

The University of the State of New York

SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 22, 2009—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]

Hyacinth

(Based on Ovidius, *Metamorphōsēs*, X, 162–242)

Ōlim in urbe Spartā in Graeciā antīquā erat puer pulcher nōmine Hyacinthus, fīlius 1
rēgis. Hyacinthus et deus Apollō erant amīcī. Saepe Apollō veniēbat ad urbem Spartam 2
ubi puer habitābat. Ibi deus et puer per silvās ambulāre et discum *iacere* amābant. 3

iacere — from *iaciō*, *iacere*, *iēcī*, *iactus*, to throw, toss

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Who was Hyacinth?
(1) a Spartan god
(2) Apollo's brother
(3) the king of Sparta
(4) a friend of Apollo | 2 Where did the god and the boy like to walk?
(1) around the farm
(2) near the water
(3) through the woods
(4) to the temple |
|--|--|

Ūnō diē duo amīcī discō lūdere cōstituērunt. In corporibus *oleum* posuērunt et 4
lūdere incēpērunt. Deinde Apollō p̄mum discum iēcit. Discus celeriter per caelum īvit 5
et post longum tempus ad terram cecidit. 6

oleum — from *oleum*, *oleī*, n., oil

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3 What did the two friends decide to do one day?
(1) go hunting
(2) play with the discus
(3) travel to Athens
(4) eat dinner | 5 The best translation for <i>Deinde Apollō p̄mum discum iēcit</i> (line 5) is
(1) Therefore Apollo throws one discus to him.
(2) The gods threw the discus to Apollo first.
(3) Then Apollo threw the first discus.
(4) Earlier he threw one discus to Apollo. |
| 4 The phrase <i>In corporibus</i> (line 4) shows place where. What case is <i>corporibus</i> ?
(1) ablative (3) accusative
(2) nominative (4) genitive | 6 The best translation for <i>ad terram cecidit</i> (line 6) is
(1) he crushed it into the ground
(2) it fell to the ground
(3) it flew above the ground
(4) he found it on the ground |

Hyacinthus discum spectābat et statim ad discum cucurrit. Discus tamen terram *percussit*, et subitō in caput Hyacinthī *resiluit*. Ēheu! Discus puerum graviter vulnerāvit, et iam puer in terrā erat. 7 8 9

percussit — from *percutiō*, *percutere*, *percussī*, *percussus*, to strike
resiluit — from *resiliō*, *resilire*, *resilui*, to bounce back

7 Which English word is associated by derivation with the Latin word *spectābat* (line 7)?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) perspire | (3) inspect |
| (2) despair | (4) respond |

Ubi Apollō amīcum *vulnerātum* vīdit, celeriter ad eum appropinquāvit. Apollō magnā vōce clāmāvit, “Ecce! Quid fēcī? Ō mē miserum!” Apollō amīcum servāre temptābat, sed frūstrā. Hyacinthus erat mortuus. “Sum miser quod sum causa tuae mortis. Semper tē memoriā tenēbō. Tū semper mēcum eris,” Apollō dīxit. 10 11 12 13

vulnerātum — having been wounded

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

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) magnify | (3) magical |
| (2) magazine | (4) magnet |

9 What is the best translation of *Quid fēcī* (line 11)?

- (1) Who are you?
- (2) What have I done?
- (3) Where will I go?
- (4) When did you fall?

10 The Latin phrase *Apollō amīcum servāre temptābat* (lines 11 and 12) is best translated as

- (1) Apollo tries to warn his friend
- (2) Apollo tried to save his friend
- (3) The friend tried to call Apollo
- (4) The friend tries to carry Apollo

11 What tense are the verbs *vīdit* (line 10) and *clāmāvit* (line 11)?

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

Deus Apollō trīstis et miser erat. Omnēs cīvēs Spartae Hyacinthum amāvērunt 14
itaque erant miserī. Apollō ergō *flōrem* fēcit et flōrem Hyacinthum nōmināvit. Hic 15
flōs est pulcher et purpureus. 16

flōrem — from *flōs*, *flōris*, m., flower

12 At the end of this story Apollo feels

- (1) sad and unhappy
- (2) fearful and nervous
- (3) angry and hostile
- (4) tired and hungry

13 The Latin word *flōrem* (line 15) is accusative because it is

- (1) a possessive
- (2) the subject
- (3) an appositive
- (4) the direct object

14 What is the best translation of *Omnēs cīvēs Spartae Hyacinthum amāvērunt* (line 14)?

- (1) All the citizens of Sparta loved Hyacinth
- (2) Hyacinth loves all the citizens of Sparta
- (3) Sparta loves Hyacinth and the citizens
- (4) Hyacinth loved Sparta and its citizens

15 What color was the new flower?

- (1) white
- (2) purple
- (3) black
- (4) yellow

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

16 Apollo is the Greek and Roman god of

- (1) agriculture
- (2) fishing
- (3) the underworld
- (4) the Sun

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]

Psyche

(Based on Apuleius, *Metamorphōsēs* IV.28 – V.4)

Ōlim erant rēx et rēgīna. Trēs filiae in familiā erant. Ūna fīlia, nōmine Psȳchē, maximē pulchra erat. Multī cīvēs eam amābant et laudābant. Cīvēs autem deam Venerem nōn iam amābant et laudābant. Cīvēs statuās deae Veneris nōn cūrābant et templa neglegēbant.

17 How many daughters did the king and queen have?

18 What happened to Venus' statues and temples?

Ubi Psȳchē per viās ambulābat, cīvēs eī flōrēs dabant. Itaque Venus erat irāta et fīlium *Cupīdinem*, deum amōris, vocāvit. Venus fīliō dīxit: “Dā mihi tuum auxilium. Volō pūnīre *Psȳchēn* quod cīvēs mē nōn iam amant.

flōrēs — from *flōs, flōris*, m., flower

Cupīdinem — accusative of *Cupīdō* (Cupid)

Psȳchēn — accusative of *Psȳchē*

19 How did Venus feel about the way Psyche was treated?

20 Who was Cupid?

21 What did Venus ask Cupid to do?

Quamquam Psȳchē pulchra erat, nullī vīrī tamen eam in mātirimōnium dūcere cupiēbant. Itaque pater puellae ōrāculum consultāvit. Ōrāculum respondit: “Dūc fīliam ad montem vīcīnum.”

22 Where was Psyche's father told to take her?

Itaque pater filiam Psȳchēn ad montem dūxit et ibi eam relīquit. Pater sine filiā domum redīvit. Psȳchē sōla erat et statim dormīvit. Ubi ē somnō surrēxit, placidum rīvum et arborēs magnās vīdit. Etiam vīdit domum magnificam, *aedificātam* manibus dīvīnīs nōn hūmānīs.

aedificātam — having been built

23 After her father left, what did Psyche immediately do?

24 Name *one* thing that Psyche saw.

Psȳchē domum intrāvit et subitō vōx dīxit: “Psȳchē, haec domus est tua. Sum Cupīdō. Ego *marītus* tuus erō. Māter mea Venus est irāta quod tū *tam* pulchra es. Dēbeō tē pūnīre, sed nōn possum quod tē amō.”

marītus — from *marītus*, *marītī*, m., husband

tam — so

25 Who will become Psyche’s husband?

26 Why does Cupid *not* punish Psyche?

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 Ubi sunt vir et fēminae in pictūrā?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) in villā | (3) in forō |
| (2) in circō | (4) in aquā |

28 Quis ambulat?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) miles | (3) serva |
| (2) dominus | (4) vilicus |

29 Quid agit vir?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) scribit | (3) legit |
| (2) cenat | (4) ambulat |

30 Quid est in mēnsā?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) cibus | (3) liber |
| (2) pecunia | (4) statua |

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]

A New Look at Ancient Greece

In 1647 B.C., a volcanic eruption destroyed the Late Bronze Age culture of the island of Santorini, and also preserved fragments of it. The IMAX film *Greece: Secrets of the Ancient Past* shows archaeologist Christos Doumas roaming the nearby cliffs with volcanologist Georges Vougioukalakis to figure out how Santorini's populace managed to escape the poisonous flows. His research team also painstakingly reassembles their frescoes, including expressive portraits and representations of the ships they sailed—works that seem to prefigure the aesthetic flowering of Athens' Golden Age more than a millennium later.

The narrative thread of this gloriously photographed but loosely structured film involves Doumas's exploration of his nation's past, buttressed by the idea of the archaeologist as detective. The film's main appeal, however, is not intellectual but visceral. *Greece's* aerial panoramic views of the Greek Isles and the Aegean Sea are picture-postcard perfect, and the use of new digital techniques is truly a thrilling achievement.

Producer-director Greg MacGillivray, a two-time Academy Award nominee whose credits include *Everest* and *The Living Sea*, re-creates the volcanic explosion on Santorini—seemingly as gorgeous as it was deadly—with digitally enhanced footage of contemporary eruptions.

Another piece of digital sleight of hand is even more impressive. Moving to Athens, we stand on the Acropolis before the ruins of Pericles' Parthenon. Then we watch that plundered, war-ravaged temple morph into a fully restored building, with intact, multicolored sculptures and friezes. Entering this reconstruction with the archaeological team, we see, dominating the interior, a giant statue of the goddess Athena swathed in a flowing golden tunic. This scene, the film's centerpiece, brilliantly employs twenty-first-century technology to transport us into the fifth century B.C.

Greece does a less than stellar job of supporting some of its controversial archaeological arguments—including Doumas's assertion that the seafaring lifestyle and the rugged individualism it fostered laid the foundation for the first democracy, and Vougioukalakis's contention that Santorini is Plato's lost city of Atlantis. The film also touches superficially on Greek sculpture's debt to Egyptian styles, the creation of the alphabet, the political comedy of Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*, and the hubris that may have precipitated the decline of classical Greek civilization. It's too much material to cover in any intellectual depth—but the sheer beauty and technological panache of *Greece* will likely satisfy all but the most demanding viewers.

Julia M. Klein, *Archaeology Magazine*, May/June 2006
(adapted)

- 31 The English word *preserved* is associated by derivation with the Latin verb
 (1) *sciō* (3) *sedeō*
 (2) *stō* (4) *servō*
- 32 The English word *narrative* is associated by derivation with *nārrō*, the Latin word that means
 (1) tell (3) think
 (2) sail (4) conquer
- 33 The English word *perfect* is associated by derivation with *faciō*, the Latin word that means
 (1) teach (3) make
 (2) carry (4) seek
- 34 The English word *Producer* is associated by derivation with *dūcō*, the Latin word that means
 (1) sing (3) write
 (2) lead (4) send
- 35 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *nominee*?
 (1) *nōtus* — famous
 (2) *novem* — nine
 (3) *novus* — new
 (4) *nōmen* — name
- 36 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *contemporary*?
 (1) *tangō* — touch
 (2) *tempus* — time
 (3) *templum* — temple
 (4) *timeō* — fear
- 37 The English word *multicolored* is associated by derivation with *multi*, the Latin word that means
 (1) many (3) total
 (2) small (4) bright
- 38 The English word *dominating* is associated by derivation with *dominus*, the Latin word that means
 (1) farmer (3) master
 (2) soldier (4) sailor
- 39 The English word *century* is associated by derivation with *centum*, the Latin word that means
 (1) one (3) hundred
 (2) ten (4) thousand
- 40 The English word *transport* is associated by derivation with *portō*, the Latin word that means
 (1) carry (3) fight
 (2) prepare (4) seek
- 41 The English word *stellar* is associated by derivation with *stella*, the Latin word that means
 (1) moon (3) sun
 (2) star (4) world
- 42 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *satisfy*?
 (1) *semper* — always
 (2) *saepe* — often
 (3) *satis* — enough
 (4) *sed* — but

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* 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 **postpone** is to place

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| (1) near | (3) in front |
| (2) after | (4) above |

44 To **propel** is to push

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (1) forward | (3) over |
| (2) into | (4) out |

45 To **convene** is to come

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) behind | (3) ahead |
| (2) apart | (4) together |

46 To **descend** is to climb

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) down | (3) on |
| (2) up | (4) along |

47 To **subject** is to throw

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) at | (3) under |
| (2) back | (4) away |

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 **agrarian**

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (1) field | (3) cart |
| (2) gate | (4) book |

49 **digital**

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (1) eye | (3) arm |
| (2) finger | (4) nose |

50 **tractor**

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) fear | (3) enter |
| (2) drag | (4) do |

51 **belligerent**

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) money | (3) clothing |
| (2) beauty | (4) war |

52 **canine**

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (1) number | (3) dog |
| (2) meal | (4) song |
-

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 In ancient Rome, *secunda mensa* referred to

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

54 When was the Roman holiday *Sāturnālia* celebrated?

- (1) June
- (2) August
- (3) October
- (4) December

55 On which day of the month was the Ides of March?

- (1) fourth
- (2) eighth
- (3) tenth
- (4) fifteenth

56 A Roman with a headache had a pain in the

- (1) *genū*
- (2) *pēs*
- (3) *caput*
- (4) *manus*

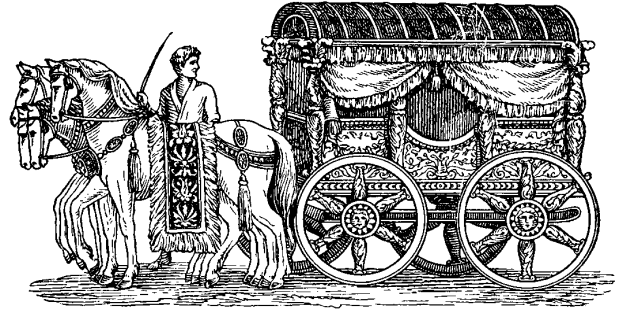
57 A book whose copyright reads MCMXLIX was published in

- (1) 1859
- (2) 1949
- (3) 1964
- (4) 2004

58 Which animal would most likely have been a Roman house pet?

- (1) *fēlēs*
- (2) *lupus*
- (3) *porcus*
- (4) *taurus*

59 The illustration below shows a vehicle typically used by a family in ancient Rome.



What was this vehicle called?

- (1) *nāvis*
- (2) *ratis*
- (3) *lectīca*
- (4) *raeda*

60 The words *gladius*, *scūtum*, and *galea* are all associated with Roman

- (1) cooking
- (2) weaponry
- (3) medicine
- (4) farming

61 A Roman on a shopping trip would go into a

- (1) *larārium*
- (2) *taberna*
- (3) *piscīna*
- (4) *templum*

Myths and Legends

62 What mythological inventor was the first man to fly?

- (1) Pygmalion
- (2) Minos
- (3) Achilles
- (4) Daedalus

63 What hero led the quest for the Golden Fleece?

- (1) Aeneas
- (2) Perseus
- (3) Jason
- (4) Ajax

64 What courageous young man killed the Minotaur in the Labyrinth?

- (1) Theseus
- (2) Narcissus
- (3) Ulysses
- (4) Aesculapius

65 Which mythological creature was half horse and half man?

- (1) gorgon
- (2) cyclops
- (3) harpy
- (4) centaur

66 The daughter of Ceres who was abducted by Pluto and made his queen was named

- (1) Proserpina
- (2) Galatea
- (3) Andromeda
- (4) Pyrrha

67 The planet Mars is named for the god of

- (1) water
- (2) prophecy
- (3) war
- (4) fire

68 The winged horse that helped Bellerophon to kill the Chimera was

- (1) Pegasus
- (2) Bucephalus
- (3) Charon
- (4) Hydra

69 The Roman goddess of wisdom and war is shown in the picture below. Sacred to her was the owl.



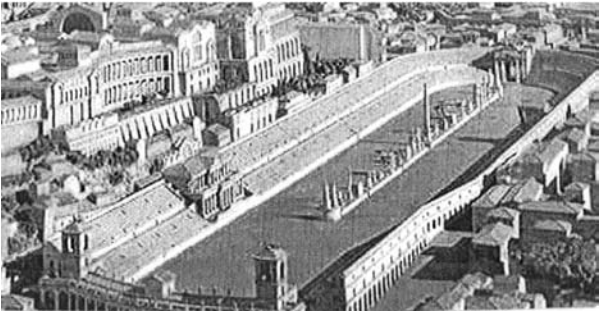
Who was this goddess?

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

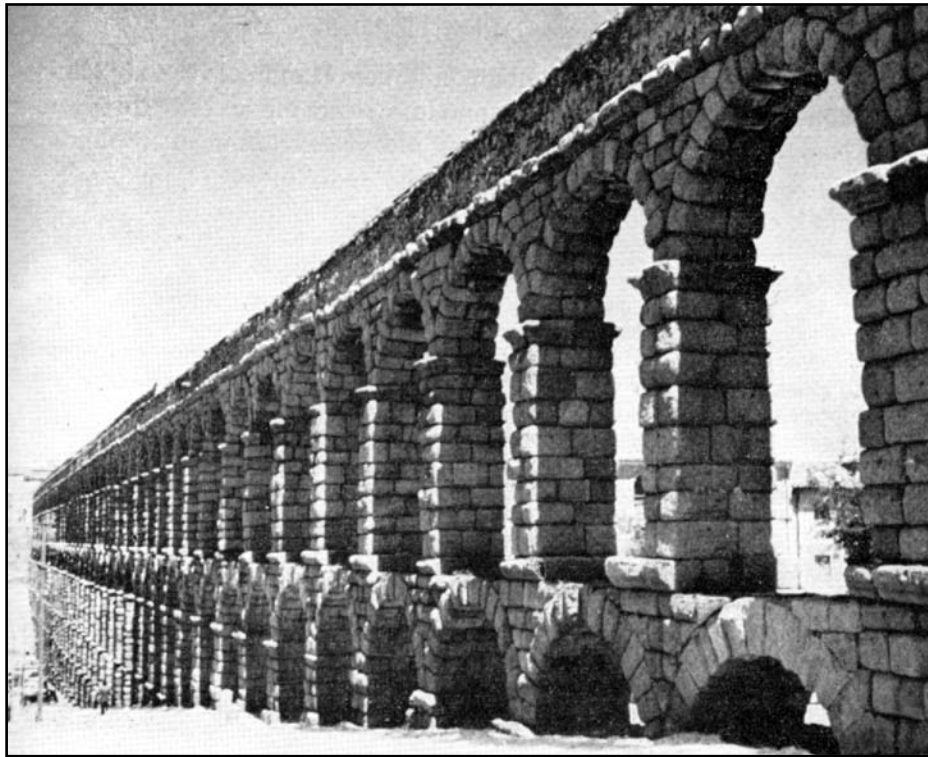
History and Public Life

- 70 Rome's first king was
(1) Tarquinius (3) Manlius
(2) Horatius (4) Romulus
- 71 Before Julius Caesar declared himself dictator, he conquered *Gallia*. What is *Gallia* called today?
(1) Spain (3) France
(2) England (4) Italy
- 72 Which people used a large wooden horse to help them conquer Troy?
(1) Greeks (3) Egyptians
(2) Romans (4) Phoenicians
- 73 The maidens entrusted to guard the sacred flame of Rome were known as
(1) Graces (3) Amazons
(2) Muses (4) Vestals
- 74 Rome's "Queen of Roads" that led to Brundisium was called the
(1) *Via Latīna* (3) *Via Flāminia*
(2) *Via Appia* (4) *Via Sacra*
- 75 Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed in the eruption of
(1) Etna (3) Vesuvius
(2) Olympus (4) Ida
- 76 The traditional date of the founding of Rome is
(1) 753 B.C. (3) A.D. 44
(2) 509 B.C. (4) A.D. 476
- 77 Which famous Roman hero left his farm to lead Rome as dictator?
(1) Cincinnatus (3) Tiberius
(2) Augustus (4) Spartacus

Architecture and Art

- 78 What structure was used by the Romans as a library?
(1) *āra* (3) *caupōna*
(2) *bibliothēca* (4) *rostra*
- 79 In a Roman bath, there were several types of bathing facilities. The cold bath was known as the
(1) *palaestra* (3) *tabulārium*
(2) *hypocaustum* (4) *frīgidārium*
- 80 The main room in a Roman home contained a basin to catch rainwater. This basin was called the
(1) *tablīnum* (3) *cubiculum*
(2) *āla* (4) *impluvium*
- 81 The structure where Roman chariot racing was held is shown in the illustration below.
- 
- What is the name of this structure?
(1) *Circus Maximus* (3) *Domus Aurea*
(2) *Theātrum Mārcellī* (4) *Cūria Hostīlia*

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



The Romans built this structure in order to

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) watch performances | (3) transport troops |
| (2) bring water | (4) encourage travel |

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 22, 2009 — 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