

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

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN

Friday, June 16, 2006 — 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.

The use of any communications device is strictly prohibited when taking this examination. If you use any communications device, no matter how briefly, your examination will be invalidated and no score will be calculated for you.

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]

The Mysterious Vanishing of Romulus

Hīs immortālibus operibus factis, cum Rōmulus contionem in campō habēret, ⁽¹⁾ subitō magna tempestās tam dēnsō nimbō rēgem cēlāvīt ut ē cōspectū removērētur: nōn iam in terrā Rōmulus fuit. ⁽²⁾ Postquam ex turbidō diē serēna et tranquilla lūx rediit, Rōmānī vacuam sēdem rēgis vīdērunt. ⁽³⁾ Quamquam Rōmānī quī proximī steterant dīcēbant Rōmulum magnā tempestāte captum esse, ⁽⁴⁾ diū tamen cetērī silentēs mānsērunt. ⁽⁵⁾ Deinde omnēs singulī dīxērunt Rōmulum esse deum deō nātum, et rēgem et parentem urbis Rōmānae. ⁽⁶⁾ Ōrāvērunt ut semper servāret populū Rōmānum.

⁽⁷⁾ Illō tempore Proculus Iūlius in contionem vēnit. “Quirītēs,” inquit, “Rōmulus, parēns urbis huius, prīmā lūce subitō mihi in caelō appāruit. ‘Abī,’ inquit Rōmulus, ‘et nūntiā Rōmānīs urbem Rōmam futūram esse caput orbis terrārum. ⁽⁸⁾ Nullae opēs hūmānae armīs Rōmānīs resistere poterunt.’ ⁽⁹⁾ Haec ⁽¹⁰⁾ locūtus, Rōmulus sublīmis abiit.”

— Līviūs, *Ab Urbe Conditā*, I, 16
(adapted)

contionem — from *contio*, *contionis*, f., meeting
opēs — from *opēs*, *opum*, f. pl., resources

<u>People</u>	<u>Places</u>
Rōmulus	Rōma
Rōmānī	
Proculus Iūlius	
Quirītēs	

- 1 Hīs immortālibus operibus factīs
(1) After these immortal works had been done
(2) When you see these immortal works
(3) If the immortals do those works
(4) The immortals are doing those works
- 2 tam dēnsō nimbō rēgem cēlāvit
(1) then a dense cloud hid the queen
(2) hid the king with so dense a cloud
(3) was hidden beneath a dense cloud
(4) finally the palace was hidden by a dense cloud
- 3 nōn iam in terrā Rōmulus fuit
(1) Romulus did not flee from earth
(2) no longer was Romulus on earth
(3) Romulus will not flee into the land now
(4) since Romulus will not be on land
- 4 vacuam sēdem rēgis vīdērunt
(1) the queen's seat seemed vacant
(2) saw the king's home destroyed
(3) saw the empty seat of the king
(4) the royal kingdom seemed vacant
- 5 quī proximī steterant
(1) what the nearer decide
(2) which were closer to deciding
(3) where the nearest will stand
(4) who had stood closest
- 6 Rōmulum esse deum deō nātum
(1) that Romulus must naturally have been a god
(2) that Romulus was a god born from a god
(3) that there was a god named Romulus
(4) that by nature Romulus was a god

- 7 ut semper servāret populum Rōmānum
(1) that he might always guard the Roman people
(2) because he would often keep the Roman people
(3) as he guards the Roman people carefully
(4) to keep the Roman people free from servitude
- 8 subitō mihi in caelō appāruit
(1) immediately I saw the sky darken
(2) in the sky a cloud appeared
(3) saw a cloud in the sky
(4) suddenly appeared to me in the sky
- 9 urbem Rōmam futūram esse caput orbis terrārum
(1) that the city of Rome will be the head of the world
(2) how the world was seized by the city of Rome
(3) that the head of the world captured Rome
(4) how the future of Rome would destroy the world
- 10 Nullae opēs hūmānae armīs Rōmānīs resistere poterunt.
(1) The resources of all weapons can be resisted by Rome's humanity.
(2) The Romans will be able to resist no human resources with arms.
(3) Roman armies can resist the resources of others with humanity.
(4) No human resources will be able to resist Roman arms.

Part IIIB

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

Manlius Threatens Revolution

Intereā Mānlius in Etrūriā plēbem excitābat, quae *novās rēs* cupiēbat propter pauperitātem et iniūriās. Nam plēbs, Sullā dictātōre, nōn iam agrōs et omnia bona habuit. Praetereā Mānlius excitābat multōs *praedōnēs* in eā regiōne et multōs ex colōniīs Sullae. Hī colōnī habuērunt nihil ex magnīs fortūnīs propter suam *luxuriam*.

Cum haec Cicerōnī nūntiārentur, magnopere commōtus et irātus erat quod urbem ab *insidiīs* dēfendere nōn poterat. Erat difficile Cicerōnī cognōscere numerum mīlitum in exercitū Mānlī. Itaque Cicerō rem tulit ad senātum. Deinde senātus dēcrēvit ut cōsulēs rem pūblicam dēfenderent. Hāc potestāte cōsulēs bellum gerere poterant.

Post paucōs diēs L. Saenius, senātor, in senātū litterās recitāvit, in quibus scrīptum erat Mānlium arma cēpisse cum magnā multitudine. Simul senātōrēs dicēbant arma portārī et bellum servōrum movērī. Igitur iussū senātūs Quintus Crēticus in Āpūliam missus est. Et Pompēius Rūfus Capuam missus est et Metellus Celer in Pīcēnum missus est ut exercitum parārent.

— Sallustius, *Bellum Catilīnae*, 28-30
(adapted)

novās rēs — from *novae rēs*, *novārum rērum*, f. pl., a revolution
praedōnēs — from *praedō*, *praedōnis*, m., robber
luxuriam — from *luxuria*, *luxuriae*, f., extravagance, overspending
insidiīs — from *insidiae*, *insidiārum*, f. pl., plot, ambush

	<u>People</u>	<u>Places</u>
Mānlius	Quintus Crēticus	Etrūria
Sulla	Pompeius Rūfus	Apūlia
Cicerō	Metellus Celer	Capua
L. Saenius		Pīcēnum

11–12 Give *two* reasons for the common people wanting a revolution.

13 What was the result of the extravagant living of the colonists?

14 Why was Cicero very angry?

15 What did Cicero find difficult to learn?

16 To whom did Cicero bring the matter?

17 What power was granted to the consuls?

18 What message was written in the letter read by L. Saenius?

19 Who was sent into Apulia?

20 Why was Metellus Celer sent into Picenum?

Part IIIC

Directions (21–30): Read the following passage carefully several times to determine its meaning. After 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 *on the basis of the information given in the passage*, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

The Adventures of Phrixus

Cum Phrixus et Hellē in silvā errārent, māter ad eōs vēnisse dīcitur et *arietem* aureum dūxisse. Māter līberōs suōs ascendere arietem iussit et ad Colchidem trānsire ibique arietem Martī sacrificāre.

Ubi Phrixus et Hellē ascendērunt et ariēs eōs trāns mare portābat, Hellē dē ariete in mare *dēcidit*, et ē vitā excessit, quā dē causā mare appellātum est Hellespontum. Ariēs autem Phrixum ad Colchidem tulit. Ibī Phrixus propter imperium mātris arietem sacrificāvit et *pellem* auream in templum Martis posuit.

Aeētēs, rēx Colchidis, Phrixum laetē recēpit et filiam Chalciōpē Phrixō in mātirimōnium dedit. Posteā Chalciōpē et Phrixus līberōs creāvērunt. Rēx Aeētēs timuit nē Phrixus et hī liberī sē interficerent, quod ōrāculum dīxerat Aeētem mortem cavēre dēbēre. Itaque rēx Aeētēs Phrixum interfēcit.

Dēinde filiū Phrixī magnō cum timōre in nāvem cōnscondērunt et fugerent nē interficerentur. Cum Iāsōn pellem auream peteret, hōs filiōs *naufrogōs* in insulā invēnit et ad Chalciōpē, eōrum mātrem, hoc reportāvit et Chalciōpē igitur magnum auxilium Iāsōnī dedit.

— Hygīnus, *Fabulae*, III
(adapted)

arietem — from *aries*, *arietis*, m., ram

dēcidit — from *dēcidere*, *dēcidī*, fall down

pellem — from *pellis*, *pellis*, f., fleece

naufrogōs — from *naufragus*, a, um, shipwrecked

People	Places
Phrixus	Colchis
Hellē	Hellespontum
Mars	
Aeētēs	
Chalciōpē	
Iāsōn	

21 Phrixus et Hellē in silvā errābant, et māter

- (1) cibum eīs dedit
- (2) filiū filiamque laudāvit
- (3) ad eōs cum ariete vēnit
- (4) eōs in fossam posuit

22 Māter suīs liberīs imperāvit ut

- (1) bene dormīrent
- (2) ad lūdum īrent
- (3) domum redīrent
- (4) animal cōnsconderent

23 Cum Phrixus ad Colchidem advēnit, dēbuit

- (1) ariētem necāre
- (2) lūdōs spectāre
- (3) sorōrem custōdīre
- (4) casam aedificāre

24 Mare appellātum est Hellespontum quod

- (1) Hellē breve tempus ibi habitāvit
- (2) Phrixus pontem hīc cōnstruxit
- (3) frāter et soror locum magnopere amāvērunt
- (4) Hellē in illō locō mortua est

25 Phrixus pellem auream posuit

- (1) sub terrā firmā
- (2) in templum deī
- (3) prope montēs altōs
- (4) in flūmen lātissimum

26 Prīmō rēx Aeētēs Phrixum excēpit

- (1) sine studiō
- (2) miserē
- (3) cum gaudiō
- (4) atrōciter

27 Aeētēs Phrixō trādīdit

- (1) mīra animālia
- (2) multam pecūniam
- (3) novum gladium
- (4) suam fīliam

28 Ōrāculum rēgem monuit ut

- (1) dracōnem ēvītāret
- (2) mortem verērētur
- (3) liberōs raperet
- (4) agrōs coleret

29 Quid fēcērunt filiī Phrixī ob timōrem?

- (1) Ab Colchide nāvigāvērunt.
- (2) In agrīs ambulāvērunt.
- (3) Domī mānsērunt.
- (4) Ad tabernās īvērunt.

30 Chalciōpē auxilium Iāsonī dedit quod

- (1) Iāson cēnam cum amīcitiā parābat
- (2) Iāson magnum ignem celeriter exstinguēbat
- (3) Iāson eī dixit ubi filiī essent
- (4) Iāson deōs laudāvit

Part IIID

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]

A Letter to Atticus

Cicerō in Formiānō, Atticō sal., ante diem VIII Kal. Māi.

- Narrō tibi, vēre in exiliō esse videor quamquam nunc in Formiānō sum. Cum Antī essem, semper sciēbam quid Rōmae agerētur melius quam eī quī erant Rōmae. Etenim litterae tuae nōn solum quid Rōmae et in rē pūblicā fieret sed etiam quid futūrum esset indicābant. Nunc scīre nihil
- 5 possumus nisi nōs ā viātōre certiōrēs fīmus. Quā rē, quamquam iam tē ipsum exspectō, tamen dā huic puerō, quem ad mē statim recurrere iussī, aliquam epistulam plēnam nōn modo omnium rērum sed etiam opīniōnum tuārum. Cūrā ut sciam diem quō Rōmā exitūrus sīs. Nōs in
- 10 vēneris, Rōmae tē fortasse vidēbō. Cūrā ut valeās.

— Cicerō, *Ad Atticum*, II, 11
(adapted)

People	Places
Cicerō	Formiānum
Atticus	Antium
	Rōma

- 31 What is the English equivalent of the Latin phrase *ante diem VIII Kal. Māi.* in the greeting of the letter?
(1) April 8 (3) May 1
(2) April 24 (4) May 13
- 32 What is the function of the Latin word *tibi* (line 1)?
(1) an object of preposition
(2) a subject
(3) a predicate adjective
(4) an indirect object
- 33 Which emotion describes Cicero when he writes to Atticus from Formianum?
(1) feeling as if he were in exile
(2) sad because of the death of a friend
(3) happy to be staying at the home of Atticus
(4) relieved to have finally left Rome
- 34 The Latin word *melius* (line 2) is the comparative form of the adverb
(1) *magnopere* (3) *lentē*
(2) *parum* (4) *bene*
- 35 What is the best translation of the Latin word *quam* (line 2)?
(1) how (3) than
(2) what (4) whose
- 36 The word *Rōmae* appears three times in lines 2 and 3. In each instance, the best translation is
(1) into Rome (3) at Rome
(2) to Rome (4) from Rome
- 37 Which English word is associated by derivation with *scīre* (line 4)?
(1) scissors (3) transcend
(2) conscience (4) decision
- 38 The repetition of the letter *n* in *Nunc scīre nihil possumus nisi nōs* (lines 4 and 5) is an example of the rhetorical figure called
(1) alliteration (3) metaphor
(2) simile (4) personification

39 After delivering the letter to Atticus, where is the boy to go?

- (1) to the marketplace
- (2) to prepare a longer letter
- (3) back to Cicero at Formianum
- (4) to see his mother

40 The month whose abbreviation is *Mai*. (line 9) is named in honor of Maia, who was the mother of the Greek god Hermes. The Roman name for that Greek god was

- (1) Apollo
- (2) Mars
- (3) Atlas
- (4) Mercury

41 What is the best translation for the Latin phrase *Cūrā ut valeās* (line 10)?

- (1) Take care that you be well.
- (2) I know what you want.
- (3) See that you do it.
- (4) I run to your aid.

42 Cicero's main concern in this passage is that he is not

- (1) receiving news from Rome while at Formianum
- (2) sure why Atticus has returned to Rome again
- (3) happy because his family is in Antium
- (4) able to travel to see a friend in exile

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 Duae legiōnēs per _____ iter faciēbant.

- (1) prōvinciam
- (2) prōvinciae
- (3) prōvinciārum
- (4) prōvinciā

44 Vir scīvit uxōrem sē _____ .

- (1) amāvit
- (2) amāvisset
- (3) amāre
- (4) amātī essent

45 Equī, _____ vidētis, mihi sunt.

- (1) quōs
- (2) quō
- (3) quae
- (4) quārum

46 Ulixēs per orbem terrārum _____ errāvit.

- (1) decem annī
- (2) decem annōs
- (3) decimus annus
- (4) decimī annī

47 Sī Pūblius celerius cucurrisset, suum amīcum _____ .

- (1) vīcisset
- (2) vīcerint
- (3) vincere
- (4) victus

48 Multī nautae _____ vulnerātī sunt.

- (1) pīrātā
- (2) pīrātās
- (3) ā pīrātīs
- (4) pīrātam

49 Nihil tam facile est ut sine labōre id facere _____ .

- (1) possumus
- (2) potuimus
- (3) posse
- (4) possīmus

50 Mēnsā _____, Mīdās cupidē ēdit.

- (1) parātā
- (2) parāre
- (3) parābātur
- (4) parāta est

51 Pugnā, _____, magnā cum audāciā!

- (1) Marcus
- (2) Marce
- (3) Marcī
- (4) Marcō

52 Senātor rei pūblicae _____ voluit.

- (1) servīte
- (2) servit
- (3) servienda
- (4) servīre

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]

Archaeology Odyssey

Archaeologists are good at recovering “things” left behind by the past, such as buildings, *incense* altars, tools and relief carvings. What they are not so good at recovering are the ideas, feelings and *emotions*—the innerness—of *sentient* ancient beings. It’s one thing to examine a temple’s holy of holies; it’s another thing to understand what went on there and what people experienced. Sometimes, however, there’s an *exception* to the rule.

Numerous classical authors *report* that natural phenomena played an essential part in one of their most sacred religious rituals: the *oracle* at Delphi. According to the geographer Strabo (c. 64 B.C.–25 A.D.), for example, “the seat of the oracle is a cavern hollowed down in the depths ... from which arises *pneuma* [breath, vapor, gas] that *inspires* a divine state of possession” (*Geography* 9.3.5). Over the past five years, a team of researchers—a geologist, an archaeologist, a chemist and a toxicologist—has put that *claim* to the test, making it much more likely that we will *actually* understand what happened at Delphi.

When ancient Greeks and Romans had to make decisions, they consulted the gods—by drawing lots, casting dice, interpreting dreams and analyzing such signs as sneezes, thunderbolts and flying birds. But for matters of the utmost importance, they sought to hear the words of the gods in the mouths of oracles.

Source: *Odyssey*, Nov./Dec. 2002

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|--|--|
| 53 The English word <i>incense</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin word
(1) <i>incitō</i> (3) <i>incendō</i>
(2) <i>incipiō</i> (4) <i>incēdō</i> | 56 The English word <i>exception</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin word
(1) <i>carpō</i> (3) <i>capiō</i>
(2) <i>cernō</i> (4) <i>cupiō</i> |
| 54 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word <i>emotions</i> ?
(1) <i>moveō</i> — move
(2) <i>emō</i> — purchase
(3) <i>ēmittō</i> — send out
(4) <i>maneō</i> — stay | 57 The English word <i>Numerous</i> is derived from the Latin noun <i>numerus</i> and the adjectival ending <i>-ōsus, a, um</i> , which means
(1) completed (3) different from
(2) full of (4) approaching |
| 55 The English word <i>sentient</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin word
(1) <i>senēscō</i> (3) <i>sequor</i>
(2) <i>sedeō</i> (4) <i>sentīō</i> | 58 What is the meaning of the Latin prefix <i>re-</i> in the English word <i>report</i> ?
(1) back (3) without
(2) under (4) above |

59 The English word *oracle* is associated with the Latin word that means pray, speak, or beg. That Latin word is

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (1) <i>optō</i> | (3) <i>ostendō</i> |
| (2) <i>ornō</i> | (4) <i>ōrō</i> |

60 The English word *inspires* is associated by derivation with *spīrō*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (1) run | (3) fight |
| (2) breathe | (4) save |

61 The English word *claim* is associated by derivation with *clāmō*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) close | (3) realize |
| (2) prove | (4) shout |

62 The English word *actually* is associated by derivation with *actus*, the fourth principal part of the Latin word

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (1) <i>adveniō</i> | (3) <i>agō</i> |
| (2) <i>armō</i> | (4) <i>adeō</i> |

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 homeless man was *impecunious*.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) poor | (3) ill |
| (2) fortunate | (4) intelligent |

64 The young child let out a *vociferous* cry.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| (1) sad | (3) weak |
| (2) predictable | (4) loud |

65 The captain *interrogated* the suspect.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) released | (3) surprised |
| (2) questioned | (4) ignored |

66 The *annihilation* of the troops marked an end to the battle.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (1) attack | (3) retreat |
| (2) victory | (4) destruction |

67 The mother *admonished* her son.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) praised | (3) encouraged |
| (2) warned | (4) defended |

Part IVD

Directions (68–72): Each italicized word below has a Latin root as its source. For each word, chose the meaning of its Latin root and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [5]

68 *affiliate*

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) horse | (3) friend |
| (2) daughter | (4) boy |

69 *agrarian*

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) labor | (3) field |
| (2) prison | (4) housing |

70 *civilize*

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| (1) dog | (3) citizen |
| (2) food | (4) hill |

71 *export*

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (1) laugh | (3) hear |
| (2) announce | (4) carry |

72 *vulnerable*

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) wound | (3) forbid |
| (2) want | (4) beat |

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Friday, June 16, 2006 — 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

ANSWER BOOKLET

Student Sex: Male Female

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	

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Part IIIA (10 credits)

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| 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

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 The *Optimātēs* and *Populārēs* were roughly the ancient Roman equivalent of today's

- (1) political parties
- (2) sports teams
- (3) multinational corporations
- (4) stock exchanges

74 The Roman elected official in charge of finances and tax collection was usually the

- (1) *tribūnus*
- (2) *praetor*
- (3) *consul*
- (4) *quaestor*

75 The consul held office for how many years?

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

76 When Mt. Vesuvius erupted, it destroyed Pompeii and

- (1) Ostia
- (2) Herculaneum
- (3) Verona
- (4) Brundisium

77 The major ceremonial street through the Roman Forum is the

- (1) *Via Sacra*
- (2) *Via Flāminia*
- (3) *Via Appia*
- (4) *Via Salāria*

78 Hamilcar's son who stunned the Romans by marching across the Alps to Italy was

- (1) Scipio
- (2) Hannibal
- (3) Pyrrhus
- (4) Mithridates

79 The illustration below shows a *lictor* carrying a bundle of rods with an ax.



This bundle was called the

- (1) *augurēs*
- (2) *vigilēs*
- (3) *fascēs*
- (4) *mētae*

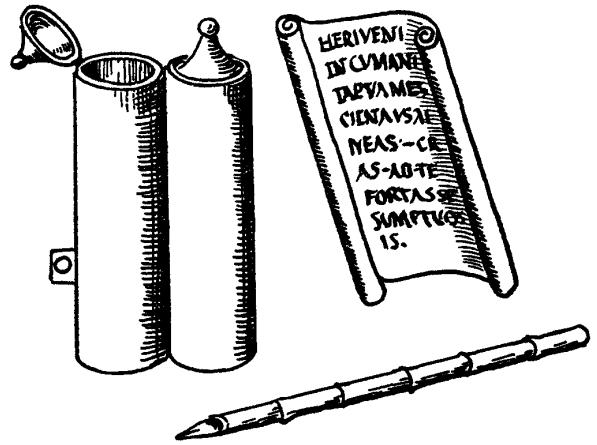
80 Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of Rome, was

- (1) a Sabine
- (2) a Samnite
- (3) an Etruscan
- (4) a Volscian

Daily Life

- 81 Where did well-educated Romans, such as Cicero and Caesar, go to study rhetoric under the experts?
- (1) Troy (3) Carthage
(2) Rhodes (4) Spain
- 82 The male head of the household exercised tremendous authority over all the family members in his capacity as
- (1) *magistrātus*
(2) *aedīlis plēbis*
(3) *consul dēsignātus*
(4) *paterfamiliās*
- 83 Various known as *popīnae*, *caupōnae*, and *tabernae*, these places were where Romans would go to
- (1) marry (3) worship
(2) teach (4) eat
- 84 The *flammeum*, orange red in color, was usually worn by the
- (1) tax collector (3) galley slave
(2) bride (4) orator

- 85 The illustration below shows Roman writing materials, including a pen.



What is this pen called?

- (1) *epistula* (3) *tabella*
(2) *volūmen* (4) *stilus*

Myths and Legends

- 86 What was the place of eternal happiness in the Roman afterlife?
- (1) Elysian Fields (3) Hesperia
(2) River Styx (4) Tartarus
- 87 Who was forced to remain in the Underworld with Pluto because she had eaten pomegranate seeds?
- (1) Atalanta (3) Arachne
(2) Proserpina (4) Medea
- 88 A Roman might place at the door of his home an image of the two-faced god called
- (1) Janus (3) Mercury
(2) Mars (4) Jupiter
- 89 According to early Roman legend, who betrayed Rome to the Sabines and is associated with a rock from which criminals were punished?
- (1) *Lucretia* (3) *Brūtus*
(2) *Scaevola* (4) *Tarpēia*
- 90 What hero did Pegasus, the winged horse, help in the slaying of the Chimaera?
- (1) Hercules (3) Theseus
(2) Bellerophon (4) Achilles

91 The illustration below shows the Roman god of the sea, whose symbols were the trident and the dolphin.



What was his name?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Apollo | (3) Neptune |
| (2) Bacchus | (4) Vulcan |

92 In the illustration below, Ulysses is welcomed home from the Trojan War by two faithful servants.



Where was Ulysses' home?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) Rome | (3) Ithaca |
| (2) Sparta | (4) Capua |

Literature

93 Which Roman author wrote about his conquests in *Gallia* and *Britannia*?

- (1) Lucretius (3) Terence
(2) Tibullus (4) Caesar

94 Pliny the Younger is famous for his eyewitness account of which event that occurred in A.D. 79?

- (1) the battle of Actium
(2) the destruction of Carthage
(3) the assassination of Julius Caesar
(4) the eruption of Mount Vesuvius

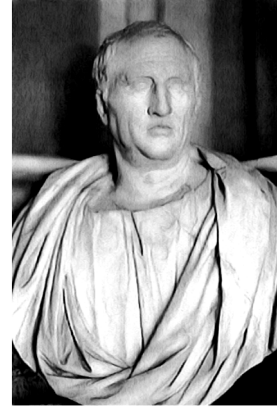
95 Famous Roman historians include Livy, Sallust, and

- (1) Plautus (3) Tacitus
(2) Catullus (4) Horace

96 Vergil wrote a famous epic in which Dido and Turnus appear. What is the name of this epic?

- (1) *Aeneid* (3) *Satyricon*
(2) *Metamorphoses* (4) *Georgics*

97 The picture below shows a statue of Rome's most famous orator. He was also the author of the essays *Dē Amīcitiā* and *Dē Senectūte*.



What was his name?

- (1) Martial (3) Plato
(2) Homer (4) Cicero

Architecture and Art

98 A large sewer that still exists on the banks of the Tiber is shown in the picture below.



This sewer is called the

- (1) *Capitōlium* (3) *Pantheon*
(2) *Cloāca Maxima* (4) *Circus Maximus*

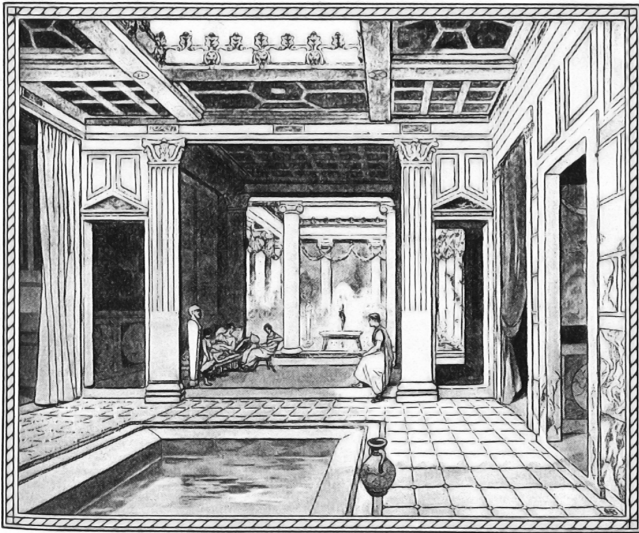
99 An arena in southern France that is similar in architecture to the Colosseum in Rome is shown in the picture below.



What did the Romans call an arena such as this?

- (1) *balneae* (3) *carcer*
(2) *basilica* (4) *amphitheātrum*

100 The illustration below shows the main room in a Roman house.



This room containing the *impluvium* was called the

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) <i>atrium</i> | (3) <i>palaestra</i> |
| (2) <i>culina</i> | (4) <i>triclinium</i> |

101 The Roman hill where very many wealthy and influential Romans lived was called the

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Capitoline | (3) Palatine |
| (2) Aventine | (4) Esquiline |

102 In the illustration below, a warning to visitors is provided by means of an ancient Roman artistic technique in which tiles are used.



What is this artistic technique called?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) fresco | (3) painting |
| (2) sculpture | (4) mosaic |

