

The University of the State of New York
REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

**COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION
IN
LATIN**

Tuesday, June 19, 2001 — 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

This booklet contains Parts II through V (95 credits) of this examination. Your performance on Part I, Oral Reading (5 credits), has been evaluated prior to the date of this written examination.

The answers to the questions on this examination are to be written in the answer booklet, which is stapled in the center of this examination booklet. Open the examination booklet, carefully remove the answer booklet, and then close the examination booklet. Be sure to fill in the heading on your answer booklet.

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

DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAMINATION BOOKLET UNTIL THE SIGNAL IS GIVEN.

Part II

Directions: Your teacher will read aloud a short passage in Latin. Listen carefully to this first reading. Then your teacher will read the passage in short phrases with a pause after each phrase. After each pause, write, in Latin, in your answer booklet, the phrase read by your teacher. Do *not* write a translation of the passage.

There will be no penalty for improper use of macrons, punctuation, or capitalization. After you have completed writing the passage in Latin, your teacher will read the entire passage one more time so that you may check your work. [5]

Part III

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

Part IIIA

Directions (1–10): Do *not* write a translation of the following passage; read it through carefully several times to ascertain its meaning. Then, in the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write the *number* of the alternative that best translates *each* underlined expression *as it is used in the passage*. [10]

The Cost of Living

Ganymedēs alterī hominī dīxit, “Narrās dē rēbus quae nec in caelō nec in
(1) (2)
terrā pertinent. Interim nēmō cūrat annōnam crēscere. Mehercule, ego hodiē
(3)
pānem invenīre nōn poteram. Et tamen siccitās manet. Iam famēs annum
(4) (5)
tōtum fuit. Anteā homō pānem emere potuit quem cum alterō dēvorāre potuit.
(6)
Hodiē oculus bovis est maior quam pānis.

Heu, hodiē rēs gravēscere vidētur. Cūr nōs habēmus aedilem quī sibi
pecūniam habēre māvult quam vītam nostram cūrāre? Sī annōna crēscat,
(7)
casam meam vēndam. Quid enim futūrum erit, sī nec deī nec hominēs hoc
(8)
oppidum cūrābunt? Ego putō omnia ā deīs fierī et darī. Anteā mātērēs ībant
nūdis pedibus et mentibus pūrīs in collem. Ibi Iovem mātērēs ōrābant et aquam
(9)
rogābant. Itaque statim pluēbat et omnēs mātērēs redībant madidae.
(10)

— Petronius Arbiter, *Satyricon*, XLIV
(adapted)

annōnam — from *annōna*, *annōnae*, f. cost of living
siccitās — from *siccitās*, *siccitātis*, f. drought
famēs — from *famēs*, *famis*, f. famine
madidae — from *madidus*, *madida*, *madidum*, wet

1 Ganymedēs alterī hominī dīxit

- (1) Ganymedes taught the other man
- (2) Ganymedes said to the other man
- (3) One man spoke to Ganymedes
- (4) Some men led Ganymedes

2 quae nec in caelō nec in terrā pertinent

- (1) which pertain neither in heaven nor on earth
- (2) that hold both heaven and earth
- (3) which stretches to the heaven and the earth
- (4) who lives in the heavens and on the earth

3 nēmō cūrat annōnam crēscere

- (1) the cost of living was less than anyone thought
- (2) no one cares that the cost of living increases
- (3) not anything could cause the cost of living to change
- (4) there was no concern that the cost of living had decreased

4 pānem invenīre nōn poteram

- (1) I do not want to make bread
- (2) bread was not needed for the meal
- (3) I was not able to find bread
- (4) I hid the bread so that no one could find it

5 Iam famēs annum tōtum fuit.

- (1) Now there has been a famine for a whole year.
- (2) For so many years there was little famine.
- (3) This year there was a fear of famine.
- (4) A great famine happened every year.

6 Anteā homō pānem emere potuit

- (1) Only a few desired to eat bread
- (2) No one wanted to bake bread previously
- (3) Before a person was able to buy bread
- (4) We ought to share our bread now

7 quī sibi pecūniam habēre māvult quam vītā nostram cūrāre

- (1) who prefers to have money for himself rather than to look after our life
- (2) whose money brings him joy and changes our life
- (3) who wants to increase the state's money and to control our life
- (4) to whom he grants more money than necessary to maintain life

8 Sī annōna crēscat, casam meam vēdam.

- (1) If the cost of living decreases, I will come to my house.
- (2) If the cost of living should go up, I will never see my house.
- (3) If the cost of living goes down, I want to buy a new house.
- (4) If the cost of living should rise, I would sell my house.

9 Ibi Iovem matrēs ōrābant

- (1) By Jove, they called out to the mothers
- (2) Jupiter suddenly frightened all the mothers
- (3) There the mothers begged Jupiter
- (4) The mothers were running quickly to Jove

10 Itaque statim pluēbat

- (1) And the storm brought much rain
- (2) Soon it will rain on the statue
- (3) It rained for a short time
- (4) Therefore it immediately rained

Part IIIB

Directions (11–20): Do *not* write a translation of the following passages; read them through carefully several times to ascertain their meaning. Base your answers on the contents of each passage *only*. Your answers do *not* have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may suffice. In the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write in English your answer to *each* question. [10]

Cicero Considers His Plans

Cicerō Atticō Salūtem Dīcit.

Dē hōc itinere meae variae sententiae sunt. Magna rēs est. Fortūna cōnsilium huius itineris mihi dēmōstrābit. Est enim hīberna nāvīgatiō ōdiōsa mihi. Putō, ut scrībis, mē Brūtum vīsūrum esse. Ego hinc discēdere volō Kal. Iān.

— Cicero, *Ad Atticum*, XV, xxv
(adapted)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11 To whom does Cicero write this letter? | 14 What does Cicero find distasteful in wintertime? |
| 12 About what subject does Cicero have varied feelings? | 15 Whom will Cicero see before he departs? |
| 13 What will show Cicero the plan of this journey? | 16 On what day in January, according to our calendar, does Cicero wish to leave? |
-

Pleasures Outside the City

C. Plīnius Calpurniō Salūtem Dīcit.

Bene est mihi, quia tibi bene est. Habēs uxōrem tēcum, et habēs filium. *Fruēris* marī, fontibus, agrīs, et villā pulchrā. Ego ad meam villam *Tuscam* et *vēnor* et studeō, quae *interdum* alternīs temporibus, interdum simul faciō. Adhūc nōn possum nūntiāre utrum sit difficilīus capere aliquid an scrībere aliquid. Valē.

— Plinius, *Epistulae*, V, xviii
(adapted)

Fruēris — from *fruor*, *frui*, *fructus sum*, to enjoy
Tuscam — from *Tuscus*, *Tusca*, *Tuscum*, Etruscan
vēnor — from *vēnor*, *vēnārī*, *vēnātus sum*, to hunt
interdum — sometimes

- | | |
|---|---|
| 17 Name <i>one</i> person who is with Calpurnius when he receives this letter from Pliny. | 20 Name <i>one</i> activity of Pliny when he is at his villa. |
| 18–19 Name <i>two</i> things that Calpurnius will enjoy. | |
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Part III C

Directions (21–30): Read the following passages carefully, but do *not* write a translation. Below each passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For *each*, select the alternative that best answers the question or completes the statement *on the basis of the information given in the passage*, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

Caesar as Quaestor

Caesar, quaestor, Iūliam *amitam* uxōremque Cornēliam, quae mortuae erant, prō rostris in Forō laudāvit. Et in laudātiōne amitae dē orīgine familiae et mātris eius et patris eius Caesar locūtus est. “Māter amitae ab Ancō Marcio, rege Rōmānō, orta est et eius pater ā Venere, deā amōris, ortus est.” Post mortem Cornēliae tum Caesar Pompeiam, Quīntī Pompeī filiā, in mātirimōnium dūxit.

Caesar in Hispāniā erat quaestor. Cum *Gādēs* vēnisset, statuā Magnī Alexandrī vīsā, lacrimāvit. Caesar erat irātus, quod nihil memorābile ā sē āctum erat eādem *aetate*, quā iam Alexander orbem terrārum vīcerat.

— Suetonius, *Dē vitā Caesarum*, I. vi–vii
(adapted)

amitam — from *amita*, *amitae*, f. aunt

Gādēs — from *Gādēs*, *Gādium*, f. pl. Cadiz, a town in Spain

aetate — from *aetās*, *aetātis*, f. age

21 Quid et Iūliae et Cornēliae acciderat?

- (1) Territae clāmōre erant.
- (2) Missae ad Graeciam erant.
- (3) Ā pīrātis verberātae erant.
- (4) Laudātae ā Caesare erant.

22 Cum Caesar dē amitā mortuā loquēbātur, dīxit

- (1) dē initiō eius familiae
- (2) dē multitudīne amīcōrum
- (3) dē Rōmānō imperiō
- (4) dē suā magnā victōriā

23 In familiā Iūliae, amitae Caesaris, fuerant

- (1) magister et agricola
- (2) rēx et dea
- (3) nauta et gladiātor
- (4) eques et serva

24 Quis erat pater novae uxōris Caesaris post mortem Cornēliae?

- (1) Pompeius
- (2) Marcius
- (3) Iūlius
- (4) Alexander

25 Quāndō lacrimāvit Caesar?

- (1) ubi pictūram Veneris spectāvit
- (2) cum ē Hispāniā ad Forum Rōmānum revēnisset
- (3) postquam statuam Magnī Alexandrī vīdit
- (4) quam primum suum patrem invēnit

People: Xerxēs
Graeci
Themistoclē
Eurybiadēs
Spartāni

Places: Persia
Thermopylae
Athēnae
Graecia

The Strategy of Themistocles

Xerxēs, rēx Persiae, Thermopylīs expugnātīs, statim ad urbem Athēnās prōcessit. Nullīs dēfendentibus, eam urbem incendiō Xerxēs dēlēvit et *sacerdōtēs* interfecit. Cum plūrimī hortārentur Graecōs ut domōs suās redirent et sē *pariētibus* contrā Xerxem dēfenderent, Themistoclē, Athēniēnsis, autem, sōlus resistit. Themistoclē dīcēbat Graecōs *ūnā* pugnantes victūrōs esse, sed sēparātīm pugnantes moritūrōs esse.

Eurybiadēs, rēx Spartānōrum, quī tum bellō praecerat, verbīs Themistoclis nōn crēdēbat. Itaque Themistoclē servum ad rēgem Persiae mīsit quī eī nūntiāret Graecōs in fugā esse. Xerxēs, servō crēdēns, postrīdiē in locō sibi inīquō pugnāvit ubi superātus est. Xerxēs ergō victus est magis consiliō Themistoclis quam armīs Graeciae.

Nepos, *Themistoclē*, II,4
(adapted)

sacerdōtēs — from *sacerdōs*, *sacerdōtis*, m. priest

pariētibus — from *pariēs*, *pariētis*, m. wall (esp. partition in a house)

ūnā — together

26 Quō ivit Xerxēs, postquam Thermopylās cēpit?

- (1) Athēnās (3) ad Persiam
(2) ad mare (4) Spartam

27 Quod urbs nōn custōdiēbātur, Xerxēs poterat

- (1) cīvēs magnopere laudāre
(2) nova aedificia facere
(3) ab urbe mīlitēs celeriter expellere
(4) urbem igne vastāre et sacerdōtēs necāre

28 Sī Graeci essent coniūctī, Themistoclē crēdēbat

- (1) sacerdōtēs ad collēs profectūrōs esse
(2) filium rēgis mūrōs servātūrōs esse
(3) Graecōs superātūrōs esse Xerxem
(4) Atheniēsēs multam pecūniam āmissūrōs esse

29 Quid faciēbat Eurybiadēs illō tempore?

- (1) Ad silvam iter faciēbat.
(2) Bellō praepositus erat.
(3) Templum aedificābat.
(4) Ā servīs victus erat.

30 Quid servus Themistoclis rēgī nārrāvit?

- (1) Servus libertātem voluit.
(2) Graeci fūgērunt.
(3) Servus pecūniam rēgis cupīvit.
(4) Graeci rēgem interficere cōnābantur.

Part III

Directions (31–42): Read the passage below carefully, but do *not* write a translation. Below the passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. Choose *10* of these questions or statements, and in the space provided in your answer booklet, write the *number* of the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement. [10]

The Honor of Fabricius

Iūlius Hygīnus in librō sextō, Dē Vitā Rēbusque Illustrium Virōrum, hanc fābulam nārrāvit.

Dixit lēgātōs ā *Samnītibus* ad C. Fabricium, imperātōrem populī Rōmānī, vēnisse. Postquam pax facta erat, hī lēgātī dē multīs magnīsque rēbus dīxērunt
5 quās Fabricius Samnītibus bene fēcerat. Igitur lēgātī dōnum eī dedērunt et
ōrāvērunt ut Fabricius multam pēcūniam acciperet. Samnītēs dīxērunt sē id
facere, quod vīderant Fabriciī domum esse *nimis* parvam et Fabricium vītam
honōris ac laudis merēre.

Tum Fabricius manūs mōvit ab auribus ad oculōs et deinde ad nāsum et ad
10 ōs et ad *gulam* atque inde ad stomachum. Tandem Fabricius lēgātīs ita
respondit: “Dum omnēs partēs corporis meī habeō, nihil cupiam. Itaque ego
pecūniam accipere nōn possum quae mihi est nihil.”

— Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*, I, XIV
(adapted)

Samnītibus — from *Samnītēs*, *Samnītum*, m. pl. the Samnites
nimis — too
gulam — from *gula*, *gulae*, f. throat

- 31 Who is *Iūlius Hygīnus* (line 1)?
(1) a writer (3) a general
(2) an ambassador (4) a doctor
- 32 In which case is the Latin word *librō* (line 1)?
(1) genitive (3) accusative
(2) ablative (4) nominative
- 33 What form is the Latin word *vēnisse* (line 4)?
(1) participle (3) subjunctive
(2) imperative (4) infinitive
- 34 Which English word is associated by derivation with the Latin word *acciperet* (line 6)?
(1) acceptance (3) access
(2) accuse (4) accident
- 35 The first principal part of the Latin verb *dīxērunt* (line 6) is
(1) *dō* (3) *doceō*
(2) *discō* (4) *dīcō*
- 36 The superlative form of the Latin word *parvam* (line 7) is
(1) *pessimam* (3) *minimam*
(2) *plūrimam* (4) *optimam*
- 37 What is one reason offered by the Samnites when they gave gifts to Fabricius?
(1) Fabricius' career was ending.
(2) Fabricius' house was too small.
(3) Fabricius was soon to be married.
(4) Fabricius was in poor health.
- 38 What did Fabricius touch first?
(1) his ears (3) his stomach
(2) his feet (4) his throat
- 39 Which rhetorical device appears in the Latin phrases *ad oculōs*, *ad nāsum*, *ad ōs*, *ad gulam*, and *ad stomachum* (lines 9 and 10)?
(1) litotes (3) simile
(2) anaphora (4) metaphor

40 Which Latin word is the opposite of *omnēs* (line 11)?

- (1) *altās* (3) *lātās*
(2) *malās* (4) *nūllās*

41 Which Latin word is a synonym for *cupiam* (line 11)?

- (1) *portābō* (3) *pōnam*
(2) *vidēbō* (4) *volam*

42 Why did Fabricius refuse the gift?

- (1) His father was very rich.
(2) He considered the gift too small.
(3) Health was more important to him than money.
(4) The Samnites insulted his family years ago.

Part IV

Answer the questions in Part IV according to the directions for Parts IVA, IVB, IVC, and IVD.

Part IVA

Directions (43–52): In the space provided in your answer booklet, write the *number* of the word or expression that, when inserted in the blank, makes *each* sentence grammatically correct. [10]

43 Pugnāte fortiter, _____!

- (1) *mīles* (3) *mīlitum*
(2) *mīlitēs* (4) *mīlitis*

44 Nox erat tam obscūra ut lūnam vidēre nōn _____.

- (1) *poterit* (3) *possēmus*
(2) *possunt* (4) *posse*

45 Līberī in casam cum _____ ībant.

- (1) *mātre* (3) *mātrēs*
(2) *mātris* (4) *mātre*

46 Gladiātor, _____ in arēnam, multōs spectātōrēs vīdit.

- (1) *currentibus* (3) *current*
(2) *currite* (4) *currēs*

47 Fēminae ā virīs _____.

- (1) *laudat* (3) *laudantur*
(2) *laudābit* (4) *laudārī*

48 Cornēlius Rōmam vēnit _____ amīcōs.

- (1) *vidērent* (3) *vidēte*
(2) *nōlī vidēre* (4) *ad videndōs*

49 Oppidum est minus quam _____.

- (1) *urbs* (3) *urbium*
(2) *urbis* (4) *urbī*

50 Marcellus ante _____ ambulābat.

- (1) *hortus* (3) *hortum*
(2) *hortī* (4) *hortō*

51 Explōrātor aquam _____ poterat.

- (1) *inventum esse* (3) *invēnisset*
(2) *invenit* (4) *invenīre*

52 _____ nōs scit?

- (1) *Quem* (3) *Quōs*
(2) *Quis* (4) *Cuius*

Part IVB

Directions (53—62): This part contains a passage in English in which words associated by derivation with Latin words are italicized. Below the passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For *each*, select the alternative that best answers the question or completes the statement, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

In the Age of Information, the image *reigns*. There are 81 *television* sets for every 100 Americans. In the typical household, the television is on six hours a day. Television has become our chief *source* of local and national news, and broadcast journalists have become more prominent and more powerful than columnists. There used to be three channels. Now, there are over one hundred. When we weary of television channels, we can turn to countless radio *stations*, videotapes, and web pages.

This explosion of information means now [we] have a vast *menu* of choices that allows us to be *transported* to many *different* worlds and provides us with educational *opportunities* undreamed of thirty years ago. It also means that we spend more time in front of television and *computer* screens and less time reading to children. It is no wonder that our children have shorter attention spans and smaller *vocabularies*.

— *The Media and the Loss of Heroes*, Peter H. Gibbon

- 53 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *reigns*?
- (1) *īre* — go
(2) *regere* — rule
(3) *relinquere* — leave behind
(4) *eicere* — throw out
- 54 The English word *television* is associated by derivation with *videō*, the Latin word that means
- (1) conquer (3) see
(2) avoid (4) come
- 55 The English word *source* is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means *to rise*. This Latin word is
- (1) *surgere* (3) *scīre*
(2) *scribere* (4) *sentīre*
- 56 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *stations*?
- (1) *stō* — stand (3) *servō* — guard
(2) *spargō* — scatter (4) *studeō* — be eager
- 57 The English word *menu* is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means *to make something smaller*. The Latin word is
- (1) *maneō* (3) *moveō*
(2) *mittō* (4) *minuō*
- 58 The English word *transported* is associated by derivation with *portō*, the Latin word that means
- (1) carry (3) grow
(2) send (4) wander
- 59 The English word *different* is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means *to bring*. The Latin word is
- (1) *faciō* (3) *ferō*
(2) *fīniō* (4) *fīdō*
- 60 The English word *opportunities* is associated by derivation with the Latin word *portus*, which means
- (1) chair (3) harbor
(2) stable (4) temple
- 61 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *computer*?
- (1) *ponō* — put (3) *petō* — ask
(2) *putō* — think (4) *pūniō* — punish
- 62 The English word *vocabularies* is associated by derivation with *vocō*, the Latin word that means
- (1) turn (3) want
(2) learn (4) call

Part IVC

Directions (63–67): For each sentence below, write in Column I, in your answer booklet, a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation. Any form of the appropriate Latin word, *except* prefixes and suffixes, will be acceptable. Then, in Column II, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word. [5]

63 The man suddenly realized that he was *impecunious*.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) penniless | (3) respected |
| (2) ill | (4) popular |

64 The student did a *cursory* job on his homework.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) excellent | (3) thorough |
| (2) hasty | (4) slow |

65 The *pugnacious* boy was new to the neighborhood.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (1) poor | (3) shy |
| (2) unlucky | (4) quarrelsome |

66 The *annual* review will take place at three o'clock.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) daily | (3) monthly |
| (2) weekly | (4) yearly |

67 Lucy will give the *valedictory* address.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (1) farewell | (3) welcoming |
| (2) presidential | (4) keynote |

Part IVD

Directions (68–72): Each italicized word below has a Latin root as its source. For each word, choose the meaning of its Latin root and write its *number* in the space provided in the answer booklet. [5]

68 *bonanza*

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) silent | (3) last |
| (2) good | (4) small |

69 *caption*

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (1) embarrass | (3) fall |
| (2) help | (4) seize |

70 *exit*

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| (1) go | (3) speak |
| (2) honor | (4) persuade |

71 *efficient*

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) warn | (3) make |
| (2) try | (4) shine |

72 *reject*

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) flee | (3) fear |
| (2) throw | (4) judge |
-

Part V

Directions (73–102): Select 20 of the following statements or questions. In the space provided in your answer booklet, write the *number* of the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement. [20]

History and Public Life

- 73 From 27 B.C. to 476 A.D., Rome was ruled by
(1) kings (3) aediles
(2) dictators (4) emperors
- 74 The Punic Wars were fought between Rome and
(1) Egypt (3) Epirus
(2) Macedonia (4) Carthage
- 75 What did Julius Caesar report to the senate after he defeated Pharnaces?
(1) *Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī.* (3) *Nōlō contendere.*
(2) *Ō tempora, ō mōrēs!* (4) *Errāre hūmānum est.*
- 76 The people pictured below are carrying the fasces, which were symbols of power.



These people are called

- (1) praetors (3) consuls
(2) lictors (4) censors
- 77 When Cicero spoke to the members of the senate, he addressed them as
(1) *Quirītēs* (3) *Iūdicēs*
(2) *Patrēs Cōnscrīptī* (4) *Larēs et Penātēs*

- 78 Augustus's reign began a period that we now call
(1) *Orbis Terrārum* (3) *Pax Rōmāna*
(2) *Scūtum Aureum* (4) *Fīnis Mundī*
- 79 The illustration below shows a Roman man who thrust his right hand into a fire to show his bravery.



What was the name of this Roman?

- (1) *Horātius Cocclēs* (3) *Drūsus Nērō*
(2) *Lars Porsenna* (4) *Mūcius Scaevola*
- 80 Brundisium and Ostia are famous
(1) seaports (3) rivers
(2) mountains (4) islands
- 81 During the Catilinarian conspiracy, Cicero was given dictatorial power by a
(1) *corōna cīvica*
(2) *senātūs cōnsultum ultimum*
(3) *cursus honōrum*
(4) *sella curūlis*

Daily Life

82 Several men are shown in the picture below.



When these men were performing in the arena, they were called

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) <i>gladiātōrēs</i> | (3) <i>nūntiī</i> |
| (2) <i>lēgātī</i> | (4) <i>agricolae</i> |

83 The Romans ate in a dining room called the

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) <i>vīcus</i> | (3) <i>trīclīnium</i> |
| (2) <i>impluvium</i> | (4) <i>carcer</i> |

84 Where would one most likely have seen a *lacōnicum*, *caldārium*, and *frīgidārium*?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) <i>lūdus</i> | (3) <i>basilica</i> |
| (2) <i>thermae</i> | (4) <i>templum</i> |

85 A Roman's breakfast was called

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) <i>amphora</i> | (3) <i>tabella</i> |
| (2) <i>secunda mēnsa</i> | (4) <i>ientāculum</i> |

86 If you were a Roman born on August 3, you would celebrate your birthday on

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) <i>a.d. IV Kal. Sept.</i> | (3) <i>a.d. III Nōn. Aug.</i> |
| (2) <i>Nōn. Aug.</i> | (4) <i>a.d. V Id. Aug.</i> |

87 A Roman used a *stilus* for

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) cooking | (3) traveling |
| (2) writing | (4) sleeping |

Myths and Legends

88 The illustration below shows the powerful enchantress who turned Ulysses's crew into swine.



From Lester M. Frindle's "Mythology in Prints"

What was the name of this enchantress?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) Medea | (3) Circe |
| (2) Iris | (4) Medusa |

89 The Roman god of the sea is shown below carrying a trident.



What is the name of this Roman god?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Mercury | (3) Saturn |
| (2) Apollo | (4) Neptune |

90 The ancient hero whose name is associated with a vulnerable part of the human foot was

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Hercules | (3) Achilles |
| (2) Agamemnon | (4) Phaëthon |

91 The Greeks called the young god of love Eros. What did the Romans call him?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) <i>Jānus</i> | (3) <i>Bacchus</i> |
| (2) <i>Mars</i> | (4) <i>Cupīdō</i> |

92 The three goddesses who competed for the golden apple at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis were

- | |
|-------------------------------|
| (1) Diana, Ceres, and Cybele |
| (2) Vesta, Hecate, and Echo |
| (3) Juno, Minerva, and Venus |
| (4) Discordia, Rhea, and Gaia |

93 A vase is shown in the picture below.



This vase painting shows the legendary leader of the Argonauts finding the golden fleece. His name was

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Jason | (3) Paris |
| (2) Perseus | (4) Theseus |

94 The god of medicine, who was worshipped by the ancient Romans, is shown below.



What was his name?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (1) Pan | (3) Charon |
| (2) Aesculapius | (4) Atlas |

95 According to mythology, the change of seasons is the result of Pluto's kidnapping of

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1) Ariadne | (3) Arachne |
| (2) Daphne | (4) Proserpina |

Literature

96 Who wrote the *Aeneid*?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Vergil | (3) Catullus |
| (2) Sallust | (4) Horace |

97 *Dē Senectūte* was an essay written by the Roman author who is famous for his oratory and letters. This author is

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) Tacitus | (3) Cicero |
| (2) Plautus | (4) Ovid |

98 Books about Roman history use the initials A.U.C. This abbreviation refers to the

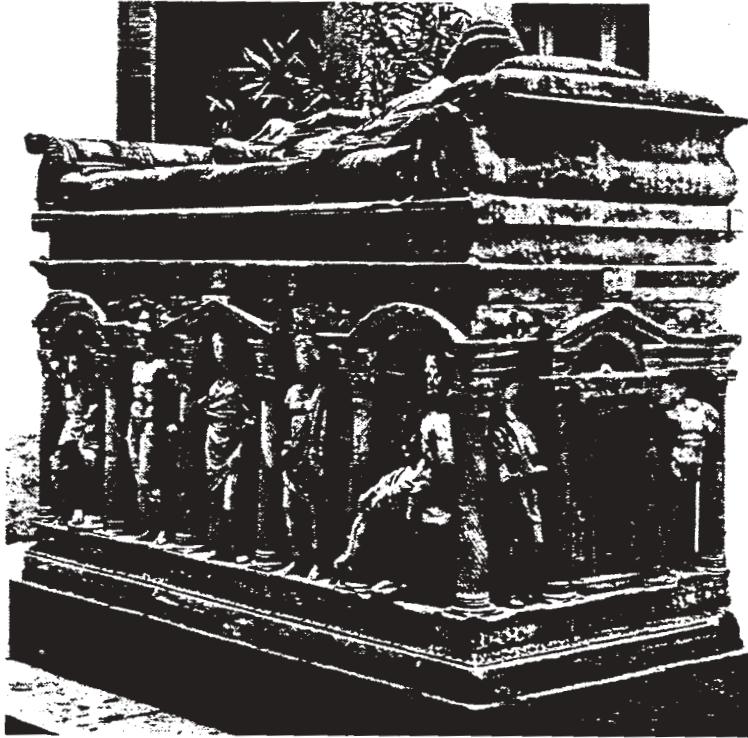
- (1) construction of the Forum
- (2) expulsion of the kings
- (3) birth of Augustus
- (4) founding of the city of Rome

99 The *exordium* of a Roman speech is the

- (1) conclusion
- (2) introductory statement
- (3) affirmative argument
- (4) rebuttal

Architecture and Art

100 Roman sculptors often used relief decorations on coffins such as the one pictured below.



This burial chest is called a

- (1) *sarcophagus*
- (2) *dēnārius*
- (3) *petasus*
- (4) *scūtum*

101 A ship is depicted through the use of tiles in the illustration below.



This artistic technique is called

- (1) painting
- (2) mosaic
- (3) fresco
- (4) sculpture

102 Which structure is *not* located in the city of Rome?

- (1) *Cūria*
- (2) *Colossēum*
- (3) *Circus Maximus*
- (4) *Parthenon*

The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

**COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION
IN LATIN**

Tuesday, June 19, 2001 — 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

ANSWER BOOKLET

Male

Female

Student

Teacher

School City or
P.O.

	Credit Earned
Part I	
Part II	
Part IIIA	
Part IIIB	
Part IIIC	
Part IIID	
Part IVA	
Part IVB	
Part IVC	
Part IVD	
Part V	
Total	
Rater's Initials	

Part II (5 credits)

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Part IIIA (10 credits)

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. | 3. | 5. | 7. | 9. |
| 2. | 4. | 6. | 8. | 10. |

Part IIIB (10 credits)

- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20

Part IIIC (10 credits)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 21 | 26 |
| 22 | 27 |
| 23 | 28 |
| 24 | 29 |
| 25 | 30 |

Part IIID (10 credits)

Answer only 10 questions.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 31 | 35 | 39 |
| 32 | 36 | 40 |
| 33 | 37 | 41 |
| 34 | 38 | 42 |

Part IVA (10 credits)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 43 | 48 |
| 44 | 49 |
| 45 | 50 |
| 46 | 51 |
| 47 | 52 |

Part IVB (10 credits)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 53 | 58 |
| 54 | 59 |
| 55 | 60 |
| 56 | 61 |
| 57 | 62 |

Part IVC (5 credits)

Column I Column II

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 63 | 63 |
| 64 | 64 |
| 65 | 65 |
| 66 | 66 |
| 67 | 67 |

Part IVD (5 credits)

- 68
- 69
- 70
- 71
- 72

Part V (20 credits)

Answer only 20 questions.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 73 | 78 | 83 | 88 | 93 | 98 |
| 74 | 79 | 84 | 89 | 94 | 99 |
| 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 |
| 76 | 81 | 86 | 91 | 96 | 101 |
| 77 | 82 | 87 | 92 | 97 | 102 |

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