

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

# COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN

**Tuesday, June 24, 2008 — 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 Proposed Exchange

Post proelium *Cannēse* Hannibal, Carthāginiēnsium imperātor, decem captīvōs dē nostrīs mīlitibus quōs cēperat Rōmam mīsīt. Hannibal imperāvit eīs ut senātōribus Rōmānīs dīcerent Carthāginiēnsēs cum Rōmānīs captīvōs permūtāre velle. <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> Decem captīvī Rōmānī, ut *mōs* erat, pollicitī sunt sē reditūrōs esse in castra Hannibalis, <sup>(4)</sup> sī senātus hanc permūtātiōnem captīvōrum *negāret.*

Vēnērunt Rōmam decem captīvī. Nūntiāvērunt in senātū quid Carthāginiēnsēs fierī vellent. <sup>(5)</sup> Permūtātiō captīvōrum senātūī nōn placuit. <sup>(6)</sup> <sup>(7)</sup> Parentēs captīvōrum eōs *amplectēbantur* et ōrābant nē ad hostēs redīrent. <sup>(8)</sup> Tum octō ex hīs captīvīs respondērunt *sē iūre iūrandō* tenērī et *sē* ad Hannibalem reditūrōs esse. Duō reliquī captīvī autem Rōmae mānsērunt et dīcēbant se iūre liberātōs esse. Omnēs Rōmānī existimābant duōs captīvōs quī Rōmae mānsissent <sup>(9)</sup> esse sine honōre quod nōn fēcissent quid Hannibalī pollicitī essent. <sup>(10)</sup>

— Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*, VI, 18  
(adapted)

*Cannēse* — from *Cannēsis*, *Cannēse*, of or belonging to Cannae, a small town

*mōs* — from *mōs*, *mōris*, m., custom, habit

*negāret* — from *negō*, *negāre*, *negāvī*, *negātus*, a, um, deny, refuse

*amplectēbantur* — from *amplector*, *amplectī*, *amplexus sum*, embrace

*iūre iūrandō* — from *iūs iūrandum*, *iūris iūrandī*, n., an oath, promise

#### People

Hannibal  
Carthāginiēnsēs  
Rōmānī

#### Places

Rōma

- 1 dē nostrīs mīlitibus quōs cēperat  
(1) what he wanted for his soldiers  
(2) to our soldiers he takes these things  
(3) from our soldiers whom he had captured  
(4) whom he considered to be with his soldiers
- 2 ut senātōribus Rōmānīs dīcerent  
(1) to tell the Roman senators  
(2) that the senators should teach all the Romans  
(3) as the senators in Rome well knew  
(4) to lead the senators to Rome
- 3 Carthāginiēnsēs cum Rōmānīs captīvōs permūtāre velle  
(1) that the Carthaginians allowed the captives to exchange weapons with the Romans  
(2) that the Carthaginians wished to exchange captives with the Romans  
(3) that there were not Carthaginians to exchange with Roman captives  
(4) that to exchange captives with Romans was not the plan of the Carthaginians
- 4 sē reditūrōs esse in castra Hannibalis  
(1) that Hannibal was setting up a camp  
(2) that they were handing over their camp to Hannibal  
(3) that they would return to the camp of Hannibal  
(4) that Hannibal would send them to camp
- 5 Vēnērunt Rōmam decem captīvī.  
(1) Twelve captives were living in Rome.  
(2) They saw twelve captives from Rome.  
(3) Ten captives were sold near Rome.  
(4) Ten captives came to Rome.

- 6 quid Carthāginiēnsēs fierī vellent  
(1) where they wished the Carthaginians to relocate  
(2) what the Carthaginians wished to be done  
(3) when the Carthaginians wanted to be finished  
(4) why they wanted Carthage built
- 7 Permūtātiō captīvōrum senātūī nōn placuit.  
(1) The exchange of captives did not please the Senate.  
(2) The exchange could not be arranged for the captives by the state.  
(3) The Senate did not consider the exchange concerning the captives a priority.  
(4) The captives were not pleased by the terms the Senate arranged.
- 8 nē ad hostēs redīrent  
(1) that they did not allow the enemy to come nearer  
(2) that they not ask the enemy  
(3) that they not return to the enemy  
(4) that the enemy was unwilling to fight
- 9 Omnēs Rōmānī existimābant  
(1) They judged all of Rome  
(2) All will consider Rome  
(3) The Romans had departed together  
(4) All the Romans thought
- 10 quī Rōmae mānsissent  
(1) who had stayed in Rome  
(2) whom the Romans were warning  
(3) who were moving toward Rome  
(4) whom the Romans had avoided

## 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 contents of the passage, *only*. Your answers do *not* have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may suffice. [10]

### The Physical Appearance of Augustus

Augustus erat vir quī simpliciter et nōn ēleganter sē vestiēbat. Dum servī barbam crīnēsque secant, Augustus quidem aut legēbat aut scribēbat.

Vultus eius erat tranquillus et serēnus vel in sermōne vel in silentiō. Ōlim quīdam dux Gallōrum inter suōs sociōs dīxit sē in proeliō Augustum nōn interfēcisse quod faciēs Augustī ducem ipsum *pācāvisset*.

Augustus oculōs clārōs et nitidōs habuit, et dentēs erant parvī et sordidī. Aurēs eius erant neque parvae neque magnae, sed nāsus paulum proiēcit.

Statūra Augustī erat brevis, et corpus cum *maculīs* dīversīs *tegēbātur*. Hae maculae in formā, in numerō, et in ordine erant similēs stellīs Ursae in caelō. *Crūs* sinistrum nōn erat validum, ergō et male et aegrē ambulābat. Digitī dextrae manūs nōn valēbant itaque interdum Augustus scribere bene nōn poterat. Etiam in senectūte nōn bene vidēre potuit quod oculus sinister īfirmus et dēbilis fiēbat.

Augustus gravēs et periculōsōs morbōs per omnem vītam tulit, sed medicus eius, vir Graecus et doctissimus, eī auxilium magnopere dedit.

— Suetonius, *Dīvus Augustus*, II. 79–81  
(adapted)

*pācāvisset* — from *pācō*, *pācāre*, *pācāvī*, *pācātus*, *a*, *um*, pacify, calm

*maculīs* — from *macula*, *maculae*, *f.*, spot

*tegēbātur* — from *tegō*, *tegere*, *texī*, *tēctus*, *a*, *um*, cover

*crūs* — from *crūs*, *crūris*, *n.*, leg

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| 11 How did Augustus dress?   | 15–16 Describe <i>two</i> of Augustus' facial features.  |
| 12 What was <i>one</i> activity that Augustus used to do while slaves were cutting his beard and hair? | 17–18 State <i>two</i> ways in which the spots on Augustus' body resembled the Bear constellation. |
| 13 Give <i>one</i> description of Augustus' facial expression either in conversation or in silence.    | 19 Why was Augustus sometimes <i>not</i> able to write?  |
| 14 What effect did the facial expression of Augustus have on the leader of the Gauls?                  | 20 Who helped Augustus endure his serious and dangerous illnesses?                                 |
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### Part IIIC

*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]

#### A Thought about Friends

Nōs omnēs multōs amīcōs ordināriōs habēre possumus, sed amīcī fidēlēs et vērī sunt rārī. Cum Sōcratēs (philosophus ille cuius honor et fāma erant maximī) sibi parvam domum aedificāret, ūnus ex hominibus inquit, “Cūr tū, quī es magnus vir, tibi aedificās tam parvam domum?” Sōcratēs respondit, “Cupiō sōlōs amīcōs vērōs in hanc domum invītāre!”

— Phaedrus, *Fābulae*, III,9  
(adapted)

People

Sōcratēs

21 Auctor huius fābulae putāvit Sōcratem

- (1) magnam glōriam habēre
- (2) virum crūdēlem esse
- (3) bene cantāre
- (4) pecūniam petere

22 Aliquis scīre voluit cūr Sōcratēs

- (1) leōnem timēret
- (2) tam pulcher esset
- (3) ad spectāculum adīret
- (4) parvam domum cōstrueret

23 Sōcratēs voluit apud sē habēre

- (1) multōs flōrēs
- (2) amīcōs optimōs
- (3) mēnsam novam
- (4) canem bonum

24 Et auctor et Sōcratēs sentiēbant amīcōs vērōs esse

- (1) fortēs
- (2) miserōs
- (3) paucōs
- (4) stultōs

## The Early Life of Romulus and Remus

Procās, rēx Albānōrum, duōs filiōs Amūlium et Numitōrem habuit, quibus rēgnum reliquit, ut ambō filiī Albānīs imperārent. Sed Amūlius frātrī imperium nōn dedit. Praetereā Amūlius finem familiae Numitōris dēsiderābat. Coēgit igitur Rheam Silviam, filiam Numitōris, fierī *sacerdōtem* Vestālem ut virginitāte perpetuā tenērētur. Tamen Rhea Silvia ā deō Marte capta est, et duō puerī, Rōmulus et Remus, nātī sunt. Amūlius mātrem puerōrum ad carcerem mīsīt et puerōs ipsōs in flūmen Tiberim iēcīt. Puerī *submersī* nōn *sunt* sed etiam servātī sunt. Clāmōribus puerōrum audītīs, lupa vēnit et eōs cūrāvit. Brevī tempore Faustulus pāstor puerōs invēnit et eōs ēducandōs suō uxōrī, Accae Lārentiae, dedit.

— Sextus Aurelius Victor, *Dē Virīs Illustribus Urbis Rōmae*, I  
(adapted)

*sacerdōtem* — from *sacerdōs*, *sacerdōtis*, m./f., priest or priestess

*submersī sunt* — from *submergō*, *submergere*, *submersī*, *submersus*, a, um, sink

### People

Procās  
Albānī  
Amūlius  
Numitor  
Rhea Silvia  
Mars  
Romulus  
Remus  
Faustulus  
Acca Lārentia

### Places

Tiberis

- |   |  |
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| <p>25 Procās erat rēx et<br/>(1) frāter Numitōris<br/>(2) pater Amūlī et Numitōris<br/>(3) magister Amūlī<br/>(4) hostis Albānōrum</p> <p>26 Cūr Numitor imperium nōn obtinuit?<br/>(1) Numitor mortuus est.<br/>(2) Frāter rēgnum nōn trādīdit.<br/>(3) Rēgia incēnsa est.<br/>(4) Numitor timēbat esse rēx.</p> <p>27 Rhea Silvia fīēbat sacerdos Vestae<br/>(1) ut sua virginitās cōservārētur<br/>(2) ut suus pater esset laetus<br/>(3) ut Numitor ad īnsulam redūcerētur<br/>(4) ut necāret Amūlium</p> | <p>28 Postquam Rōmulus et Remus nātī sunt,<br/>Amūlius eōs<br/>(1) laetē accēpit<br/>(2) ad Graeciam mīsīt<br/>(3) in cubiculō posuit<br/>(4) in rīvum Tiberim iēcīt</p> <p>29 Cūr vēnit lupa ad aquam?<br/>(1) Sē lavāre volēbat.<br/>(2) Clāmōrēs audiēbat.<br/>(3) Transire temptābat.<br/>(4) Arbōrēs spectābat.</p> <p>30 Quis dedit puerōs Accae Lārentiae?<br/>(1) Faustulus<br/>(2) Rhea Silvia<br/>(3) Procās<br/>(4) Numitor</p> |
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### 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]

#### Be Well!

Tullius Tīrōnī salūtem plūrimam dicit.

Asturae, A.U.C. 709

Spērō, ex tuīs litterīs, tē meliōrem esse; cupiō certē. Nōlī putāre tē  
facere contrā meam voluntātem quod nōn sīs mēcum. Mēcum es, sī tē  
cūrās. Quārē mālō tē valētūdīnī tuae servīre quam meīs oculīs et auribus.  
Etsī enim et audiō tē et videō *libenter*, tamen hoc multō iūcundius erit, sī  
5 valēbis. Ego hīc *ōtiōsus* sum, quia ipse nihil scrībō; legō autem  
libentissimē.

Dē trīclīniō cūrā, ut facis. Tertia in cēnā aderit, modo nē Pūblius  
rogātus sit. Sī Dēmētrius ad cēnam veniet, observā eum dīlīgenter!  
Dēmētrius multum loquī amat. Sī quem sermōnem cum eō habueris,  
10 scrībēs ad mē, ut tuās longissimās litterās legam. Cūrā, mī Tīrō, ut valeās.  
Hōc mihi grātius nihil facere potes. Valē.

— Cicero, *Ad Familiārēs*, XVI, xxii  
(adapted)

*libenter* — from *libēns*, willing, with pleasure  
*ōtiōsus* — from *ōtiōsus*, *ōtiōsa*, *ōtiōsum*, at leisure

<u>People</u>	<u>Places</u>
Tullius	Astura
Tīrō	
Tertia	
Pūblius	
Dēmētrius	

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|--|--|
| 31 To whom is this letter written?<br>(1) Tertia<br>(2) Tīro<br>(3) Publius<br>(4) Demetrius                                       | 35 A Latin word that has the same meaning as<br><i>valētūdīnī</i> (line 3) is<br>(1) <i>lūdō</i><br>(2) <i>salūtī</i><br>(3) <i>celeritātī</i><br>(4) <i>animō</i> |
| 32 Cicero knows about the health of Tiro from<br>Tiro's<br>(1) travels<br>(2) friends<br>(3) sister<br>(4) letter                  | 36 In what case are <i>oculīs</i> and <i>auribus</i> (line 3)?<br>(1) accusative<br>(2) dative<br>(3) vocative<br>(4) nominative                                   |
| 33 <i>Sīs</i> is a subjunctive form of the verb<br>(1) <i>sedeō</i><br>(2) <i>stō</i><br>(3) <i>sciō</i><br>(4) <i>sum</i>         | 37 The Latin word <i>tē</i> in <i>Etsī enim et audiō tē</i><br>(line 4) refers to<br>(1) Publius<br>(2) Cicero<br>(3) Tertia<br>(4) Tīro                           |
| 34 The infinitive of <i>mālō</i> (line 3) is<br>(1) <i>mālle</i><br>(2) <i>manēre</i><br>(3) <i>mātūrāre</i><br>(4) <i>mandāre</i> |  |

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| <p>38 What was Cicero doing while he was at Astura?</p> <p>(1) reading (3) exercising<br/>(2) campaigning (4) hunting</p> <p>39 Under what condition will Tertia attend the dinner party?</p> <p>(1) if the dinner is prepared carefully<br/>(2) if Cicero does not prepare the food<br/>(3) if she is back from Asia<br/>(4) if Publius is not invited</p> <p>40 What kind of dinner guest is Demetrius?</p> <p>(1) unfriendly (3) talkative<br/>(2) moody (4) sad</p> | <p>41 What is the best translation of <i>Sī quem sermōnem cum eō habueris</i>, (line 9)?</p> <p>(1) if you have any conversation with him<br/>(2) if anyone should speak with you<br/>(3) since you have heard a great deal about that man<br/>(4) because he will have spoken with you</p> <p>42 The Latin words <i>cupiō certē</i> (line 1) and <i>longissimās litterās legam</i> (line 10) are examples of which figure of speech?</p> <p>(1) metaphor (3) alliteration<br/>(2) litotes (4) simile</p> |
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### 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]

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| <p>43 Nōlīte ____ ad forum!</p> <p>(1) currere (3) cucurrimus<br/>(2) currō (4) cucurrerat</p> <p>44 Cum ____ puellīs Rōmam adībitis?</p> <p>(1) quod (3) quī<br/>(2) quibus (4) quōs</p> <p>45 Bellum in Āfricā multōs ____ gerēbātur.</p> <p>(1) annī (3) annīs<br/>(2) annōrum (4) annōs</p> <p>46 Marcus ā mē petīvit ubi ego ____ .</p> <p>(1) habitāre (3) habitāte<br/>(2) habitāvissem (4) habitābunt</p> <p>47 Mīles ____ vulnerātus est.</p> <p>(1) gladium (3) gladiō<br/>(2) gladius (4) gladiōs</p> | <p>48 Hae villae sunt maiōrēs ____ .</p> <p>(1) illud (3) illum<br/>(2) illōs (4) illīs</p> <p>49 Cornēlius in silvā ____ nōn dēbet.</p> <p>(1) errāre (3) errābāmus<br/>(2) errandō (4) errantēs</p> <p>50 Ē ____ nāvēs nāvīgant.</p> <p>(1) portuī (3) portū<br/>(2) portus (4) portuum</p> <p>51 Caesar mīlitēs reliquit ut castra ____ .</p> <p>(1) custōdīrent (3) custōdītus<br/>(2) custōdiendum (4) custōdīte</p> <p>52 Clōdīus creātus est ____ .</p> <p>(1) tribūnō (3) tribūnōs<br/>(2) tribūnus (4) tribūnī</p> |
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## 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]

### Aluminum by Design: Jewelry to Jets

The exhibition, opening March 20, traces the history of aluminum from its first appearance as fine jewelry to its use in mass-produced objects to its role as the essential element in *aeronautical*, *automotive* and industrial design.

Aluminum profoundly influenced design in the 20th century, and because of its wide range of uses and its affordability, it *significantly* changed society as well. Its impact on transportation was no less than revolutionary. The dramatic changes that took place in *aviation* between World War I and II would have been impossible without aluminum. New alloys were added to the metal to increase its hardness and strength, which led to its widespread use not only in airplane construction but also in the creation of high-speed trains and racing cars.

Although it is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust, aluminum, *initially*, was difficult to come by. In fact, it was at one time considered precious enough to be made into jewelry for royalty. But discoveries by 19th-century *scientists* led to commercially viable methods of *extracting* the metal, and producers began working feverishly to *demonstrate* its many *potential* uses. ...

From aluminum tableware to architecture, from horseless carriages to high-tech furniture, from minimalist sculpture to fashion trends, ... the exhibition explores the many faces of this *ubiquitous* metal, revealing how aluminum has taken us from bicycles to skyscrapers and through the sound barrier.

— *Smithsonian*, March 2001 (adapted)

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|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 53 The English word <i>aeronautical</i> is associated by derivation with <i>nauta</i> , the Latin word that means<br><table border="0"><tr><td>(1) none</td><td>(3) birth</td></tr><tr><td>(2) audit</td><td>(4) sailor</td></tr></table>  | (1) none                             | (3) birth                | (2) audit                         | (4) sailor              | 56 The English word <i>aviation</i> is associated by derivation with which Latin word that means bird?<br><table border="0"><tr><td>(1) <i>avis</i></td><td>(3) <i>animus</i></td></tr><tr><td>(2) <i>annus</i></td><td>(4) <i>avunculus</i></td></tr></table> | (1) <i>avis</i> | (3) <i>animus</i>                    | (2) <i>annus</i> | (4) <i>avunculus</i>  |          |           |           |           |
| (1) none   | (3) birth                            |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| (2) audit  | (4) sailor                           |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| (1) <i>avis</i>  | (3) <i>animus</i>                    |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| (2) <i>annus</i>   | (4) <i>avunculus</i>                 |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| 54 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word <i>automotive</i> ?<br><table border="0"><tr><td>(1) <i>moneō</i> — warn</td><td>(3) <i>moror</i> — delay</td></tr><tr><td>(2) <i>moveō</i> — move</td><td>(4) <i>morior</i> — die</td></tr></table>   | (1) <i>moneō</i> — warn              | (3) <i>moror</i> — delay | (2) <i>moveō</i> — move           | (4) <i>morior</i> — die | 57 The English word <i>initially</i> is associated by derivation with <i>initium</i> , the Latin word that means<br><table border="0"><tr><td>(1) inside</td><td>(3) test</td></tr><tr><td>(2) march</td><td>(4) beginning</td></tr></table>                   | (1) inside      | (3) test                             | (2) march        | (4) beginning   |          |           |           |           |
| (1) <i>moneō</i> — warn  | (3) <i>moror</i> — delay             |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| (2) <i>moveō</i> — move  | (4) <i>morior</i> — die              |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| (1) inside   | (3) test                             |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| (2) march  | (4) beginning                        |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| 55 The English word <i>significantly</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin words<br><table border="0"><tr><td>(1) <i>sagitta</i> and <i>fungor</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(2) <i>sinus</i> and <i>fēlīx</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(3) <i>signum</i> and <i>faciō</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(4) <i>scribō</i> and <i>fidēlis</i></td><td></td></tr></table> | (1) <i>sagitta</i> and <i>fungor</i> |                          | (2) <i>sinus</i> and <i>fēlīx</i> |                         | (3) <i>signum</i> and <i>faciō</i>   |                 | (4) <i>scribō</i> and <i>fidēlis</i> |                  | 58 The English word <i>scientists</i> is associated by derivation with <i>sciō</i> , the Latin word that means<br><table border="0"><tr><td>(1) know</td><td>(3) write</td></tr><tr><td>(2) climb</td><td>(4) shine</td></tr></table> | (1) know | (3) write | (2) climb | (4) shine |
| (1) <i>sagitta</i> and <i>fungor</i>   |                                      |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| (2) <i>sinus</i> and <i>fēlīx</i>  |                                      |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| (3) <i>signum</i> and <i>faciō</i>   |                                      |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| (4) <i>scribō</i> and <i>fidēlis</i>   |                                      |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| (1) know   | (3) write                            |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |
| (2) climb  | (4) shine                            |                          |                                   |                         |  |                 |                                      |                  |   |          |           |           |           |

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

- (1) *timeō* — fear
- (2) *tangō* — touch
- (3) *trahō* — drag
- (4) *trānō* — swim across

60 The English word *demonstrate* is associated by derivation with *dēmōnstrō*, the Latin word that means

- (1) denounce
- (2) magnify
- (3) insult
- (4) show

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

- (1) *pōnō* — put
- (2) *possum* — be able
- (3) *poscō* — demand
- (4) *pellō* — beat

62 The English word *ubiquitous* is associated by derivation with *ubi*, the Latin word that means

- (1) where
- (2) how
- (3) who
- (4) why

### 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 duke was *imperious* in dealing with his subjects.

- (1) hasty
- (2) sympathetic
- (3) commanding
- (4) unjust

64 Her eyes showed a certain *vivacity*.

- (1) fearfulness
- (2) sadness
- (3) liveliness
- (4) drowsiness

65 President Roosevelt spoke of *malefactors* of great wealth.

- (1) evildoers
- (2) important citizens
- (3) beneficiaries
- (4) generous people

66 The politician's *status* was impressive.

- (1) speech
- (2) presentation
- (3) personality
- (4) standing

67 The young boy did not understand the *gravity* of his offense.

- (1) seriousness
- (2) foolishness
- (3) childishness
- (4) impulsiveness

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

**COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION  
IN LATIN**

Tuesday, June 24, 2008 — 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	
<b>Total</b>	
<b>Rater's Initials</b>	

**Part II (5 credits)**

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**Part IIIA (10 credits)**

- |        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1..... | 3..... | 5..... | 7..... | 9.....  |
| 2..... | 4..... | 6..... | 8..... | 10..... |

**Part IIIB (10 credits)**

- 11 .....
- 12 .....
- 13 .....
- 14 .....
- 15 .....
- 16 .....
- 17 .....
- 18 .....
- 19 .....
- 20 .....

**Part IIIC (10 credits)**

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 21 ..... | 26 ..... |
| 22 ..... | 27 ..... |
| 23 ..... | 28 ..... |
| 24 ..... | 29 ..... |
| 25 ..... | 30 ..... |

**Part IIID (10 credits)**

**Answer only 10 questions.**

- |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 31 ..... | 35 ..... | 39 ..... |
| 32 ..... | 36 ..... | 40 ..... |
| 33 ..... | 37 ..... | 41 ..... |
| 34 ..... | 38 ..... | 42 ..... |

**Part IVA (10 credits)**

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 43 ..... | 48 ..... |
| 44 ..... | 49 ..... |
| 45 ..... | 50 ..... |
| 46 ..... | 51 ..... |
| 47 ..... | 52 ..... |

**Part IVB (10 credits)**

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 53 ..... | 58 ..... |
| 54 ..... | 59 ..... |
| 55 ..... | 60 ..... |
| 56 ..... | 61 ..... |
| 57 ..... | 62 ..... |

**Part IVC (5 credits)**

**Column I                      Column II**

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 63 ..... | 63 ..... |
| 64 ..... | 64 ..... |
| 65 ..... | 65 ..... |
| 66 ..... | 66 ..... |
| 67 ..... | 67 ..... |

**Part IVD (5 credits)**

- 68 .....
- 69 .....
- 70 .....
- 71 .....
- 72 .....

**Part V (20 credits)**

**Answer only 20 questions.**

- |          |          |          |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 73 ..... | 78 ..... | 83 ..... | 88 ..... | 93 ..... | 98 .....  |
| 74 ..... | 79 ..... | 84 ..... | 89 ..... | 94 ..... | 99 .....  |
| 75 ..... | 80 ..... | 85 ..... | 90 ..... | 95 ..... | 100 ..... |
| 76 ..... | 81 ..... | 86 ..... | 91 ..... | 96 ..... | 101 ..... |
| 77 ..... | 82 ..... | 87 ..... | 92 ..... | 97 ..... | 102 ..... |

**I do hereby affirm, at the close of this examination, that I had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that I have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination.**

---

**Signature**



## Part IVD

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

- |   |  |   |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| 68 <i>a.m.</i><br>(1) that is<br>(2) morning<br>(3) compare<br>(4) in the place cited | 69 <i>e.g.</i><br>(1) take as directed<br>(2) in the place<br>(3) note well<br>(4) for example | 70 <i>vs.</i><br>(1) around<br>(2) immediately<br>(3) against<br>(4) and others | 71 <i>et al.</i><br>(1) in the same place<br>(2) the thing speaks for itself<br>(3) and others<br>(4) from the founding of the city | 72 <i>P.S.</i><br>(1) which had to be demonstrated<br>(2) written after<br>(3) the Senate and the Roman people<br>(4) method of operating |
|---|--|---|---|---|
- 

## 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 picture below shows a statue of the wife of Augustus. She was also a woman who held great influence.

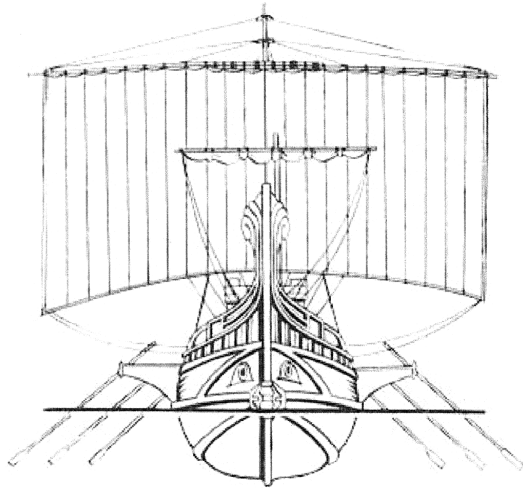


What was her name?

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) Dido  | (3) Cloelia |
| (2) Livia | (4) Lavinia |

- 74 What did the Romans call *Mare Nostrum*?
- |                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| (1) Mediterranean Sea | (3) Spain |
| (2) Appennines        | (4) Asia  |
- 75 Which action of Julius Caesar associated with the quotation, “*Alea iacta est.*” began a civil war?
- |   |
|---|
| (1) He married the Egyptian queen Cleopatra.  |
| (2) He invaded Britain.                       |
| (3) He defeated the Gauls.                    |
| (4) He crossed the Rubicon River with troops. |
- 76 The Great Fire of Rome in 64 A.D. occurred during the reign of the emperor
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Commodus | (3) Domitian |
| (2) Trajan   | (4) Nero     |
- 77 Who was the Roman matron who committed suicide after being attacked by the son of Tarquinius Superbus?
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Calpurnia | (3) Cornelia |
| (2) Tarpeia   | (4) Lucretia |

78 A ship commonly used in the Roman navy is shown in the illustration below.



What was this ship called?

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) <i>ariēs</i>     | (3) <i>trirēmis</i> |
| (2) <i>catapulta</i> | (4) <i>testūdō</i>  |

79 The young Roman who showed his bravery by burning his own right hand was

- (1) Mucius Scaevola
- (2) Junius Brutus
- (3) Scipio Africanus
- (4) Tiberius Gracchus

80 A member of the First Triumvirate who was well-known for his wealth was

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Crassus | (3) Octavius |
| (2) Lepidus | (4) Antonius |

### Daily Life

81 Someone who foretold events by examining the inner organs of sacrificial animals was known as a

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) <i>lictor</i>  | (3) <i>haruspex</i> |
| (2) <i>lēgātus</i> | (4) <i>cēnsor</i>   |

82 A Roman born on *Id. Iul.* would celebrate his birthday on

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) June 20 | (3) July 31 |
| (2) July 15 | (4) June 9  |

83 The words *stola* and *palla* refer to Roman

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| (1) coins    | (3) books |
| (2) clothing | (4) toys  |

84 Ancient Romans most often went to a *thermopōlium* or a *popīna* to

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) elect magistrates  | (3) eat and drink |
| (2) pray and sacrifice | (4) get married   |

85 In an ancient Roman house, a bedroom was called a

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) <i>culīna</i>    | (3) <i>lātrīna</i>   |
| (2) <i>impluvium</i> | (4) <i>cubiculum</i> |

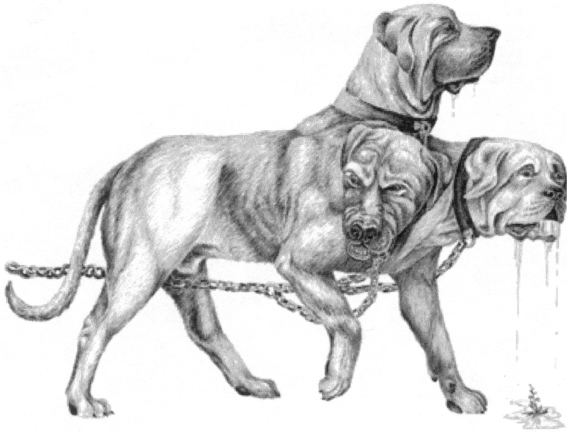
86 A book with the copyright MCMLXXXI was published in

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1975 | (3) 1996 |
| (2) 1981 | (4) 1964 |



## Myths and Legends

87 The guard dog of the Underworld is shown in the illustration below.



What was this dog's name?

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Pegasus | (3) Argus    |
| (2) Chiron  | (4) Cerberus |

88 The Chimaera from Roman mythology is shown in the illustration below.



The hero responsible for killing this monster was

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (1) Perseus | (3) Achilles    |
| (2) Theseus | (4) Bellerophon |

89 In ancient Greek mythology, the god of wine was called Dionysus. What did the ancient Romans call this god?

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) Bacchus | (3) Faunus |
| (2) Janus   | (4) Mars   |

90 Food and water, just out of reach, were eternal temptations in the Underworld for

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Atlas    | (3) Minos    |
| (2) Tantalus | (4) Sisyphus |

91 Which mythological character and bird are commonly associated with each other?

- |                       |
|-----------------------|
| (1) Minerva — swan    |
| (2) Juno — peacock    |
| (3) Diana — eagle     |
| (4) Venus — albatross |

92 Who was the wife of Orpheus whom he unsuccessfully attempted to bring back from the Underworld?

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| (1) Medea | (3) Eurydice  |
| (2) Hebe  | (4) Andromeda |

93 Which nymph was reduced to nothing but a voice?

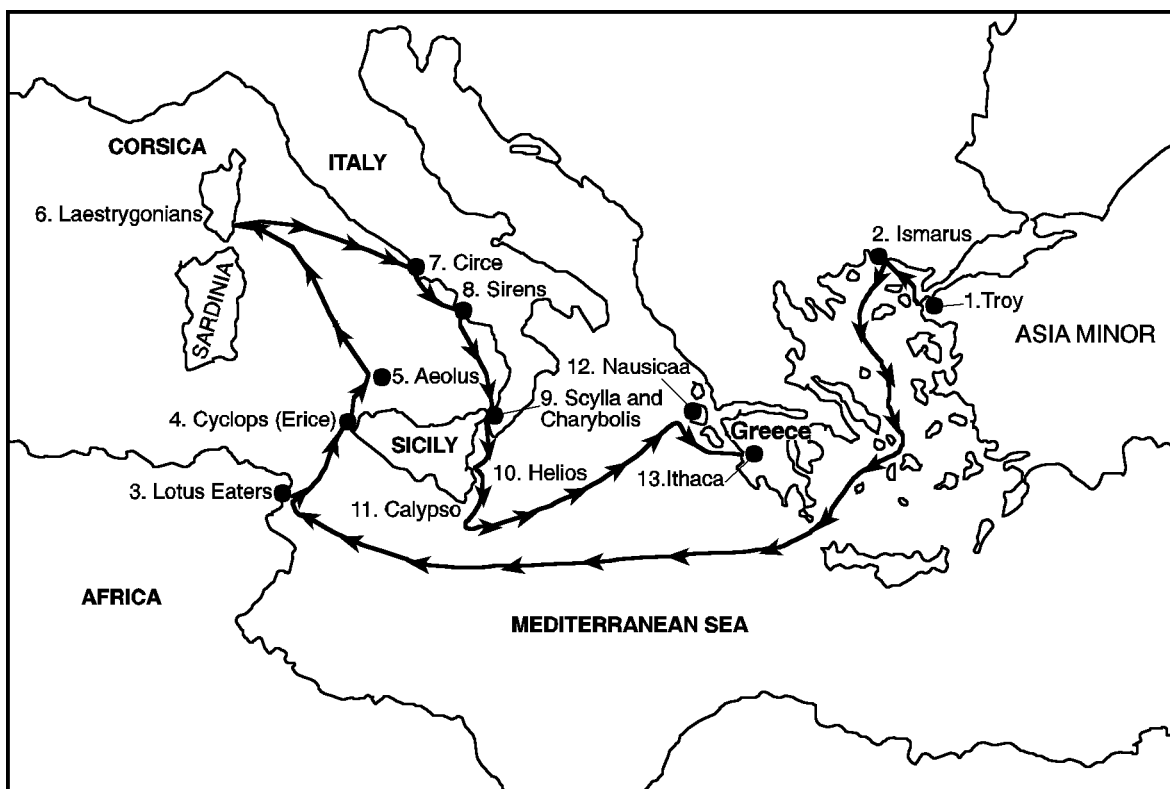
- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| (1) Echo     | (3) Io   |
| (2) Callisto | (4) Leto |

94 Which woman and Paris of Troy are associated with the beginning of the Trojan War?

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| (1) Cassandra    | (3) Hecuba |
| (2) Clytemnestra | (4) Helen  |

## Literature

95 The map below shows the travels of a famous epic wanderer.



Who was this wanderer?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Ajax     | (3) Odysseus |
| (2) Achilles | (4) Hector   |
- 

96 Which author was a famous comic playwright?

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Vergil  | (3) Homer    |
| (2) Plautus | (4) Catullus |

97 Which two Roman authors are commonly considered to be the most important literary sources related to the conspiracy of Catiline?

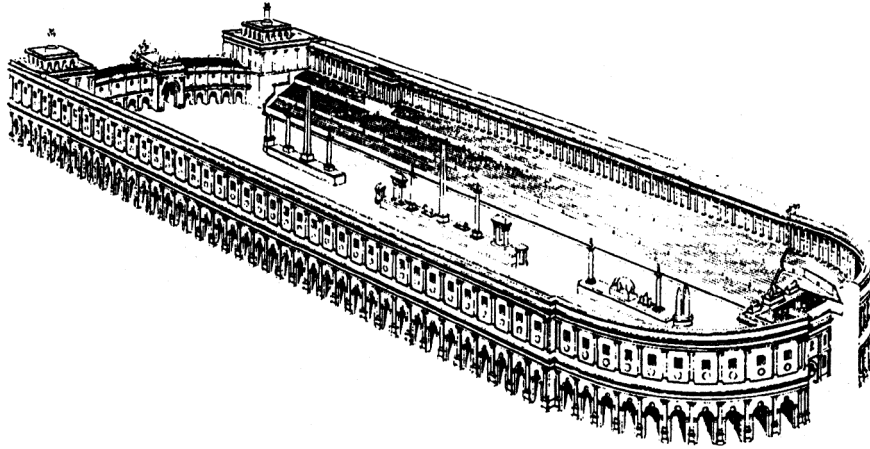
- |                          |
|--------------------------|
| (1) Cicero and Sallust   |
| (2) Horace and Ovid      |
| (3) Livy and Tacitus     |
| (4) Tibullus and Terence |

98 Which goddesses were often invoked by Roman and Greek authors seeking inspiration?

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) the Muses | (3) the Furies |
| (2) the Fates | (4) the Graces |
-

## Architecture and Art

99 A structure where chariot races most often took place is shown in the illustration below.



What was the name of this structure?

- (1) Domus Aurea
- (2) Pantheon

- (3) Circus Maximus
  - (4) Capitolium
- 

100 The building where the Senate traditionally met was called the

- (1) *Cūria*
- (2) *Āra pācis*
- (3) *Rostra*
- (4) *Tulliānum*

102 The top of a Roman column is known as the

- (1) capital
- (2) frieze
- (3) fluting
- (4) base

101 By painting on fresh plaster the ancient Romans created

- (1) mosaics
  - (2) frescoes
  - (3) statues
  - (4) tombstones
-

