

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

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN

Friday, June 20, 2003 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 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): 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]

Alexander the Great Cares For His Slave

Servus Alexandrī Magnī in proeliō tēlō vulnerātus erat et iam summō cum
dolōre morerētur. Alexander ipse, prope eum sedēns, obdormīvit. Tum in
sommnō serpens ab eō vidēbātur. Is serpens rādīculam in ōre ferēbat et dīxit ubi
similis rādīcula invenīrī posset. Serpens dīxit vim eius tantam esse ut servum
facile sānāret. Alexander, excitātus ē somnō, amīcīs somnium statim narrāvit.
Amīcī emissī sunt ut illam rādīculam peterent. Quā inventā, et servus et multī
mīlitēs, quī eōdem genere tēlī vulnerātī erant, sānātī sunt.

—Cicerō, *Dē Dīvīnātiōne* 2.xlvi.135
(adapted)

Alexandrī Magnī — from *Alexander Magnus, Alexandrī Magnī*, m., Alexander the Great
rādīculam — from *rādīcula, rādīculae*, f., small root, radish
sānāret — from *sānō, sānāre, sānāvī, sānātus*, to cure

- 1 Servus Alexandrī Magnī in proeliō tēlō vulnerātus erat
- (1) The slave had used the weapon of Alexander the Great in a battle
- (2) The slave wanted to use the weapon of Alexander the Great in battle
- (3) The slave, carrying a weapon, was wounded in battle by Alexander the Great
- (4) The slave of Alexander the Great had been wounded in battle by a weapon

- 2 iam summō cum dolōre morerētur
- (1) he was now admiring him with the greatest respect
- (2) he was now dying with very great pain
- (3) he was already warned about the serious deceit
- (4) after he had already been summoned by the sorrowful leader

3 Alexander ipse, prope eum sedēns, obdormīvit.

- (1) He wanted to protect Alexander while he slept.
- (2) Alexander himself, sitting near him, fell asleep.
- (3) He wondered how Alexander, sitting up, could sleep.
- (4) Alexander himself asked him why the man slept.

4 Tum in somnō serpens ab eō vidēbātur.

- (1) While he was sleeping, a snake approached him.
- (2) Because he had dreamed about a snake, he left.
- (3) Such a big snake had never been seen by anyone.
- (4) Then a snake was seen by him in his sleep.

5 Is serpens rādīculam in ōre ferēbat

- (1) He wanted that snake to dig up a radish on the shore
- (2) This snake was carrying a radish in its mouth
- (3) This snake went away looking for a radish
- (4) That radish was swallowed whole by the snake

6 dīxit ubi similis rādīcula invenīrī posset

- (1) it said where a similar radish could be found
- (2) when it led him to seek the powerful radish
- (3) he said that he was able to grow similar radishes
- (4) similarly, he was led to a place where he could find radishes

7 vim eius tantam esse ut servum facile sānāret

- (1) the slave scarcely thought that anything could be so easy
- (2) so much exercise made the slave as strong as possible
- (3) the slave gained strength and was quickly cured
- (4) its strength was so great that it would easily cure the slave

8 amīcīs somnium statim narrāvit

- (1) immediately told the dream to his friends
- (2) his friends wanted to know if he was still dreaming
- (3) suddenly reported that his friends were dreaming
- (4) they immediately said that it was a friendly dream

9 ut illam rādīculam peterent

- (1) because the radish would kill her
- (2) why she cooked the radish
- (3) to look for that radish
- (4) if that radish will be eaten

10 quī eōdem genere tēlī vulnerātī erant

- (1) they carried weapons, even though they were wounded
- (2) they brought these weapons to the same place in order to kill many
- (3) those who had come with deadly weapons
- (4) who had been wounded by the same type of weapon

Part IIIB

Directions (11–20): Read the following passages carefully several times to determine their meaning. Then, in the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write in English your answer to *each* question below. 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. [10]

Disaster in Fidena

M. Liciniō et L. Calpurniō cōsulibus, Atīlius apud Fīdēnam amphitheātrum aedificāvit ut ibi gladiātōrēs pugnārent. Fundāmenta tamen nōn erant solida quod Atīlius cōpiam pecūniae nōn habuit. Id negōtium suscēperat ut lūdī Atīliō multam pecūniam et magnam fāmam darent. Multī Rōmānī quī lūdōs gladiātōriōs amāvērunt ad lūdōs Fīdēnae īvērunt quod Fīdēna erat prope urbem Rōmam. Illō diē propter multitūdinem spectātōrum amphitheātrum collāpsum est et *operuit* immēnsū numerum hominū.

— Pūblius Cornēlius Tacitus, *Annālēs* IV. 62–63
(adapted)

People:	Places:
M. Licinius	Fīdēna
L. Calpurnius	Rōma
Atīlius	
Rōmānī	

operuit — from *operiō*, *operīre*, *operuī*, *opertus*, to cover

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 11 When did Atilius build an amphitheater in Fidena? | 14 Who went to the games? |
| 12 What defect did the amphitheater have? | 15 What was the disaster? |
| 13 State one reason why Atilius undertook the task of building the amphitheater. | |

An Example of Roman Arrogance

Olim cōsul Rōmānus et uxor, iter facientēs, ad quoddam oppidum in Ītaliā advēnērunt. Post iter longum uxor superba dīxit sē velle statim lavārī in *balneīs* virīlibus. Itaque cōsul iussit magistrātum statim remōvēre omnēs virōs quī eō tempore in balneīs erant. Uxor cōsulis tamen erat īrātissima quod virī nōn satis celeriter ē balneīs vēnerant et quod balneae nōn satis *dētersae sunt*. Deinde cōsul, ab uxōre adductus, imperāvit ut ille magistrātus in forum inducerētur ut ante omnēs pūnirētur.

—Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*, X,III
(adapted)

balneīs — from *balneae*, *balneārum*, f. pl., baths
dētersae sunt — from *dētergēo*, *dētergēre*, *dētersī*, *dētersus*, to wipe clean

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|--|--|
| 16 What was the consul doing at the beginning of the story? | 19 Give one reason why the consul's wife became very angry. |
| 17 What did the consul's wife say that she wanted after the long trip? | 20 What happened to the magistrate? |
| 18 What order was given by the consul to the magistrate? | |

Part IIIC

Directions (21–30): Read the following passages carefully several times to determine their meaning. After *each* 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]

Three Brave Romans

Porsenna, rēx et imperātor Etruscōrum, cum magnō exercitū Rōmam advēnit et vī et armīs urbem oppugnāvit. Porsenna cēpit viam, quae in urbem dūxit, sed Rōmānī eum diū sustinuērunt et reppulērunt. Eō tempore, ubi Porsenna Rōmam oppugnābat, trēs clārī et fortēs Rōmānī aderant, Horātius, Mūcius Scaevola et Cloelia, dē quibus sunt multae fābulae. Horātius contrā hostēs in ponte stāns sōlus pugnāvit. Postquam pōns ruptus est, in Tiberim dēsiluit et cum armīs trānsnatāvit. Mūcius Scaevola in castra Porsennae ad rēgem necandum īvit sed captus est. Mūcius Scaevola tam fortis erat ut manum in ignem poneret. Virgō, Cloelia, etiam virtūtem dēmonstrāvit. Cloelia, *obses* Porsennae, fūgit et natāvit in equō trāns flūmen. Rēx, virtūte hōrum Rōmānōrum commōtus, eōs omnēs esse līberōs statim iussit.

— Flōrus, *Epitomae*, I, iiii
(adapted)

<u>People:</u>	<u>Places:</u>
Porsenna	Rōma
Etruscī	Tiber
Rōmānī	
Horātius	
Mūcius Scaevola	
Cloelia	

obses — from *obses*, *obsidis*, m.f., hostage

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|---|---|
| 21 Quis erat Porsenna?
(1) dux Rōmānōrum
(2) amīcus Rōmānōrum
(3) dux exercitūs Etruscōrum
(4) mīles captus ā Rōmānīs | 23 Mūcius Scaevola Porsennam petīvit ut
(1) dē Rōmānīs effugeret
(2) eum monēret
(3) pecūniam invenīret
(4) eum interficeret |
| 22 Quid faciēbat Horātius antequam in flūmen dēsiluit?
(1) equōs ad urbem ducēbat
(2) contrā hostēs in ponte pugnābat
(3) cum hostibus pācem faciēbat
(4) ad fēminam servandam currēbat | 24 Quōmodo Porsenna suam sententiam dē Horātiō, Mūciō Scaevolā et Cloeliā demōnstrāvit?
(1) ad carcerem eōs mīsīt
(2) eōs sine morā līberāvit
(3) eōs in silvās revōcāvit
(4) eōs ad tabernam dūxit |

The Life of Terentius

Publius Terentius Āfer erat clārus auctor ex Āfricā. Terentius, Carthāginī nātus, erat servus Rōmae. Terentius propter *ingenium*, liberāliter doctus est et mox liberātus est. Hic vir multīs Rōmānīs nobiles, maximē Scīpiōnī Āfricānō et C. Laeliō, amīcus erat. Terentius scrīpsit sex cōmoedias, ūnam ex quibus iūssus est recitāre poētae Caecilīō. Terentius domum Caecilī vēnit cum Caecilius *cēnāret*, sed postquam Terentius paucōs versūs lēgit, invitātus est ut cēnāret cum Caecilīō. Deinde Terentius lēgit omnēs versūs cum magnā Caecilī admirātiōne.

— Suetonius, *Dē Poētīs, Vita Terentī*, I, II
(adapted)

<u>People:</u>	<u>Places:</u>
Publius Terentius Āfer	Āfrica
Rōmānī	Carthāgō
Scīpiō Āfricānus	Rōma
C. Laelius	
Caecilius	

ingenium — from *ingenium*, *ingenī*, n., talent
cēnāret — from *cenō*, *cenāre*, *cenāri*, *cenātus*, to dine, to eat dinner

25 Pūblius Terentius Āfer nātus est

- (1) in Hispāniā (3) in Britannīā
(2) in Graeciā (4) in Āfricā

26 Terentius liberātus est quod

- (1) ad Graeciam navigāvit
(2) pīrātās oppugnāvit
(3) erat fortissimus
(4) ingenium habuit

27 Scīpiō Āfricānus et C. Laelius erant amīcī
Terentī et erant

- (1) servī irātī
(2) imperātōrēs victī
(3) nōbilēs Rōmānī
(4) Carthāginiēnsēs cīvēs

28 Quid Terentius recitāvit Caecilīō?

- (1) fābulam scriptam ā Scīpiōne
(2) historiam dē Poenīs bellīs
(3) rēs gestās Augustī
(4) ūnam ex suīs sex comoediīs

29 Quid Caecilius faciēbat cum Terentius
domum Caecilī venīret?

- (1) edēbat (3) ambulābat
(2) dormiēbat (4) regēbat

30 Ubi Terentius Caecilīō opus cōmicum lēgit,

- (1) Terentius ā Caecilīō laudātus est
(2) Terentius ex urbe missus est
(3) Caecilius domō discessit
(4) Caecilius eum vulnerāvit

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]

Hannibal's Encounter with the Philosopher Phormio

Cum Hannibal, Carthāgine expulsus, Ephesum ad Antōnium rēgem in exilium vēnisset, invītātus est ut Phormiōnem philosophum audīret. Quod Hannibal dīxerat sē hunc audīre velle, philosophus paucās hōrās dē imperātōris *officiō* et dē rē mīlitārī locūtus est. Cum eī, quī illum audīverant, quaerent ab Hannibale quid dē illō philosophō putāret, Hannibal respondit sē multōs senēs īnsānōs saepe vīdisse sed nēminem magis īnsānum quam Phormiōnem. Nōn sine causā id dīxit. Nam ille philosophus, quī neque hostem neque castra vīderat, *praecepta* dē rē mīlitārī dederat Hannibalī, quī cum populō Rōmānō multōs annōs pugnāverat.

— Cicerō, *Dē Ōrātōre*, II, 75–76
(adapted)

People:	Places:
Hannibal	Carthāgō
Antōnius	Ephesus
Phormiō	
Rōmānī	

officiō — from *officium*, *officī*, n., duty, function
praecepta — from *praeceptum*, *praeceptī*, n., instruction

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| <p>31 The best translation of the word “Carthāgine” (line 1) is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) by a Carthaginian(2) to Carthage(3) with a Carthaginian(4) from Carthage <p>32 What invitation was given to Hannibal when he was in exile?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) to lead the forces against Ephesus(2) to return home as soon as possible(3) to hear the philosopher Phormio(4) to write an account of his life <p>33 The Latin word <i>hunc</i> (line 3) refers to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Antonius(2) Ephesus(3) Carthage(4) Phormio <p>34 The author writes that Phormio spoke <i>paucās hōrās</i> (line 3) which is best translated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) for a few hours(2) over several days(3) in a few years(4) after several months | <p>35 On which subject did Phormio speak?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) agricultural needs(2) educational issues(3) financial problems(4) military matters <p>36 Another Latin word similar in meaning to <i>quaerent</i> (line 5) is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) <i>rogārent</i>(2) <i>pugnārent</i>(3) <i>current</i>(4) <i>vidērent</i> <p>37 What is the best translation of <i>quid ... putāret</i> (line 5)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) why that philosopher thought so deeply(2) how he would speak to such a philosopher(3) what he thought about that philosopher(4) what this philosopher could explain <p>38 The Latin word meaning the opposite of <i>senēs</i> (line 6) is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) <i>mercātōrēs</i>(2) <i>iuvenēs</i>(3) <i>mīlitēs</i>(4) <i>nautās</i> |
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| <p>39 According to Hannibal, how frequently had he seen many crazy old men?</p> <p>(1) often (3) never
(2) rarely (4) once before</p> <p>40 The phrase <i>Nōn sine causā</i> (line 7) is an example of</p> <p>(1) personification (3) simile
(2) litotes (4) alliteration</p> | <p>41 Phormio is described as a philosopher who</p> <p>(1) had begun speaking at a very young age
(2) had seen neither an enemy nor a military camp
(3) decided not to run for public office
(4) received honorary citizenship in many cities</p> <p>42 In what case is the Latin word <i>Hannibalī</i> (line 9)?</p> <p>(1) accusative (3) dative
(2) genitive (4) ablative</p> |
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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]

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|---|---|
| <p>43 Icarus per _____ volāvit.</p> <p>(1) caelum (3) caelō
(2) caelī (4) caelīs</p> <p>44 Hic ōrātor magnā vōce _____ debet.</p> <p>(1) clāmāvērunt (3) clāmāre
(2) clāmāvī (4) clāmantēs</p> <p>45 Cum discipulus stilum nōn _____ ,
scrībere nōn poterat.</p> <p>(1) habēre (3) habuī
(2) habēbāmus (4) habēret</p> <p>46 Cornēlia nunc fortior est _____ .</p> <p>(1) frātrēs (3) frātre
(2) frātris (4) frātre</p> <p>47 Nuntii , _____ litterās, ad imperātōrem
vērunt.</p> <p>(1) portā (3) portāvisset
(2) portantēs (4) portante</p> | <p>48 Venī nōbīscum, _____ !</p> <p>(1) Marcō (3) Marcus
(2) Marcum (4) Marce</p> <p>49 Scīmus Antōnium et Lūcium _____
amīcōs.</p> <p>(1) esse (3) fuī
(2) sunt (4) fuērunt</p> <p>50 Cibō _____ , omnēs cupidē edunt.</p> <p>(1) parārī (3) parāre
(2) parātō (4) parāns</p> <p>51 Lēgātī, _____ Rōmā prōfectī erant, ab
hostibus captī sunt.</p> <p>(1) quī (3) quem
(2) cū (4) quae</p> <p>52 Leō erat tam ferus ut omnēs _____ .</p> <p>(1) terrendī (3) terrēbō
(2) terreret (4) territum</p> |
|---|---|

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 Web-Connected Generation

America's college class of 2001 is "virtually 100% *connected*" to the *Internet*, while only two-thirds of the general population is online, *according* to a report *conducted* by the Harris Poll for Northwestern Mutual. Internet *usage* among the *graduating* class has nearly doubled since they were freshmen, from six hours a week to 11. More than three-fourths reported that this connectivity brought them closer to people rather than *distancing* them.

This connected cohort uses the Internet to receive news and *information*, to send and receive e-mail, and to look for jobs. More than half of the 2,001 *students* surveyed (54%) reported visiting *career-oriented* Web sites such as monster.com, myjobs.com, jobdirect.com, and headhunter.com to help launch their careers.

— *The Futurist*

- 53 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *connected*?
- (1) *neglegō* — neglect
(2) *negō* — deny
(3) *nequeō* — be unable
(4) *nectō* — tie
- 54 The English word *Internet* is associated by derivation with the Latin prefix *inter* that means
- (1) above
(2) between
(3) from
(4) without
- 55 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *according*?
- (1) *corōna* — crown
(2) *corpus* — body
(3) *cor* — heart
(4) *cornū* — horn
- 56 The English word *conducted* is associated by derivation with the fourth principal part of which Latin verb?
- (1) *dūcō*
(2) *dīcō*
(3) *doceō*
(4) *discō*
- 57 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *usage*?
- (1) *urbs* — city
(2) *ūtor* — use
(3) *urgeō* — push
(4) *ursus* — bear
- 58 The English word *graduating* is associated by derivation with *gradus*, the Latin word that means
- (1) house
(2) friendship
(3) step
(4) seriousness
- 59 The English word *distancing* is associated by derivation with *stō*, the Latin word that means
- (1) hope
(2) pretend
(3) greet
(4) stand
- 60 The English word *information* is associated by derivation with *forma*, the Latin word that means
- (1) shape
(2) distress
(3) luck
(4) preparation

61 The English word *students* is associated by derivation with *studēo*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) draw tight | (3) come upon |
| (2) run ahead | (4) be eager |

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

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) <i>ōrō</i> — plead | (3) <i>ostendō</i> — show |
| (2) <i>orior</i> — rise | (4) <i>onerō</i> — load |

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 young woman attempted to *pacify* the demonstrators.

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|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) organize | (3) walk toward |
| (2) stir up | (4) calm |

64 The children in the cafeteria line proceeded *consecutively*.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) in order | (3) at random |
| (2) loudly | (4) quickly |

65 The stranger *relinquished* his seat on the bus.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) remained in | (3) gave up |
| (2) demanded | (4) vandalized |

66 The design for the new courthouse is in its *incipient* stage.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (1) worst | (3) final |
| (2) beginning | (4) best |

67 He gave me a *dubious* look.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) superior | (3) doubtful |
| (2) grateful | (4) evil |

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 your answer booklet. [5]

68 *condolences*

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|---------------|-------------|
| (1) grieve | (3) give |
| (2) establish | (4) destroy |

69 *mission*

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) measure | (3) lessen |
| (2) think | (4) send |

70 *temporary*

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) hill | (3) time |
| (2) store | (4) window |

71 *manual*

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) ship | (3) bridge |
| (2) vehicle | (4) hand |

72 *cascade*

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) fear | (3) carry |
| (2) fall | (4) hold |

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ANSWER BOOKLET

	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	

Student Sex: Male Female
 Teacher
 School City or P.O.

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

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 The man who received the title of Augustus in 27 B.C. was

- (1) Cassius (3) Octavian
(2) Mark Antony (4) Brutus

74 A postage stamp is shown in the illustration below.



Letters bearing such stamps are mailed from

- (1) England (3) Switzerland
(2) Italy (4) Ireland

75 The Roman general who was defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus and was murdered when he fled to Egypt was

- (1) Pompey (3) Cato
(2) Crassus (4) Labienus

76 Where was the area called *Magna Graecia* located?

- (1) in southern Italy
(2) in northern France
(3) near the Pyrenees Mountains
(4) near the Rubicon River

77 The Romans called their senate house

- (1) *Basilica* (3) *Parthenon*
(2) *Cūria* (4) *Āra Pācis*

78 A famous abbreviation is shown in the illustration below.



This abbreviation refers to the

- (1) Roman gods and goddesses
(2) Praetorian Guard of Rome
(3) hills in the city of Rome
(4) Senate and the Roman people

79 Terentia, who was the mother of Tullia, was the wife of which man who wrote her many letters?

- (1) Sulla (3) Marius
(2) Cicero (4) Verres

80 The last of the seven kings of Rome was

- (1) Romulus
(2) Numa
(3) Tarquinius Superbus
(4) Tullus Hostilius

81 In Julius Caesar's army the emblem on the Roman legion's standard was the

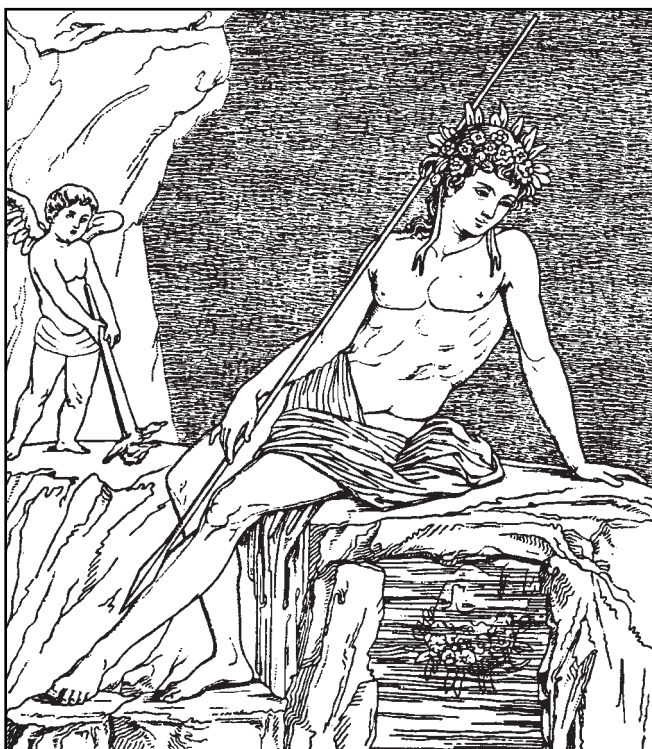
- (1) *fossa* (3) *catapulta*
(2) *aquila* (4) *cornū*

Daily Life

- 82 Which Roman festival was celebrated in December in honor of the god of the harvest?
(1) *Mātrōnālia* (3) *Lupercālia*
(2) *Parīlia* (4) *Sāturnālia*
- 83 A modern fortune teller is similar to a Roman
(1) *lictor* (3) *pater familiās*
(2) *tribūnus plēbis* (4) *augur*
- 84 The saying which refers to a complete dinner was
(1) *in hōc signō vincēs*
(2) *alea iacta est*
(3) *ab ovō usque ad mālā*
(4) *nōs moritūrī tē salutāmus*
- 85 Fires, which were frequent in ancient Rome, were put out by
(1) *vigilēs* (3) *medicī*
(2) *tonsōrēs* (4) *praetōrēs*
- 86 The Roman date *a.d.IV Kal.Ian.* refers to
(1) January 2 (3) December 20
(2) December 29 (4) January 29
- 87 Which person would most likely have uttered the words *ubi tū Gaius, ego Gaia*?
(1) a bride
(2) a victorious general
(3) a concerned parent
(4) a shopkeeper

Myths and Legends

- 88 The illustration below shows a young man who fell in love with his own reflection in the water.



What was the name of this young man?

- (1) Narcissus (3) Cupid
(2) Pan (4) Phaethon

89 The three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the underworld is shown in the illustration below.



What was the name of this dog?

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|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Ceres | (3) Charon |
| (2) Cerberus | (4) Chimaera |

90 What was the name of the one-eyed Cyclops blinded by Ulysses?

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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) <i>Patrōclus</i> | (3) <i>Phīneus</i> |
| (2) <i>Pentheus</i> | (4) <i>Polyphēmus</i> |

91 Daphne was changed into a laurel tree while fleeing from the god

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) <i>Mars</i> | (3) <i>Apollō</i> |
| (2) <i>Neptūnus</i> | (4) <i>Bacchus</i> |

92 Who were the elderly husband and wife rewarded for their hospitality to the gods Jupiter and Mercury?

- (1) Baucis and Philemon
- (2) Pyramus and Thisbe
- (3) Jason and Medea
- (4) Orpheus and Eurydice

93 Hippomenes, through the help of Venus and the golden apples, won a footrace against his future bride whose name was

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|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Penelope | (3) Atalanta |
| (2) Dido | (4) Camilla |

94 Who was the Titan who stole fire from the heavens?

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|----------------|--------------|
| (1) Theseus | (3) Perseus |
| (2) Prometheus | (4) Hercules |

Literature

95 Who was the author who wrote an eye-witness account of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D.?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Pliny the Younger | (3) Cato the Elder |
| (2) Sallust | (4) Livy |

96 When a Roman orator gave a speech *Ad Quirītēs* he was addressing the

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|-----------|--------------|
| (1) judge | (3) senate |
| (2) jury | (4) citizens |

97 Aeneas, the hero of Vergil's *Aeneid*, came to Italy after the fall of

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) Mycenae | (3) Cyprus |
| (2) Troy | (4) Sparta |

98 What is the literary work of Ovid that records a series of mythical transformations?

- (1) *Metamorphōsēs*
- (2) *Historia Nātūrālis*
- (3) *Dē Bellō Gallicō*
- (4) *Ab Urbe Conditā*

Architecture and Art

99 The Roman temple dedicated to all the Roman gods and goddesses is shown below.

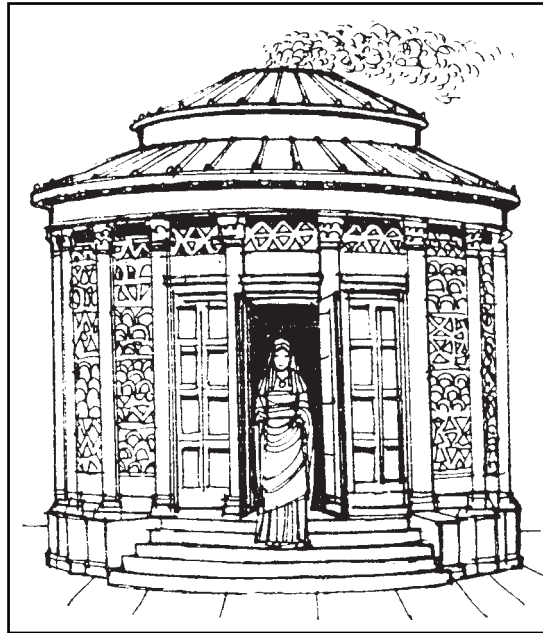


What is the name of this building?

- (1) *Mōns Iāniculum*
- (2) *Pōns Sublicius*

- (3) *Panthēon*
- (4) *Acropolis*

100 The illustration below shows the round temple where the eternal flame of ancient Rome was kept burning.



In whose honor was this temple built?

- (1) Proserpina
- (2) Vulcan

- (3) Pluto
- (4) Vesta

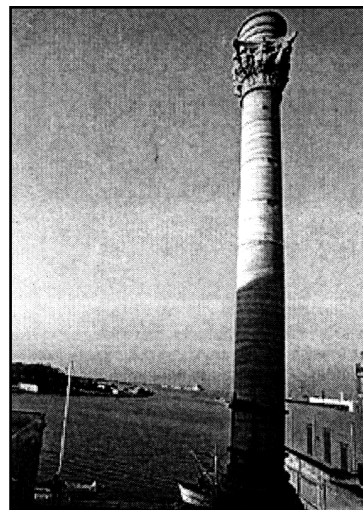
101 The triumphal arch shown below incorporates four columns.



Which architectural style do the columns illustrate?

- (1) Doric
- (2) Corinthian
- (3) Egyptian
- (4) Persian

102 The column below is located in the modern city of Brindisi, which the Romans called Brundisium.



This column marks the end of the old

- (1) *Via Aurēlia*
- (2) *Via Rōmāna*
- (3) *Via Flāminia*
- (4) *Via Appia*

