SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 18, 2007—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.

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.

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THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Albany, New York 12234

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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]

Perseus and Andromeda

(Based on Ovid, Metamorphoses, IV, 662–763)

Postquam Perseus Medūsam necāvit, pennās in pedibus posuit et gladium portāvit. 1
Tum Perseus per caelum volāvit. Iter faciēbat super multās terrās ubi subitō puellam
pulcherrimam in saxo vīdit. Puella erat similis statuae, sed ventus capillōs movēbat et
lacrimae dē oculīs cadēbant. Statim Perseus eam amāvit. “Quid nōmen tībi est?” rogāvit. 4
“Quid tū hic facis?” Puella timida respondit, “Mihi nomen est Andromeda. Deus
aquārum mē ad hoc saxum in öra vīnxit quod meam mātrem pūnīre volēbat.” Itaque
Andromeda Perseō hanc fābulam nārrāvit.

1 What did Perseus do after he killed Medusa?
(1) He made a statue.
(2) He carried a sword.
(3) He played a game.
(4) He climbed a mountain.

2 What was Perseus’ reaction when he saw the girl?
(1) He immediately fled.
(2) He suddenly felt anger.
(3) He suddenly shouted.
(4) He immediately loved her.

3 In what case are Puella (line 5) and Deus (line 5)?
(1) nominative
(2) genitive
(3) accusative
(4) ablative

4 In line 6, meam mātrem pūnīre volēbat is best translated as
(1) he wanted to punish my mother
(2) my mother wishes to protect me
(3) I am able to persuade my mother
(4) my mother was able to look for me

5 What is the best translation of Andromeda Perseō hanc fābulam nārrāvit (line 7)?
(1) Andromeda called Perseus to help her.
(2) Andromeda told Perseus this story.
(3) Perseus tried to rescue Andromeda.
(4) Perseus gave Andromeda this gift.

invidiōsae — from invidiōsus, invidiōsa, invidiōsum, jealous
Vexāvisti — from vexō, vexäre, vexāvī, vexātus, to annoy, vex

6 In line 9, *Dum mätet et filia prope öceanum stant* is best translated as
(1) As the woman and girl were wandering near the ocean
(2) As the mother and daughter were running by the ocean
(3) While the mother and daughter were standing near the ocean
(4) While the woman and girl were sitting by the ocean

7 How did Cassiopeia anger the nymphs?
(1) She refused to speak to them.
(2) She said that she was the most beautiful.
(3) She took treasure from them.
(4) She was very smart.

8 The verb *facere* (line 12) is best translated as
(1) were making (3) have made
(2) will make (4) to make

9 What did Neptune order the queen to do?
(1) turn over her kingdom
(2) care for the nymphs
(3) sacrifice her daughter
(4) live near the water

10 What is the best translation for *Dabō nymphīs tuīs pecūniam et gemmās* (lines 13 and 14)?
(1) I will give your nymphs money and gems.
(2) The nymphs promise you money and gems.
(3) He found the money and gems of the nymphs.
(4) You were taking money and gems from the nymphs.
Puella fābulam adhūc nārrābat ubi subitō magnum mōnstrum ex òceanō vēnit.
Andromēda perterrita exclāmābat. Parentēs Andromēdae eam audīvērunt et ad saxum
currēbant. Perseus parentibus miserīs dīxit, “Ego filiam vestrām servābō, et deinde ego
eam in mātrimōnīum dūcam.” Rēx et rēgīna erant laetī. Itaque Persei auxilium cepērunt
et eī tōtum rēgnōm dare prōmīsērunt.

11 What happened suddenly as Andromēda was speaking?
(1) A storm arose.
(2) The nymphs interrupted.
(3) A monster appeared.
(4) The kingdom shook.

12 What tense are the verbs currēbant (line 17) and erant (line 18)?
(1) imperfect
(2) perfect
(3) present
(4) future

13 What is the best translation for Ego filiam vestrām servābō, et deinde ego eam in mātrimōnīum dūcam (lines 17 and 18)?
(1) Your daughter has saved me but she will not marry me.
(2) Your daughter saved me, and so I will marry her.
(3) I cannot save your daughter because she will not marry me.
(4) I will save your daughter, and then I will marry her.

14 Why is the Latin word saxum (line 20) in the accusative case?
(1) It shows possession.
(2) It is the object of a preposition.
(3) It shows accompaniment.
(4) It is the subject of the sentence.

15 What did Perseus do as the monster approached?
(1) He shouted in fear.
(2) He fell to the ground.
(3) He prayed to the gods.
(4) He flew into the sky.

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

16 What happened to people who looked at Medusa (line 1)?
(1) They changed into a constellation.
(2) They vanished in the air.
(3) They wandered in the underworld.
(4) They turned into stone.
The Judgment of Paris
(based on Hyginus, Fābulae, XCII)


Thetidem — from the Greek name Thetis
gaudēbant — from gaudēō, gaudēre, to rejoice
mālum — from mālum, māli, n., apple

17 Who was Peleus?

18 Where did the marriage take place?

19 What did Discordia do?


Iovī — to Jupiter
Idam — from Ida, Idae, f., a mountain in Troy
pāstor — from pāstorīs, m., shepherd

20 What did the three goddesses want?

Paridi — to Paris

21 What did Juno say that Paris would be?

22 What did Venus promise to give to Paris?


Venerī — to Venus
Propter hoc iūdicium — Because of this judgment

23 How did Juno and Minerva feel about Paris’ judgment?

24 Whom did Paris find when he sailed to Greece?


Menelāī — from Menelāus, Menelāī, m.

25 Why was Menelaus angry?

26 With whom did Menelaus go to Troy?
Part II C

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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 Quot pueri sunt in pictūrā?</td>
<td>(1) decem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) duo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Fēminae gerunt</td>
<td>(1) stolās</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) pontēs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Quid agunt fēminaē?</td>
<td>(1) in aquā stant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) epistulās scribunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) per silvam currunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) puerōs spectant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Ubi sunt omnēs</td>
<td>(1) in circō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) in bellō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) in peristyliō</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) in vehiculō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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]

As they put on plastic gloves for their first litter hunt, the third graders knew what to expect. They knew their garbage. It was part of their science curriculum at Bridges Elementary, a public school on West 17th Street in Manhattan. They had learned the Three R’s—Reduce, Reuse, Recycle—and discussed how to stop their parents from using paper plates. For Earth Day they had read a Scholastic science publication, “Inside the World of Trash.” For homework, they had kept garbage diaries and drawn color-coded charts of their families’ trash. So they were primed for the field experiment on this May afternoon.

“We have to help the Earth,” Natasha Newman explained as she and her classmates dashed around the school collecting specimens. Their science teacher, Linnette Aponte, mediated disputes—“I saw that gum wrapper first!”—and supervised the subsequent analysis of data back in the classroom. The students gathered around to watch her dump out their bags on the floor.


31 The English word *expect* is associated by derivation with *spectō*, the Latin word that means

(1) do  (3) want
(2) watch  (4) read

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

(1) *scribō* — write  (3) *sciō* — know
(2) *scelus* — crime  (4) *scūtum* — shield

33 The English word *curriculum* is associated by derivation with the Latin word *currō* that means

(1) run  (3) hold
(2) show  (4) learn

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

(1) *reddō* — give back
(2) *doceō* — teach
(3) *redimō* — ransom
(4) *ducō* — lead

35 Diaries are documents that record each day’s activities. The word *diaries* is associated by derivation with the Latin word

(1) *deus*  (3) *dictum*
(2) *diēs*  (4) *decem*

36 The English word *families* is associated by derivation with *familia*, the Latin word that means

(1) fame  (3) household
(2) hunger  (4) servant
37 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the word *primed*?

(1) *premö* — press
(2) *praemium* — reward
(3) *prömîttö* — send forth
(4) *primus* — first

38 The prefix *ex*- in the English word *explained* means

(1) out  (3) in
(2) through (4) with

39 The English word *mediated* is associated by derivation with *medius*, the Latin word that means

(1) thoughtful  (3) goal
(2) doctor  (4) middle

40 The English word *supervised* is associated by derivation with the Latin word *videö* that means

(1) conquer  (3) avoid
(2) see  (4) breathe

41 The English word *data*, which means given information, is associated by derivation with the Latin word

(1) *dö*  (3) *dëbeö*
(2) *dîcö*  (4) *dubitö*

42 The English word *students* is associated by derivation to the Latin word *studeö*, that means

(1) sit  (3) study
(2) read  (4) hear

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 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 To **contradict** is to speak
   (1) against (3) before
   (2) for (4) together

44 To **transfer** is to bring
   (1) over (3) around
   (2) out (4) across

45 To **adhere** is to stick
   (1) under (3) after
   (2) to (4) among

46 To **revert** is to turn
   (1) back (3) up
   (2) forward (4) down

47 To **import** is to carry
   (1) with (3) into
   (2) away (4) through

Part IIIC

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 **puerile**
   (1) man (3) boy
   (2) woman (4) girl

49 **duet**
   (1) one (3) three
   (2) two (4) four

50 **equestrian**
   (1) wolf (3) cat
   (2) dog (4) horse

51 **submit**
   (1) read (3) speak
   (2) send (4) take

52 **amble**
   (1) walk (3) do
   (2) run (4) swim
## 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td>The Latin words <em>tunica, soleae, and palla</em> refer to</td>
<td>(1) food (2) clothing (3) education (4) law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>54</strong></td>
<td>The <em>frigidarium, tepidarium, and apodytium</em> are names of</td>
<td>(1) monetary units (2) military weapons (3) rooms of the baths (4) days of mourning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>55</strong></td>
<td>The Latin word for dinner was</td>
<td>(1) <em>culina</em> (2) <em>prandium</em> (3) <em>iēntāculum</em> (4) <em>cēna</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
<td>To which seaport did the Tiber River lead?</td>
<td>(1) <em>Östia</em> (2) <em>Brundisium</em> (3) <em>Neāpolis</em> (4) <em>Pompeiī</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>57</strong></td>
<td>A Roman family would pray to the household gods who were called the</td>
<td>(1) Samnites (2) Olympians (3) Spartans (4) Lares</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td>A man seeking public office would most likely wear a</td>
<td>(1) <em>toga virīlis</em> (2) <em>toga candida</em> (3) <em>toga praetexta</em> (4) <em>toga pīcta</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>59</strong></td>
<td>A building with the Roman numerals MCMXLVIII on its cornerstone was constructed in the year</td>
<td>(1) 1853 (2) 1877 (3) 1948 (4) 1962</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td>On which day of the month was the Kalends?</td>
<td>(1) first (2) fifth (3) fifteenth (4) twentieth</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>61</strong></td>
<td>Shops in the Forum were called</td>
<td>(1) <em>rostra</em> (2) <em>templae</em> (3) <em>tabernae</em> (4) <em>columnae</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
62. Who was the Roman goddess of the home and hearth?
   (1) Ceres  (3) Minerva
   (2) Juno   (4) Vesta

63. Which victorious hero took ten years to return home to Ithaca after the Trojan War?
   (1) Ulysses (3) Nestor
   (2) Ajax    (4) Agamemnon

64. Who was the legendary king of Troy and father of Hector?
   (1) Priam  (3) Tarquinius
   (2) Oedipus (4) Midas

65. Who was the Greek hero who killed the Minotaur of Crete?
   (1) Hercules (3) Jason
   (2) Theseus  (4) Achilles

66. Which Roman name, matched with its Greek equivalent, refers to the god of war?
   (1) Jupiter — Zeus
   (2) Bacchus — Dionysus
   (3) Mars — Ares
   (4) Faunus — Pan

67. Who were the mythological monsters that wrecked ships off the coast of Sicily?
   (1) Scylla and Charybdis
   (2) Romulus and Remus
   (3) Baucis and Philemon
   (4) Deucalion and Pyrrha

68. Who was the Roman goddess of the moon and the hunt and was also the twin sister of Apollo?
   (1) Aurora  (3) Iris
   (2) Diana   (4) Venus

69. Who was the young weaver turned into a spider by Minerva as a punishment for her excessive pride?
   (1) Arachne (3) Psyche
   (2) Echo    (4) Medea

70. Which Roman name, matched with its Greek equivalent, refers to the god of the sea?
   (1) Pluto — Hades
   (2) Neptune — Poseidon
   (3) Vulcan — Hephaestus
   (4) Mercury — Hermes
### History and Public Life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71 In the Roman Forum, a man with whitened feet would be recognized as a</td>
<td>(1) messenger</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) merchant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(3) slave</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(4) soldier</td>
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<tr>
<td>72 Julius Caesar was able to trace his family history back to which Trojan leader?</td>
<td>(1) Hannibal</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(2) Aeneas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(3) Pericles</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(4) Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 Which abbreviation stands for the power of the Roman people and the Senate?</td>
<td>(1) N.B.</td>
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<td>(2) A.D.</td>
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<td>(3) Q.E.D.</td>
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<td>(4) S.P.Q.R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>74 During the monarchy (753 B.C. to 509 B.C.), Rome was ruled by</td>
<td>(1) kings</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(2) consuls</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(3) emperors</td>
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<td>(4) judges</td>
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<tr>
<td>75 The most important lawmaking body during the Roman Republic, was the</td>
<td>(1) Tribunes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(2) Forum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(3) Assembly</td>
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<td>(4) Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td>76 Before a boy was enrolled as a Roman citizen, he removed his</td>
<td>(1) bulla</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(2) lorica</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(3) fibula</td>
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<td>(4) corōna</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Architecture and Art

77 A meeting of the Roman senate is shown in the illustration below.

In which building would this meeting most likely have taken place?
(1) Curia (3) thermae
(2) Pantheon (4) basilica

78 A room in a typical Roman house was the
(1) oppidum (3) baculum
(2) plaustrum (4) cubiculum

79 On which hill in Rome were the homes of the wealthy Romans, including the emperor’s primary residence?
(1) Aventine (3) Esquiline
(2) Palatine (4) Capitoline

80 A form of architecture designed to span distance and support weight and often used in structures such as aqueducts and bridges was the
(1) rounded arch (3) flying buttress
(2) obelisk (4) vault

81 The roof opening in the ātrium was called the
(1) trīclīnium (3) vestibulum
(2) tablīnum (4) complūvium

82 Modern football stadiums most closely resemble the Roman
(1) ēnsulae (3) amphiṭheātra
(2) latrīnæ (4) implūvium

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 18, 2007 — 9:15 a.m.

ANSWER SHEET
Student ........................................ Sex: □ Male □ Female
Teacher ................................. Grade. ........
School ..............................
City (or P.O.) .............................

Use only black or blue ink on this answer sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part IIA</th>
<th>Part IIB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer only 14 questions.</td>
<td>Answer all 10 questions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ...... 5 ...... 9 ...... 13 ......</td>
<td>17 ......&lt;br&gt;18 ......&lt;br&gt;19 ......&lt;br&gt;20 ......&lt;br&gt;21 ......&lt;br&gt;22 ......&lt;br&gt;23 ......&lt;br&gt;24 ......&lt;br&gt;25 ......&lt;br&gt;26 ......&lt;br&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part IIA
Max. Credit: 21

Part IIB
Max. Credit: 15

Rater’s Initials _____

[OVER]
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 '07