The University of the State of New York

SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 23, 2008—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.

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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]

Hercules and Cacus

(Based on Liviö, Ab Urbe Conditö I. VII: 3-15)

Ubi Römulus erat rēx, ārās omnibus dēis in Monte Pālatīnō posuit. Tum ille templum Herculī dēdicāvit quod necesse erat habēre templum Herculis in oppidō novō.

ārās — from āra, ārae, f., altar

1 According to the passage, Romulus was a
   (1) king       (3) merchant
   (2) farmer    (4) slave

2 The Latin word Herculis (line 2) is in the genitive case because it is
   (1) a direct object
   (2) the subject
   (3) the object of a preposition
   (4) a possessive


bovēs — from bōs, bovis, m., ox

3 According to the passage, what did every new town build to honor Hercules?
   (1) a column
   (2) an arch
   (3) a temple
   (4) a bath

4 How is Geryon described in the passage?
   (1) happy
   (2) handsome
   (3) tired
   (4) bad

5 What is the best translation for bovēs Geryonis tràns Tiberim dūxit (line 4)?
   (1) spoke to the oxen of Geryon at the Tiber
   (2) led the oxen of Geryon across the Tiber
   (3) rested the oxen of Geryon near the Tiber
   (4) ran with the oxen of Geryon around the Tiber

6 According to the passage, where were the animals able to stay?
   (1) in a temple
   (2) on a mountain
   (3) in a field
   (4) in the city

Prof. Latin–June '08
Herculēs dormiëbat, et Cācus, alterum mōnstrum, advënit et bovës vïdit. Cācus  
bovës optimōs habëre volēbat et eös in spēluncam träxit.

7 What is the best translation for *Herculēs dormiëbat, et Cācus, alterum mōnstrum, advënit* (line 7)?

- (1) Hercules was sleeping, and Cacus, another monster, arrived
- (2) Hercules left, and Cacus, another monster, followed
- (3) Hercules was speaking, and Cacus, another monster, listened
- (4) Hercules was teaching, and Cacus, another monster, laughed

8 What did Cacus want to have?

- (1) more money
- (2) the best oxen
- (3) a large temple
- (4) a smaller field

Ubi Herculēs ē somnō surrēxit, bovës optimōs nōn vïdit. Itaque Herculēs bovēs  
reliquōs ex agrō dūxīt quod bovēs optimōs petere volēbat. Deinde ad spēluncam  
vīcīnam advēnit. In spēluncā bovēs suōs audīvit. Ibi Herculēs cum Cācō pugnāvit et  
eum necāvit.

9 The best translation for *Ubi Herculēs ē somnō surrēxit* (line 9) is

- (1) When Hercules arose from sleep
- (2) After Hercules arose from the sea
- (3) If Hercules arose from the mountain
- (4) Because Hercules arose from the battle

10 The Latin verb *volēbat* (line 10) is in the

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

11 After finding Cacus, what did Hercules do?

- (1) He welcomed him.
- (2) He thanked him.
- (3) He fought with him.
- (4) He dined with him.

Itaque Evander aram prope flumen Tiberim aedificavit. Postea Romans templum Herculii in omnino oppido novovo semper aedificaverunt.

12 What is the best translation for qui hic regnabat (line 13)?
(1) who reached him
(2) who was reading there
(3) who wrote this
(4) who was ruling here

13 What was remarkable about Evander?
(1) His dinners were fabulous.
(2) His mother was a goddess.
(3) He could control the weather.
(4) He built strong bridges.

Directions (15–16): The answers to questions 15 and 16 are not contained in the passage. The questions are about Roman mythology as it relates to the passage.

15 How many labors was Hercules ordered to perform?
(1) 5
(2) 7

16 Hercules was the son of a mortal woman and the king of the gods. What was the name of this god?
(1) Pluto
(2) Jupiter
(3) Neptune
(4) Mars
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]

The Son of Croesus
(Based on Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae V, IX)

Ölim erat rēx, nōmine Croesus, qui cum filiō in Āsiā habitābat. Filius Croesī erat puer quīnque annōrum, sed dīcere nōn poterat. Incolae rēgnī Croesī semper dīcēbant, “Puer est stultus et tacitus.”

Incolae — from incola, incolae, m./f., inhabitant

17 Who was Croesus?

18 Where did Croesus live?

19 How old was the son of Croesus in this story?

20 What was the son of Croesus not able to do?

Posteā mīlitēs urbem Croesī in bellō vīcērunt et cēpērunt. Deinde ūnus ē mīlitibus rēgem Croesum necāre volēbat. Mīles gladium tenēbat et ad rēgem currēbat.

gladium — from gladius, gladiī, m., sword

21 What happened to the city of Croesus?

22 What did one of the soldiers want to do?


mōtus — having been moved

23 What did the son of Croesus suddenly do?

24 How did Croesus react?
Croesus et incolae filium laudāvērunt. Itaque in honōre filī omnēs cibō et vīnō et mūsicā celebrāvērunt. Nam puer nōn iam erat tacitus. Semper multa verba dīcebat.

25 Whom did Croesus and the inhabitants praise?

26 With what did everyone celebrate?
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 līberī in pictūrā sunt?
   (1) ūnus (2) duo (3) trēs (4) quattuor

28 Quid faciunt līberī?
   (1) sedent (2) legunt (3) scribunt (4) currunt

29 Quid pater gerit?
   (1) togam (2) stolam (3) bullam (4) pallam

30 Ubi sunt omnēs?
   (1) in cubiculō (2) in forō (3) in lātrīnā (4) in peristylū

27 Quot līberī in pictūrā sunt?
28 Quid faciunt līberī?
29 Quid pater gerit?
30 Ubi sunt omnēs?
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]

Soil Savers

Archaeologists have long associated environmental degradation with overpopulation, but new research in central Mexico demonstrates that, to the contrary, severe erosion can occur when populations disappear. Christopher Fisher of Kent State University and Helen Pollard of Michigan State University led a team that investigated the ecological history of the Lake Patzcuaro basin, the heart of the Postclassic period (A.D. 900–1520) Tarascan Empire, rival of the Aztecs to the east. Tying evidence for soil erosion to population estimates, the researchers found the period of greatest landscape stability was between A.D. 775 and 1520, a time of high population, packed urban centers, and widespread agricultural intensification. “When you have a large population,” explains Fisher, “people invest their labor in the landscape — in this case in the form of terraces — which tends to stabilize it.” When the Spanish arrived around 1520 with diseases that decimated the local populations, there were not enough people to maintain the terraces. The result was large-scale erosion.

The research could challenge prevailing theories in other parts of Mesoamerica, like the Maya area, where scholars have long thought environmental degradation caused by population stress was a culprit in the collapse of cities around A.D. 800. Better dating might reveal that erosion was a result of site abandonment following collapse.

— Archaeology Magazine, July/August 2003

31 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word associated?
(1) sol — sun
(2) stola — dress
(3) sanguis — blood
(4) socius — companion

32 The English word overpopulation is associated by derivation with the Latin word investigated?
(1) populus
(2) porcus
(3) porta
(4) pöns

33 The English word demonstrates is associated by derivation with mōnstrō, the Latin word that means
(1) warn
(2) show
(3) stay
(4) fortify

34 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word investigated?
(1) verbum — word
(2) vehiculum — vehicle
(3) vesper — evening
(4) vestīgium — trace
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer Choice 1</th>
<th>Answer Choice 2</th>
<th>Answer Choice 3</th>
<th>Answer Choice 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35 The English word <em>evidence</em> is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means <em>see</em>. What is this Latin word?</td>
<td>(1) <em>veniō</em></td>
<td>(2) <em>vincō</em></td>
<td>(3) <em>videō</em></td>
<td>(4) <em>volo</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 The English word <em>stability</em> is associated by derivation with <em>stō</em>, the Latin word that means</td>
<td>(1) stand</td>
<td>(2) shout</td>
<td>(3) start</td>
<td>(4) shut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word <em>urban</em>?</td>
<td>(1) <em>ūllus</em> — any</td>
<td>(2) <em>ūnus</em> — one</td>
<td>(3) <em>urbs</em> — city</td>
<td>(4) <em>unda</em> — wave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 The English word <em>intensification</em> is associated by derivation with <em>faciō</em>, the Latin word that means</td>
<td>(1) make</td>
<td>(2) flee</td>
<td>(3) bring</td>
<td>(4) hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word <em>terraces</em>?</td>
<td>(1) <em>teneō</em> — hold</td>
<td>(2) <em>terra</em> — land</td>
<td>(3) <em>tēctum</em> — roof</td>
<td>(4) <em>temptō</em> — try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 The English word <em>decimated</em> is associated by derivation with <em>decem</em>, the Latin word that means</td>
<td>(1) five</td>
<td>(2) ten</td>
<td>(3) hundred</td>
<td>(4) thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 The English word <em>local</em> is associated by derivation with <em>locus</em>, the Latin word that means</td>
<td>(1) game</td>
<td>(2) light</td>
<td>(3) law</td>
<td>(4) place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 The English word <em>dating</em> is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means <em>give</em>. What is this Latin word?</td>
<td>(1) <em>dēbeō</em></td>
<td>(2) <em>dubitō</em></td>
<td>(3) <em>dō</em></td>
<td>(4) <em>discō</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 prefix and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

43 To **inter**vene is to come
   (1) from                         (3) between
   (2) at                          (4) under

44 To **ab**duct is to take
   (1) into                         (3) over
   (2) away                        (4) along

45 A **pre**cursor comes
   (1) before                      (3) after
   (2) during                      (4) across

46 At a **convocation** people are called
   (1) on                          (3) back
   (2) aside                       (4) together

47 To **replay** is to play
   (1) among                       (3) for
   (2) again                       (4) near

*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 **ignite**
   (1) rock                        (3) wood
   (2) fire                        (4) mud

49 **fraternize**
   (1) friend                      (3) leader
   (2) enemy                       (4) brother

50 **nocturnal**
   (1) harm                        (3) name
   (2) night                       (4) coin

51 **lupine**
   (1) wolf                        (3) horse
   (2) cat                         (4) cow

52 **possible**
   (1) chief                       (3) able
   (2) foot                        (4) carry
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 food was *not* eaten by the ancient Romans?

(1) honey  (3) apples  
(2) chocolate  (4) lettuce

54 Which article of clothing was typically worn by a Roman woman?

(1) *stola*  (3) *toga*  
(2) *petasus*  (4) *galea*

55 Every Roman town and city had a central marketplace. What was this marketplace called?

(1) *basilica*  (3) *vïlla*  
(2) *balneum*  (4) *forum*

56 The Romans ate their main meal in the late afternoon. What was the name of this meal?

(1) *impluvium*  (3) *cëna*  
(2) *culïna*  (4) *pänis*

57 Which date, written in Roman numerals, represents the year 2008?

(1) MMVIII  (3) MDCCCXVI  
(2) MCMVI  (4) MMIX

58 From which seaport did Romans traveling to Greece usually depart?

(1) *Cümae*  (3) *Brundisium*  
(2) *Neápolis*  (4) *Pompeïi*

59 When a Roman boy officially became an adult, what garment did he receive?

(1) *toga picta*  (3) *toga candida*  
(2) *toga virïlis*  (4) *toga praetexta*

60 On which river was Rome located?

(1) Tigris  (3) Rhone  
(2) Nile  (4) Tiber

61 In the name *Püblius Ovidius Näsö, Püblius* is the

(1) praenömen  (3) cognömen  
(2) nömen  (4) agnömen

62 Roman school boys wrote on wax tablets such as those shown in the picture below.

![](image)

What were these wax tablets called?

(1) *mënsae*  (3) *epistulae*  
(2) *tabellae*  (4) *fääbulae*
63 Who was the Roman god of music, medicine, and the Sun?
(1) Apollo  (3) Saturn
(2) Bacchus  (4) Vulcan

64 Which mythological monster was part man, and part bull?
(1) Satyr  (3) Chimera
(2) Centaur  (4) Minotaur

65 The illustration below shows the monster Medusa.

66 According to mythology, who was the queen of the gods?
(1) Ceres  (3) Juno
(2) Venus  (4) Diana

67 Who fought against the Trojans in the Trojan War?
(1) the Romans  (3) the Egyptians
(2) the Greeks  (4) the Carthaginians

68 What was the name of the three-headed dog that guarded the underworld?
(1) Scylla  (3) Hydra
(2) Charon  (4) Cerberus

69 What bird is associated with Minerva?
(1) owl  (3) peacock
(2) vulture  (4) dove

70 What symbol is commonly associated with Mercury, the Roman messenger of the gods?
(1) trident  (3) hammer
(2) caduceus  (4) sword
71 A statue of Rome’s first emperor is shown in the illustration below.

Who was Rome’s first emperor?
(1) Brutus  (3) Aeneas
(2) Nero   (4) Augustus

72 The monarchy (753 B.C. – 509 B.C.) ended with the reign of
(1) Marius
(2) Pompeius Magnus
(3) Tarquinius Superbus
(4) Claudius

73 During the Roman Republic, the highest-ranking officials were the
(1) praetors  (3) quaestors
(2) consuls   (4) aediles

74 In what year did Mount Vesuvius erupt, burying Pompeii and Herculaneum?
(1) 202 B.C.  (3) A.D. 79
(2) 44 B.C.   (4) A.D. 476

75 On an ancient map, the area now known as France was called
(1) Britannia (3) Italia
(2) Gallia    (4) Calëdonia

76 Where did the Roman Senate usually meet?
(1) Cüria     (3) Amphitheätrum
(2) Circus Maximus (4) Campus Märtius
77 In the *Forum Römānum*, the round temple which housed the sacred fire was dedicated to the goddess
(1) Juno  (3) Minerva  
(2) Diana  (4) Vesta

78 In which room of the Roman house would a dinner party typically be held?
(1) *trīcīlinium*  (3) *cubiculum* 
(2) *tablīnium*  (4) *peristylīum*

79 Which Latin word refers to a large apartment building in a Roman city?
(1) *taberna*  (3) *thermae*  
(2) *basīlica*  (4) *insula*

80 On which hill did most Roman emperors build their palaces?
(1) Capitoline  (3) Quirinal 
(2) Aventine  (4) Palatine

81 What Roman art form used small, colored stones to create magnificent designs?
(1) vaulting  (3) mosaic  
(2) fresco  (4) sculpture

82 A domed Roman temple is shown in the illustration below.

What domed Roman temple was dedicated to “all the gods”?
(1) Rostrum  (3) Colosseum  
(2) Pantheon  (4) Sepulchra

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 23, 2008 — 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>Answer only 14 questions.</th>
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</table>
| 1 . . . . | 5 . . . . 9 . . . . 13 . . . . | Part IIA
| 2 . . . . | 6 . . . . 10 . . . . 14 . . . . |
| 3 . . . . | 7 . . . . 11 . . . . 15 . . . . |
| 4 . . . . | 8 . . . . 12 . . . . 16 . . . . |

Part IIA
Max. Credit: 21

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<th>Answer all 10 questions.</th>
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| 17 . . . | . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Part IIB
| 18 . . . | . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| 19 . . . | . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| 20 . . . | . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| 21 . . . | . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| 22 . . . | . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| 23 . . . | . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| 24 . . . | . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| 25 . . . | . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| 26 . . . | . . . . . . . . . . . . . |

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 ’08