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.

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 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]

Cincinnatus

(Based on Livius, Ab Urbe Condita, III, xxvi–xxix)


1 What word best describes how Cincinnatus worked?
   (1) slowly (3) well
   (2) lazily (4) often

2 Where was Cincinnatus happy and content?
   (1) on the mountains
   (2) in a city
   (3) on the Tiber River
   (4) in the fields

3 What is the best translation for the Latin sentence Ad urbem íre nólébat (line 3)?
   (1) He did not wish to help the city.
   (2) He did not wish to go to the city.
   (3) The city did not want his help.
   (4) He did not want the city full of anger.

4 The Latin word urbem (line 3) is accusative because it is the
   (1) object of a preposition
   (2) possessive
   (3) subject
   (4) predicate nominative

5 What did Cincinnatus like to do with his time?
   (1) visit neighbors
   (2) watch animals
   (3) swim in the river
   (4) read about nature
6 What is the best translation for the Latin phrase Senātōrēs Rōmānī tuum auxilium petunt (line 5)?

(1) Senators depend on the Romans.
(2) All Romans support the senators.
(3) They see the senators gathering at Rome.
(4) The Roman senators seek your help.

7 According to the messengers, what was the cause of Rome's danger?

(1) enemies
(2) fires
(3) disease
(4) flood

8 In what form is the Latin verb īre (line 6)?

(1) imperative
(2) infinitive
(3) future tense
(4) perfect tense

9 The Latin phrase manūs lāvit (line 7) is best translated as

(1) wiped off his sweat
(2) washed his hands
(3) caught his attention
(4) called for his slave

10 What is the best translation for Racilia uxor togam ē villā portāvit (line 7)?

(1) His wife Racilia carried a toga out of the farmhouse.
(2) Racilia, his wife, left a toga in the farmhouse.
(3) His wife Racilia prepared for the trip.
(4) Racilia, his wife, made a new toga in the farmhouse.

11 The Latin words ambulāvit and dīxit in line 8 are in the

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

12 In what case is the Latin noun Cincinnāte (line 8)?

(1) accusative
(2) nominative
(3) vocative
(4) ablative

13 Which English word is associated by derivation with the Latin word Celeriter (line 9)?

(1) accelerate
(2) cellar
(3) celery
(4) accept

14 The best translation of Cincinnātus et nuntī ad urbem Rōmam iter fēcērunt (line 9) is

(1) Cincinnatus and the sailors hurried to the city of Rome.
(2) Cincinnatus and the sailors left the city of Rome again.
(3) Cincinnatus and the messengers made a journey to the city of Rome.
(4) Cincinnatus and the messengers sailed away from the city of Rome.

15 What did Cincinnatus free?
(1) the messengers (3) the slaves
(2) the farm (4) the city

Directions (16): The answer to question 16 is not contained in the story. The question is about Roman mythology as it relates to the story.

16 Cincinnatus would have worshipped Ceres, the Roman goddess of
(1) marriage (3) agriculture
(2) war (4) fire

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 14 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.
The Legend of Cygnus
(Ovidius, Metamorphoses, XII, 64–188)

P. Ovidius Nāsō multās fābulās scrīpsit. Ovidius fābulam dē virō, Cygnō, nōmine nārrābat.
Cygnō erat filius Neptūnī, deī Öceanī. Cygnus erat miles bonus et fortis quī in Bellō Trōiānō pugnāvit.

17 What did P. Ovidius Naso do?

18 Who was the father of Cygnus?

19 What kind of soldier was Cygnus?


20 According to the paragraph above, how long were the Greeks and Trojans fighting?

21 Who was Achilles?

22 According to Achilles, what will Cygnus have today?

23 According to Achilles, who will kill Cygnus?

*pīla* — from *pīlum, pīli*, n., javelin, spear
*Scūtum* — from *scūtum, scūtī*, n., shield

24 How many spears did Achilles throw at Cygnus?

Achillës Cygnum necāre nōn poterat. Tum Achillës gladium cēpit et ad Cygnum cucurrit. Tandem Cygnum gladiō necāvit. Iam Achilles erat laetus quod Cygnus erat mortuus.

Sed deus Neptūnus fīlium Cygnum servāvit et eum in *avem* mūtāvit.

*avem* — from *avis, avis*, f., bird

25 Why was Achilles happy?

26 How did Neptune save Cygnus?
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 pueri in pictūrā sunt?
   (1) octō
   (2) duo
   (3) trēs
   (4) quīnque

28 Quid agunt pueri?
   (1) lūdunt
   (2) bibunt
   (3) legunt
   (4) dormiunt

29 Ubi sunt pueri?
   (1) sub aquā
   (2) ante silvam
   (3) in culīnā
   (4) prope columnam

30 Quās gerunt pueri?
   (1) stolās
   (2) tunicās
   (3) togās
   (4) pallās
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. 

Copying is the engine of civilization: culture is behavior duplicated. The oldest copier invented by people is language, by which an idea of yours becomes an idea of mine. The second great copying machine was writing. When the Sumerians transposed spoken words into stylus marks on clay tablets more than 5,000 years ago, they hugely extended the human network that language had created. Writing freed copying from the chain of living contact. It made ideas permanent, portable and endlessly reproducible.

Until Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press in the mid-1400s, producing a book in an edition of more than one generally meant writing it out again. Printing with moveable type was not copying, however. Gutenberg couldn’t take a document that already existed, feed it into his printing press and run off facsimiles. The first true mechanical copier was manufactured in 1780, when James Watt, who is better known as the inventor of the modern steam engine, created the copying press. Few people today know what a copying press was, but you may have seen one in an antiques store, where it was perhaps called a book press. A user took a document freshly written in special ink, placed a moistened sheet of translucent paper against the inked surface and squeezed the two sheets together in the press, causing some of the ink from the original to penetrate the second sheet, which could then be read by turning it over and looking through its back.

Copying presses were standard equipment in offices for nearly a century and a half. (Thomas Jefferson used one, and the last president whose official correspondence was copied on one was Calvin Coolidge.) The machines were displaced, beginning in the late 1800s, by a combination of two 19th-century inventions; the typewriter and carbon paper.

Source: Smithsonian, August 2004

31 The English word civilization is associated by derivation with cīvis, the Latin word that means

(1) citizen (2) enemy (3) neighbor (4) friend

32 The English word invented is associated by derivation with veniō, the Latin word that means

(1) run (2) leave (3) climb (4) come

33 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word language?

(1) labrum — lip (2) lingua — tongue (3) lāna — wool (4) liber — book

34 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word transposed?

(1) portō — carry (2) parō — prepare (3) pōnō — place (4) pugnō — fight
35 The English word *permanent* refers to something that remains and is associated by derivation with the Latin word

(1) müniō  
(2) moneō  
(3) moveō  
(4) maneō

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

(1) reprehendō — blame  
(2) dōnō — give  
(3) dūcō — lead  
(4) rogō — ask

37 The English word *document* is associated by derivation with *doceō*, the Latin word that means

(1) speak  
(2) teach  
(3) rule  
(4) defend

38 The English word *facsimiles* is associated by derivation with *similis*, the Latin word that means

(1) outdated  
(2) difficult  
(3) strange  
(4) alike

39 The English word *manufactured* is associated by derivation with *faciō*, the Latin word that means

(1) make  
(2) hurry  
(3) turn  
(4) escape

40 The English word *translucent* refers to the passage of light and is associated by derivation with the Latin word

(1) lūdus  
(2) locus  
(3) lectus  
(4) lux

41 The English word *standard* is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means to stand. That Latin word is

(1) dēscendere  
(2) stāre  
(3) excipere  
(4) spectāre

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

(1) servō — keep  
(2) respondeō — answer  
(3) sedeō — sit  
(4) redeō — return

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 10 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.
Part IIIB

Directions (43–47): Answer all 5 questions in this section. For each sentence in questions 43 through 47, 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]

43 Jennifer graduated magna cum laude from the university.
   (1) with a scholarship
   (2) with perfect attendance
   (3) with athletic achievement
   (4) with great praise

44 New York State’s motto is Excelsior.
   (1) higher
   (2) stronger
   (3) equal
   (4) courage

45 While the store manager was away, the cashier was assigned as manager pro tempore.
   (1) with a raise
   (2) for the time being
   (3) as a formality
   (4) in secret

46 Semper Fidelis is the motto of the United States Marine Corps.
   (1) ever defending
   (2) constantly ready
   (3) always faithful
   (4) often fighting

47 Many people say, “Amor omnia vincit.”
   (1) Love conquers all.
   (2) Love is blind.
   (3) Love is everywhere.
   (4) Love has no reason.

Directions (48–52): Answer all 5 questions in this section. For each English word printed in heavy black type in questions 48 through 52, choose the meaning of the word’s Latin root and write its number in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

48 annihilate
   (1) alone
   (2) total
   (3) nothing
   (4) few

49 captivate
   (1) want
   (2) run
   (3) move
   (4) take

50 century
   (1) seven
   (2) hundred
   (3) nine
   (4) ten

51 matriarch
   (1) hope
   (2) war
   (3) mother
   (4) patience

52 submit
   (1) name
   (2) think
   (3) do
   (4) send
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 Which Latin word means female slave?
   (1) nauta  (2) agricola  (3) poëta  (4) serva

54 The illustration below shows an apartment building where a poor Roman in a city would live.

What is the Latin word for this apartment building?
   (1) villa  (2) insula  (3) regnum  (4) templum

55 What animals typically pulled a Roman chariot?
   (1) equi  (2) canēs  (3) lupi  (4) fēlēs

56 The name for a Roman bedroom was
   (1) hortus  (2) peristylium  (3) culina  (4) cubiculum

57 What was the slave called who accompanied a boy to school and carried his books?
   (1) paedagōgus  (2) lēgātus  (3) gladiātor  (4) iānitor

58 Who was the head of the Roman household?
   (1) filia  (2) pater  (3) ancilla  (4) magister

59 Which meal did the Romans call cēna?
   (1) lunch  (2) breakfast  (3) snack  (4) dinner

60 The garment worn by office seekers was the
   (1) toga praetexta  (2) toga virilis  (3) toga pura  (4) toga candida

61 In the name Marcus Tullius Cicero, Cicero is the
   (1) praenōmen  (2) nōmen  (3) cognōmen  (4) agnōmen
62 Romulus and Remus were the sons of
   (1) Jupiter    (3) Mars
   (2) Mercury   (4) Neptune

63 Who was the ferryman who carried souls across the River Styx?
   (1) Orpheus    (3) Ulysses
   (2) Charon     (4) Proserpina

64 The Roman god of the harvest was honored by a festival held in December. Who was this god?
   (1) Bacchus    (3) Apollo
   (2) Vulcan     (4) Saturn

65 According to the Greeks and Romans, the gods and goddesses lived on
   (1) Mt. Aetna    (3) Mt. Olympus
   (2) Mt. Parnassus (4) Mt. Pelion

66 What Greek hero slew the Minotaur?
   (1) Perseus    (3) Hercules
   (2) Theseus    (4) Jason

67 Shakespeare’s play *Romeo and Juliet* is based on the mythological story of
   (1) Baucis and Philemon
   (2) Cupid and Psyche
   (3) Deucalion and Pyrrha
   (4) Pyramus and Thisbe

68 The goddess associated with wisdom and war was
   (1) Diana    (3) Minerva
   (2) Vesta    (4) Iris

69 The illustration below shows a mythological creature that was half man and half horse.

What was the name of this creature?
   (1) satyr    (3) gorgon
   (2) centaur  (4) harpy

70 The illustration below shows a goddess and her sacred bird, the peacock.

What was the name of the goddess?
   (1) Ceres    (3) Juno
   (2) Calliope (4) Aurora

71 What god of love was the son of Venus?
   (1) Cupid    (3) Midas
   (2) Uranus   (4) Janus
History and Public Life

72 The hero who singlehandedly fought the Etruscans at a bridge was
(1) Brutus    (3) Cassius
(2) Horatius  (4) Augustus

73 Augustus Caesar was Rome’s first
(1) general    (3) emperor
(2) orator     (4) senator

74 The famous leader of a slave revolt was
(1) Spartacus  (3) Scaevola
(2) Brutus    (4) Regulus

75 Vēnī, Vīdī, Vīcī were the famous words of
(1) Mucius Scaevola
(2) Tārquiniius Superbus
(3) Tiberius Gracchus
(4) Julius Caesar

76 What was Rome’s first form of government?
(1) dictatorship    (3) monarchy
(2) republic        (4) democracy

77 Which Carthaginian general brought elephants across the Alps to invade Italy?
(1) Hannibal
(2) Pyrrhus
(4) Mithradates

Architecture and Art

78 The illustration below shows a place where the Romans enjoyed chariot racing.

What was the name of this popular racetrack?
(1) Circus Maximus
(2) Thermae
(3) Cūria Hostīlia
(4) Rōstra

79 Appius Claudius is famous for building a
(1) temple
(2) road
(3) palace
(4) bridge

80 The illustration below shows a domed structure dedicated to all gods.

What is the name of this building?
(1) Thermae Caracallae
(2) Tabulārium
(3) Templum Sāturnī
(4) Pantheon
81 An example of a Roman column is shown in the illustration below.

What is this type of column called?
(1) Doric (3) Corinthian
(2) Ionic (4) Composite

82 The Romans used a basilica as
(1) a law court
(2) a place for gladiator fights
(3) an apartment building
(4) a marketplace

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 20 QUESTIONS IN PART IV.
The University of the State of New York
SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION
LATIN

Monday, June 19, 2006 — 9:15 a.m.

ANSWER SHEET

Sex: □ Male □ Female

Teacher ....................................... Grade. ........

School ........................................

City (or P.O.) ..............................

Use only black or blue ink on this answer sheet.

Part IIA
Answer only 14 questions.

1 ...... 5 ...... 9 ...... 13 ......
2 ...... 6 ...... 10 ...... 14 ......
3 ...... 7 ...... 11 ...... 15 ......
4 ...... 8 ...... 12 ...... 16 ......

Part IIA
Max. Credit: 21

Part IIB
Answer all 10 questions.

17 ...............................................
18 ...............................................
19 ...............................................
20 ...............................................
21 ...............................................
22 ...............................................
23 ...............................................
24 ...............................................
25 ...............................................
26 ...............................................

Part IIB
Max. Credit: 15

[OVER]
**SECOND LANGUAGE PROF. LATIN**

---

**Part IIC**

Answer all 4 questions.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Max. Credit: 4

---

**Part IIIA**

Answer only 10 questions.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Max. Credit: 15

---

**Part IIIB**

Answer all 10 questions.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Max. Credit: 10

---

**Part IV**

Answer only 20 questions.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Max. Credit: 20

---

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 ’06