

The University of the State of New York

SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 19, 2006—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.

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.

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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]

Cincinnatus

(Based on Livius, *Ab Urbe Conditā*, III, xxvi–xxix)

Ōlim L. Quīnctius Cincinnātus erat vir Rōmānus quī in agrīs bene labōrābat. 1
Cincinnātus cum uxōre suā, Raciliā, trāns Flūmen Tiberim habitābat. In agrīs hic vir erat 2
laetus et contentus. Ad urbem ire nōlēbat. Amābat animālia spectāre et agrōs cūrāre. 3

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 What word best describes how Cincinnatus worked?
(1) slowly (3) well
(2) lazily (4) often | 2 Where was Cincinnatus happy and content?
(1) on the mountains
(2) in a city
(3) on the Tiber River
(4) in the fields | 3 What is the best translation for the Latin sentence <i>Ad urbem ire nōlēbat</i> (line 3)?
(1) He did not wish to help the city.
(2) He did not wish to go to the city.
(3) The city did not want his help.
(4) He did not want the city full of anger. | 4 The Latin word <i>urbem</i> (line 3) is accusative because it is the
(1) object of a preposition
(2) possessive
(3) subject
(4) predicate nominative |
| | | | 5 What did Cincinnatus like to do with his time?
(1) visit neighbors
(2) watch animals
(3) swim in the river
(4) read about nature |

Ūnō diē nuntii Rōmānī appropinquāvērunt ad Cincinnātum quī labōrābat. Nuntii 4
 dīxērunt, “Senātōrēs Rōmānī tuum auxilium petunt. Hostēs ad urbem Rōmam veniunt. 5
 Urbs est in periculō! Necessē est tē statim ire Rōmam et esse dictātōrem.” 6

6 What is the best translation for the Latin phrase *Senātōrēs Rōmānī tuum auxilium petunt* (line 5)?

- (1) Senators depend on the Romans.
- (2) All Romans support the senators.
- (3) They see the senators gathering at Rome.
- (4) The Roman senators seek your help.

7 According to the messengers, what was the cause of Rome’s danger?

- (1) enemies
- (2) fires
- (3) disease
- (4) flood

8 In what form is the Latin verb *ire* (line 6)?

- (1) imperative
- (2) infinitive
- (3) future tense
- (4) perfect tense

Cincinnātus manūs lāvit. Racilia uxor togam ē villā portāvit. Tum Racilia 7
 ad Cincinnātum ambulāvit et dīxit, “Tū eris noster dictātōr optimus, Cincinnāte!” 8
 Celeriter Cincinnātus et nuntii ad urbem Rōmam iter fēcērunt. 9

9 The Latin phrase *manūs lāvit* (line 7) is best translated as

- (1) wiped off his sweat
- (2) washed his hands
- (3) caught his attention
- (4) called for his slave

10 What is the best translation for *Racilia uxor togam ē villā portāvit* (line 7)?

- (1) His wife Racilia carried a toga out of the farmhouse.
- (2) Racilia, his wife, left a toga in the farmhouse.
- (3) His wife Racilia prepared for the trip.
- (4) Racilia, his wife, made a new toga in the farmhouse.

11 The Latin words *ambulāvit* and *dīxit* in line 8 are in the

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

12 In what case is the Latin noun *Cincinnāte* (line 8)?

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

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

- (1) accelerate
- (2) cellar
- (3) celery
- (4) accept

14 The best translation of *Cincinnātus et nuntii ad urbem Rōmam iter fēcērunt* (line 9) is

- (1) Cincinnatus and the sailors hurried to the city of Rome.
- (2) Cincinnatus and the sailors left the city of Rome again.
- (3) Cincinnatus and the messengers made a journey to the city of Rome.
- (4) Cincinnatus and the messengers sailed away from the city of Rome.

In urbe Rōmā Cincinnātus in bellum mīlitēs fortiter dūxit. Tandem urbem ab 10
hostibus liberāvit. Rōmānī erant victōrēs et urbem servāvērunt. Post XVI diēs, 11
Cincinnātus in agrīs iterum labōrābat. Nōn iam dictātor erat. 12

15 What did Cincinnatus free?

- (1) the messengers (3) the slaves
(2) the farm (4) the city

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

16 Cincinnatus would have worshipped Ceres, the Roman goddess of

- (1) marriage (3) agriculture
(2) war (4) fire

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]

The Legend of Cygnus (Ovidius, *Metamorphoses*, XII, 64–188)

P. Ovidius Nāsō multās fābulās scrīpsit. Ovidius fābulam dē virō, *Cygnō*, nōmine nārrābat.

Cygnō erat filius Neptūnī, deī Ōceanī. Cygnus erat mīles bonus et fortis quī in Bellō Trōiānō pugnāvit.

Cygnō — from *Cygnēs*, *Cygnī*, name of a young man

17 What did P. Ovidius Naso do?

18 Who was the father of Cygnus?

19 What kind of soldier was Cygnus?

Multōs annōs Trōiānī et Graecī in bellō pugnābant. Ūnō diē Achillēs, hērōs Graecus, *Cygnum* vīdit. Achillēs clāmāvit, “Hodiē, *Cygne*, tū honōrem et fāmam habēbis quod ego tē *necābō*.”

necābō — from *necō*, *necāre*, *necāvī*, *necātus*, kill

20 According to the paragraph above, how long were the Greeks and Trojans fighting?

21 Who was Achilles?

22 According to Achilles, what will Cygnus have today?

23 According to Achilles, who will kill Cygnus?

Tum Achillēs quattuor *pīla* ad Cygnum iēcit. Sed Cygnus nūllās iniūriās accēpit. *Scūtum* eius, magnum et fīrmum, eum servāvit.

pīla — from *pīlum*, *pīlī*, n., javelin, spear

Scūtum — from *scūtūm*, *scūtī*, n., shield

24 How many spears did Achilles throw at Cygnus?

Achillēs Cygnum necāre nōn poterat. Tum Achillēs gladium cēpit et ad Cygnum cucurrit. Tandem Cygnum gladiō necāvit. Iam Achilles erat laetus quod Cygnus erat mortuus.

Sed deus Neptūnus fīlium Cygnum servāvit et eum in *avem* mūtāvit.

avem — from *avis*, *avis*, f., bird

25 Why was Achilles happy?

26 How did Neptune save Cygnus?

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 Quot puerī in pictūrā sunt?

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| (1) octō | (3) trēs |
| (2) duo | (4) quīnque |

28 Quid agunt puerī?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) lūdunt | (3) legunt |
| (2) bibunt | (4) dormiunt |

29 Ubi sunt puerī?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (1) sub aquā | (3) in culīnā |
| (2) ante silvam | (4) prope columnam |

30 Quās gerunt puerī?

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

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]

Copying is the engine of civilization: culture is behavior duplicated. The oldest copier invented by people is language, by which an idea of yours becomes an idea of mine. The second great copying machine was writing. When the Sumerians transposed spoken words into stylus marks on clay tablets more than 5,000 years ago, they hugely extended the human network that language had created. Writing freed copying from the chain of living contact. It made ideas permanent, portable and endlessly reproducible.

Until Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press in the mid-1400s, producing a book in an edition of more than one generally meant writing it out again. Printing with moveable type was not copying, however. Gutenberg couldn't take a document that already existed, feed it into his printing press and run off facsimiles. The first true mechanical copier was manufactured in 1780, when James Watt, who is better known as the inventor of the modern steam engine, created the copying press. Few people today know what a copying press was, but you may have seen one in an antiques store, where it was perhaps called a book press. A user took a document freshly written in special ink, placed a moistened sheet of translucent paper against the inked surface and squeezed the two sheets together in the press, causing some of the ink from the original to penetrate the second sheet, which could then be read by turning it over and looking through its back.

Copying presses were standard equipment in offices for nearly a century and a half. (Thomas Jefferson used one, and the last president whose official correspondence was copied on one was Calvin Coolidge.) The machines were displaced, beginning in the late 1800s, by a combination of two 19th-century inventions; the typewriter and carbon paper.

Source: *Smithsonian*, August 2004

31 The English word *civilization* is associated by derivation with *civis*, the Latin word that means

- (1) citizen (3) neighbor
(2) enemy (4) friend

32 The English word *invented* is associated by derivation with *veniō*, the Latin word that means

- (1) run (3) climb
(2) leave (4) come

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

- (1) *labrum* — lip (3) *lāna* — wool
(2) *lingua* — tongue (4) *liber* — book

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

- (1) *portō* — carry (3) *pōnō* — place
(2) *parō* — prepare (4) *pugnō* — fight

- 35 The English word *permanent* refers to something that remains and is associated by derivation with the Latin word
- (1) *mūniō* (3) *moveō*
 (2) *moneō* (4) *maneō*
- 36 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *reproducible*?
- (1) *reprehendō* — blame
 (2) *dōnō* — give
 (3) *dūcō* — lead
 (4) *rogō* — ask
- 37 The English word *document* is associated by derivation with *doceō*, the Latin word that means
- (1) speak (3) rule
 (2) teach (4) defend
- 38 The English word *facsimiles* is associated by derivation with *similis*, the Latin word that means
- (1) outdated (3) strange
 (2) difficult (4) alike
- 39 The English word *manufactured* is associated by derivation with *faciō*, the Latin word that means
- (1) make (3) turn
 (2) hurry (4) escape
- 40 The English word *translucent* refers to the passage of light and is associated by derivation with the Latin word
- (1) *lūdus* (3) *lectus*
 (2) *locus* (4) *lux*
- 41 The English word *standard* is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means to stand. That Latin word is
- (1) *dēscendere* (3) *excipere*
 (2) *stāre* (4) *spectāre*
- 42 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *president*?
- (1) *servō* — keep
 (2) *respondeō* — answer
 (3) *sedeō* — sit
 (4) *redeō* — return

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 Jennifer graduated **magna cum laude** from the university.

- (1) with a scholarship
- (2) with perfect attendance
- (3) with athletic achievement
- (4) with great praise

44 New York State’s motto is **Excelsior**.

- (1) higher
- (2) stronger
- (3) equal
- (4) courage

45 While the store manager was away, the cashier was assigned as manager **pro tempore**.

- (1) with a raise
- (2) for the time being
- (3) as a formality
- (4) in secret

46 **Semper Fidelis** is the motto of the United States Marine Corps.

- (1) ever defending
- (2) constantly ready
- (3) always faithful
- (4) often fighting

47 Many people say, “**Amor omnia vincit**.”

- (1) Love conquers all.
- (2) Love is blind.
- (3) Love is everywhere.
- (4) Love has no reason.

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 **annihilate**

- (1) alone
- (2) total
- (3) nothing
- (4) few

49 **captivate**

- (1) want
- (2) run
- (3) move
- (4) take

50 **century**

- (1) seven
- (2) hundred
- (3) nine
- (4) ten

51 **matriarch**

- (1) hope
- (2) war
- (3) mother
- (4) patience

52 **submit**

- (1) name
- (2) think
- (3) do
- (4) send

Part IV

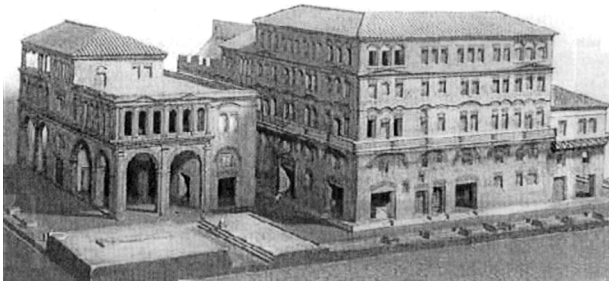
Directions (53–82): Answer 20 of the 30 questions in this part. The following questions are divided into four groups. For *each* question you choose, select the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [20]

Daily Life

53 Which Latin word means female slave?

- (1) *nauta* (3) *poēta*
(2) *agricola* (4) *serva*

54 The illustration below shows an apartment building where a poor Roman in a city would live.



What is the Latin word for this apartment building?

- (1) *villa* (3) *regnum*
(2) *īnsula* (4) *templum*

55 What animals typically pulled a Roman chariot?

- (1) *equī* (3) *lupī*
(2) *canēs* (4) *fēlēs*

56 The name for a Roman bedroom was

- (1) *hortus* (3) *culīna*
(2) *peristīlium* (4) *cubiculum*

57 What was the slave called who accompanied a boy to school and carried his books?

- (1) *paedagōgus* (3) *gladiātor*
(2) *lēgātus* (4) *īānitor*

58 Who was the head of the Roman household?

- (1) *fīlia* (3) *ancilla*
(2) *pater* (4) *magister*

59 Which meal did the Romans call *cēna*?

- (1) lunch (3) snack
(2) breakfast (4) dinner

60 The garment worn by office seekers was the

- (1) *toga praetexta* (3) *toga pūra*
(2) *toga virīlis* (4) *toga candida*

61 In the name Marcus Tullius Cicero, Cicero is the

- (1) *praenōmen* (3) *cognōmen*
(2) *nōmen* (4) *agnōmen*

Myths and Legends

- 62 Romulus and Remus were the sons of
(1) Jupiter (3) Mars
(2) Mercury (4) Neptune
- 63 Who was the ferryman who carried souls across the River Styx?
(1) Orpheus (3) Ulysses
(2) Charon (4) Proserpina
- 64 The Roman god of the harvest was honored by a festival held in December. Who was this god?
(1) Bacchus (3) Apollo
(2) Vulcan (4) Saturn
- 65 According to the Greeks and Romans, the gods and goddesses lived on
(1) Mt. Aetna (3) Mt. Olympus
(2) Mt. Parnassus (4) Mt. Pelion
- 66 What Greek hero slew the Minotaur?
(1) Perseus (3) Hercules
(2) Theseus (4) Jason
- 67 Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet* is based on the mythological story of
(1) Baucis and Philemon
(2) Cupid and Psyche
(3) Deucalion and Pyrrha
(4) Pyramus and Thisbe
- 68 The goddess associated with wisdom and war was
(1) Diana (3) Minerva
(2) Vesta (4) Iris

- 69 The illustration below shows a mythological creature that was half man and half horse.



What was the name of this creature?

- (1) satyr (3) gorgon
(2) centaur (4) harpy
- 70 The illustration below shows a goddess and her sacred bird, the peacock.



What was the name of the goddess?

- (1) Ceres (3) Juno
(2) Calliope (4) Aurora
- 71 What god of love was the son of Venus?
- (1) Cupid (3) Midas
(2) Uranus (4) Janus

History and Public Life

72 The hero who singlehandedly fought the Etruscans at a bridge was

- (1) Brutus (3) Cassius
(2) Horatius (4) Augustus

73 Augustus Caesar was Rome's first

- (1) general (3) emperor
(2) orator (4) senator

74 The famous leader of a slave revolt was

- (1) Spartacus (3) Scaevola
(2) Brutus (4) Regulus

75 *Vēnī, Vīdī, Vīcī* were the famous words of

- (1) Mucius Scaevola
(2) Tarquinius Superbus
(3) Tiberius Gracchus
(4) Julius Caesar

76 What was Rome's first form of government?

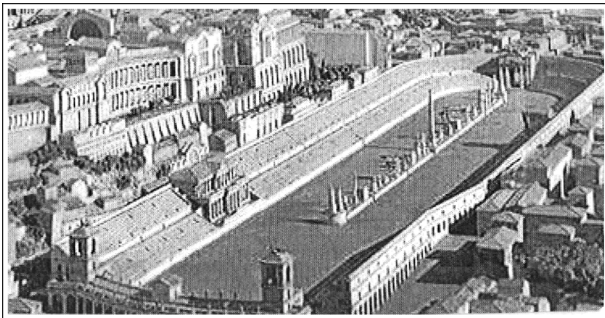
- (1) dictatorship (3) monarchy
(2) republic (4) democracy

77 Which Carthaginian general brought elephants across the Alps to invade Italy?

- (1) Hannibal (3) Alexander
(2) Pyrrhus (4) Mithradates

Architecture and Art

78 The illustration below shows a place where the Romans enjoyed chariot racing.



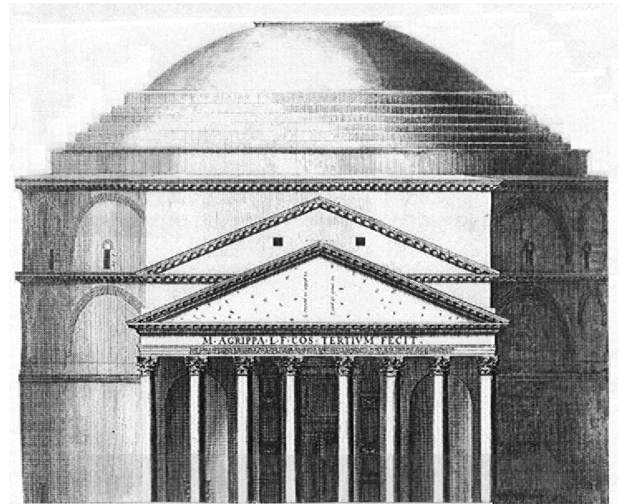
What was the name of this popular racetrack?

- (1) *Circus Maximus* (3) *Cūria Hostīlia*
(2) *Thermae* (4) *Rōstra*

79 Appius Claudius is famous for building a

- (1) temple (3) palace
(2) road (4) bridge

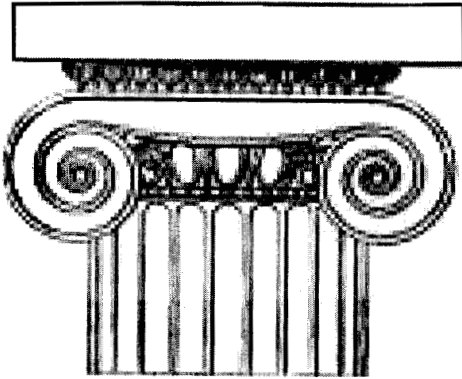
80 The illustration below shows a domed structure dedicated to all gods.



What is the name of this building?

- (1) *Thermae Caracallae*
(2) *Tabulārium*
(3) *Templum Sāturnī*
(4) *Pantheon*

81 An example of a Roman column is shown in the illustration below.



What is this type of column called?

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| (1) Doric | (3) Corinthian |
| (2) Ionic | (4) Composite |

82 The Romans used a basilica as

- (1) a law court
- (2) a place for gladiator fights
- (3) an apartment building
- (4) a marketplace

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 19, 2006 — 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		

Tear Here

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

Tear Here

Tear Here