

The University of the State of New York

SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 18, 2001—9:15 a.m.

This booklet contains Parts II, III, and IV of the examination. Part I, Oral Skills, has already been administered.

The last page of the booklet is the answer sheet. Fold the last page along the perforations and, slowly and carefully, tear off the answer sheet. Then fill in the heading of your answer sheet.

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

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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]

A Mother's Tears

(Based on Ovidius, *Metamorphōsēs* XIII, 576–622)

Aurōra erat dea *prīmae lūcis*. Memnōn erat filius deae Aurōrae et virī 1
Tithōnī. Memnōn in bellō Troiānō prō Troiānīs, suīs amīcīs mortālibus, fortiter 2
pugnāvit. In bellō Memnōn ē vītā discessit. Māter Aurōra suum filium 3
mortuum in campīs Troiānīs vīdit et misera erat. Itaque quod Aurōra nōn laeta erat 4
diēs nōn erat clārus et sōl nōn lūcēbat. 5

prīmae lūcis — from *prīma lūx*, *prīmae lūcis*, f., dawn

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Memnon was the son of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a goddess and a mortal(2) a god and a goddess(3) a king and a queen(4) a Trojan and a Greek <p>2 When does this story take place?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) during the creation of the universe(2) at the wedding of Aurora and Tithonus(3) during the Trojan War(4) at a gathering of the gods <p>3 What was the result when Memnon helped his mortal friends?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) The war was over quickly.(2) Memnon was killed.(3) All of Memnon's friends were saved.(4) The Trojans won the war. | <p>4 Which English word is associated by derivation with the fourth principal part of the Latin verb <i>vīdit</i> (line 4)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) visible(2) vitality(3) virtual(4) viable <p>5 What is the best translation for the Latin phrase <i>Māter Aurōra suum filium mortuum in campīs Troiānīs vīdit</i> (lines 3 and 4)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) The dead son saw his mother Aurora on the Trojan plains.(2) Mother Aurora sees her mortal son in the Trojan camp.(3) Mother Aurora saw her dead son on the Trojan plains.(4) The mortal son sees Trojans in the camp of his mother Aurora. |
|--|--|

Dea Aurōra ad Iovem, rēgem deōrum et deārum, properāvit. Aurōra dixit, 6
 “Quamquam ego dea inferior sum et pauca templa per terrās habeō, tamen dea 7
 et fēmina sum. Ō, Pater Iuppiter, misera sum, nam Memnōn, filius meus, 8
 mortuus est. Dā Memnōnī honōrem. Dā mātrī pācem.” 9

6 In which tense are the Latin verbs *properāvit* (line 6) and *dixit* (line 6)?

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

7 The Latin expression *pauca templa per terrās habeō* (line 7) is best translated as

- (1) I live in large temples on earth
 (2) small temples are built throughout the earth
 (3) I have few temples throughout the lands
 (4) many temples on the lands have fallen

8 The opposite of the Latin word *fēmina* (line 8) is

- (1) *agricola* (3) *rēgīna*
 (2) *vir* (4) *mulier*

9 What is Aurora’s request in lines 7 through 9?

- (1) temples for her son and rewards for herself
 (2) wealth and power for her son
 (3) sacrifices and revenge for her son
 (4) honor for her son and peace for herself

10 Which English word is associated by derivation with the Latin word *pācem* (line 9)?

- (1) pacify (3) page
 (2) pagan (4) pack

Iuppiter signō respondit. Subitō nūbēs nigrae appāruērunt. Ex illīs nūbibus 10
 multae avēs vēnērunt. Avēs circum corpus Memnōnis volāvērunt; tum in duās 11
 partēs sē *dīvīsērunt*. Hae duae partēs inter sē pugnāvērunt. Multīs post hōrīs 12
 avēs iterum revēnērunt et in memoriā Memnōnis pugnāvērunt. Hīs avibus 13
 nōmen erat Memnōnidēs. 14

dīvīsērunt — from *dīvidō*, *dīvidere*, *dīvīsī*, *dīvīsus*, divide

11 The Latin phrase *Avēs circum corpus Memnōnis volāvērunt* (line 11) is best translated as

- (1) Memnon’s body frightened the birds
 (2) the birds flew around Memnon’s body
 (3) the birds landed on Memnon’s body
 (4) Memnon’s body attracted the birds

12 When do the birds come back again?

- (1) as Aurora gives the signal
 (2) upon the arrival of Jupiter
 (3) while Memnon fights in battle
 (4) many hours later

13 In which case is the Latin word *memoriā* (line 13)?

- (1) nominative (3) accusative
 (2) genitive (4) ablative

Aurōra suum filium Memnōnem adhūc lacrimābat. Lacrimae Aurōrae 15
cadunt in herbīs omnium terrārum. Etiam hodiē primā lūce vidēmus hās 16
lacrimās in herbā. Vocāmus hās lacrimās Aurōrae, rōrem. 17

rōrem — from *rōs, rōris*, m., dew

14 In which case is the Latin word *filium* (line 15)?

- (1) ablative (3) genitive
(2) accusative (4) nominative

15 The Latin expression *Lacrimae Aurōrae cadunt in herbīs omnium terrārum* (lines 15 and 16) is best translated as

- (1) Aurora's tears destroy all the grass on earth
(2) all the grass of the lands bends with the tears of Aurora
(3) the tears of Aurora fall on the grass of all lands
(4) the grass on all the earth grows with Aurora's tears

Directions (16): The answer to question 16 is *not* contained in the passage. The question is about Roman culture as it relates to the passage.

16 The ancient Romans associated *Iuppiter* (line 10) with

- (1) music and medicine
(2) water and floods
(3) thunder and lightning
(4) travelers and thieves

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 14 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

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]

Seius's Horse

(Based on Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae*, III, IX)

Gnaeus Sēius habēbat equum quī ōlim in terrā Graeciā habitābat. Is equus magnum corpus habēbat et celeriter currere poterat. Sed omnis vir, quī equum possēdit, malam fortunam habuit. *Āmīsīt* omnia — domum, familiam et suam vītam.

āmīsīt — from *āmittō*, *āmittere*, *āmīsī*, *āmissus*, lose

17 How does the author describe the horse?

18 What happened to anyone who owned the horse?

Gāvius Bassus et Iūlius Modestus, duo scrīptōrēs, fābulam dē equō Sēiānō trādunt. Diomēdēs erat p̄rimus quī equum habuit. Sed Herculēs Diomēdem interfēcit, equum cēpit et eum ad Graeciam dūxit.

19 Who were Gavius Bassus and Iulius Modestus?

20 Who was the first to have the horse?

21 When was the horse brought to Greece?

GO RIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE. 

Posteā Gnaeus Sēius erat dominus novus equī. Marcus Antōnius mortem Gnaei petīvit et eum necāvit. Ubi Cornēlius Dolabella dē fāmā equī audīvit, in Syriā iter faciēbat. Statim ad Graeciam vēnit. Ibi multam pecūniam dedit et equum ēmit. Ubi ad Syriam revēnit Dolabella in bellō *interfectus est*.

interfectus est — was killed

22 What happened to Gnaeus Seius?

23 Where was Dolabella traveling when he heard about the horse?

24 How did Dolabella lose his life?

Mox Gaius Cassius, quī Dolabellam necāvit, equum Dolabellae cēpit. Antōnius autem Cassium et eius mīlitēs vīcit et eōs necāvit. Tum Antōnius iterum equum Sēi cēpit. Post mortem Cassī, Antōnius erat victor in pugnā, et illum equum nōbilem possēdit. Mox ipse quoque *victus est* et mortuus est.

victus est — was conquered

25 Who took the horse after Cassius and his army were conquered?

Inter Rōmānōs erat prōverbium dē hominibus infēlicibus: “Ille homō habet equum Sēi.” Ubi Gāvius Bassus equum in Graeciā vīdit, dē equō dīxit, “Equus est pulcher et maximus!”

infēlicibus — from *infēlīx*, *infēlicis*, unlucky

26 What was the Roman saying about a man who had a lot of bad luck?

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 Quid vir gerit?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) bullam | (3) stolam |
| (2) tunicam | (4) pallam |

28 Quot puerī sunt in pictūrā?

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| (1) ūnus | (3) trēs |
| (2) duo | (4) quattuor |

29 Quod est animal in pictūrā?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) equus | (3) fēlēs |
| (2) bōs | (4) lupus |

30 Ubi sunt vir et puerī in pictūrā?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) in montibus | (3) in flūmine |
| (2) in forō | (4) in hortō |

GO RIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



Part III

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

Part IIIA

Directions (31–42): Answer **10** of the 12 questions in this section. This section contains a passage in English in which words associated by derivation with Latin words are underlined. For each question you choose, select the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [15]

Orphan Worlds

A new theory proposed by a prominent planetary scientist suggests that several earth-like planets were created billions of years ago during the formation of our solar system and may be wandering in deep space capable of supporting some form of life. These “orphan worlds” were ejected from the solar system by gravitational forces during creation and may have retained atmospheres rich in hydrogen as they were flung into the deep void of interstellar space. These planets may not be cold, icy masses as once believed, but warm bodies with thick, insulating atmospheres that trap enough volcanic heat to sustain oceans of water and simple life-forms.

The idea that life could exist in such inhospitable conditions has been upheld by the discovery of unusual creatures living on the lightless ocean floor, warmed by heat from undersea vents. These discoveries have increased speculation that life might exist elsewhere in the universe and possibly in life-forms strange to humans.

When the solar system was formed $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion years ago from primal gases and dust, the process produced multiple cores that tried to become planets. Some of these bodies were drawn into giant planets by gravity; others which passed nearby were thrown out of the solar system in a slingshot effect. There were about half a dozen Earth-sized bodies propelled in this way.

Because these planets are so dark and give off relatively little energy, they cannot be seen with present technology.

—*The New York Times*, News Service
(adapted)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 31 The English word <i>scientist</i> is associated by derivation with the Latin word
(1) <i>scribō</i> (3) <i>spectō</i>
(2) <i>sciō</i> (4) <i>surgō</i> | 33 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated with the English word <i>supporting</i> ?
(1) <i>parō</i> — prepare (3) <i>portō</i> — carry
(2) <i>petō</i> — seek (4) <i>pōnō</i> — put |
| 32 The English word <i>solar</i> is associated by derivation with <i>sōl</i> , the Latin word that means
(1) moon (3) world
(2) star (4) sun | 34 The English word <i>ejected</i> is associated by derivation with <i>iaciō</i> , the Latin word that means
(1) enter (3) move
(2) fly (4) throw |

- 35 The English word *retained* is associated by derivation with the Latin word
 (1) *timeō* (3) *tāceō*
 (2) *tradō* (4) *teneō*
- 36 The English word *insulating* is associated by derivation with *īnsula*, the Latin word that means
 (1) city (3) island
 (2) road (4) sea
- 37 The English word *volcanic* is associated by derivation with the Roman god of fire and blacksmiths. Who is this Roman god?
 (1) *Vulcānus* (3) *Venus*
 (2) *Vesta* (4) *Vertumnus*
- 38 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *inhospitable*?
 (1) *hōra* — hour (3) *hospēs* — guest
 (2) *hortus* — garden (4) *hominēs* — people
- 39 The English word *universe* is associated by derivation with the Latin word
 (1) *ubi* (3) *uter*
 (2) *ūnus* (4) *uxor*
- 40 The English word *multiple* is associated by derivation with *multī*, the Latin word that means
 (1) large (3) short
 (2) many (4) whole
- 41 The English word *effect* is associated by derivation with *faciō*, the Latin word that means
 (1) bring (3) finish
 (2) make (4) seek
- 42 The English word *propelled* is associated by derivation with *pellō*, the Latin word that means
 (1) drive out (3) look for
 (2) come upon (4) hand over

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 10 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

GO RIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE. 

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

43 To **subvert** is to turn

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) within | (3) under |
| (2) above | (4) from |

44 To **convene** is to come

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) between | (3) before |
| (2) after | (4) together |

45 To be **absent** is to be

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| (1) in | (3) among |
| (2) away | (4) against |

46 To **adhere** is to stick

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) to | (3) out |
| (2) with | (4) over |

47 To **depend** is to hang

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) back | (3) across |
| (2) around | (4) down |

Directions (48–52): Answer all **5** questions in this section. For *each* Latin abbreviation in questions 48 through 52, choose the word or phrase from the list below that expresses its English meaning, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

Latin Abbreviation

English Meaning

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 48 pro. tem. | (1) for the time being |
| 49 stat. | (2) immediately |
| 50 lb. | (3) that is |
| 51 i.e. | (4) note well |
| 52 N.B. | (5) pound |
| | (6) lead |
| | (7) for this purpose |
-

Part IV

Directions (53–82): Answer **20** of the 30 questions in this part. The following questions are divided into four groups. For *each* question you choose, select the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [20]

Daily Life

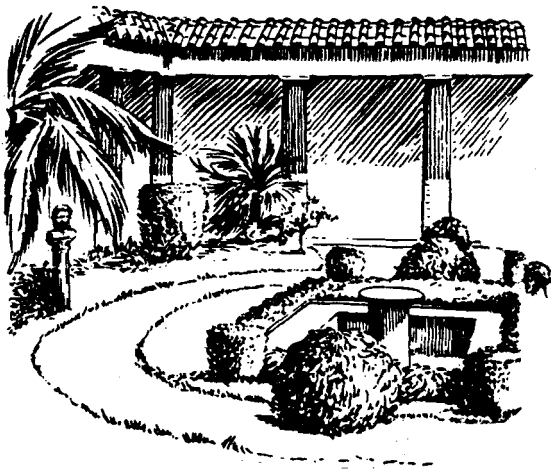
53 What Roman road was also known as the *Rēgīna Viārum*?

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

54 What was the Roman equivalent of a shopping mall?

- (1) *basilica* (3) *forum*
(2) *sepulcrum* (4) *theātrum*

55 A courtyard of a Roman house is shown in the picture below.



What is the Latin word for this courtyard?

- (1) *ātrium* (3) *culīna*
(2) *peristylum* (4) *taberna*

56 When a Roman boy was considered old enough to assume more adult responsibilities, he would wear the

- (1) *toga sordida* (3) *toga virilis*
(2) *toga candida* (4) *toga pūra*

57 A man and several boys are shown in the illustration below.



What is the occupation of the man in the picture?

- (1) *magister* (3) *cōnsul*
(2) *senātor* (4) *medicus*

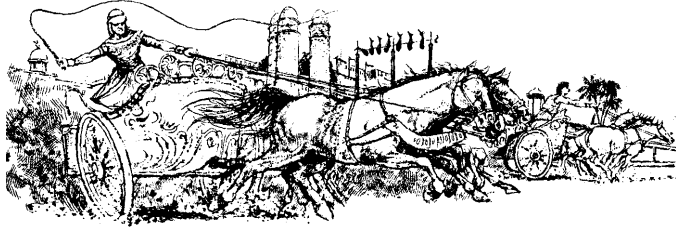
58 What did the Romans call their main meal of the day?

- (1) *prandium* (3) *ientāculum*
(2) *cēna* (4) *merenda*

59 What is the name of a man whose daughter is called Terentia?

- (1) *Terentius* (3) *Tertius*
(2) *Titus* (4) *Tiberius*

60 The illustration below shows a sporting event.



This event would be seen at the

- (1) Domus Aurea (3) Circus Maximus
(2) Theater of Marcellus (4) Baths of Caracalla

61 The date MCMLXIV might appear on a school built in

- (1) 1944 (3) 1964
(2) 1956 (4) 1966

62 The person who managed the slaves and property of the master was called

- (1) *raedārius* (3) *nārrātor*
(2) *vīlicus* (4) *mercātor*

Myths and Legends

63 The home of the major gods and goddesses was Mount

- (1) Ida (3) Olympus
(2) Parnassus (4) Aetna

64 From which god did the Romans ask for success in war?

- (1) Jupiter (3) Mercury
(2) Apollo (4) Mars

65 In the picture below, a man is begging Pluto to allow his wife to leave the underworld.



What is this man's name?

- (1) Perseus (3) Aeneas
(2) Orpheus (4) Odysseus

66 As she fled from Apollo, Daphne is said to have been changed into a

- (1) bird (3) tree
(2) flower (4) butterfly

67 On the banks of which river did Romulus and Remus found a new city in Italy?

- (1) Tiber (3) Nile
(2) Danube (4) Rhine

68 Which hero not only completed twelve labors but also went along to help find the golden fleece?

- (1) Theseus (3) Hercules
(2) Daedalus (4) Jason

69 The goddess of wisdom, born from the head of Jupiter, was

- (1) Venus (3) Vesta
(2) Juno (4) Minerva

70 The trident was the symbol associated with the Roman god of the sea called

- (1) Neptune (3) Bacchus
(2) Saturn (4) Cupid

71 In the cartoon below, a man is visiting a labyrinthine museum.



What creature is staring at the man?

- (1) centaur
- (2) minotaur
- (3) chimaera
- (4) sphinx

History and Public Life

72 What letters stand for the power of the Roman people and the Senate?

- (1) P.S. (3) QED
(2) A.D. (4) SPQR

73 Who was the last king of Rome?

- (1) Romulus (3) Augustus
(2) Tarquinius Superbus (4) Julius Caesar

74 What term applied to a freed Roman slave?

- (1) *captīvus* (3) *libertus*
(2) *paedagōgus* (4) *fugitīvus*

75 The first settlement in Rome was located on the

- (1) Aventine Hill (3) Capitoline Hill
(2) Palatine Hill (4) Esquiline Hill

76 Which city is located in the vicinity of Mount Vesuvius?

- (1) Ostia (3) Brundisium
(2) Pompeii (4) Capua

77 The illustration below shows a brave Roman soldier who single-handedly held the enemy from crossing a bridge into the city of Rome while his fellow soldiers cut down the bridge.



Who was this brave Roman soldier?

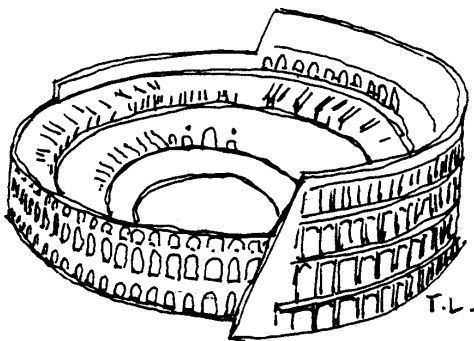
- (1) Horatius (3) Scaevola
(2) Scipio (4) Manlius

78 What was the occupation of Cincinnatus?

- (1) cook (3) sailor
(2) doctor (4) farmer

Architecture and Art

79 A Roman building is shown in the illustration below.



Which type of Roman building is shown?

- (1) *amphitheātrum* (3) *thermae*
(2) *templum* (4) *rōstra*

80 In an ancient Roman house, rainwater was collected in the

- (1) *impluvium* (3) *iānua*
(2) *āla* (4) *larārium*

81 The stone structures that brought water to Rome from the Alban hills were called

- (1) *spīnae* (3) *aquaeductūs*
(2) *columnae* (4) *portūs*

82 What was the country home of a wealthy Roman called?

- (1) *īnsula* (3) *caupōna*
(2) *vīlla* (4) *cūria*

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 20 QUESTIONS IN PART IV.

Tear Here

The University of the State of New York
SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION
LATIN

Monday, June 18, 2001 – 9:15 a.m.

ANSWER SHEET

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

	Credit Earned	Minimum number of credits needed for student to pass. (Check one.) 85 _____ 65 _____ Rater's Initials
Part IA		
Part IB		
Part IC		
Part IIA		
Part IIB		
Part IIC		
Part IIIA		
Part IIIB		
Part IV		
TOTAL		

Use only black or blue ink on this answer sheet.

Part IIA				Part IIA Max. Credit: 21
Answer only 14 questions.				
1	5	9	13	
2	6	10	14	
3	7	11	15	
4	8	12	16	

Part IIB		Part IIB Max. Credit: 15
Answer all 10 questions.		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		

Tear Here

Tear Here

Part IIC
Answer all 4 questions.

27

28

29

30

Part IIC
Max. Credit:
 4

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Part IIIA
Answer only 10 questions.

31 33 35 37 39 41

32 34 36 38 40 42

Part IIIA
Max. Credit:
 15

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Part IIIB
Answer all 10 questions.

43 45 47 48 50 52

44 46 49 51

Part IIIB
Max. Credit:
 10

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Part IV
Answer only 20 questions.

53 58 63 68 73 78

54 59 64 69 74 79

55 60 65 70 75 80

56 61 66 71 76 81

57 62 67 72 77 82

Part IV
Max. Credit:
 20

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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

Tear Here