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]

Hyacinth

(Based on Ovidius, *Metamorphösës*, X, 162–242)


1 Who was Hyacinth?
(1) a Spartan god  
(2) Apollo’s brother  
(3) the king of Sparta  
(4) a friend of Apollo

2 Where did the god and the boy like to walk?
(1) around the farm  
(2) near the water  
(3) through the woods  
(4) to the temple

3 What did the two friends decide to do one day?
(1) go hunting  
(2) play with the discus  
(3) travel to Athens  
(4) eat dinner

4 The phrase *In corporibus* (line 4) shows place where. What case is *corporibus*?
(1) ablative  
(2) nominative  
(3) accusative  
(4) genitive

5 The best translation for *Deinde Apollö prïmum discum iëcit* (line 5) is
(1) Therefore Apollo throws one discus to him.  
(2) The gods threw the discus to Apollo first.  
(3) Then Apollo threw the first discus.  
(4) Earlier he threw one discus to Apollo.

6 The best translation for *ad terram cecidit* (line 6) is
(1) he crushed it into the ground  
(2) it fell to the ground  
(3) it flew above the ground  
(4) he found it on the ground
Hyacinthus discum spectābat et statim ad discum cucurrit. Discus tamen terram percussit, et subitō in caput Hyacinthī resiluit. Ëheu! Discus puerum graviter vulnerāvit, et iam puer in terrā erat.

percussit — from percutiō, percutere, percussī, percussus, to strike
resiluit — from resiliō, resilire, resiluī, to bounce back

7 Which English word is associated by derivation with the Latin word spectābat (line 7)?
   (1) perspire  (3) inspect
   (2) despair  (4) respond


vulnerātum — having been wounded

8 Which English word is associated by derivation with the Latin word magnā (line 11)?
   (1) magnify  (3) magical
   (2) magazine  (4) magnet

9 What is the best translation of Quid fēcī (line 11)?
   (1) Who are you?
   (2) What have I done?
   (3) Where will I go?
   (4) When did you fall?

10 The Latin phrase Apollō amīcum servāre temptābat (lines 11 and 12) is best translated as
   (1) Apollo tries to warn his friend
   (2) Apollo tried to save his friend
   (3) The friend tried to call Apollo
   (4) The friend tries to carry Apollo

11 What tense are the verbs vīdit (line 10) and clāmāvit (line 11)?
   (1) present  (3) perfect
   (2) imperfect  (4) future

flōrem — from flos, flōris, m., flower

12 At the end of this story Apollo feels
   (1) sad and unhappy
   (2) fearful and nervous
   (3) angry and hostile
   (4) tired and hungry

13 The Latin word flōrem (line 15) is accusative because it is
   (1) a possessive
   (2) the subject
   (3) an appositive
   (4) the direct object

14 What is the best translation of Omnēs cīvēs Spartae Hyacinthum amāvērunt (line 14)?
   (1) All the citizens of Sparta loved Hyacinth
   (2) Hyacinth loves all the citizens of Sparta
   (3) Sparta loves Hyacinth and the citizens
   (4) Hyacinth loved Sparta and its citizens

15 What color was the new flower?
   (1) white
   (2) purple
   (3) black
   (4) yellow

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 Apollo is the Greek and Roman god of
   (1) agriculture
   (2) fishing
   (3) the underworld
   (4) the Sun
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]

Psyche

(Based on Apuleius, Metamorphosis IV.28 – V.4)


17 How many daughters did the king and queen have?

18 What happened to Venus' statues and temples?


flörës — from flös, flöris, m., flower
Cupïdïm — accusative of Cupidö (Cupid)
Psÿchën — accusative of Psÿchë

19 How did Venus feel about the way Psyche was treated?

20 Who was Cupid?

21 What did Venus ask Cupid to do?

Quamquam Psÿchë pulchra erat, nüllï vïrï tamen eam in mätrimönium dücere cupiëbant. Itaque pater puellae öräculum consultävit. Öräculum respondit: “Düc fïliam ad montem vïcïnum.”

22 Where was Psyche’s father told to take her?
Itaque pater filiam Psûchên ad montem dûxit et ibi eam reîquit. Pater sine filiâ
domum redîvit. Psûchê sóla erat et statim dormîvit. Ubi ë somnô surrëxit, placidum
rivum et arborës magnâs vîdit. Etiam vîdit domum magnificam, *aedificâtam* manibus
dîvînîs nôn hûmânîs.

*aedificâtam* — having been built

23 After her father left, what did Psyche immediately do?

24 Name one thing that Psyche saw.

Psûchê domum intrâvit et subitô vôx dîxit: “Psûchê, haec domus est tua. Sum
Cupîdô. Ego *maritus* tuus erô. Mâter mea Venus est îrâta quod tû *tam* pulchra es.
Dêbeô tô pûnîre, sed nôn possum quod tô amô.”

*maritus* — from *maritus, mariûi*, m., husband
*tam* — so

25 Who will become Psyche’s husband?

26 Why does Cupid *not* punish Psyche?
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 Ubi sunt vir et fēmina in pictūrā?
   (1) in vīllā  (3) in forō
   (2) in circō  (4) in aquā

28 Quis ambulat?
   (1) mīles  (3) serva
   (2) dominus (4) vīlicus

29 Quid agit vir?
   (1) scribit  (3) legit
   (2) cēnat   (4) ambulat

30 Quid est in mēnsā?
   (1) cibus  (3) liber
   (2) pecūnia (4) statua
Part III

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

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 New Look at Ancient Greece

In 1647 B.C., a volcanic eruption destroyed the Late Bronze Age culture of the island of Santorini, and also preserved fragments of it. The IMAX film Greece: Secrets of the Ancient Past shows archaeologist Christos Doumas roaming the nearby cliffs with volcanologist Georges Vougioukalakis to figure out how Santorini’s populace managed to escape the poisonous flows. His research team also painstakingly reassembles their frescoes, including expressive portraits and representations of the ships they sailed—works that seem to prefigure the aesthetic flowering of Athens’ Golden Age more than a millennium later.

The narrative thread of this gloriously photographed but loosely structured film involves Doumas’s exploration of his nation’s past, buttressed by the idea of the archaeologist as detective. The film’s main appeal, however, is not intellectual but visceral. Greece’s aerial panoramic views of the Greek Isles and the Aegean Sea are picture-postcard perfect, and the use of new digital techniques is truly a thrilling achievement.

Producer-director Greg MacGillivray, a two-time Academy Award nominee whose credits include Everest and The Living Sea, re-creates the volcanic explosion on Santorini—seemingly as gorgeous as it was deadly—with digitally enhanced footage of contemporary eruptions.

Another piece of digital sleight of hand is even more impressive. Moving to Athens, we stand on the Acropolis before the ruins of Pericles’ Parthenon. Then we watch that plundered, war-ravaged temple morph into a fully restored building, with intact, multicolored sculptures and friezes. Entering this reconstruction with the archaeological team, we see, dominating the interior, a giant statue of the goddess Athena swathed in a flowing golden tunic. This scene, the film’s centerpiece, brilliantly employs twenty-first-century technology to transport us into the fifth century B.C.

Greece does a less than stellar job of supporting some of its controversial archaeological arguments—including Doumas’s assertion that the seafaring lifestyle and the rugged individualism it fostered laid the foundation for the first democracy, and Vougioukalakis’s contention that Santorini is Plato’s lost city of Atlantis. The film also touches superficially on Greek sculpture’s debt to Egyptian styles, the creation of the alphabet, the political comedy of Aristophanes’ Lysistrata, and the hubris that may have precipitated the decline of classical Greek civilization. It’s too much material to cover in any intellectual depth—but the sheer beauty and technological panache of Greece will likely satisfy all but the most demanding viewers.

Julia M. Klein, Archaeology Magazine, May/June 2006

(adapted)
31 The English word *preserved* is associated by derivation with the Latin verb
(1) *sciō*  (3) *sedeō*
(2) *stō*  (4) *servō*

32 The English word *narrative* is associated by derivation with *nārrō*, the Latin word that means
(1) tell  (3) think
(2) sail  (4) conquer

33 The English word *perfect* is associated by derivation with *faciō*, the Latin word that means
(1) teach  (3) make
(2) carry  (4) seek

34 The English word *Producer* is associated by derivation with *dūcō*, the Latin word that means
(1) sing  (3) write
(2) lead  (4) send

35 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *nominee*?
(1) *nötus* — famous
(2) *novem* — nine
(3) *novus* — new
(4) *nōmen* — name

36 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *contemporary*?
(1) *tangō* — touch
(2) *tempus* — time
(3) *templum* — temple
(4) *timēō* — fear

37 The English word *multicolored* is associated by derivation with *multī*, the Latin word that means
(1) many  (3) total
(2) small  (4) bright

38 The English word *dominating* is associated by derivation with *dominus*, the Latin word that means
(1) farmer  (3) master
(2) soldier  (4) sailor

39 The English word *century* is associated by derivation with *centum*, the Latin word that means
(1) one  (3) hundred
(2) ten  (4) thousand

40 The English word *transport* is associated by derivation with *portō*, the Latin word that means
(1) carry  (3) fight
(2) prepare  (4) seek

41 The English word *stellar* is associated by derivation with *stella*, the Latin word that means
(1) moon  (3) sun
(2) star  (4) world

42 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *satisfy*?
(1) *semper* — always
(2) *saepe* — often
(3) *satis* — enough
(4) *sed* — but

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* 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 **postpone** is to place
   (1) near  (3) in front
   (2) after  (4) above

44 To **propel** is to push
   (1) forward  (3) over
   (2) into  (4) out

45 To **convene** is to come
   (1) behind  (3) ahead
   (2) apart  (4) together

46 To **descend** is to climb
   (1) down  (3) on
   (2) up  (4) along

47 To **subject** is to throw
   (1) at  (3) under
   (2) back  (4) away

*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 **agrarian**
   (1) field  (3) cart
   (2) gate  (4) book

49 **digital**
   (1) eye  (3) arm
   (2) finger  (4) nose

50 **tractor**
   (1) fear  (3) enter
   (2) drag  (4) do

51 **belligerent**
   (1) money  (3) clothing
   (2) beauty  (4) war

52 **canine**
   (1) number  (3) dog
   (2) meal  (4) song
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.

Daily Life

53 In ancient Rome, *secunda mensa* referred to
(1) breakfast (3) dessert
(2) lunch (4) dinner

54 When was the Roman holiday *Sāturnālia* celebrated?
(1) June (3) October
(2) August (4) December

55 On which day of the month was the Ides of March?
(1) fourth (3) tenth
(2) eighth (4) fifteenth

56 A Roman with a headache had a pain in the
(1) *genū* (3) *caput*
(2) *pēs* (4) *manus*

57 A book whose copyright reads MCMXLIX was published in
(1) 1859 (3) 1964
(2) 1949 (4) 2004

58 Which animal would most likely have been a Roman house pet?
(1) *fēlēs* (3) *porcus*
(2) *lupus* (4) *taurus*

59 The illustration below shows a vehicle typically used by a family in ancient Rome.

What was this vehicle called?
(1) *nāvis* (3) *lectīca*
(2) *ratis* (4) *raeda*

60 The words *gladius*, *scūtum*, and *galea* are all associated with Roman
(1) cooking (3) medicine
(2) weaponry (4) farming

61 A Roman on a shopping trip would go into a
(1) *larārium* (3) *piscīna*
(2) *taberna* (4) *templum*
62 What mythological inventor was the first man to fly?
   (1) Pygmalion  (3) Achilles
   (2) Minos      (4) Daedalus

63 What hero led the quest for the Golden Fleece?
   (1) Aeneas     (3) Jason
   (2) Perseus    (4) Ajax

64 What courageous young man killed the Minotaur in the Labyrinth?
   (1) Theseus    (3) Ulysses
   (2) Narcissus  (4) Aesculapius

65 Which mythological creature was half horse and half man?
   (1) gorgon     (3) harpy
   (2) cyclops    (4) centaur

66 The daughter of Ceres who was abducted by Pluto and made his queen was named
   (1) Proserpina (3) Andromeda
   (2) Galatea    (4) Pyrrha

67 The planet Mars is named for the god of
   (1) water      (3) war
   (2) prophecy   (4) fire

68 The winged horse that helped Bellerophon to kill the Chimera was
   (1) Pegasus    (3) Charon
   (2) Bucephalus (4) Hydra

69 The Roman goddess of wisdom and war is shown in the picture below. Sacred to her was the owl.
   (1) Vesta      (3) Diana
   (2) Minerva    (4) Juno

Who was this goddess?
History and Public Life

70 Rome’s first king was
(1) Tarquinius  (3) Manlius
(2) Horatius    (4) Romulus

71 Before Julius Caesar declared himself dictator, he conquered Gallia. What is Gallia called today?
(1) Spain  (3) France
(2) England (4) Italy

72 Which people used a large wooden horse to help them conquer Troy?
(1) Greeks  (3) Egyptians
(2) Romans  (4) Phoenicians

73 The maidens entrusted to guard the sacred flame of Rome were known as
(1) Graces  (3) Amazons
(2) Muses   (4) Vestals

74 Rome’s “Queen of Roads” that led to Brundisium was called the
(1) Via Latīna  (3) Via Flāminia
(2) Via Appia  (4) Via Sacra

75 Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed in the eruption of
(1) Etna  (3) Vesuvius
(2) Olympus (4) Ida

76 The traditional date of the founding of Rome is
(1) 753 B.C.  (3) A.D. 44
(2) 509 B.C.  (4) A.D. 476

77 Which famous Roman hero left his farm to lead Rome as dictator?
(1) Cincinnatus  (3) Tiberius
(2) Augustus   (4) Spartacus

Architecture and Art

78 What structure was used by the Romans as a library?
(1) āra  (3) caupōna
(2) bibliothēca  (4) rostra

79 In a Roman bath, there were several types of bathing facilities. The cold bath was known as the
(1) palaestra  (3) tabulārium
(2) hypocaustum (4) frīgidārium

80 The main room in a Roman home contained a basin to catch rainwater. This basin was called the
(1) tablīnum  (3) cubiculum
(2) āla  (4) impluvium

81 The structure where Roman chariot racing was held is shown in the illustration below.

What is the name of this structure?
(1) Circus Maximus  (3) Domus Aurea
(2) Theātrum Mārcellī  (4) Cūria Hostilia
82 An ancient Roman structure is shown in the illustration below.

The Romans built this structure in order to
(1) watch performances  (3) transport troops
(2) bring water        (4) encourage travel

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 20 QUESTIONS IN PART IV.
Part IIA
Answer only 14 questions.

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Part IIB
Answer all 10 questions.

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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 '09