

The University of the State of New York

SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 21, 2004—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]

The Story of Verginia

(Based on Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, III, 44–51)

Ōlim rēs terribilis Rōmae accidit. Erat puella plēbēia pulcherrima, nomine 1
Vergīnia. Appius Claudius, ūnus ex cōsulibus, Vergīniam in viā cōspexit et eam 2
amāvit. Pater puellae, Lūcius Vergīnius, mīles Romanus et vir optimus, autem 3
fīliam tribūnō Iciliō prōmīserat. 4

Iciliō — from *Icilius*, *Iciliū* or *Icili*, m., *Icilius*, a tribune

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Who was Appius Claudius?
(1) a soldier (3) a tribune
(2) a consul (4) an emperor</p> <p>2 Where did Appius first see Verginia?
(1) at the theater (3) at her home
(2) on the street (4) in a shop</p> <p>3 In what case is the Latin word <i>Vergīniam</i>
(line 2)?
(1) genitive (3) accusative
(2) dative (4) ablative</p> | <p>4 What is the best translation of <i>fīliam tribūnō
Iciliō prōmīserat</i> (line 4)?
(1) he had promised his daughter to the
tribune Icilius
(2) his daughter had wanted Icilius to be
tribune
(3) the tribune Icilius had seen his daughter
(4) Icilius and his daughter had heard the
tribune</p> |
|---|---|

Appius Claudius Vergīniam pecūniā et dōnīs et prōmissīs vincere temptābat. 5
Sed puella tamen eum nōn amābat. Appius Claudius erat valdē irātus. Itaque 6
puellam capere cōstituit. Iussit Marcum Claudium, ūnum ex suīs clientibus, 7
dīcere omnibus “Puella est serva.” 8
Appius hoc facere poterat quod pater puellae aberat. 9

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>5 What was <i>not</i> used by Appius as a means to
win Verginia’s love?
(1) gifts (3) money
(2) promises (4) kindness</p> | <p>6 What was Marcus Claudius ordered to tell
everyone?
(1) the father of Verginia is a slave
(2) Marcus Claudius is Appius’ slave
(3) Verginia is a slave
(4) one of the clients is a slave</p> |
|--|--|

Ūnō diē Vergīnia in Forō ambulābat. Marcus eam arripuit. Puella timēbat et ancilla Vergīniae magnā vōce clāmābat. Multī currēbant et eam adiuvāre temptābant. Marcus dixit, “Vergīnia in nūllō periculō est. Necesse est autem puellae in *iūre* apparēre.”

iūre — from *iūs, iūris*, n., court

7 Where was Verginia when she was captured?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) in the Forum | (3) at the Senate |
| (2) at home | (4) in a temple |

8 Which English word is associated by derivation with the Latin word *temptābant* (line 11)?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) temple | (3) temperature |
| (2) temptation | (4) temper |

Diēs *iūdicī* vēnit. Omnēs erant perterritī quod Appius Claudius erat *iūdex*. Icilius Vergīniam dēfendit quod pater aberat. Icilius Appiō dīxit, “Exspectā patrem puellae. Appius respondit, “Eum unum diem expectābō.”

iūdicī — from *iūdicium, iūdicī* or *iūdicī*, n., trial

iūdex — from *iūdex, iūdicis*, m., judge

9 Why did Icilius defend Verginia?

- (1) Appius became ill.
- (2) Verginia ran away.
- (3) Marcus was the judge.
- (4) The girl’s father was absent.

11 For how long did Appius say he would postpone the trial?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) one day | (3) one week |
| (2) one hour | (4) one month |

10 In which tense are the Latin verbs *vēnit*, *dīxit*, and *respondit* (lines 14 through 16)?

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

Posterō diē pater, Lūcius Vergīnius, Rōmam rediit et ad iūdicium advēnit.	17
Appius, ubi patrem puellae ibi vīdit, valdē irātus erat.	18
Ubi Vergīnius puellam vīdit, dīxit, “Vergīnia est mea fīlia. Nōn est serva.”	19
Quamquam Icilius et pater libertātem Vergīniae petēbant, Appius eōs audīre nōlēbat. Appius Marcō Vergīniam trādīdit.	20
	21

12 Why was Appius very angry?

- (1) Marcus refused to listen to him.
- (2) The girl was crying.
- (3) Icilius argued with him.
- (4) Verginia’s father was present.

13 Which English word is associated by derivation with the Latin word *audīre* (line 20)?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (1) automatic | (3) augment |
| (2) auxiliary | (4) audible |

14 What is the best translation of *Appius Marcō Vergīniam trādīdit* (line 21)?

- (1) Marcus led Verginia to Appius.
- (2) Verginia traded Appius for Marcus.
- (3) Appius handed Verginia over to Marcus.
- (4) Marcus and Appius were afraid for Verginia.

Erat magnum silentium. Subitō Vergīnius exclāmāvit, “Mea fīlia nōn est serva; est libera!” Tum pater gladium arripuit et puellam necāvit. Quod Vergīnius gladium adhūc tenēbat, Appius perterritus effūgit. Memoria sōla puellae pulchrae manet.	22
	23
	24
	25

15 What happened to Verginia?

- (1) She stayed with her slave woman.
- (2) She married Icilius.
- (3) She ran away.
- (4) She was killed by her father.

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

16 What was built by the censor Appius Claudius?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) a road | (3) a racetrack |
| (2) a temple | (4) a theater |

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]

IPHIGENIA

(Based on Hyginus, *Fabulae*, CCLXI)

Dea Diāna, quod rēx *Agamemnōn* animal sacrum Diānae necāvit, irāta erat. Itaque dea iussit Graecōs nōn movēre nāvēs. Graecī igitur ad urbem Trōiam nāvīgāre nōn poterant.

Agamemnōn — from *Agamemnōn*, *Agamemnonis*, m., a Greek king

17 What did Agamemnon do to make Diana angry?

Graecī ōrāculum cōnsuluērunt. Ōrāculum eīs dīxit, “Diāna est irāta. Necesse est sacrificium facere. Itaque Ulixēs *Īphigenīam*, fīliam rēgis Agamemnonis, arripuit. “Achillēs tē in matrimonium dūcere vult,” inquit. Sed Graecī eam sacrificāre vēre parābant.

Ulixēs — from *Ulixēs*, *Ulyxis*, m., the Greek hero Ulysses
Īphigenīam — from *Īphigenīa*, *Īphigenīae*, f., Iphigenia
Achillēs — from *Achillēs*, *Achillis*, m., a Greek hero

18 What were the Greeks told to do before they could set sail?

19 Who was Iphigenia?

20 What did Ulysses say to Iphigenia?

Dīana autem Īphigenīam servāvit et puellam ad suum templum in *Tauricā* portāvit. Īphigenīa multōs annōs in Tauricā habitābat. *Orestēs*, frāter Īphigenīae, statuam Dīanae ad Graeciam referre volēbat. Ūnō diē *Orestēs*, ad templum Dīanae advēnit. Dum statuam petit, *Taurī* eum et amīcum *Pyladem* cēpērunt. *Taurī mōrem* barbarum habēbant — hominēs nōn animālia sacrificābant. *Taurī* duōs virōs Īphigenīae trādidērunt et puellam eōs sacrificāre iussērunt.

Tauricā — from *Taurica*, *Tauricae*, f., Taurica, a peninsula on the Black Sea

Orestēs — from *Orestēs*, *Orestis*, m., Orestes

Taurī — from *Taurī*, *Taurōrum*, m. pl., the inhabitants of Taurica

Pyladem — from *Pyladēs*, *Pyladae*, m., Pylades

mōrem — from *mōs*, *mōris*, m., custom

21 How long had Iphigenia lived in Taurica?

22 Who was Orestes?

23 What was different about the sacrifices of the Tauri?

24 What did the Tauri order Iphigenia to do to Orestes and Pylades?

Īphigenīa autem suum frātre[m] *Orestem* cognōvit. Puella et duo virī cum statuā deae ad Graeciam fūgērunt. Multōs post annōs Graecī *Diānam* ad Italiam ferēbant. Graecī quoque *ossa* *Orestis* Rōmam portāvērunt et posuērunt *ossa* sub templō *Sātūrnī*.

Diānam — the worship of Diana

ossa — from *os*, *ossis*, n., bone

25 Who brought the worship of Diana to Italy?

26 Where were the bones of Orestes finally placed?

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 Quae virī in hāc pictūrā gerunt?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) tunicās | (3) stolās |
| (2) togās | (4) pallās |

28 Omnēs in hāc pictūrā sunt

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) senātorēs | (3) raedariī |
| (2) servī | (4) poētae |

29 Ubi sunt virī?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) in atriō | (3) in viīs |
| (2) in agrīs | (4) in aquā |

30 Quid virī faciunt?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) bibunt | (3) sedent |
| (2) currunt | (4) labōrant |

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]

Robot Spacecraft Will Study Icy Comets

By Warren E. Leary

Washington, June 24 — NASA is preparing to launch a spacecraft whose mission is to make the closest observations ever of the frozen cores of comets and to stand ready to be diverted if a newly discovered comet passes near the Earth.

The robot spacecraft, called Contour for Comet Nucleus Tour, is part of an armada of international probes being sent forth to solve some of the mysteries of these icy bodies that traverse the solar system and may have played a major role in the evolution of Earth....

Comets are chunks of ice, rock and dust that are some of the oldest objects in the solar system. Scientists believe that they contain materials and chemicals left over from the formation of the planets and other bodies more than 4.5 billion years ago. Recently, many scientists have come to believe that cometary bombardment of the early Earth may have contributed some of the water in the oceans, different gases in the atmosphere and even life-generating organic molecules.

Dr. Joseph Veverka, the Cornell University astronomer who is the Contour mission's principal investigator, says comets are the most numerous sizable bodies in the solar system — with estimates placing their number at a million million — but are among the least known....

For centuries astronomers have studied comets from afar as their orbits have brought them close to the Sun, which heats the nucleus and causes ice to evaporate and release bursts of gas and dust. These jets of materials create a thin atmosphere called a coma, which is illuminated by the Sun, and the pressure of sunlight can sweep this material into a tail stretching millions of miles.

But comet nuclei, typically only a few miles across, are hidden from Earth observations by their size and surrounding coma. Using spacecraft, scientists have only twice viewed close-up images of comet nuclei. In 1986, the European Space Agency's Giotto spacecraft flew within 373 miles of the core of Hailey's comet, and in September 2001, NASA's Deep Space 1 passed within 1,349 miles of comet Borrelly to produce the best pictures of a comet nucleus thus far....

Source: *New York Times*, Science, July 2002

31 The English word *mission* is associated by derivation with *mittō*, the Latin word that means

(1) miss

(2) mix

(3) send

(4) remain

32 The English word *diverted* is associated by derivation with the Latin word *vertō* that means

(1) wish

(2) turn

(3) avoid

(4) forbid

- 33 Which of the following Latin words, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *solar*?
- (1) *sōl* — sun (3) *solea* — sandal
 (2) *solum* — ground (4) *solium* — chair
- 34 The English word *objects* is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means throw. What is this Latin word?
- (1) *inīre* (3) *iūdicāre*
 (2) *iungere* (4) *iacere*
- 35 The root of the English word *formation* is the Latin word *forma*, that means
- (1) shape (3) door
 (2) farm (4) ant
- 36 The English word *scientist* is associated by derivation with the Latin word meaning to know. What is this Latin word?
- (1) *scribere* (3) *scīre*
 (2) *scindere* (4) *scandere*
- 37 *Principal* refers to a chief or leader and is associated by derivation with the Latin word
- (1) *prīnceps* (3) *pretium*
 (2) *praemium* (4) *prōvincia*
- 38 The English word *investigator* is associated by derivation with the Latin word *vestīgium* that means
- (1) evening (3) entrance
 (2) clothing (4) trace
- 39 The English word *centuries* is associated by derivation with the Latin word *centum* that means
- (1) wax (3) contest
 (2) hundred (4) dinner
- 40 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, provides the root for the English word *studied*?
- (1) *strīdēre* — to shriek
 (2) *suādēre* — to persuade
 (3) *stupēre* — to be amazed
 (4) *studēre* — to be eager
- 41 The root of the English word *viewed* is associated by derivation with the Latin word *vidēre* that means
- (1) to hear (3) to conquer
 (2) to come (4) to see
- 42 The English word *produce* is associated by derivation with the Latin verb that means to lead. What is this verb?
- (1) *dolēre* (3) *dūcere*
 (2) *dormīre* (4) *dubitāre*

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

Part IIIB

Directions (43–47): Answer all 5 questions in this section. For *each* sentence in questions 43 through 47, choose the answer that best expresses the meaning of the word or expression printed in heavy black type, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

43 By the end of the meeting, the new club member was considered a **persōna non grāta**.

- (1) an unwelcome person
- (2) a successful person
- (3) a kind person
- (4) an unusual person

44 The business computer consultant was paid a **per diem** fee.

- (1) monthly
- (2) weekly
- (3) hourly
- (4) daily

45 After a long cruise, the traveler was happy to reach **terra firma**.

- (1) home port
- (2) journey's end
- (3) solid ground
- (4) familiar surroundings

46 The college degree was granted **cum laude**.

- (1) early in the year
- (2) with praise
- (3) in a short time
- (4) after the ceremony

47 The teacher frequently exclaimed, "**Tempus fugit!**"

- (1) Time flies.
- (2) Effort shows.
- (3) Think for yourself.
- (4) Practice makes perfect.

Part IIIC

Directions (48–52): Answer all 5 questions in this section. For *each* English word printed in heavy black type in questions 48 through 52, choose the meaning of the word's Latin root and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

48 **pedal**

- (1) temple
- (2) statue
- (3) mouth
- (4) foot

49 **nominal**

- (1) name
- (2) number
- (3) omen
- (4) man

50 **docent**

- (1) say
- (2) teach
- (3) go
- (4) do

51 **sedentary**

- (1) work
- (2) sit
- (3) live
- (4) prepare

52 **octave**

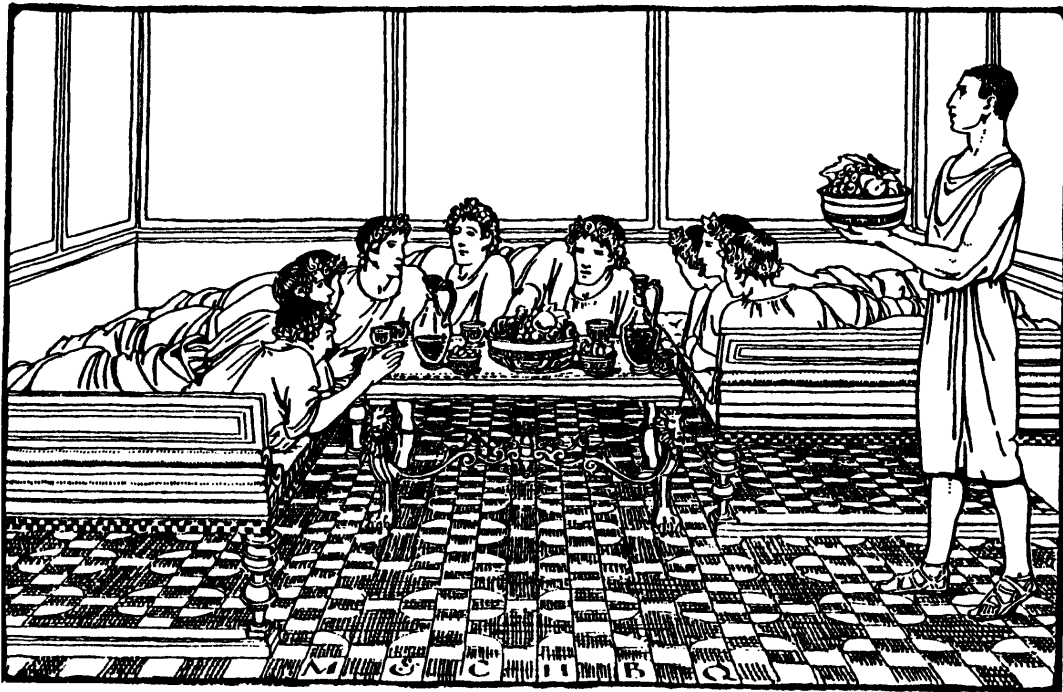
- (1) five
- (2) six
- (3) eight
- (4) nine

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 The illustration below shows a Roman dinner party.



Where would this dinner party have been held?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) <i>cubiculum</i> | (3) <i>culīna</i> |
| (2) <i>latrīna</i> | (4) <i>trīclīnium</i> |

54 Romans went to the Circus Maximus primarily to

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (1) see a play | (3) worship the gods |
| (2) watch the races | (4) buy books |

55 The first meal of the day for a Roman was the

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) <i>cēna</i> | (3) <i>convīvia</i> |
| (2) <i>prandium</i> | (4) <i>iēntāculum</i> |

56 When a Roman wanted a shave he visited a

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (1) <i>tōnsor</i> | (3) <i>grammaticus</i> |
| (2) <i>medicus</i> | (4) <i>senātor</i> |

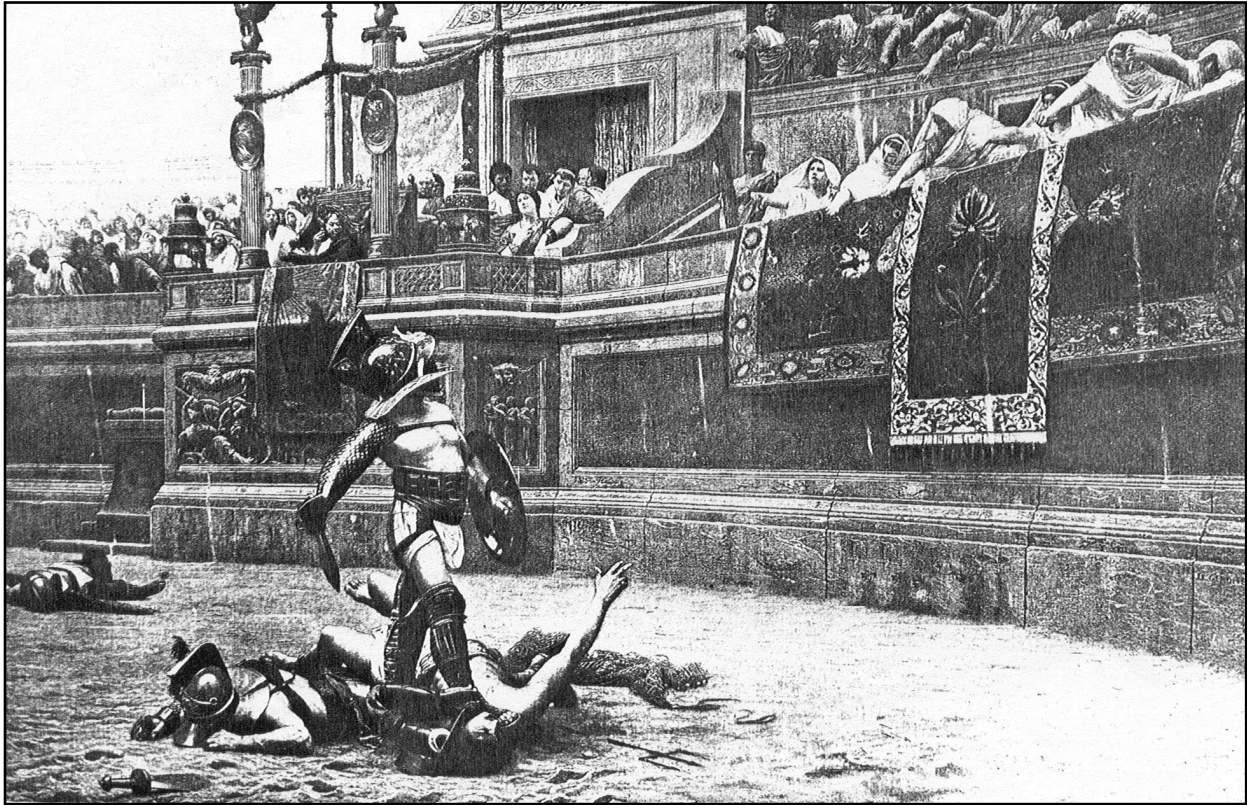
57 The *toga candida* was worn by a person who was

- (1) getting married
- (2) running for office
- (3) selling fish
- (4) fighting in the arena

58 The *lūdus*, *stilus*, and *tabella* are associated with Roman

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) law | (3) education |
| (2) clothing | (4) sports |

59 A man holding a sword is shown in the illustration below.



What was the man called?

- (1) *argentarius*
- (2) *imperator*

- (3) *auriga*
 - (4) *gladiator*
-

60 Which slave in a Roman household would escort a boy to school?

- (1) *paedagōgus*
- (2) *coquus*
- (3) *ancilla*
- (4) *scrība*

61 The daughter of Gaius Julius Caesar was named

- (1) Gaia
 - (2) Caesarina
 - (3) Julia
 - (4) Augusta
-

Myths and Legends

62 What was the name of the Roman god of thunder and lightning?

- (1) *Mercurius*
- (2) *Iuppiter*
- (3) *Neptunus*
- (4) *Apollo*

63 Who was the goddess of wisdom and war?

- (1) *Diāna*
- (2) *Vesta*
- (3) *Minerva*
- (4) *Iūnō*

64 The illustration below shows a condemned slave and a lion together in an arena.



What was the name of the slave who was not harmed by the lion?

- (1) Daedalus
- (2) Androcles
- (3) Hercules
- (4) Spartacus

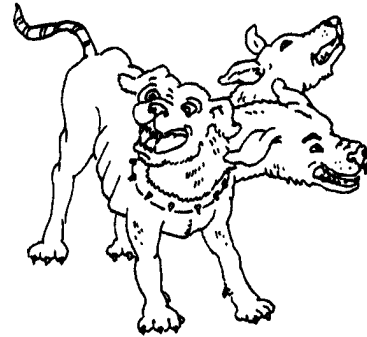
65 The man who foolishly asked Bacchus for the golden touch was

- (1) Paris
- (2) Jason
- (3) Perseus
- (4) Midas

66 Which mythological monster was half man and half bull?

- (1) minotaur
- (2) chimaera
- (3) hydra
- (4) satyr

67 The illustration below shows the three-headed dog that guarded the Underworld.



What was the name of the dog?

- (1) Medea
- (2) Charybdis
- (3) Cerberus
- (4) Pan

68 Apollo's son, who tried to drive his father's sun chariot across the sky, was

- (1) Icarus
- (2) Phaethon
- (3) Theseus
- (4) Cupid

69 The snake-haired woman who could turn a person looking at her to stone was

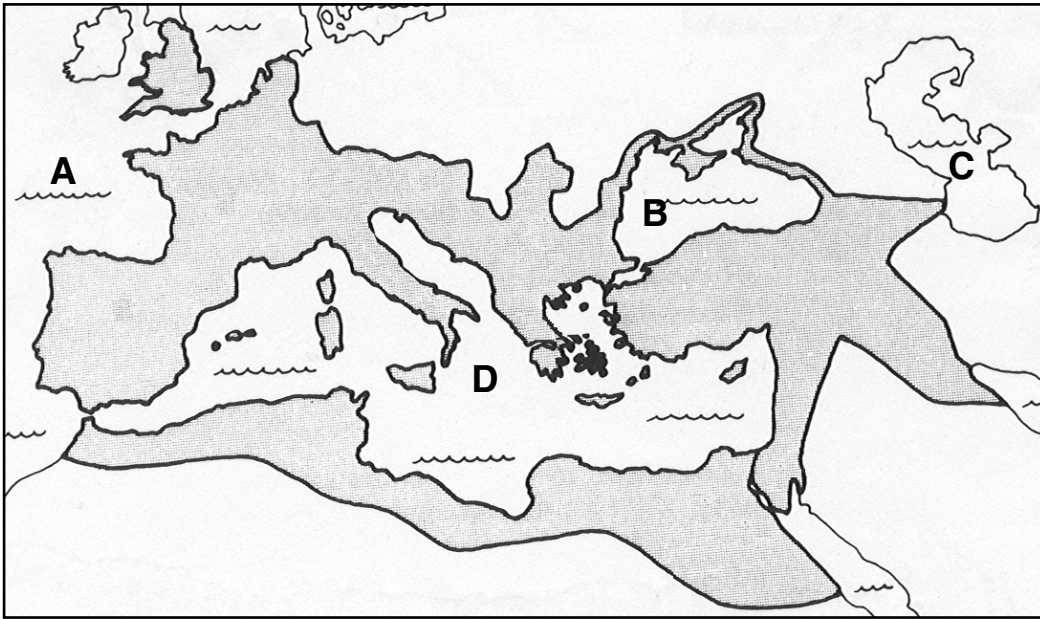
- (1) Pandora
- (2) Helen
- (3) Circe
- (4) Medusa

70 The legendary queen of Carthage was

- (1) Dido
- (2) Cleopatra
- (3) Calypso
- (4) Hecuba

History and Public Life

71 A map is shown in the illustration below.



The body of water labeled *D* on the map was known to the Romans as

- (1) *Mare Nostrum* (3) *Mare Medium*
(2) *Oceanus Magnus* (4) *Oceanus Africānus*

72 Rome's seaport situated at the mouth of the Tiber was

- (1) *Herculāneum* (3) *Ōstia*
(2) *Brundisium* (4) *Neāpolis*

73 One of the Romance languages derived from the language spoken in ancient Rome is

- (1) Spanish (3) German
(2) English (4) Greek

74 The Great Fire of Rome occurred during the reign of the emperor

- (1) Claudius (3) Titus
(2) Nero (4) Caligula

75 The Punic Wars were waged between Rome and

- (1) Egypt (3) Carthage
(2) Athens (4) Judea

76 According to legend, Rome was founded by Romulus and Remus on April 21,

- (1) 753 B.C. (3) 44 B.C.
(2) 509 B.C. (4) 27 B.C.

77 Rome's first form of government was

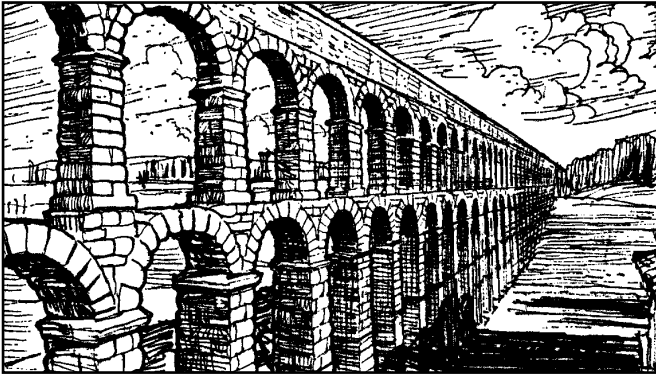
- (1) a republic (3) an empire
(2) a democracy (4) a monarchy

78 Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried by an eruption of Mount

- (1) Vesuvius (3) Etna
(2) Ida (4) Olympus

Architecture and Art

79 An ancient Roman structure is shown in the illustration below.



What was this structure called?

- (1) amphitheater
- (2) bath
- (3) aqueduct
- (4) dome

80 A shrine constructed to hold images of the household gods was known as a

- (1) *lararium*
- (2) *tablinum*
- (3) *impluvium*
- (4) *sepulcrum*

81 On which hill were the homes of emperors built?

- (1) Esquiline
- (2) Palatine
- (3) Viminal
- (4) Capitoline

82 The illustration below shows a typical Roman tenement house or apartment building.



What were tenement houses or apartment buildings called?

- (1) *pōpinae*
- (2) *villae*
- (3) *silvae*
- (4) *insulae*

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 21, 2004 — 9:15 a.m.

ANSWER SHEET

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

	Credit Earned
Part IA	
Part IB	
Part IC	
Part IIA	
Part IIB	
Part IIC	
Part IIIA	
Part IIIB	
Part IV	
TOTAL	
Rater's Initials	_____

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		

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SECOND LANGUAGE PROF. LATIN

Part IIC Answer all 4 questions.	
27	
28	
29	
30	
Part IIC Max. Credit: 4	

Part IIIA Answer only 10 questions.					
31	33	35	37	39	41
32	34	36	38	40	42
					Part IIIA Max. Credit: 15

Part IIIB Answer all 10 questions.					
43	45	47	48	50	52
44	46		49	51	
					Part IIIB Max. Credit: 10

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

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

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