

The University of the State of New York

## SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

# LATIN

Monday, June 21, 1999—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 Haunted House

(Based on Plinius, *Epistulae*, VII, xxvii)

*Sura*, cōgitāsne *larvās* esse vērās? Ego nesciō. Dē larvīs tuam opīniōnem 1  
audīre volō. Tibi fābulam, quam dē larvīs audīvī, nārrābō. 2  
Domus erat in urbe Athēnīs. Domus erat magna sed īnfēlix et mala. 3  
Inhabitantēs sonitūs vinculōrum per silentium noctis audiēbant. Tum larva 4  
appāruit. Larva erat senex sordidus quī longam *barbam* habuit. Vincula in 5  
manibus et pedibus gerēbat. Nocte nūllum silentium erat. Inhabitantēs dormīre 6  
nōn poterant quod timēbant. Nēmō ibi habitāre volēbat. Mox domus dēserta erat 7  
et larva sōla remānsit. Dominus igitur domum vēndere cōstituit. 8

*Sura* — friend of the author

*larvās* — from *larva*, *larvae*, f., ghost

*barbam* — from *barba*, *barbae*, f., beard

1 Why is the author of this letter writing to Sura?

- 1 to inquire about Sura's well-being
- 2 to ask Sura's opinion about ghosts
- 3 to see if Sura is coming to visit him
- 4 to hear Sura's story about a ghost

2 What is the best translation for *Tibi fābulam, quam dē larvīs audīvī, nārrābō* (line 2)?

- 1 Tell me a good story about ghosts.
- 2 I have recently heard a good story about ghosts.
- 3 I shall tell you a story that I have heard about ghosts.
- 4 You will hear a story that a ghost told me.

3 According to the story, which adjective describes the house in Athens?

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1 old  | 3 small |
| 2 evil | 4 dirty |

4 What is the best translation for *Inhabitantēs sonitūs vinculōrum per silentium noctis audiēbant* (line 4)?

- 1 Throughout the day, the inhabitants heard the sounds of chains.
- 2 The sounds of chains were heard by the inhabitants of the house.
- 3 Throughout the silence of the night, the inhabitants heard the sounds of chains.
- 4 Chains made noise throughout the day and night.

5 What is the best translation for *Vincula in manibus et pedibus gerēbat* (lines 5 and 6)?

- 1 His hands and feet are bleeding from the chains.
- 2 He was wearing chains on his hands and feet.
- 3 His hands are chained to his feet.
- 4 The chains on his hands were cutting him.

6 Who was the only one to remain in the house?

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 Sura      | 3 the owner |
| 2 the ghost | 4 Pliny     |

Philosophus Athēnodōrus ad urbem Athēnās vēnit. Domum vīdit et pretium 9  
rogāvit. Pretium minimum erat. “Cūr,” inquit “pretium minimum est?” 10  
Quamquam causam audīvit, tamen domum ēmit. Ubi nox vēnit, labōrāre 11  
volēbat. Servī tabulās, stilum, et lūmen portāvērunt. Tum Athēnodōrus servōs 12  
suōs dīmīsit et scribere incēpit. Prīmō erat silentium, deinde vincula audīvit. Ille 13  
oculōs nōn sustulit. Tum sonitūs vinculōrum crēscēbant. 14

Athēnodōrus larvam vīdit. Larva eum vocābat. Sed philosophus labōrābat. 15  
Iterum sonitum vinculōrum audīvit. Iterum spectāvit et iterum larva eum 16  
vocāvit. Tum larva in peristylīum domūs īvit. Athēnodōrus larvam secūtus est. 17  
Larva ēvānuit. Athēnodōrus locum notāvit ubi larva ēvānuerat. 18

*ēmit* — from *emō, emere, emī, emptus*, to buy

*sustulit* — lifted up

*crēscēbant* — from *crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētus*, to increase

*secūtus est* — followed

*ēvānuit* — disappeared

*notāvit* — from *notō, notāre, notāvī, notātus*, to mark

7 Initially, why did the price of the house concern Athenodorus?

- 1 He only had a little money.
- 2 The house was very expensive.
- 3 He had no money.
- 4 The price was very low.

8 What is the best translation for *Servī tabulās, stilum, et lūmen portāvērunt* (line 12)?

- 1 The tablets, pen, and lamp were given to the slaves.
- 2 The slaves saved the tablets, pen, and lamp.
- 3 The slaves brought the tablets, pen, and lamp.
- 4 The tablets, pen, and lamp of the slave were brought out.

9 What is the best translation for *Tum Athēnodōrus servōs suōs dīmīsit* (lines 12 and 13)?

- 1 the slaves of Athenodorus ran away
- 2 then Athenodorus refused to send his slaves away
- 3 the slaves asked Athenodorus to be sent away
- 4 then Athenodorus sent away his slaves

10 Which word is an English derivative of the Latin word *vocābat* (line 15)?

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1 vocal    | 3 vacation |
| 2 volition | 4 valid    |

11 In which tense are the verbs *vīdit* (line 15) and *audīvit* (line 16)?

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

Posterō diē, Athēnodōrus ad magistrātum īvit et locum <i>effodī</i> iussit. Ubi hoc	19
fēcit, <i>ossa</i> et vincula invēnit. Athēnodōrus ossa sub terrā cum pecūniā reposuit.	20
Posteā nēmō larvam ibi vīdit.	21
Sura, cōgitāsne hanc fābulam esse vēram?	22

*effodī* — to be dug up  
*ossa* — from *os, ossis*, n., bone

12 What is the best translation for *Athēnodōrus ossa sub terrā cum pecūniā reposuit* (line 20)?

- 1 Athenodorus buried money with the bones under a tree.
- 2 Athenodorus covered the bones with earth and money.
- 3 Athenodorus demanded money to bury the bones back in the earth.
- 4 Athenodorus placed the bones back under the earth with money.

13 What is the best translation for *Posteā nēmō larvam ibi vīdit* (line 21)?

- 1 Soon, no one feared the ghost.
- 2 Ghosts were often seen there.
- 3 Afterward, no one saw a ghost there.
- 4 He saw another ghost there later.

14 The function of the *ne* at the end of *cōgitāsne* (line 22) is to

- 1 give a command
- 2 indicate a plural subject
- 3 introduce a question
- 4 indicate direct address

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

15 Who was the Roman god of the Underworld?

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 Neptune | 3 Vulcan  |
| 2 Pluto   | 4 Jupiter |

16 According to the Romans, a coin buried with a dead person was used to pay the ferryman, Charon, who would then take the person across a river. What was the name of the river?

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 1 Tigris | 3 Lethe |
| 2 Styx   | 4 Nile  |

**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]

### Niobe and Her Children

(Based on Ovidius, *Metamorphōsēs*, Book VI)

Niobē, rēgīna *Thēbānōrum*, erat fēmina pulchra sed superba. Erat superba quod *avus* erat Iuppiter et etiam quod magnum numerum liberōrum habēbat. Nam septem filiōs et septem filiās habēbat. Deī erant irātī quod fēmina erat superba. Itaque eam pūnīre cōstituērunt.

*Thēbānōrum* — from *Thēbānī*, *Thēbānōrum*, m. pl., Thebans, people of Thebes  
*avus* — from *avus*, *avī*, m., grandfather

17 Who was Niobe?

18 How many children did Niobe have?

19 What action did the gods decide to take because of Niobe’s excessive pride?

Lātōna erat dea. Apollō et Diāna erant liberī Lātōnae. Quod Thēbānī Lātōnam et eius liberōs amābant, Lātōnae et liberīs sacrificia facere parābant. Id erat molestum rēgīnae superbae.

Niobē inquit, “Cūr populus Lātōnae et liberīs sacrificia parat? Lātōna est dea, sed ego etiam sum dea. Meus avus est Iuppiter. Ego quattuordecim liberōs habēō, sed Lātōna duōs liberōs habet. Ubi sunt mea sacrificia?”

20 Who were Apollo and Diana?

21 Why were the Thebans making sacrifices to Latona and her children?

22 State *one* reason Niobe believed that the people should make sacrifices to her instead of to Latona.

Lātōna irāta erat quod verba fēminae superbae audīvit. Suōs liberōs vocāvit et dīxit, “Rēgīnam superbam pūniam.” Apollinem iussit septem filiōs rēgīnae necāre. Apollō septem filiōs necāvit, sed Niobē adhūc erat superba quod septem filiae remanēbant. “Ego septem liberōs habeō sed Lātōna duōs habet,” inquit. Tum Lātōna Diānam filiās necāre iussit. Diāna *sagittīs* suīs omnēs filiās necāvit.

Tum misera Niobē prope corpora liberōrum sedēbat et lacrimābat quod nūllōs liberōs habēbat. Tandem deī rēgīnam in *lapidem* lacrimantem mūtāvērunt.

*sagittīs* — from *sagitta*, *sagittae*, f., arrow

*lapidem* — from *lapis*, *lapidis*, m., stone

23 Why did Latona become angry?

24 What did Latona order Apollo to do?

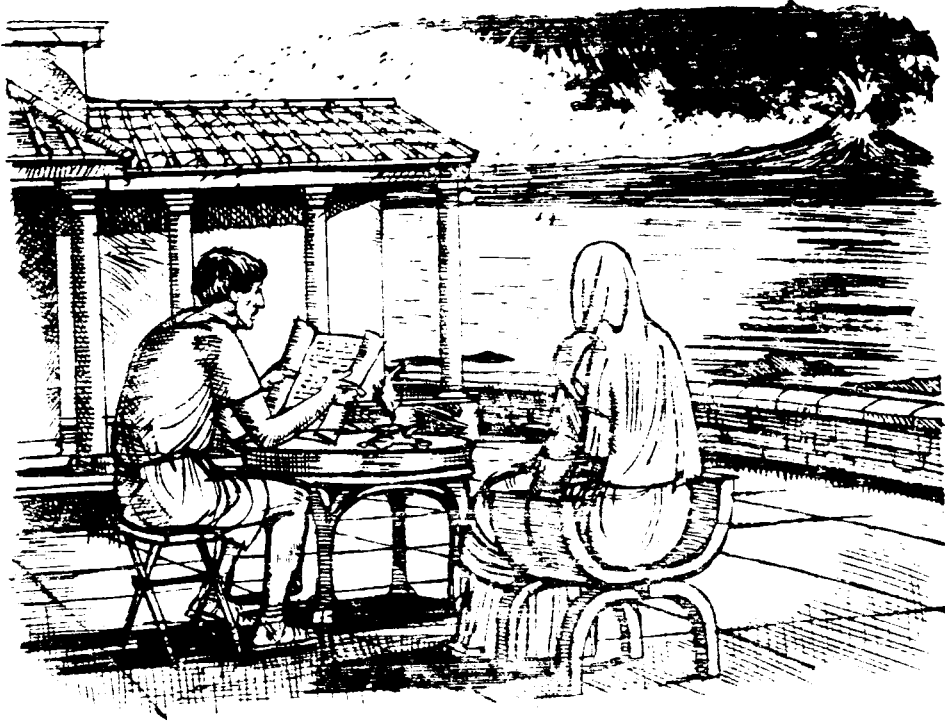
25 Who killed Niobe’s daughters?

26 What did Niobe do as she sat near her children?

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## 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 sedent vir fēminaque?

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 in cubiculō  | 3 ante templum |
| 2 prope villam | 4 sub aquā     |

28 Quid trāns aquam vident vir et fēmina?

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 nāvem  | 3 arborēs |
| 2 montem | 4 cīvēs   |

29 Quid in pictūrā accidit?

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 liber cadit   | 3 mōns ērumpit |
| 2 nūntius venit | 4 fēmina fugit |

30 Quid facit vir?

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 dormit | 3 legit   |
| 2 clāmat | 4 scrībit |

### 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]

#### Peanut Butter, Humble Yet Complex

For those who have not cruised the peanut butter shelves in the supermarket for some time, the present array of choices can be mind-boggling. Now you can get creamy, crunchy, regular, natural, low-sodium, unsalted and reduced-fat varieties.

Peanut butter is thought to have been invented by a physician who touted it as a health food at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. According to the Peanut Advisory Board, a trade group in Tifton, Georgia, half of this country's annual peanut crop is now emulsified and put into jars, and by the time an American child has graduated from high school, he or she will have consumed, on average, 1500 peanut butter and jelly sandwiches.

Peanut butters are evaluated in the September issue of *Consumer Reports*. The testers, trained by sensory experts, were able to detect a variety of nuances in those peanut butters that the untrained person might miss. The testers were taught to recognize raw or burnt peanut flavor, stale oil, and grittiness. The testers were not impressed with reduced-fat brands, which were described as gritty or excessively sweet.

The nutrition rundown given was for three tablespoons of peanut butter, a more realistic serving, the article says, than the two-tablespoon amount given on jar labels. Three tablespoons contain anywhere from 270 to 300 calories, 24 to 27 grams of total fat, 3 to 6 grams of saturated fat, and 0 to 375 milligrams of sodium.

— *New York Times*, August 16, 1995  
(abridged)

31 The English word *reduced* is associated by derivation with *dūcō*, the Latin word that means

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 1 lead  | 3 send |
| 2 guard | 4 have |

32 The English word *varieties* is associated by derivation with *varius*, the Latin word that means

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 1 truthful | 3 small |
| 2 changing | 4 large |

33 The English word *annual* refers to years and is associated by derivation with the Latin word

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>animus</i> | 3 <i>annus</i>    |
| 2 <i>ante</i>   | 4 <i>antīquus</i> |

34 The English word *school* is associated by derivation with the Latin word

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>schola</i> | 3 <i>scientia</i> |
| 2 <i>scaena</i> | 4 <i>scorpiō</i>  |

35 The English word *consumed* is associated by derivation with *sūmō*, the Latin word that means

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 call back | 3 wish    |
| 2 burn      | 4 take up |

36 The English word *evaluated* is associated by derivation with *valeō*, the Latin word that means

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 be present | 3 lie hidden |
| 2 put down   | 4 be strong  |



37 The English word *September* is associated by derivation with *septem*, the Latin word that means

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1 five | 3 seven |
| 2 six  | 4 ten   |

38 The English word *reports* is associated by derivation with *portō*, the Latin word that means

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 carry   | 3 find |
| 2 prepare | 4 see  |

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

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 <i>cōgō</i> — collect   | 3 <i>cōservō</i> — save |
| 2 <i>cognōscō</i> — learn | 4 <i>cēdō</i> — move    |

40 The English word *described* is associated by derivation with *scribō*, the Latin word that means

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1 write | 3 listen |
| 2 read  | 4 learn  |

41 The English word *serving* is associated by derivation with the Latin word

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>serpēs</i> | 3 <i>senātor</i> |
| 2 <i>sella</i>  | 4 <i>servus</i>  |

42 The English word *contain* is associated with *teneō*, the Latin word that means

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 1 see   | 3 hold |
| 2 throw | 4 put  |

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

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### Part IIIB

*Directions (43–47):* Answer all **5** questions in this section. For *each* sentence in questions 43 through 47, choose the abbreviation 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 The scoreboard on the baseball field read: Red Sox **against** Cardinals.

- (1) cf. (3) id.  
(2) vs. (4) etc.

44 The coach asked the team to report at 8 **in the morning**.

- (1) p.m. (3) a.m.  
(2) A.U.C. (4) Q.E.D.

45 The director invited Mr. and Mrs. Smith **and others** to the performance.

- (1) q.v. (3) *ibid.*  
(2) et al. (4) ad lib.

46 The teachers decided to discuss the most important problems first, **for example**, the behavior of the students.

- (1) i.e. (3) e.g.  
(2) viz. (4) op. cit.

47 The teacher wrote a message on the chalkboard: **Note well:** Students will not be permitted to use calculators on the test.”

- (1) N.B. (3) A.D.  
(2) P.S. (4) B.C.

*Directions (48–52):* Answer all **5** questions in this section. In questions 48 through 52, an English word associated by derivation with a Latin prefix is underlined. For *each* English word, choose the meaning of its Latin prefix, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

48 To contradict is to speak

- 1 for 3 with  
2 against 4 to

49 To introvert is to turn

- 1 back 3 aside  
2 within 4 over

50 To import is to carry

- 1 out 3 across  
2 into 4 beneath

51 To demote is to move

- 1 down 3 up  
2 beyond 4 through

52 To antedate is to come

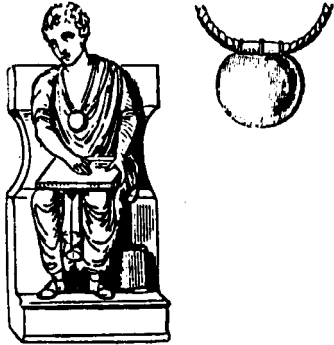
- 1 before 3 near  
2 after 4 between

## 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 picture below shows a family heirloom and good-luck charm worn around a boy's neck.



What is the good-luck charm called?

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 <i>fibula</i> | 3 <i>gemma</i> |
| 2 <i>bulla</i>  | 4 <i>stola</i> |
- 54 The illustration below shows some Romans making a journey.



What would the Romans have called the vehicle in which they are traveling?

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <i>cisium</i>  | 3 <i>raeda</i>     |
| 2 <i>lectica</i> | 4 <i>plaustrum</i> |
- 55 A priestess whose duty it was to keep the sacred fire burning was called a
- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 <i>Pontifex Maximus</i> | 3 <i>māter familiās</i> |
| 2 <i>Virgō Vestālis</i>   | 4 <i>lār familiāris</i> |

- 56 The cartoon below recalls activities that took place in ancient Rome.

**Bizarro** by Dan Piraro



Where did these activities take place in ancient Rome?

- |                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>Flavian Amphitheater</i> | 3 <i>Pantheon</i> |
| 2 <i>Campus Martius</i>       | 4 <i>Curia</i>    |
- 57 *Volūmina*, *capsae*, *paedagōgī*, and *cērae* are Latin words related to
- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 education | 3 cooking |
| 2 weaponry  | 4 law     |
- 58 The morning meal of the ancient Romans was called
- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <i>gustātiō</i>   | 3 <i>secunda mēnsa</i> |
| 2 <i>iēntāculum</i> | 4 <i>convīva</i>       |

59 A slave who had been set free was called a

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>libertus</i> | 3 <i>servus</i>  |
| 2 <i>pilleus</i>  | 4 <i>dominus</i> |

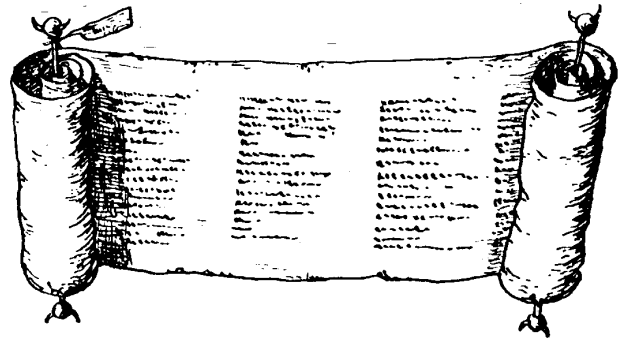
60 The expression *ab ovō usque ad mala* is closely associated with a

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <i>tablinum</i> | 3 <i>discipulus</i> |
| 2 <i>cēna</i>     | 4 <i>deus</i>       |

61 The Latin words *mēta*, *spīna*, and *quadrīga* are associated with

- |           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 dancing | 3 chariot racing   |
| 2 sailing | 4 gladiator fights |

62 Where would the item in the illustration below be stored?



- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 <i>bibliothēca</i> | 3 <i>circus</i> |
| 2 <i>balnea</i>      | 4 <i>forum</i>  |

### Myths and Legends

63 The illustration below shows a winged sandal.



Who is the messenger god who wore this sandal?

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 Mercury | 3 Apollo |
| 2 Neptune | 4 Mars   |

64 Which mythological character fell in love with his own reflection?

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1 Narcissus | 3 Pan    |
| 2 Phaeton   | 4 Icarus |

65 What was the Roman name for the goddess of love and beauty, who was known as Aphrodite by the Greeks?

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 1 Vesta | 3 Juno    |
| 2 Venus | 4 Minerva |

66 The illustration below shows a Trojan hero holding his son by the hand and carrying his father as they fled from Troy.



Who is this Trojan hero?

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 Romulus | 3 Brutus  |
| 2 Aeneas  | 4 Regulus |

67 Which animal saved Romulus and Remus?

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 1 horse | 3 wolf |
| 2 goose | 4 lion |

68 Which maiden would most likely have qualified for the Olympics because of her athletic ability?

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1 Medea    | 3 Medusa |
| 2 Atalanta | 4 Helena |

69 Who was the sorceress who changed Ulysses' men into swine?

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 Circe  | 3 Cassandra |
| 2 Creusa | 4 Calliope  |

70 Which group of women were warriors in ancient mythology?

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 Harpies | 3 Muses   |
| 2 Gorgons | 4 Amazons |

71 Which creature was imprisoned in the Labyrinth on the island of Crete?

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 Minotaur | 3 Charybdis |
| 2 Hydra    | 4 Python    |

---

### History and Public Life

72 Who was the first emperor of Rome?

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 Nero    | 3 Augustus |
| 2 Hadrian | 4 Caligula |

73 Which city was involved in the Punic Wars with Rome?

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 1 Athens | 3 Carthage |
| 2 Sparta | 4 Troy     |

74 Which sea was called *Mare Nostrum* by the Romans?

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1 Aegean  | 3 Adriatic      |
| 2 Caspian | 4 Mediterranean |

75 Which city was built to serve as the seaport for ancient Rome?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1 Ostia | 3 Capua |
| 2 Cumae | 4 Baiae |

76 Who was the leader of the slaves who rebelled against Rome?

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 Claudius | 3 Spartacus |
| 2 Hercules | 4 Aegeus    |

77 The illustration below shows the river that flows through the city of Rome.



What is the name of the river?

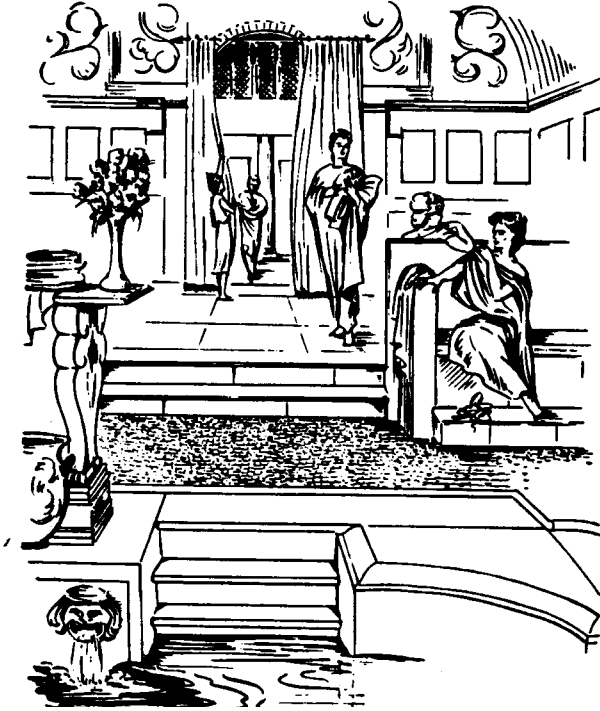
- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 1 Tiber | 3 Rubicon |
| 2 Rhine | 4 Thames  |

78 In addition to Herculaneum, which town was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius?

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>Brundisium</i> | 3 <i>Rōma</i>     |
| 2 <i>Pompēiī</i>    | 4 <i>Tarentum</i> |

## Architecture and Art

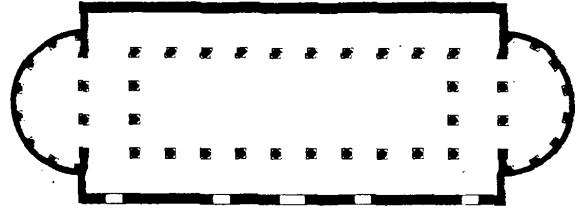
79 The illustration below shows an elaborately decorated bath, typical of those used by the Romans.



These baths were referred to as

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>thermae</i> | 3 <i>rōstra</i>  |
| 2 <i>castra</i>  | 4 <i>īnsulae</i> |

80 The illustration below shows the floor plan of a Roman law court.



This law court was referred to as a

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <i>cūria</i>    | 3 <i>theātrum</i>  |
| 2 <i>basilica</i> | 4 <i>palaestra</i> |

81 What was the name for the central area in every Roman town in which temples, courts, and shops were found?

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 <i>arēna</i>  | 3 <i>forum</i>      |
| 2 <i>carcer</i> | 4 <i>tabulārium</i> |

82 *Rēgīna Viārum* was another name for the

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <i>Via Sacra</i> | 3 <i>Via Aurēlia</i>  |
| 2 <i>Via Appia</i> | 4 <i>Via Flāminia</i> |

**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, 1999 — 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

<b>Part IIC</b> <b>Answer all 4 questions.</b>	
27 .....	
28 .....	
29 .....	
30 .....	
<b>Part IIC</b> <b>Max. Credit:</b> <b>4</b>	

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

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

<b>Part IV</b> <b>Answer only 20 questions.</b>					
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.....
					<b>Part IV</b> <b>Max. Credit:</b> <b>20</b>

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