

The University of the State of New York

SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 23, 2008—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]

Hercules and Cacus

(Based on Līvius, *Ab Urbe Conditā* I. VII: 3-15)

Ubi Rōmulus erat rēx, *ārās* omnibus deīs in Monte Pālatīnō posuit. Tum ille 1
templum Herculī dēdicāvit quod necesse erat habēre templum Herculis in oppidō novō. 2

ārās — from *āra*, *ārae*, f., altar

1 According to the passage, Romulus was a

- (1) king (3) merchant
(2) farmer (4) slave

2 The Latin word *Herculis* (line 2) is in the genitive case because it is

- (1) a direct object
(2) the subject
(3) the object of a preposition
(4) a possessive

3 According to the passage, what did every new town build to honor Hercules?

- (1) a column (3) a temple
(2) an arch (4) a bath

Ōlim Geryōn multōs bovēs in agrīs custōdiēbat. Geryōn tamen erat mōnstrum 3
malum. Itaque Herculēs eum necāvit et *bovēs* Geryonis trāns Tiberim dūxit. Tum 4
invēnit agrum ubi animālia manēre poterant. Nunc Herculēs erat dēfessus et mox 5
dormiēbat. 6

bovēs — from *bōs*, *bovis*, m., ox

4 How is Geryon described in the passage?

- (1) happy (3) tired
(2) handsome (4) bad

5 What is the best translation for *bovēs Geryonis trāns Tiberim dūxit* (line 4)?

- (1) spoke to the oxen of Geryon at the Tiber
(2) led the oxen of Geryon across the Tiber
(3) rested the oxen of Geryon near the Tiber
(4) ran with the oxen of Geryon around the Tiber

6 According to the passage, where were the animals able to stay?

- (1) in a temple (3) in a field
(2) on a mountain (4) in the city

Herculēs dormiēbat, et Cācus, alterum mōnstrum, advēnit et bovēs vīdit. Cācus 7
bovēs optimōs habēre volēbat et eōs in spēluncam trāxit. 8

spēluncam — from *spēlunca*, *spēluncae*, f., cave

7 What is the best translation for *Herculēs dormiēbat, et Cācus, alterum mōnstrum, advēnit* (line 7)?

- (1) Hercules was sleeping, and Cacus, another monster, arrived
- (2) Hercules left, and Cacus, another monster, followed
- (3) Hercules was speaking, and Cacus, another monster, listened
- (4) Hercules was teaching, and Cacus, another monster, laughed

8 What did Cacus want to have?

- (1) more money
- (2) the best oxen
- (3) a large temple
- (4) a smaller field

Ubi Herculēs ē somnō surrēxit, bovēs optimōs nōn vīdit. Itaque Herculēs bovēs 9
reliquōs ex agrō dūxit quod bovēs optimōs petere volēbat. Deinde ad spēluncam 10
vīcīnam advēnit. In spēluncā bovēs suōs audīvit. Ibi Herculēs cum Cācō pugnāvit et 11
eum necāvit. 12

reliquōs — from *reliquus*, *-a*, *-um*, the remaining

9 The best translation for *Ubi Herculēs ē somnō surrēxit* (line 9) is

- (1) When Hercules arose from sleep
- (2) After Hercules arose from the sea
- (3) If Hercules arose from the mountain
- (4) Because Hercules arose from the battle

11 After finding Cacus, what did Hercules do?

- (1) He welcomed him.
- (2) He thanked him.
- (3) He fought with him.
- (4) He dined with him.

10 The Latin verb *volēbat* (line 10) is in the

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

Brevi tempore rex Evander, qui hic regnabat, de morte Caii audivit. Mater Evandri, quae erat dea, de Hercule fabulam narravit. Mater dixit, "Hercules est vir bonus et erit deus. Aedificavit Herculi magnas aras!"
 Itaque Evander aram prope flumen Tiberim aedificavit. Postea Romani templum Herculi in omni oppido novo semper aedificaverunt.

12 What is the best translation for *qui hic regnabat* (line 13)?

- (1) who reached him
- (2) who was reading there
- (3) who wrote this
- (4) who was ruling here

13 What was remarkable about Evander?

- (1) His dinners were fabulous.
- (2) His mother was a goddess.
- (3) He could control the weather.
- (4) He built strong bridges.

14 The Latin verbs *aedificavit* (line 16) and *aedificaverunt* (line 17) are in the

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

Directions (15–16): The answers to questions 15 and 16 are *not* contained in the passage. The questions are about Roman mythology as it relates to the passage.

15 How many labors was Hercules ordered to perform?

- (1) 5
- (2) 7
- (3) 12
- (4) 18

16 Hercules was the son of a mortal woman and the king of the gods. What was the name of this god?

- (1) Pluto
- (2) Jupiter
- (3) Neptune
- (4) Mars

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 Son of Croesus

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

Ōlim erat rēx, nōmine Croesus, quī cum filiō in Āsiā habitābat. Filius Croesī erat puer quīnque annōrum, sed dīcere nōn poterat. *Incolae* rēgnī Croesī semper dīcēbant, “Puer est stultus et tacitus.”

Incolae — from *incola*, *incolae*, m./f., inhabitant

17 Who was Croesus?

18 Where did Croesus live?

19 How old was the son of Croesus in this story?

20 What was the son of Croesus *not* able to do?

Posteā mīlitēs urbem Croesī in bellō vīcērunt et cēpērunt. Deinde ūnus ē mīlitibus rēgem Croesum necāre volēbat. Mīles *gladium* tenēbat et ad rēgem currēbat.

gladium — from *gladius*, *gladii*, m., sword

21 What happened to the city of Croesus?

22 What did one of the soldiers want to do?

Subitō filius Croesī clāmāvit, “Nōlī necāre meum patrem, rēgem Croesum!” Mīles, *mōtus* verbīs puerī, rēgem nōn necāvit. Omnēs incolae tacuērunt. Sed rēx laetus rīsit et dīxit, “Nunc filius meus verba dīcere potest.”

mōtus — having been moved

23 What did the son of Croesus suddenly do?

24 How did Croesus react?

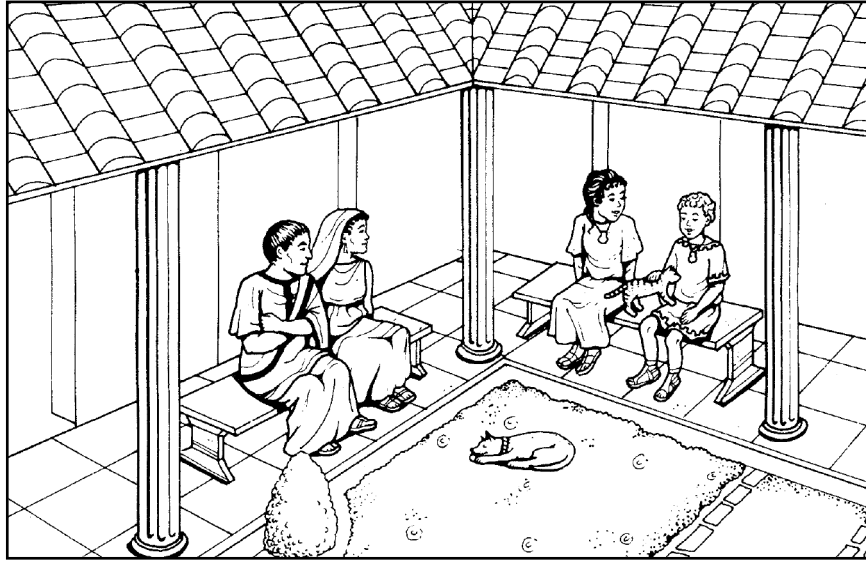
Croesus et incolae filium laudāvērunt. Itaque in honōre filiī omnēs cibō et vīnō et mūsicā celebrāvērunt. Nam puer nōn iam erat tacitus. Semper multa verba dīcēbat.

25 Whom did Croesus and the inhabitants praise?

26 With what did everyone celebrate?

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 liberī in pictrā sunt?

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

28 Quid faciunt liberī?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) sedent | (3) scribunt |
| (2) legunt | (4) currunt |

29 Quid pater gerit?

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

30 Ubi sunt omnēs?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) in cubiculō | (3) in lātrīnā |
| (2) in forō | (4) in peristylīō |

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]

Soil Savers

Archaeologists have long associated environmental degradation with overpopulation, but new research in central Mexico demonstrates that, to the contrary, severe erosion can occur when populations disappear.

Christopher Fisher of Kent State University and Helen Pollard of Michigan State University led a team that investigated the ecological history of the Lake Patzcuaro basin, the heart of the Postclassic period (A.D. 900-1520) Tarascan Empire, rival of the Aztecs to the east. Tying evidence for soil erosion to population estimates, the researchers found the period of greatest landscape stability was between A.D. 775 and 1520, a time of high population, packed urban centers, and widespread agricultural intensification. “When you have a large population,” explains Fisher, “people invest their labor in the landscape — in this case in the form of terraces — which tends to stabilize it.” When the Spanish arrived around 1520 with diseases that decimated the local populations, there were not enough people to maintain the terraces. The result was large-scale erosion.

The research could challenge prevailing theories in other parts of Mesoamerica, like the Maya area, where scholars have long thought environmental degradation caused by population stress was a culprit in the collapse of cities around A.D. 800. Better dating might reveal that erosion was a result of site abandonment following collapse.

— *Archaeology Magazine*, July/August 2003

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

- (1) *sōl* — sun
- (2) *stola* — dress
- (3) *sanguis* — blood
- (4) *socius* — companion

32 The English word *overpopulation* is associated by derivation with the Latin word

- (1) *populus*
- (2) *porcus*
- (3) *porta*
- (4) *pōns*

33 The English word *demonstrates* is associated by derivation with *mōnstrō*, the Latin word that means

- (1) warn
- (2) show
- (3) stay
- (4) fortify

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

- (1) *verbum* — word
- (2) *vehiculum* — vehicle
- (3) *vesper* — evening
- (4) *vestigium* — trace

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

43 To **intervene** is to come

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| (1) from | (3) between |
| (2) at | (4) under |

44 To **abduct** is to take

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) into | (3) over |
| (2) away | (4) along |

45 A **precursor** comes

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) before | (3) after |
| (2) during | (4) across |

46 At a **convocation** people are called

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| (1) on | (3) back |
| (2) aside | (4) together |

47 To **replay** is to play

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (1) among | (3) for |
| (2) again | (4) near |

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 **ignite**

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) rock | (3) wood |
| (2) fire | (4) mud |

49 **fraternize**

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) friend | (3) leader |
| (2) enemy | (4) brother |

50 **nocturnal**

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (1) harm | (3) name |
| (2) night | (4) coin |

51 **lupine**

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) wolf | (3) horse |
| (2) cat | (4) cow |

52 **possible**

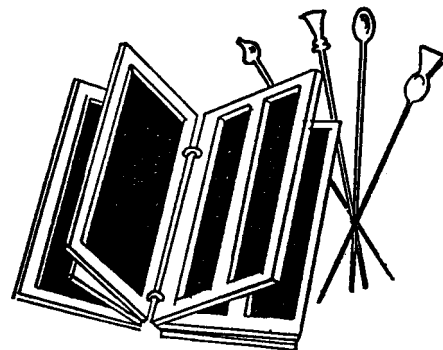
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) chief | (3) able |
| (2) foot | (4) carry |

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 food was *not* eaten by the ancient Romans?
(1) honey (3) apples
(2) chocolate (4) lettuce
- 54 Which article of clothing was typically worn by a Roman woman?
(1) *stola* (3) *toga*
(2) *petasus* (4) *galea*
- 55 Every Roman town and city had a central marketplace. What was this marketplace called?
(1) *basilica* (3) *villa*
(2) *balneum* (4) *forum*
- 56 The Romans ate their main meal in the late afternoon. What was the name of this meal?
(1) *impluvium* (3) *cēna*
(2) *culīna* (4) *pānis*
- 57 Which date, written in Roman numerals, represents the year 2008?
(1) MMVIII (3) MDCCCXVI
(2) MCMVI (4) MMIX
- 58 From which seaport did Romans traveling to Greece usually depart?
(1) *Cūmae* (3) *Brundisium*
(2) *Neāpolis* (4) *Pompeū*
- 59 When a Roman boy officially became an adult, what garment did he receive?
(1) *toga picta* (3) *toga candida*
(2) *toga virilis* (4) *toga praetexta*
- 60 On which river was Rome located?
(1) Tigris (3) Rhone
(2) Nile (4) Tiber
- 61 In the name *Pūblius Ovidius Nāsō*, *Pūblius* is the
(1) *praenōmen* (3) *cognōmen*
(2) *nōmen* (4) *agnōmen*
- 62 Roman school boys wrote on wax tablets such as those shown in the picture below.



What were these wax tablets called?

- (1) *mēnsae* (3) *epistulae*
(2) *tabellae* (4) *fābulae*

Myths and Legends

63 Who was the Roman god of music, medicine, and the Sun?

- (1) Apollo
- (2) Bacchus
- (3) Saturn
- (4) Vulcan

64 Which mythological monster was part man, and part bull?

- (1) Satyr
- (2) Centaur
- (3) Chimera
- (4) Minotaur

65 The illustration below shows the monster Medusa.



Which legendary hero killed Medusa?

- (1) Ulysses
- (2) Jason
- (3) Perseus
- (4) Theseus

66 According to mythology, who was the queen of the gods?

- (1) Ceres
- (2) Venus
- (3) Juno
- (4) Diana

67 Who fought against the Trojans in the Trojan War?

- (1) the Romans
- (2) the Greeks
- (3) the Egyptians
- (4) the Carthaginians

68 What was the name of the three-headed dog that guarded the underworld?

- (1) Scylla
- (2) Charon
- (3) Hydra
- (4) Cerberus

69 What bird is associated with Minerva?

- (1) owl
- (2) vulture
- (3) peacock
- (4) dove

70 What symbol is commonly associated with Mercury, the Roman messenger of the gods?

- (1) trident
- (2) caduceus
- (3) hammer
- (4) sword

History and Public Life

71 A statue of Rome's first emperor is shown in the illustration below.



Who was Rome's first emperor?

- (1) Brutus
- (2) Nero
- (3) Aeneas
- (4) Augustus

72 The monarchy (753 B.C. – 509 B.C.) ended with the reign of

- (1) *Marius*
- (2) *Pompeius Magnus*
- (3) *Tarquinius Superbus*
- (4) *Claudius*

73 During the Roman Republic, the highest-ranking officials were the

- (1) *praetors*
- (2) *consuls*
- (3) *quaestors*
- (4) *aediles*

74 In what year did Mount Vesuvius erupt, burying Pompeii and Herculaneum?

- (1) 202 B.C.
- (2) 44 B.C.
- (3) A.D. 79
- (4) A.D. 476

75 On an ancient map, the area now known as France was called

- (1) *Britannia*
- (2) *Gallia*
- (3) *Italia*
- (4) *Calēdonia*

76 Where did the Roman Senate usually meet?

- (1) *Cūria*
- (2) *Circus Maximus*
- (3) *Amphitheatrum*
- (4) *Campus Mārtius*

Architecture and Art

77 In the *Forum Rōmānum*, the round temple which housed the sacred fire was dedicated to the goddess

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

78 In which room of the Roman house would a dinner party typically be held?

- (1) *trīclīnium*
- (2) *tablīnum*
- (3) *cubiculum*
- (4) *peristylīum*

79 Which Latin word refers to a large apartment building in a Roman city?

- (1) *tabernae*
- (2) *basilica*
- (3) *thermae*
- (4) *īnsula*

80 On which hill did most Roman emperors build their palaces?

- (1) Capitoline
- (2) Aventine
- (3) Quirinal
- (4) Palatine

81 What Roman art form used small, colored stones to create magnificent designs?

- (1) vaulting
- (2) fresco
- (3) mosaic
- (4) sculpture

82 A domed Roman temple is shown in the illustration below.



What domed Roman temple was dedicated to “all the gods”?

- (1) Rostrum
- (2) Pantheon
- (3) Colosseum
- (4) Sepulchra

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 23, 2008 — 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