SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 24, 2002—9:15 a.m.

This booklet contains Parts II, III, and IV of the examination. Part I, Oral Skills, has already been administered.

The last page of the booklet is the answer sheet. Fold the last page along the perforations and, slowly and carefully, tear off the answer sheet. Then fill in the heading of your answer sheet.

When you have completed this written test, you must sign the statement printed at the end of the answer sheet, indicating that you had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the test and that you have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the test. Your answer sheet cannot be accepted if you fail to sign this declaration.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
Part II

Answer the questions in Part II according to the directions for Parts IIA, IIB, and IIC.

Part IIA

Directions (1–16): Answer 14 of the 16 questions in this section. The following passage contains a complete story, which is divided into sections, with a number of questions after each section. For each question you choose, select the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its number in the space provided on the answer sheet. [21]

Pan and Syrinx

(Based on Ovidius, Metamorphōsēs, I, 689–712)

In Arcādiā sub montibus habitābant multae nymphae. Erat ūna nymphā nōmine Sýringa. Multī déi et satyrī Sýringam amābant, sed semper fugiēbat.

1 Montibus (line 1) is in the ablative case because it
   (1) shows possession
   (2) shows the place where
   (3) is a direct object
   (4) is the subject

2 Although she was loved by many gods and satyrs, what did Syrinx do?
   (1) She chose one god to marry.
   (2) She fled from them.
   (3) She pursued the satyrs.
   (4) She asked the gods to stay away.

Deus Pān autem, dum in silvā ambulat, Sýringam vīdit et statim eam amāvit. Sed Sýringa per arborēs fugiēbat et ad flūmen vēnit. Aqua erat alta et fugere nōn poterat.

3 What was Pan doing when he saw Syrinx?
   (1) walking in the woods
   (2) bathing in a stream
   (3) hunting in the forest
   (4) resting in the fields

4 What is the best translation for Sed Sýringa per arborēs fugiēbat et ad flūmen vēnit (lines 3 and 4)?
   (1) But he fled from Syrinx through the trees and went to the river.
   (2) He was running towards Syrinx through the trees and rivers.
   (3) Syrinx fled through the trees and from the rivers.
   (4) But Syrinx was fleeing through the trees and came to a river.

5 What is the best translation for Aqua erat alta et fugere nōn poterat (line 4)?
   (1) She escaped quickly through the deep water.
   (2) The deep water kept him from escaping.
   (3) The water was deep and she was not able to escape.
   (4) He was wandering near the deep water but was not able to escape.
6 What is the best translation for *Sÿringa auxilium nymphäs rogävit* (line 5)?

(1) The nymph Syrinx refused to help
(2) The nymphs gave help to Syrinx
(3) Syrinx wanted to help the nymphs
(4) Syrinx asked the nymphs for help

7 What is the tense of the verb *rogävit* (line 5)?

(1) present  (3) future
(2) imperfect (4) perfect

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6 What is the best translation for *Sÿringa auxilium nymphäs rogävit* (line 5)?

Pän autem Sÿringam invënit et temptävit puellam in *bracchiïs* tenëre. In bracchiïs autem, nön puellam sed papýrös habëbat. Ubï Pän suspïrävit, papýrï *sonum* fëcërunt.

Hic *sonus* erat nova vöx Sÿringae. Deus vöcem nymphae amävit.

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8 What is the best translation for *Pän autem Sÿringam invënit* (line 7)?

(1) Pan and Syrinx were found
(2) When Syrinx saw Pan
(3) However Pan found Syrinx
(4) Pan liked Syrinx

9 Which word is a derivative of the word *temptävit* (line 7)?

(1) attempt  (3) temperature
(2) tempest  (4) contemporary

10 In what case is *puellam* (line 7)?

(1) accusative  (3) ablative
(2) dative  (4) genitive

11 What happened when Pan found Syrinx and tried to hold her?

(1) Syrinx ran through the reeds.
(2) Syrinx fell into the water among the reeds.
(3) The reeds hid Syrinx.
(4) He held reeds instead of Syrinx.

12 What is the best translation for *Deus vöcem nymphae amävit* (line 9)?

(1) The voice pleased the nymph.
(2) The god liked the voice of the nymph.
(3) The nymph’s voice startled the god.
(4) The god heard the nymph’s voice.
Itaque Pän *fistulam* papýrīs fēcit quam Sýringam vocāvit. Dīxit, “Nunc tū semper mēcum eris, Sýringa.”

*fistulam* — from *fistula, fistulae*, f., pipe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Translation Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>What is the best translation for <em>Itaque Pän fistulam papýrīs fēcit</em> (line 10)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Because she liked the reed pipe made by Pan</td>
<td>1) Now you will always be with me, Syrinx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) She decided to make a pipe for Pan out of reeds</td>
<td>2) I will often be with you, Syrinx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) And so Pan made a pipe with reeds</td>
<td>3) Now I will never love you, Syrinx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Several reed pipes were made for Pan</td>
<td>4) You will soon be mine, Syrinx.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 For whom were the pipes named?

1) for the nymph Syrinx  
2) for the river  
3) for the nymphs who helped Syrinx  
4) for the girls near the river

16 A satyr was a mythological creature whose appearance was part human and part

1) bird  
2) snake  
3) bull  
4) goat

**MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 14 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.**
Part IIB

Directions (17–26): Answer all 10 questions in this section. This section contains a complete passage, which is divided into paragraphs, with a number of questions after each paragraph. In the space provided on the answer sheet, write in English your answer to each question. Base your answer only on the content of the paragraph to which the question refers. Your answers do not have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may be enough. [15]

A Typical Day on Pliny’s Tuscan Estate
(By Plinium, Epistulae, IX, 36)


notārium — from notārius, notāriī, (notāri), m., secretary

17 When does Pliny get up?

18 What does Pliny like to do?

19 What does Pliny order his secretary to do?


prandium — from prandium, prandiī, (prandi), n., lunch

20 What does Pliny do when he goes into the peristylium?

21 What is one of the things that Pliny does after lunch?

ērūditī — from ērūditus, ērūdita, ērūditum, educated

22 With whom do Pliny and his wife have dinner?

23 How are they entertained during dinner?

24 What does Pliny do after dinner?


őrdīne — from őrdō, őrdinis, m., routine

25 What does Pliny try to do when he goes into the forest?

26 What does Pliny hear?
Part IIC

Directions (27–30): Answer all 4 questions in this section. This section contains a picture followed by questions based on the picture. For each question, select the word or expression that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its number in the space provided on the answer sheet. Base your answers only on the picture provided. [4]

27 Quot fēminae sunt in pictūrā?
(1) quīnque  (2) sex  (3) trēs  (4) quattuor

28 Quāle animal in pictūrā est?
(1) equus  (2) fēlēs  (3) canis  (4) lupus

29 Úna fēmina quae stat
(1) cēnām parat  (2) dominam cūrat  (3) lectum movet  (4) librōs portat

30 Quae sunt fēminae quae stant?
(1) rēgīnae  (2) deae  (3) magistrae  (4) servae
Part III

Answer the questions in Part III according to the directions for Parts IIIA and IIIB.

Part IIIA

Directions (31–42): Answer 10 of the 12 questions in this section. This section contains a passage in English in which words associated by derivation with Latin words are underlined. For each question you choose, select the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its number in the space provided on the answer sheet. [15]

A Single Currency

For a couple of decades now the leaders of Europe have been struggling to implement a revolutionary and furiously controversial concept: a single European currency. Governments have fallen, fists have flown, and bitter curses have been exchanged in a variety of Romance and Germanic languages over this visionary idea. So explosive are the politics of the proposed Euro that some say the notion of a single coinage for so many different peoples is an impossible dream.

Or is it? For there was a time when a single currency, a single code of laws, a single army, and a single emperor held sway over a vast swath of the Western world, including the heart of Europe, a large chunk of western Asia, and the northern tier of Africa. This was the Roman Empire, which pacified and unified the entire Mediterranean rim. Long before anybody thought of automobiles, airplanes, or e-mail, the emperors efficiently maintained their famous Pax Romana over a 3,000-mile-wide territory that today includes parts of more than 40 different nations.

National Geographic, July 1997
(adapted)

31 The English word decades is associated by derivation with decem, the Latin word that means
(1) one  (3) ten
(2) five  (4) twenty

32 The prefix of the English word controversial is associated by derivation with conträ, the Latin word that means
(1) before  (3) over
(2) toward  (4) against

33 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word currency?
(1) currö — run  (3) curvö — bend
(2) cüritö — cherish  (4) curtö — shorten

34 The English word variety is associated by derivation with varius, the Latin word that means
(1) all  (3) few
(2) many  (4) different

35 The English word languages is associated by derivation with lingua, the Latin word that means
(1) tongue  (3) mind
(2) leg  (4) eye

36 The English word visionary is associated by derivation with the Latin word
(1) vivö  (3) vincö
(2) videö  (4) vigilö
37 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word proposed?
(1) pūniō — punish  (3) petō — seek  
(2) pōnō — put  (4) portō — carry  

38 In the English word impossible the prefix im– means
(1) down  (3) above  
(2) again  (4) not  

39 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the word unified?
(1) ūllus — any  
(2) umquam — ever  
(3) ūnus — one  
(4) unde — from which  

40 The English word efficiently is associated by derivation with faciō, the Latin word that means
(1) bring  (3) find  
(2) make  (4) drive  

41 The English word maintained is associated by derivation with the Latin word teneō that means
(1) hold  (3) try  
(2) trade  (4) frighten  

42 The English word territory is associated by derivation with the Latin word
(1) turba  (3) trēs  
(2) terror  (4) terra  

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 10 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.
### Part III B

**Directions (43–47):** Answer all 5 questions in this section. For each English word printed in heavy black type in questions 43 through 47, choose the meaning of the word’s Latin root and write its number in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43 clamorous</th>
<th>46 invention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) shout</td>
<td>(1) come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) close</td>
<td>(2) sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) fall</td>
<td>(3) walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) wish</td>
<td>(4) take</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>44 doctrine</th>
<th>47 amicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) run</td>
<td>(1) anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) fight</td>
<td>(2) war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) live</td>
<td>(3) friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) teach</td>
<td>(4) rope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45 inspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) watch</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) say</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Directions (48–52):** Answer all 5 questions in this section. For each sentence in questions 48 through 52, choose the answer that best expresses the meaning of the word or expression printed in heavy black type, and write its number in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>48 Interest paid per annum is paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) by the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) by the week</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) by the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) by the year</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>49 A student who recites a poem verbatim repeats the poem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) very slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) word for word</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) in a loud voice</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) in a whisper</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>50 The label ex libris can be found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) in clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) in a book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) on an envelope</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) on food</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>51 The sign that read “Cavē Canem” informed the Romans that</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) caves were nearby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) the store was closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) dinner was ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) the dog was dangerous</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>52 The Roman poet, Horace, gave us the expression “Carpe Diem!” meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) seize the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) walk faster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) change your mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) try harder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part IV

*Directions* (53–82): Answer 20 of the 30 questions in this part. The following questions are divided into four groups. For each question you choose, select the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its number in the space provided on the answer sheet. [20]

**Daily Life**

53 In the afternoon, a Roman would relax, bathe, and socialize in the

(1) *templum*  
(2) *aquaeductus*  
(3) *thermae*  
(4) *cūria*

54 Roman banquets typically were held in the

(1) *trīclīnium*  
(2) *bibliothēca*  
(3) *cubiculum*  
(4) *tablinum*

55 To go by land from Rome to Brundisium the Romans traveled on the

(1) *Via Sacra*  
(2) *Via Appia*  
(3) *Via Flaminia*  
(4) *Via Aurēlia*

56 Horse and chariot races were usually held in the

(1) *Colosseum*  
(2) *Pantheon*  
(3) *Domus Aurea*  
(4) *Circus Maximus*

57 Who would work only in the *culīna*?

(1) *coquus*  
(2) *agricola*  
(3) *nūntius*  
(4) *aurīga*

58 In ancient Rome, the *insula* was

(1) a school  
(2) an inn  
(3) an apartment  
(4) a temple

59 The *pistōrēs* provided the Romans with

(1) meat  
(2) fruit  
(3) bread  
(4) oil

60 The picture below shows a captive being sold into slavery.

If a slave escaped and was recaptured, he would be branded on his forehead with the letters

(1) **DIS**  
(2) **ABI**  
(3) **REL**  
(4) **FUG**

61 The festive holiday celebrated only in December was called

(1) *Sāturnālia*  
(2) *Lupercālia*  
(3) *Parentālia*  
(4) *Bacchānālia*
62 Theseus is shown below with the creature he destroyed.

What was this creature called?
(1) centaur  (2) minotaur  (3) gorgon  (4) chimaera

63 Mercury’s chief function was to be the gods’
(1) king  (2) blacksmith  (3) messenger  (4) warrior

64 Arrows of love and hate filled the quiver of
(1) Prometheus  (2) Mars  (3) Neptune  (4) Cupid

65 According to legend, into which river were Romulus and Remus thrown?
(1) Arno  (2) Tiber  (3) Styx  (4) Rubicon

66 Which goddess received Paris’ judgment of most beautiful?
(1) Venus  (2) Minerva  (3) Diana  (4) Juno

67 The Roman god of the vine is pictured below.

Who was the Roman god of the vine?
(1) Jupiter  (2) Pluto  (3) Bacchus  (4) Apollo

68 A mythological creature that had one huge eye set in the center of its forehead was called a
(1) Titan  (2) Siren  (3) Cyclops  (4) Harpy

69 The craftsman Daedalus made wings so that he could escape from Crete with his son
(1) Hector  (2) Argus  (3) Aeneas  (4) Icarus
70 The musician in the medieval woodcut pictured below charmed the wild beasts with his music.

Who was this musician?
(1) Orpheus  (3) Bellerophon
(2) Phaëthon  (4) Perseus

History and Public Life

71 What former gladiator gathered an army of slaves to challenge Roman domination?
(1) Mucius Scaevola  (3) Cincinnatus
(2) Spartacus  (4) Horatius Cocles

72 The center of the Roman political and business world was the
(1) Forum Römanum  (3) Campus Martius
(2) Parthenon  (4) Tulliānum

73 One of the assassins of Julius Caesar was also one of his closest associates. This man’s name was
(1) Octavian  (3) Brutus
(2) Antony  (4) Cicero

74 Carthage, one of Rome’s greatest adversaries, was a city in
(1) Asia  (3) Greece
(2) North Africa  (4) Britain

75 What title was received by the first Roman emperor in 27 B.C.?
(1) Claudius  (3) Tiberius
(2) Nero  (4) Augustus

76 What position of authority did the following men hold: Romulus, Numa, and Tarquin the Proud?
(1) king  (3) dictator
(2) consul  (4) emperor
77 The eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1944 is pictured below.

In what year was the town of Pompeii destroyed by the volcanic eruption of Mount Vesuvius?

(1) 753 B.C.  
(2) 509 B.C.  
(3) A.D. 79  
(4) A.D. 476

Architecture and Art

78 The sacred flame of Rome was kept in the temple dedicated to

(1) Ceres  
(2) Pandora  
(3) Iris  
(4) Vesta

Tabernae were located at the street level of Roman houses. A taberna was a

(1) warehouse  
(2) stepping stone  
(3) small shop  
(4) sewer

80 Although today a basilica is a church, in ancient Rome it served as a

(1) hall of records  
(2) court of law  
(3) restaurant  
(4) hospital

81 The Romans referred to the Mediterranean Sea as Mare

(1) Inimicum  
(2) Altum  
(3) Latum  
(4) Nostrum

82 The illustration below shows an elaborate country home of a wealthy Roman citizen.

What was this country home called?

(1) balneum  
(2) rostrum  
(3) villa  
(4) cauponae

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 20 QUESTIONS IN PART IV.

Prof. Latin–June '02
### Part IIA

**Answer only 14 questions.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
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<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
</tr>
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</table>

**Part IIA Max. Credit:** 21

### Part IIB

**Answer all 10 questions.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>17</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Part IIB Max. Credit:** 15
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

Prof. Latin–June '02