
- (2) Diana — Artemis
- (3) Mars — Ares
- (4) Jupiter — Poseidon

88 The illustration below shows the Roman god who presided over the beginnings of everything.



What was his name?

- (1) Apollo
- (2) Janus
- (3) Mercury
- (4) Vulcan

89 The woman who helped Theseus escape from the labyrinth was

- (1) Baucis
- (2) Ariadne
- (3) Dido
- (4) Eurydice

90 Bellerophon rode a winged horse. What was it called?

- (1) Pegasus
- (2) Minotaur
- (3) Chiron
- (4) Bucephalus

91 According to legend, the golden touch was granted to

- (1) Atlas
- (2) Remus
- (3) Prometheus
- (4) Midas

92 The legendary women warriors of the ancient Mediterranean were the

- (1) Amazons
- (2) Sirens
- (3) Gorgons
- (4) Harpies

93 To which goddess was the peacock sacred?

- (1) Vesta
- (2) Juno
- (3) Ceres
- (4) Venus

94 The god shown in the picture below is holding a staff in his left hand.



This staff is called a

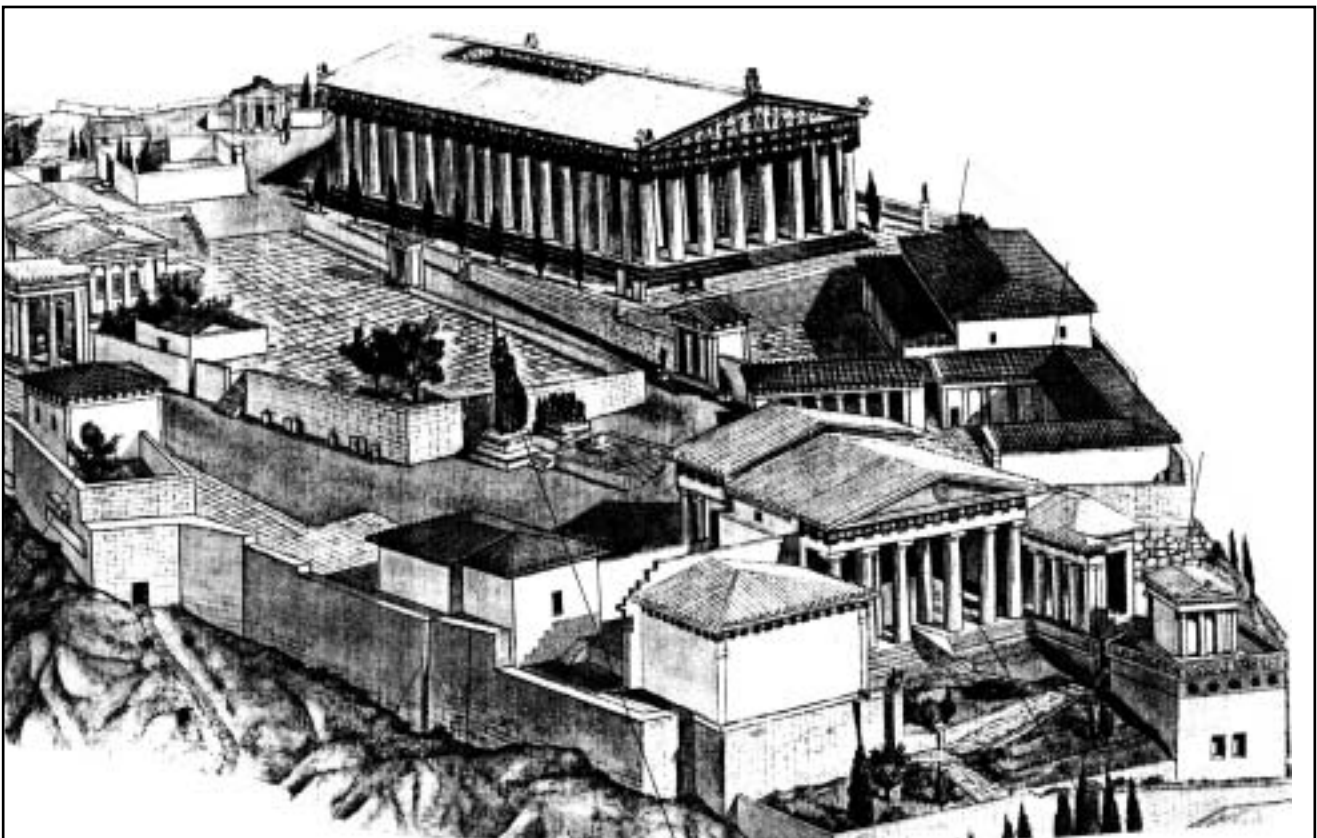
- (1) *scūtum*
- (2) *soleae*
- (3) *petasus*
- (4) *cādūceus*

## Literature

- 95 Which author was *not* known for writing poetry?  
(1) Catullus (3) Livy  
(2) Vergil (4) Horace
- 96 An author whose letters give us insight into both Roman life and politics is  
(1) Cicero (3) Lucretius  
(2) Tibullus (4) Propertius
- 97 Which rhetorical figure is illustrated in the following Latin quotation from Ennius, “*O Tite tute Tatī tibi tanta tyranne tulisti*”?  
(1) oxymoron (3) litotes  
(2) simile (4) alliteration
- 98 Caesar organized two expeditions that sailed from Gaul to  
(1) Crete (3) Libya  
(2) Pontus (4) Britain
- 

## Architecture and Art

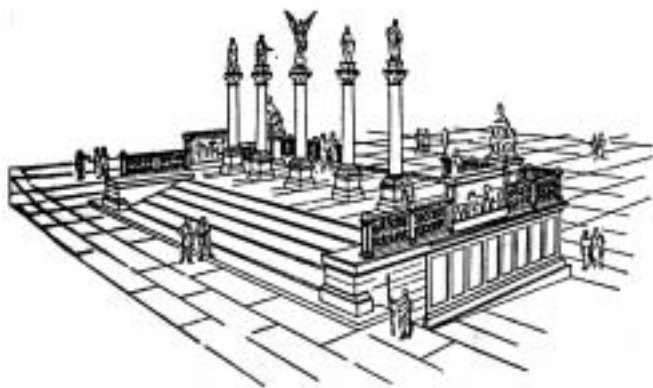
- 99 The illustration below features a Greek temple.



What is the name of this temple?

- (1) Tullianum (3) Tabularium  
(2) Parthenon (4) Curia

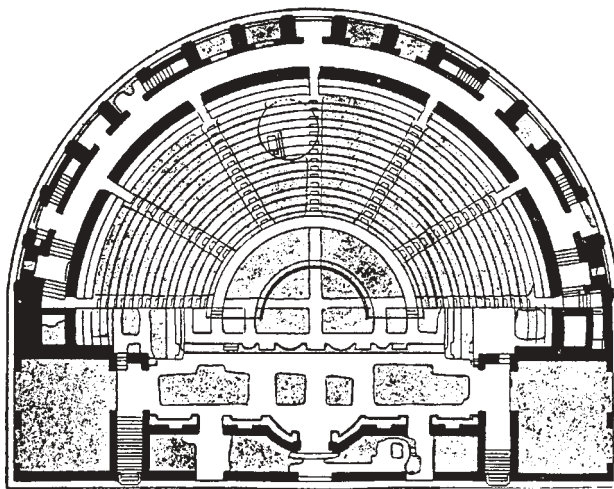
100 The illustration below shows the speaker's platform in the Forum.



The speaker's platform is called the

- (1) *campus*
- (2) *arcus*
- (3) *rostra*
- (4) *peristylum*

101 The illustration below shows an ancient Roman structure that has a semi-circular seating area.



What was this structure?

- (1) a theater
- (2) a library
- (3) a race track
- (4) a bath

102 The illustration below shows an ancient Roman structure known as an insula.



What is this structure?

- (1) an art museum
- (2) an apartment building
- (3) a fire station
- (4) a public armory