

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

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN

Friday, June 15, 2007 — 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.

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 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): Read the following passage carefully several times to determine its meaning. Then select the correct translation for *each* underlined expression, as it is used in the passage, and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

The Soldier, Crastinus

In ultimō proeliō inter Pompēium Caesaremque erat in exercitū Caesaris vir
singulārī virtūte, C. Crastinus, quī superiōre annō in legiōne decimā⁽¹⁾
pugnāverat. Ūnō diē, signō proelī datō, hic mīles cēterīs inquit, “Sequiminī mē⁽²⁾
et date operam fidēlem imperātōrī vestrō Caesarī! Ūnum hoc proelium⁽³⁾
superest; hōc confectō, ille suam dignitātem recuperābit et nōs libertātem⁽⁴⁾
nostram.” Crastinus, simul respiciēns Caesarem, addidit haec verba, “Faciā⁽⁵⁾
hodiē, imperātor, ut mihi aut vivō aut mortuō grātiās agās.” Cum haec
dixisset, p̄rimus ex dextrō cornū prōcucurrit, atque circiter centum vīgintī⁽⁶⁾
mīlitēs eiusdem cohortis Crastinum secūtī sunt.⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾

In eō proeliō Caesar nōn amplius ducentōs mīlitēs sed circiter trīgintā
centuriōnēs fortēs amīsit. Crastinus fortissimē pugnāns etiam interfectus est.
Neque id, quod Crastinus in pugnam proficiscēns dixerat, fuit falsum.⁽⁹⁾ Sīc
enim Caesar putābat virtūtem Crastinī in eō proeliō excellentissimam fuisse
atque iūdicābat Crastinum ipsum grātiās certē meruisse.⁽¹⁰⁾

— Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvili*, III, 91, 99
(adapted)

superest — from *supersum, superesse, superfuī*, remain
meruisse — from *mereō, merēre, meruī, meritus, a, um*, deserve

People

Pompēius
Caesar
C. Crastinus

- 1 erat in exercitū Caesaris vir singulārī virtūte
(1) the men had been trained to be brave by Caesar himself
(2) each man in Caesar's army was a fierce warrior
(3) Caesar's army was known for its bold force of men
(4) there was in Caesar's army a man of remarkable courage
- 2 quī superiōre annō in legiōne decimā pugnāverat
(1) who led the tenth legion this year
(2) who will fight with ten legions next year
(3) who had fought the previous year in the tenth legion
(4) who led a legion in fighting for ten years
- 3 signō proelī datō
(1) after the signal for battle was given
(2) since the end of the battle was near
(3) although the time for battle was past
(4) before the battle was waged
- 4 date operam fidēlem imperātōrī vestrō Caesarī
(1) our faithful Caesar gives you this warning
(2) give loyal service to your general Caesar
(3) trust must be immediately given to Caesar our general
(4) loyal Caesar has given all of you his orders
- 5 ille suam dignitātem recuperābit
(1) our dignity was praised by him
(2) he will regain his dignity
(3) that dignity has come to them
(4) he received the highest dignity from that man

- 6 simul respiciēns Caesarem
(1) after Caesar saw an unfavorable thing
(2) with Caesar also watching
(3) having pretended to spy upon Caesar
(4) at the same time looking back at Caesar
- 7 ut mihi aut vivō aut mortuō grātiās agās
(1) in order that you may thank me either dead or alive
(2) in order that I may fight the enemy and live
(3) because either living or dying may occur today
(4) because life and death are all the same to me
- 8 Cum haec dixisset
(1) After he led them
(2) Led by these words
(3) When he had said these things
(4) While he was speaking to them
- 9 Crastinus fortissimē pugnāns etiam interfectus est.
(1) Crastinus fighting very bravely was also killed.
(2) Crastinus himself died after he killed many in the fight.
(3) Crastinus killed many brave fighters that day.
(4) Crastinus died along with a brave soldier.
- 10 virtūtem Crastinī in eō proeliō excellentissimam fuisse
(1) that the men in Crastinus' forces were very brave
(2) that Crastinus had been praised by the outstanding men of this battle
(3) that this battle had been more remarkable because of Crastinus' bravery
(4) that the courage of Crastinus in this battle had been most distinguished

Part IIIB

Directions (11–20): Read the following passage carefully several times to determine its meaning. Then, in the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write, in English, your answer to *each* question below. Base your answers on the content of the passage, *only*. Your answers do *not* have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may suffice. [10]

The Reign of Agesilaus of Sparta

Agēsīlāus ā multīs scrīptoribus laudātus est. Agēsīlāus dē regnō Spartae cum Leotychide, filiō Āgidis, *contenderat*.

Mōs Spartānīs traditus erat ut Sparta duōs rēgēs semper habēret. Hī rēgēs ex duābus familiīs nobiles dēlectī sunt. Cum Āgis rēx Spartae et frater Agēsīlāi, mortuus esset, filium Leotychidem reliquerat. Hic filius, Leotychidēs, dē honōre regnī cum Agēsīlāo patruō suo contendit. Neque Leotychidēs recēpit id quod voluit.

Simul atque imperiō *potītus est*, Agēsīlāus Spartānīs persuāsit ut exercitum in Asiam mitterent et bellum cum rēge in illā terrā gererent. Nam fāma nuntiāta est rēgem Persārum nāvēs exercitūsque comparāre ut eōs in Graeciam mitteret. Agēsīlāus in Asiam cum mīlitibus pervēnit priusquam ducēs Persārum scīrent Agēsīlāum ex Graeciā profectum esse. Quō factō, Spartānī omnēs Persās imprudentes considerāvērunt quod Spartānōs nōn exspectābant.

— Cornelius Nepos, *Dē Excellentibus Ducibus*, XVII

contenderat — from *contendō*, *contendere*, *contendī*, *contentus*, *a*, *um*, struggle
potītus est — from *potior*, *potīrī*, *potītus sum*, gain possession of

People	Places
Agēsīlāus	Sparta
Leotychidēs	Graecia
Āgis	Asia
Spartānī	
Persae	

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11 According to the passage, in what way did many authors write about Agesilaus? | 16 What did Leotychides struggle about with Agesilaus? |
| 12 Who was the father of Leotychides? | 17 What did Agesilaus persuade the Spartans to do as soon as he gained possession of the power? |
| 13 According to custom, how many kings did Sparta have? | 18 Where was the king of the Persians sending ships and armies? |
| 14 From which group of people were these Spartan kings chosen? | 19 Where did Agesilaus arrive with his soldiers? |
| 15 What office or title did Agis hold? | 20 How does the passage describe the Persian troops when the Spartans found them? |

Part IIIC

Directions (21–30): Read the following passage carefully several times to determine its meaning. After the passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For *each*, choose the word or expression 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]

A Letter to Saturninus

C. Plinius Pompēiō Saturninō Suō Salūtem Dīcit

Tuae litterae mē variē affēcērunt; nam partim laeta, partim tristia continēbant. Ego laetus sum quod tū Rōmae es; agō tibi grātiās quod mē exspectās. Ego tristis sum quod Iūlius Avītus ē vītā discessit dum ex *quaestūrā* in nāve redībat, procul ā frātre amantissimō, procul ā matre et ā sorōribus. Avītus erat iuvenis magnae sapientiae et bonitātis. Ille studium litterārum amāvit. Quantum lēgit, quantum etiam scripsit! Sed cūr ego indulgeō dolōrī? Finem epistulae faciam ut lacrimās dēsistere possim quās tua epistula expressit. Valē.

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

quaestūrā— from *quaestūra*, *quaestūrae*, f., quaestorship, treasury agent

People

Gaius Plinius
Pompēius Saturninūs
Iūlius Avītus

Places

Rōma

21 Quālia scripserat in epistulā Saturninūs?

- (1) longa et rīdīcula
- (2) multa et nova
- (3) fēlīcia et misera
- (4) ferōcia et atrōcia

22 Plinius est laetus quod Saturninūs

- (1) est in urbe Rōmā
- (2) librum legit
- (3) ad Siciliam adit
- (4) oratiōnem habet

23 Plinius est miser quod Avītus

- (1) captus est
- (2) mortuus est
- (3) pecūniam amīsīt
- (4) inimīcum dēfendit

24 Avītus magnopere amāvit

- (1) currere exercēreque
- (2) edere bibereque
- (3) cantāre saltāreque
- (4) legere scribereque

25 Plinius epistulam finīvit quod nōn iam cupīvit

- (1) auxilium petere
- (2) lacrimāre plūs
- (3) dē bellō putāre
- (4) sedēre in illā sellā

Mago's Mission

Māgo erat frāter magnī imperātōris Hannibalis. Dum Poenī bellum contrā Rōmānōs in Ītaliā gerunt, Māgo, nuntius victōriae Poenae prope *Cannās*, vēnerat Carthāginem. Is, cum senātus convocātus esset, rēs gestās frātris in Ītaliā narrāvit. Māgo dixit Hannibalem cum sex imperātōribus exercitibusque Rōmānīs proelia fēcisse; suprā ducenta mīlia hostium occīdisse; suprā quinquāgintā mīlia cēpisse. Māgo addidit duōs imperātōrēs Rōmānōs necātōs esse, tertium vulnerātum esse, atque, quartum, tōtō exercitū āmissō, *vix* cum paucīs mīlitibus effūgisse. Senātōrēs Poenōrum ā Māgōne quoque intellexērunt, Rōmānīs victīs, complūrēs gentēs in Ītaliā, Brutiōs Apulōsque, cum Poenīs sē coniunxisse.

Omnibus hīs rēbus narrātīs, Māgo ā senātū petīvit ut plūs pecūniae, plūs frūmentī et plūs mīlitum ad Hannibalem mitterentur ut Hannibal finem bellī in Ītaliā mox faceret.

— Livy, *Ab Urbe Conditā*, XXIII, 11-12

Cannās — from *Cannae*, *Cannārum*, f., Cannae, a small town in Italy
vix — scarcely

<u>People</u>	<u>Places</u>
Māgo	Ītalia
Hannibal	Cannae
Poenī	Carthāgo
Rōmānī	
Brutiī	
Apulī	

26 Poenī in Ītaliā erant occupātī in

- (1) effugiendō ex castrīs
- (2) urbe appellandā
- (3) templō aedificandō
- (4) pugnandō cum Rōmānīs

27 Māgo Carthāginem adīvit ut

- (1) agrōs et villās agricolārum incenderet
- (2) Poenōs dē victōriā certiōrēs faceret
- (3) servōs līberāret
- (4) vulnera patris cūrāret

28 Quid Māgo senātōribus dixit?

- (1) Ipse ad silvās nōn redībit.
- (2) Rēx ad Hispāniam profectus est.
- (3) Multī Rōmānī interfectī captīque sunt.
- (4) Cīvēs Rōmānī ad Africam nāvīgābunt.

29 Quid fēcit quartus dux postquam exercitus suus victus erat?

- (1) In spēluncā sē cēlāvit.
- (2) Cum paucīs fūgit.
- (3) Trans flūmen properāvit.
- (4) Animālia ad urbem attulit.

30 Rōmānīs superātīs, aliae gentēs in Ītaliā

- (1) cum Poenīs sē iunxērunt
- (2) ad Britanniam effūgērunt
- (3) dē vallīs descendērunt
- (4) in prōvinciam cucurrērunt

Part IIID

Directions (31–42): Read the passage below carefully several times to determine its meaning. Then choose *10* of the questions or incomplete statements that follow the passage. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

Pirates Visit the City of Syracuse

Pīrātae, ūnam noctem sōlam ad oppidum maritimum Helōrum morātī, visitāre constituērunt Syrācūsās, clārissimam urbem in Siciliā, prōvinciā Rōmānā. Nam audīvērunt Syrācūsārum portum ac moenia esse pulcherrima, et haec spectāre maximē voluērunt. Primō pervēnērunt ad
5 partem lītoris ubi C. Verrēs, prōconsul iste Rōmānus, aestāte castra luxuriae posuerat. Sed aberat ā lītore ipse Verrēs et locus vacuus erat, itaque pīrātae in portum urbis īvērunt. Et cum Verrēs magistrātus Rōmānus in urbe esset et imperium habēret in urbe, tamen illī pīrātae in ipsum portum sine timōre nāvīgāvērunt! Nēmō eīs impedīvīt, itaque
10 pīrātae sē movērunt usque in mediam urbem, ubi nullae nāvēs umquam antea pervēnerant. Ō spectāculum miserum atque acerbum! Glōria et nōmen populī Rōmānī dīminūta erant quod Verrēs Rōmānus urbem nōn dēfendit. Etiam pīrātae *rēmīs* aquam *aspersērunt* in faciem magistrātūs ipsīus Rōmānī.

— Cicero, *In Verrem* II, V, 95
(adapted)

rēmīs — from *rēmus*, *rēmī*, m., oar

aspersērunt — from *aspergō*, *aspergere*, *aspersī*, *aspersus*, a, um, sprinkle

People

C. Verrēs

Places

Helōrus
Syrācūsae
Sicilia

31 In the Latin words *ūnam noctem sōlam* (line 1), the case indicates

- (1) duration of time (3) motion toward
(2) means (4) possession

32 The town of Helorus was

- (1) founded by Bacchus
(2) near the sea
(3) sacred to Mercury
(4) in the valley

33 Why did the pirates want to go to Syracuse?

- (1) to attack the rich Greek province
(2) to see its beautiful harbor and fortifications
(3) to seek medical attention
(4) to recover prisoners of war

34 From *aestāte...posuerat* (lines 5 and 6) we learn that Verres

- (1) was a famous Roman writer
(2) had very negative feelings toward the proconsul
(3) had an extravagant camp in the summer
(4) did not want to visit a military camp

35 The prefix *ab* in the Latin word *aberat* (line 6) means

- (1) across (3) before
(2) back (4) away

36 The Latin word *urbis* (line 7) refers to

- (1) a place of exile (3) a marketplace
(2) Sicily (4) Syracuse

- 37 The Latin word *ivērunt* (line 7) is a form of the verb
 (1) *fiō* (3) *eō*
 (2) *irascor* (4) *ūtor*
- 38 What is the best translation of the Latin word *cum* (line 7)?
 (1) finally (3) but
 (2) although (4) unless
- 39 The movement of the pirates was stopped by
 (1) the consul (3) the terrain
 (2) no one (4) the weather
- 40 To whom does the Latin word *magistrātus* (line 7) refer?
 (1) Syracuse (3) Helorus
 (2) Cicero (4) Verres
- 41 The Latin word *In* in the title of this oration by Cicero, *In Verrem*, has a similar meaning to the Latin word *contrā* and therefore means
 (1) grateful to (3) by
 (2) on behalf of (4) against
- 42 Why was the glory and name of the Roman people diminished?
 (1) Verres did not defend the city of Syracuse.
 (2) Verres gave a banquet for the pirates.
 (3) The Roman navy was defeated by the pirates.
 (4) The city of Syracuse was burned to the ground.

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 _____ flōrēs dabimus.
 (1) Sorōribus (3) Sorōre
 (2) Sorōrem (4) Soror
- 44 In arēnā leō ā _____ necātus est.
 (1) gladiātōrum (3) gladiātōrem
 (2) gladiātōrēs (4) gladiātōre
- 45 Puella _____ vidēs est filia consulis.
 (1) quī (3) quam
 (2) quōs (4) quōrum
- 46 Publius dīcit mercātōrem tabernās _____ .
 (1) aperiō (3) aperuerātis
 (2) aperuisse (4) aperiēbās
- 47 Dux nuntium mīsit ut urbem _____ .
 (1) monēret (3) monita
 (2) monendōrum (4) monēbuntur
- 48 _____ proximō amīcus meus ad Corsicam iter facit.
 (1) Annīs (3) Annus
 (2) Annōs (4) Annō
- 49 Sī Marcus plūs pecūniae _____, gemmās ēmisset.
 (1) habēre (3) habē
 (2) habuisset (4) habitūrōs
- 50 Tantum est perīculum ut cīvēs _____ .
 (1) timeant (3) timēte
 (2) timēre (4) timentis
- 51 Quid, _____, cupis?
 (1) Brūtum (3) Brūte
 (2) Brūtō (4) Brūtīs
- 52 Viātor summum ad montem _____ nōn poterat.
 (1) ascendēbās (3) ascendite
 (2) ascendant (4) ascendere

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*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

The Meatless Shall Inherit the Earth

A stout set of teeth may have been key to the vertebrate conquest of dry land. So paleontologist Robert Reisz *concluded* after studying fossils found in Russia of *Suminia getmanovi*, a squirrel-sized reptile that lived 260 *million* years ago. *Suminia* is the oldest known vertebrate that could chew plants *efficiently*, says Reisz, who is based at the University of Toronto. And for evolution, that marked a great leap forward.

One hundred million years earlier, when the first vertebrates dragged themselves onto land, they faced an abundance of food they could not eat. Terrestrial plants were too tough for them to digest, so the creatures had to *return* to the water to dine on soft sea species. Around 300 million years ago, the first land *herbivores* had such rudimentary teeth they could only rip off large pieces of leaf. But *Suminia's* powerful teeth could shred vegetation with a shearing *action*, allowing it to *extract* juices and nutrients from cycads, *conifers*, and ferns. Such supershears touched off an explosion of vertebrate *biodiversity*.

The arrival of this true plant-eater also helped lay the foundation for the ecological pyramid found on land today, says Reisz, whose former graduate assistant Natalia Rybczynski analyzed the *Suminia* fossils. “You now have lots of herbivores *supporting* a much smaller population of carnivores, and that happened almost exactly at the time when *Suminia* shows up,” he says.

Discover, September 2001

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| <p>53 The English word <i>concluded</i> is associated by derivation with <i>claudō</i>, the Latin word that means</p> <p>(1) catch (3) close
(2) cry (4) carry</p> | <p>56 The English word <i>return</i> has as its prefix <i>re-</i> which in Latin means</p> <p>(1) forth (3) away
(2) under (4) back</p> |
| <p>54 The English word <i>million</i> is associated by derivation with <i>mille</i>, the Latin word that means</p> <p>(1) thousand (3) tenth
(2) hundred (4) once</p> | <p>57 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word <i>herbivores</i>?</p> <p>(1) <i>vorō</i> — eat
(2) <i>haereō</i> — stick
(3) <i>verberō</i> — beat
(4) <i>bibō</i> — drink</p> |
| <p>55 The English word <i>efficiently</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin word</p> <p>(1) <i>fugiō</i> (3) <i>fīniō</i>
(2) <i>faciō</i> (4) <i>faveō</i></p> | <p>58 The English word <i>action</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin word</p> <p>(1) <i>gerō</i> (3) <i>ponō</i>
(2) <i>cadō</i> (4) <i>agō</i></p> |

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| 59 The English word <i>extract</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin word
(1) <i>taceō</i> (3) <i>trahō</i>
(2) <i>tangō</i> (4) <i>tremō</i> | 61 The English word <i>biodiversity</i> is associated by derivation with <i>vertō</i> , the Latin word that means
(1) fly (3) pull
(2) turn (4) wish |
| 60 The second part of the English word <i>conifers</i> is associated by derivation with <i>ferō</i> , the Latin word that means
(1) answer (3) throw
(2) bring (4) place | 62 The <i>sup</i> in the English word <i>supporting</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin preposition <i>sub</i> that means
(1) under (3) outside
(2) over (4) inside |
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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]

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|--|--|
| 63 Construction of the new <i>viaduct</i> will not be completed until next month.
(1) pathway (3) elevator
(2) building (4) engine | 66 Some people thought that the story of the traveler was <i>credible</i> .
(1) boring (3) lacking
(2) wild (4) believable |
| 64 The recovering patient was <i>ambulatory</i> .
(1) quiet (3) mobile
(2) grateful (4) asleep | 67 When the committee reviewed the plan, two <i>alternatives</i> were discussed.
(1) rules (3) messages
(2) choices (4) benefits |
| 65 A <i>minimal</i> commitment is expected to participate in the program.
(1) loyal (3) very small
(2) swift (4) long-term | |
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REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

**COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION
IN LATIN**

Friday, June 15, 2007 — 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

ANSWER BOOKLET

Student Sex: Male
 Female
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	
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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)

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- 12
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Part IIIC (10 credits)

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

Part IIID (10 credits)

Answer only 10 questions.

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|----------|----------|----------|
| 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

Part IVD

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

68 Caesar was elected consul *in absentia*.

- (1) by a majority
- (2) while not present
- (3) in public council
- (4) with others

69 Charles explained that he could not go shopping because he was *in medias res*.

- (1) much too tired
- (2) not feeling well
- (3) in a big hurry
- (4) in the middle of things

70 Some employees work on a *per diem* basis.

- (1) weekly
- (2) daily
- (3) yearly
- (4) full-time

71 The police determined the burglar's *modus operandi*.

- (1) method of operating
- (2) criminal record
- (3) place of residence
- (4) next target

72 Anyone going to garage sales should remember "*caveat emptor*."

- (1) seize the day
- (2) beware of the dog
- (3) let the buyer beware
- (4) on the first sight

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 Which elected political officers acted as judges?

- (1) *praetor*
- (2) *aedilis*
- (3) *consul*
- (4) *quaestor*

74 Which historical event occurred *first*?

- (1) the dictatorship of Sulla
- (2) the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus
- (3) the death of Augustus
- (4) the assassination of Caligula

75 The accepted year of Rome's founding is

- (1) 753 B.C.
- (2) 600 B.C.
- (3) 451 B.C.
- (4) 100 B.C.

76 Which title was awarded to Cicero for exposing the conspiracy of Catiline?

- (1) *lĕgātus*
- (2) *pontifex maximus*
- (3) *pater patriae*
- (4) *tabernārius*

77 What important province did Rome gain at the end of the First Punic War?

- (1) *Helvĕtia*
- (2) *Sicilia*
- (3) *Britannia*
- (4) *Dācia*

78 What was the name of the foreign queen who, along with Marc Antony, was defeated by Octavian?

- (1) Verginia
- (2) Boudicca
- (3) Tarpeia
- (4) Cleopatra

- 79 Which abbreviation stands for the power of Rome?
(1) A.D. (3) P.S.
(2) S.P.Q.R. (4) A.M.
- 80 Which Roman became famous for defending a bridge against the army of Porsena?
(1) *Gaius Gracchus* (3) *Horatius Cocles*
(2) *Mucius Scaevola* (4) *Scipio Africanus*
-

Daily Life

- 81 Which Latin word referred to the slave who accompanied a Roman boy to school?
(1) *serva* (3) *magister*
(2) *ancilla* (4) *paedagogus*
- 82 What did the Romans call their midday meal?
(1) *prandium* (3) *caelum*
(2) *stola* (4) *sagitta*
- 83 The Roman date *pr.Kal.Nov.* refers to
(1) October 17 (3) November 8
(2) October 31 (4) November 21
- 84 What port for travel to the East was located at the end of the Via Appia?
(1) *Brundisium* (3) *Trōia*
(2) *Arpīnum* (4) *Alexandria*
- 85 In ancient Rome, the festival of Saturnalia was held during the month
(1) March (3) October
(2) June (4) December
- 86 Where would a Roman go to bathe and spend time with friends?
(1) *thermae* (3) *templa*
(2) *basilicae* (4) *castra*
- 87 In the name Tiberius Claudius Drusus, Tiberius was his
(1) *agnōmen* (3) *cognōmen*
(2) *nōmen* (4) *praenōmen*
-

Myths and Legends

- 88 Who was transformed into a tree in order to escape from the god Apollo?
(1) Europa (3) Callisto
(2) Syrinx (4) Daphne
- 89 Which mythological creatures were often described as having hair of snakes and could turn anyone who looked at them into stone?
(1) Fates (3) Sirens
(2) Harpies (4) Gorgons
- 90 The name of the sorceress who married Jason after helping him get the Golden Fleece was
(1) Scylla (3) Medea
(2) Arachne (4) Pandora
- 91 The illustration below shows a god known for his staff and unusual footwear.
-
- Who is this god?
(1) Jupiter (3) Vulcan
(2) Mercury (4) Mars

92 Who was the goddess of the rainbow and messenger of Juno?

- (1) Discordia (3) Iris
(2) Venus (4) Ceres

93 The Titan who was punished for giving fire to mankind was

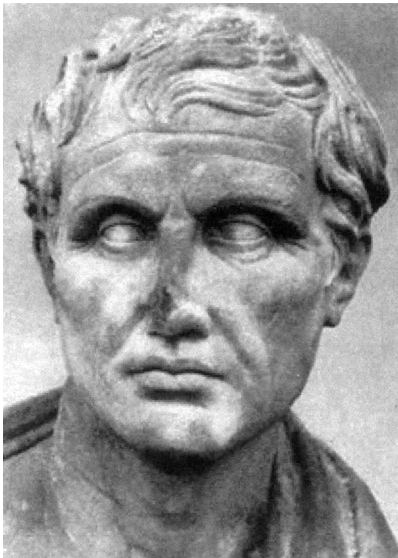
- (1) Pan (3) Hector
(2) Saturnus (4) Prometheus

94 On what river in the Underworld did Charon run his ferry service?

- (1) Styx (3) Rubicon
(2) Po (4) Tiber

Literature

95 The famous epic poet who wrote *The Aeneid* is shown in the picture below.



Who is this poet?

- (1) Ovid (3) Martial
(2) Vergil (4) Tacitus

96 The quotation “*Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī,*” attributed to Caesar, is an example of which rhetorical figure?

- (1) chiasmus (3) alliteration
(2) simile (4) litotes

97 In the legend of the Trojan War, one of the heroes was vulnerable in his heel. Who was this hero?

- (1) Menelaus (3) Paris
(2) Achilles (4) Odysseus

98 Who was a writer of Roman comedy?

- (1) Socrates (3) Sallust
(2) Plautus (4) Cato
-

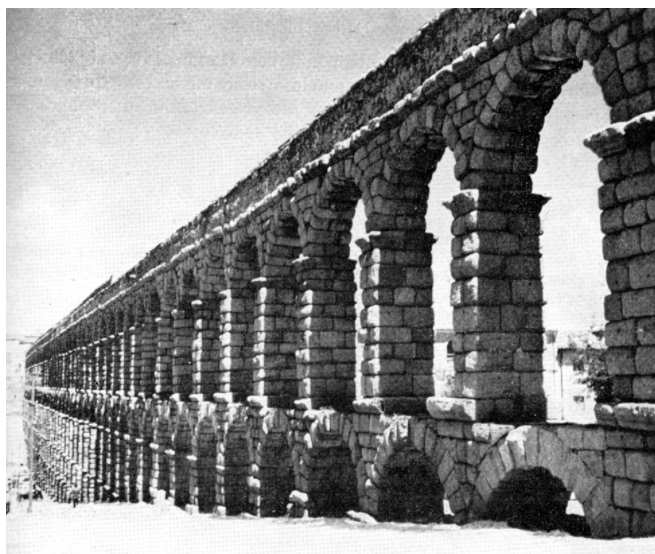
Architecture and Art

- 99 The illustration below shows a building with the largest dome built by the Romans.



This building, a temple to “all the gods,” is the

- (1) Pantheon
 - (2) Colosseum
 - (3) Circus Maximus
 - (4) Domus Aurea
- 100 A structure that distributed a good supply of water throughout the Roman empire is shown in the illustration below.



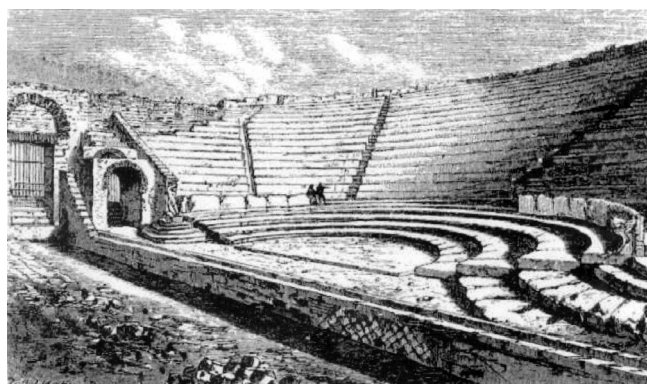
What was this structure called?

- (1) *pons*
- (2) *aquaeductus*
- (3) *lavarium*
- (4) *balneae*

- 101 In a Roman house, the kitchen was called a

- (1) *trīclīnium*
- (2) *vestibulum*
- (3) *culīna*
- (4) *hortus*

- 102 The illustration below shows a structure without a roof and with stone seats arranged in a half-circle before a stage.



Romans came to this structure to

- (1) see plays
- (2) see mock navel battles
- (3) watch chariot races
- (4) attend court

