The University of the State of New York

REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION
IN
LATIN

Friday, June 17, 2005 — 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

This booklet contains Parts II through V (95 credits) of this examination. Your performance on Part I, Oral Reading (5 credits), has been evaluated prior to the date of this written examination.

The answers to the questions on this examination are to be written in the answer booklet, which is stapled in the center of this examination booklet. Open the examination booklet, carefully remove the answer booklet, and then close the examination booklet. Be sure to fill in the heading on your answer booklet.

When you have completed the examination, you must sign the statement printed at the end of the answer booklet, indicating that you had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that you have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination. Your answer booklet 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.

DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAMINATION BOOKLET UNTIL THE SIGNAL IS GIVEN.

Part II

Directions: Your teacher will read aloud a short passage in Latin. Listen carefully to this first reading. Then your teacher will read the passage in short phrases with a pause after each phrase. After each pause, write, in Latin, in your answer booklet, the phrase read by your teacher. Do *not* write a translation of the passage.

There will be no penalty for improper use of macrons, punctuation, or capitalization. After you have completed writing the passage in Latin, your teacher will read the entire passage one more time so that you may check your work.   [5]

Part III

Answer the questions in Part III according to the directions for Parts IIIA, IIIB, IIIC, and IIID.

Part IIIA

Directions (1–10): Read the following passage carefully several times to determine its meaning. Then select the correct translation for *each* underlined expression, *as it is used in the passage,* and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet.   [10]

Scipio Meets Hannibal

Rōmānī propter ōmen recēns territī erant. *Exāmen apium* cōnsēderat in arbore quae erat prope Scīpiōnem, cōnsulem Rōmānum. Scīpiō autem nōn vulnerātus est. Scīpiō propter salūtem deīs grātiās ēgit et cum equitibus ad castra
(1)
hostium profectus est ut cognosceret et quantae et quālēs cōpiae hostium
(2)
essent. Hannibal, imperātor Poenus, cum equitibus suīs explōrandī causā ad eadem loca prōgressus erat. Prīmō neuter imperātor alterum imperātōrem vīdit. Sed *pulvis* oriēns ob adventum tot hominum equōrumque signum hostium
(3)
appropinquantium fuit. Peditibus convocātīs, utrumque agmen cōnsistit et ad proelium sēsē parābat. Clāmōre sublātō, certāmen equitum incēpit. Equī ā
(4)   (5)
peditibus excitātī sunt, et multī virī dē equīs cecidērunt. Iam mīlitēs in pedibus
(5)   (6)
pugnābant. Timor Rōmānōrum *auxit* quod cōnsul vulnerātus erat. Cōnsul
(6)   (7)
Scīpiō autem ā fīliō adulescente servātus est. Adulescēns patrem nōn sōlum
(8)
armīs sed etiam corpore suō dēfendit.
(8)
   Hic fīlius cōnsulis erit dux Rōmānus quī glōriam bellī fīniendī habēbit et quī
(9)
"Āfricānus" ob ēgregiam victōriam contrā Hannibālem Poenōsque appellābitur.
(10)

— Līvius, *Ab Urbe Conditā*, XXI, 46
(adapted)

Exāmen — from *exāmen, exāminis* n. swarm	People
apium — from *apis, apis,* f. bee	Rōmānī
pulvis — from *pulvis, pulveris,* m. dust	Scīpiō
auxit — from *augeō, augēre, auxī, auctus* — to increase	Hannibal
	Poenī

1 propter salūtem deīs grātiās ēgit

   (1) was addressed by the gods through a greeting
   (2) lived many days in solitude
   (3) thanked the gods because of his safety
   (4) was driven to wickedness in recent days

2 profectus est ut cognosceret

   (1) set out to learn
   (2) came as instructed
   (3) was alarmed and fled
   (4) was frightened because he was compelled

3 ob adventum tot hominum equōrumque

   (1) near the approach of the men and the horses
   (2) on account of the approach of so many hostile horsemen
   (3) by the friendship of many horsemen
   (4) because of the arrival of so many men and horses

4 Clāmōre sublātō

   (1) the force of the shouting endured
   (2) after a shout had been raised
   (3) after the order was heard
   (4) since the voice was recognized

5 Equī ā peditibus excitātī sunt

   (1) The horses overwhelmed the infantry
   (2) The cavalry and infantry were called forth
   (3) The horses were excited by the foot soldiers
   (4) The horsemen cheered the foot soldiers

6 mīlitēs in pedibus pugnābant

   (1) the soldiers were fighting on foot
   (2) the army was fighting with the infantry
   (3) the military attacked the foot soldiers
   (4) the soldiers marked the distance in feet

7 quod cōnsul vulnerātus erat

   (1) when the consul saw his wounds
   (2) because the consul had been wounded
   (3) which the consul had injured
   (4) the fact that the consul had inflicted wounds

8 nōn sōlum armīs sed etiam corpore suō

   (1) not only for the army but also for their corporals
   (2) not with swords but with his whole body
   (3) not for the army alone but for their leaders
   (4) not only with weapons but also with his body

9 quī glōriam bellī fīniendī habēbit

   (1) for whom the glory of war is never ending
   (2) which glory an unfinished war never offers
   (3) whose glory ended with the war
   (4) who will have the glory of ending the war

10 quī "Āfricānus" ob ēgregiam victōriam contrā Hannibalem Poenōsque appellābitur

   (1) who will be called "Africanus" because of his extraordinary victory against Hannibal and the Carthaginians
   (2) whose distinguished victory "Africanus" credited to Hannibal and the Carthaginians
   (3) who named the excellent victory "Africanus" after Hannibal and the Carthaginians
   (4) Hannibal and the Carthaginians gave the name "Africanus" on account of his admirable victory

Part IIIB

Directions (11–20): Read the following passages carefully several times to determine their meaning. Then, in the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write, in English, your answer to *each* question below. Base your answers on the contents of each passage, *only*. Your answers do *not* have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may suffice. [10]

Greek Learning Comes to Italy

Cīvitās Rōmāna hōc tempore vidētur invēnisse quandam novam disciplīnam. Nōn parvus *rivus* ē Graecā disciplīnā in hanc urbem vēnit, sed abundantissimum flūmen disciplīnārum et artium Graecōrum. Dīxērunt enim ōlim fuisse in Graeciā Dēmarātum, cīvem Corinthī, nōtum et honōre et auctōritāte et pecūniā in suā urbe. Cum Dēmarātus Cypselum, malum tyrannum Corinthiōrum, nōn amāvisset, Dēmarātus dīcēbātur cum magnā pecūniā fūgisse ad urbem Etrūriae in Ītāliā, Tarquiniōs. Dēmarātus in eā urbe domicilium collocāvit atque cīvis ā Tarquiniēnsibus factus est. In mātrimōnium fēminam Tarquiniēnsēm dūxit et posteā pater erat duōrum fīliōrum. Dēmarātus suōs fīliōs disciplīnam et artēs Graecōrum docuit.

— Cicerō, *Dē Rēpūblicā*, xix, 34
(adapted)

rivus — from *rīvus, rīvī*, m., stream

People	Places
Graecī	Graecia
Dēmarātus	Corinthus
Cypselus	Tarquiniī
Corinthiī	Etrūria
Tarquiniēnsēs	Ītālia

11 What new quality has the Roman state found?

12 To what is this quality compared?

13-14 Name **two** ways in which Demaratus of Corinth was easily distinguished in his own city in Greece?

15 Who was Cypselus?

16 What did Demaratus take when he fled from Corinth?

17 To where did Demaratus flee?

18-19 Name **two** important events that happened to Demaratus when he made his home in the new city.

20 What did Demaratus teach his children?

Part IIIC

Directions (21–30): Read the following passages carefully several times to determine their meaning. After *each* passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For *each,* choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement *on the basis of the information given in the passage,* and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet.   [10]

Appius, an Old Man

Appius Viam Appiam mūnīvit et Aquaeductum Appium pro bonō populōrum aedificāvit et multōs honōrēs accēpit. Appius etiam et *caecus* et senex regēbat quattuor magnōs fīliōs, quīnque fīliās, domum, et clientēs. Appius fēlīx habēbat animum acrem quamquam senex erat. Tenēbat et auctōritātem et imperium in familiā. Multī servī Appium timēbant, līberī eum amābant, et omnēs amīcī eum admīrātī sunt. Multī amīcī et clientēs domum Appī semper invītābantur.

— Cicerō, *Dē Senectūte,* XI, 37
(adapted)

caecus — from *caecus, caeca, caecum,* blind

21 In suā vītā Appius aedificavit

(1) itinera ad Britanniam
(2) opera pūblica
(3) cēnās sumptuōsās
(4) nāvēs longās

22 Cum Appius senex esset,

(1) mēns tamen intellegens erat
(2) pulchram fēminam tamen in mātrimōnium duxit
(3) celerrimē tamen cucurrit
(4) multum tamen nōn dormīvit

23 Quid tenēbat Appius in suā familiā?

(1) gemmās   (3) potestātem
(2) paucōs servōs   (4) multās vīllās

24 Quid servī dē Appiō putāvērunt?

(1) Appius erat dominus aeger.
(2) Appius erat īnsānus vir.
(3) Numquam Appium relinquere voluērunt.
(4) Appius timēbatur ab eīs.

25 Quī domum Appī vēnērunt?

(1) mīlitēs   (3) amīcī
(2) hostēs   (4) nautae

The Courage of Euclides

Atheniēnsēs tantum odium hominibus Megaridis habuērunt ut *iussū* pūblicō omnēs cīvēs Megaridis interficerentur sī Athēnās iter facerent. Ante hoc iussum vir quīdam Euclīdēs, quī cīvis Megaridis erat, Athēnās īre et Sōcratem audīre solēbat. Post hoc iussum Euclīdēs stolam longam fēminae gerēns Athēnās nocte prōgressus est ut Sōcratem audīret et sermōnem habēret, quamquam erat magnum perīculum. Ante prīmam lūcem mīlia passuum XX eādem veste fēmineā domum redībat.

— Aulus Gellius, *Noctēs Atticae,* VII, x
(adapted)

iussū — by order

People	Places
Atheniēnsēs	Megaris
Euclīdēs	Athēnae
Sōcratēs	

26 Sī cīvis Megaridis Athēnās venīt, iussus est

   (1) ad regem portārī   (3) laudārī
   (2) statim expellī   (4) necārī

27 Quem Euclīdēs Athēnīs audīre cupīvit?

   (1) senātōrem   (3) cīvem Spartae
   (2) suam uxōrem   (4) Sōcratem

28 Cum Euclīdēs Athēnās īvit, gerēbat vestēs

   (1) virī   (3) animālis
   (2) fēminae   (4) puerī

29 Quandō Euclīdēs, iussō factō, Athēnās profectus est?

   (1) tertiā hōrā   (3) nocte
   (2) merīdiē   (4) ante prandium

30 Quanta mīlia passuum Euclīdēs domum ambulāvit?

   (1) vīgintī   (3) centum
   (2) octō   (4) trīgintā

Directions (31–42): Read the passage below carefully several times to determine its meaning. Then **choose *10*** of the questions or incomplete statements that follow the passage. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet.   [10]

The Danger from the Pirates

     Dum Rōmānī in multīs terrīs pugnant pīrātae mare occupāvērunt, et mare bellō *quasi* tempestāte *praeclūsērunt.* Bellum, quod Rōmānī in Asiā cum Mithridāte gerēbant, pīrātīs audāciam dedit. Pīrātae multa loca aggressī sunt et aurum cēpērunt. Ergō Publius Servīlius, dux Rōmānus,
5   contrā eōs missus est. Cum Servīlius nāvēs pīrātārum turbāret, proelium erat ferox. Servīlius tamen erat victor. Quod Servīlius pīrātās in marī superāre nōn erat contentus, validissimās urbēs eōrum ēvertit. Pīrātae superātī in terrā manēre nōn potuērunt; sed in aquās rediērunt et lītora Siciliae et Campāniae terrēre voluērunt. Sīc necesse erat Pompēiō,
10   imperātōrī Rōmānō, contrā pīrātās Rōmānōs dūcere. Pompēius igitur, hostēs in perpetuum exstinguere volēns, consilium cēpit et pīrātās oppugnāvit. Ille multōs lēgātōs et cōpiās in orā maris et oceānī posuit. Acriter in terrā et in marī pugnātum est. Mox ubi pīrātae sē nāvibus undique circumdatōs esse vīdērunt, abiectīs tēlīs, statim vīvere petīvērunt.

                                           — Flōrus, *Epitomae*, I, 41
                                             (adapted)

quasi — as if
praeclūsērunt — from *praeclūdō, praeclūdere, praeclūsī, praeclusus,* to shut off

People	Places
Rōmānī	Asia
Mithridātes	Sicilia
Publius Servilius	Campānia
Pompeius	

31 Which figure of speech is illustrated in the phrase *quasi tempestāte* (line 2)?

(1) metaphor   (3) simile
(2) alliteration   (4) polysyndeton

32 Which English word is *not* associated by derivation with the Latin word *cēpērunt* (line 4)?

(1) remission   (3) caption
(2) reception   (4) captivate

33 In which case is the Latin word *nāvēs* (line 5)?

(1) accusative   (3) ablative
(2) dative   (4) genitive

34 Which English word is a derivative of the Latin word *turbāret* (line 5)?

(1) turf   (3) turban
(2) disturbance   (4) tuba

35 Which Latin word is a synonym for *superāre* (line 7)?

(1) *monēre*   (3) *dare*
(2) *vincere*   (4) *spectāre*

36 Which Latin word is a synonym for *validissimās* (line 7)?

(1) *amīcissimās*   (3) *potentissimās*
(2) *longissimās*   (4) *minimās*

37 Which is the best translation of *Pīrātae superātī in terrā manēre nōn potuērunt* (lines 7 and 8)?

(1) They were neither able to conquer the pirates nor to keep them on land

(2) They conquered the pirates but were not able to send them to the land

(3) The conquering pirates took the land and were able to keep it

(4) The conquered pirates were not able to stay on land

38 The mention of *Sicilia* and *Campānia* in the passage informs the reader that the action is taking place in

(1) southern Italy   (3) Greece
(2) Spain   (4) Asia Minor

39 Which English word is derived from the Latin word *perpetuum* (line 11)?

(1) persecute   (3) perplexity
(2) perspiration   (4) perpetual

40 What is the best translation of *Ille multōs lēgātōs et cōpiās in orā maris et oceānī posuit.* (line 12)?

(1) More ambassadors and troops were killed on the shore of the sea and ocean.

(2) He placed many lieutenants and troops on the shore of the sea and the ocean.

(3) The sea and the shore were able to sustain lieutenants and soldiers.

(4) He wanted to see lieutenants and soldiers on the seashore.

41 What kind of ablative is used in the Latin phrase *abiectīs tēlīs* (line 14)?

(1) agent   (3) absolute
(2) accompaniment   (4) manner

42 After reading *Mox ubi pīrātae sē nāvibus undique circumdatōs esse vīdērunt, abiectīs tēlīs, statim vīvere petīvērunt.* (lines 13 and 14)? the reader can conclude that

(1) many ships were built quickly
(2) the Romans retreated
(3) the pirates surrendered
(4) the pirates destroyed their homes

Part IV

Answer the questions in Part IV according to the directions for Parts IVA, IVB, IVC, and IVD.

Part IVA

Directions (43–52): In the space provided in your answer booklet, write the *number* of the word or expression that, when inserted in the blank, makes *each* sentence grammatically correct. [10]

43 Magister putat līberōs _____ .

(1) labōrāre   (3) labōrent
(2) labōrāvērunt   (4) labōrābunt

44 Iūlia est altior quam _____ .

(1) soror   (3) sorōris
(2) sorōrem   (4) sorōrī

45 Hostibus _____, urbs tūta erat.

(1) vincentem   (3) victī sunt
(2) victīs   (4) vincendī sunt

46 Tam celeriter cucurrit ut nēmō eum superāre _____.

(1) potest   (3) poterat
(2) posse   (4) posset

47 Sī Cicerō vīxisset, rem pūblicam _____.

(1) servābit   (3) servāvisset
(2) servābat   (4) servat

48 Nōlīte _____ librōs, discipulī!

(1) iaciunt   (3) iaciēbat
(2) iaciendō   (4) iacere

49 Mīlitēs fīnem _____ fēcērunt.

   (1) pugnandī   (3) pugnāvisse
   (2) pugnāte   (4) pugnant

50 Marcus sine _____ trāns pontem ambulābat.

   (1) equum   (3) equī
   (2) equus   (4) equō

51 Spectā, _____, gladiātōrēs in arēnā!

   (1) Lūcius   (3) Lūciō
   (2) Lūcī   (4) Lūcium

52 Tarquinius erat rex _____ Rōmānī expulsērunt.

   (1) quem   (3) cui
   (2) cuius   (4) quō

Part IVB

Directions (53–62): This part contains a passage in English in which words associated by derivation with Latin words are italicized. Below the passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For *each*, choose the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement and write its *number* in the space provided in your answer booklet.   [10]

LIVING WITH NATURAL HAZARDS

     Primal moments are not *common* in human life. Much of our energy, our genius, and our accumulated knowledge is spent warding them off. But every once in a while the Earth reminds us that *security* is a facade. The very things that make life *possible* – the dynamic atmosphere, the

5   shifting crust underfoot, the miracle of fire, the restless fluid rock of the depths, the war of heat and cold – can also *disrupt* and destroy life. In these primal moments human beings, *terrified* and awed at how powerful the Earth really is, find their lives stripped to fundamentals.

     In *literature*, myth, and history, humans remember these moments –

10 the *survival* of Noah, the anguish of Job, the terror of Vesuvius, the echo of Krakatau. We are *compelled* by the grandeur, the terror, the drama, the way lives are *reduced* to their simplest truths.

                                — *National Geographic,* July 1998

53 The English word *primal* is associated by derivation with *prīmus*, the Latin word that means

   (1) private   (3) broad
   (2) beautiful   (4) first

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

   (1) *commūtō* — change
   (2) *commendō* — entrust
   (3) *commūnis* — shared
   (4) *commodus* — appropriate

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

   (1) *cūra* — care
   (2) *cārus* — dear
   (3) *currus* — chariot
   (4) *carrus* — cart

56 The English word *possible* is associated by derivation with *possum*, the Latin word that means

   (1) be able   (3) be made
   (2) go through   (4) prefer to

57 The English word *disrupt* is associated by derivation with *ruptus*, the fourth principal part of the Latin word

(1) *rogō*   (3) *regnō*
(2) *rumpō*   (4) *rīdeō*

58 The English word *terrified* is associated by derivation with the Latin words

(1) *terror* and *faciō*
(2) *terra* and *fruor*
(3) *tergum* and *fugiō*
(4) *terminus* and *ferō*

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

(1) *lītus* — shore
(2) *iter* — journey
(3) *littera* — letter
(4) *ratiō* — reckoning

60 The English word *survival* is associated by derivation with *vīvō*, the Latin word that means

(1) turn   (3) destroy
(2) avoid   (4) live

61 The English word *compelled* is associated by derivation with *pellō*, the Latin word that means

(1) put   (3) happen
(2) drive   (4) prepare

62 The English word *reduced* is associated by derivation with the Latin word

(1) *dūcō*   (3) *dōnō*
(2) *doceō*   (4) *dīcō*

Part IVC

Directions (63–67): For *each* sentence below, write in Column I in your answer booklet, a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation. Any form of the appropriate Latin word, *except* prefixes and suffixes, will be acceptable. Then, in Column II, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word.   [5]

63 That breed of dog is *pugnacious*.

(1) gentle   (3) intelligent
(2) energetic   (4) aggressive

64 Smiles were *ubiquitous* at the graduation ceremony.

(1) everywhere   (3) appropriate
(2) exuberant   (4) appreciated

65 The author described a *sylvan* setting.

(1) urban   (3) seaside
(2) forest   (4) ancient

66 It is *ludicrous* to expect to do well without working.

(1) optimistic   (3) foolish
(2) common   (4) impossible

67 The *tenacity* of the team was their trademark.

(1) laziness   (3) persistence
(2) power   (4) creativity

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN

Friday, June 17, 2005 — 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

ANSWER BOOKLET

☐ Male

Student . . . . Sex: ☐ Female

Teacher . . . .

School . . . . City or P.O. . . . .

	Credit Earned
Part I	
Part II	
Part IIIA	
Part IIIB	
Part IIIC	
Part IIID	
Part IVA	
Part IVB	
Part IVC	
Part IVD	
Part V	
Total	
Rater's Initials	

Part II (5 credits)

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Part IIIA (10 credits)

1 . . . . .   3 . . . . . .   5 . . . . .   7 . . . . .   9 . . . . . .

2 . . . . .   4 . . . . . .   6 . . . . .   8 . . . . .   10 . . . . . .

Part IIIB (10 credits)

11 . . . .

12 . . . .

13 . . . .

14 . . . .

15 . . . .

16 . . . .

17 . . . .

18 . . . .

19 . . . .

20 . . . .

Part IIIC (10 credits)

21 . . . . . .   26 . . . . . .

22 . . . . .   27 . . . . .

23 . . . . .   28 . . . . .

24 . . . . .   29 . . . . .

25 . . . . .   30 . . . . .

Part IIID (10 credits)
Answer only *10* questions.

31 . . . . . .   35 . . . . . .   39 . . . . .

32 . . . . . .   36 . . . . . .   40 . . . . .

33 . . . . . .   37 . . . . . .   41 . . . . . .

34 . . . . . .   38 . . . . . .   42 . . . . . .

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Part IVA (10 credits)

43 . . . . . .   48 . . . . . .

44 . . . . . .   49 . . . . . .

45 . . . . . .   50 . . . . . .

46 . . . . . .   51 . . . . . .

47 . . . . . .   52 . . . . . .

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Part IVA (10 credits)

43 . . . . . .   48 . . . . . .

44 . . . . . .   49 . . . . . .

45 . . . . . .   50 . . . . . .

46 . . . . . .   51 . . . . . .

47 . . . . . .   52 . . . . . .

Part IVB (10 credits)

53 . . . . . .   58 . . . . . .

54 . . . . . .   59 . . . . . .

55 . . . . . .   60 . . . . . .

56 . . . . . .   61 . . . . . .

57 . . . . . .   62 . . . . . .

Part IVC (5 credits)

Column I   **Column II**

63 . . . .   63 . . . . . .

64 . . . .   64 . . . . . .

65 . . . .   65 . . . . . .

66 . . . .   66 . . . . . .

67 . . . .   67 . . . . . .

Part IVD (5 credits)

68 . . . . . .

69 . . . . . .

70 . . . . . .

71 . . . . . .

72 . . . . . .

Part V (20 credits)

Answer only *20* questions.

73 . . . . . .   78 . . . . . .   83 . . . . . .   88 . . . . . .   93 . . . . . .   98 . . . . . .

74 . . . . . .   79 . . . . . .   84 . . . . . .   89 . . . . . .   94 . . . . . .   99 . . . . . .

75 . . . . . .   80 . . . . . .   85 . . . . . .   90 . . . . . .   95 . . . . . .   100 . . . . . .

76 . . . . . .   81 . . . . . .   86 . . . . . .   91 . . . . . .   96 . . . . . .   101 . . . . . .

77 . . . . . .   82 . . . . . .   87 . . . . . .   92 . . . . . .   97 . . . . . .   102 . . . . . .

Part IVD

Directions (68–72): For *each* underlined English derivative, write, in the space provided in your answer booklet, the *number* preceding the word or expression that best states the meaning of the prefix. [5]

68 To <u>ex</u>clude is to close

  (1) in (3) out
  (2) before (4) above

69 To <u>de</u>scend is to go

  (1) up (3) towards
  (2) down (4) through

70 To <u>trans</u>port is to carry

  (1) across (3) with
  (2) away (4) into

71 To <u>circum</u>navigate is to sail

  (1) around (3) under
  (2) after (4) near

72 To <u>con</u>vene is to come

  (1) apart (3) back
  (2) against (4) together

Part V

Directions (73–102): Select **20** of the following statements or questions. In the space provided in your answer booklet, write the *number* of the word or expression that best answers the question or completes the statement.   [20]

History and Public Life

73 The illustration below shows a Roman coin.

The issuance of this coin was intended to commemorate

(1) the assassination of Julius Caesar
(2) the expulsion of Rome's last king
(3) Hannibal's suicide
(4) the capture of Vercingetorix

74 What island, taken after the first Punic War, became a major source of grain for the Romans?

(1) Rhodes   (3) Crete
(2) Cyprus   (4) Sicily

75 In the name Gaius Iulius Caesar, Iulius is his

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

76 The close friend to whom Cicero wrote many letters was

(1) Hortensius   (3) Verres
(2) Atticus   (4) Scipio

77 Cincinnatus is famous in Roman history for

(1) conquering a Gallic chieftain in single combat
(2) willingly giving up his dictatorship upon completing his responsibilities
(3) developing trade between Rome and the Near East
(4) ending the Social Wars

78 The men pictured below are carrying *fascēs*.

These attendants are known as

(1) *praetōrēs*   (3) *cōnsulēs*
(2) *lictōrēs*   (4) *tribūnī*

79 Though vilified by the government and feared by the populace, Spartacus gave hope for a brief moment to thousands of

(1) soldiers   (3) farmers
(2) merchants   (4) slaves

80 The chain of mountains that run the length of Italy are the

(1) *Appennīnī*   (3) *Alpēs*
(2) *Pȳrēnaeī*   (4) *Caucasus*

Daily Life

81 The name given to the final course of the Roman banquet was

(1) *gustātiō*   (3) *secunda mēnsa*
(2) *ientāculum*   (4) *prīma cēna*

82 A shrine dedicated to the household gods is shown in the picture below.
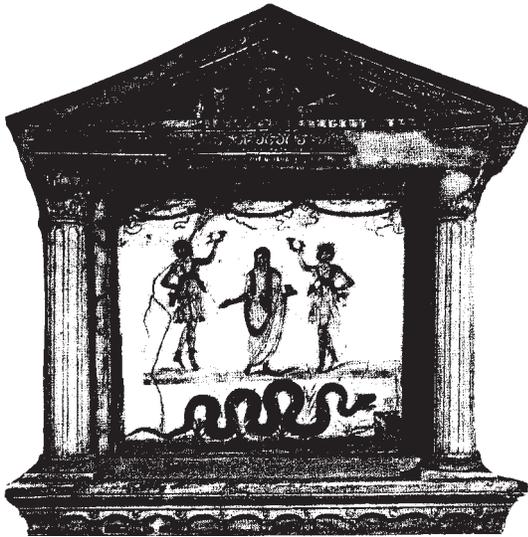
What was this shrine called?

(1) *larārium*   (3) *tabulārium*
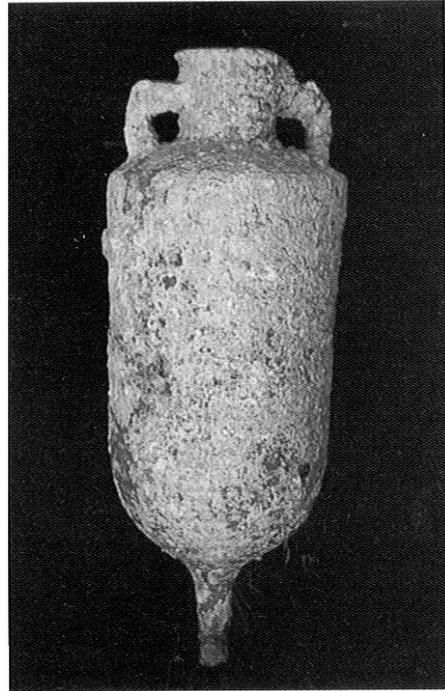(2) *tablīnum*   (4) *cubiculum*

83 The *vigilēs* were responsible for

(1) importation of grain into Rome
(2) fire and police protection
(3) taking the census
(4) insuring the honesty of public officials

84 *Stilī* and *tabellae* were used for

(1) cleaning   (3) eating
(2) cooking   (4) writing

85 Pictured below is this earthenware storage vessel that was used to transport wine.

What is this vessel called?

(1) *amphora*   (3) *rostra*
(2) *impedīmenta*   (4) *culīna*

86 Roman boys of wealthy families generally pursued careers in the field of

(1) sports   (3) politics
(2) teaching   (4) medicine

Myths and Legends

87 Because of her excessive pride, all Niobe's children were killed by

(1) Minerva and Mars
(2) Diana and Apollo
(3) Jupiter and the Cyclopes
(4) Ceres and Pluto

88 The characters Hecate, Circe, and Medea are associated with stories of

(1) trade and crafts
(2) patriotism and civic-mindedness
(3) magic and witchcraft
(4) hunting and gathering

89 Phaëthon drove the chariot of his father, the sun god,

(1) Apollo   (3) Mercury
(2) Neptune   (4) Jupiter

90 The purple berries of the mulberry tree are associated with the tragic death of two Babylonian sweethearts. What were their names?

(1) Deucalion and Pyrrha
(2) Baucis and Philemon
(3) Antony and Cleopatra
(4) Pyramus and Thisbe

91 Juno's sacred bird is the

(1) peacock   (3) owl
(2) dove   (4) eagle

92 Pictured below is a famous hero wearing the pelt of the Nemean lion.

Who was this hero?

(1) Odysseus   (3) Hercules
(2) Ajax   (4) Theseus

Literature

93 In the illustration below a doctor is dressing the thigh wound of Aeneas who is accompanied by his son Ascanius.

In whose writings would you find a description of this scene?

(1) Juvenal   (3) Caesar
(2) Catullus   (4) Vergil

94 Introductory remarks typically designed to arouse interest was the part of a Roman oration called

(1) *refūtātiō*   (3) *perōrātiō*
(2) *exordium*   (4) *narrātiō*

95 Which Roman author was known for writing comedy?

(1) Tacitus   (3) Sallust
(2) Lucretius   (4) Plautus

96 The *Iliad* tells of the war between Greece and

(1) Troy   (3) Spain
(2) Carthage   (4) Gaul

97 Which rhetorical figure is illustrated in the Latin quotation from Cicero, "nihil agis, nihil mōlīris, nihil cogitās"?

(1) personification (3) oxymoron
(2) litotes   (4) anaphora

Architecture and Art
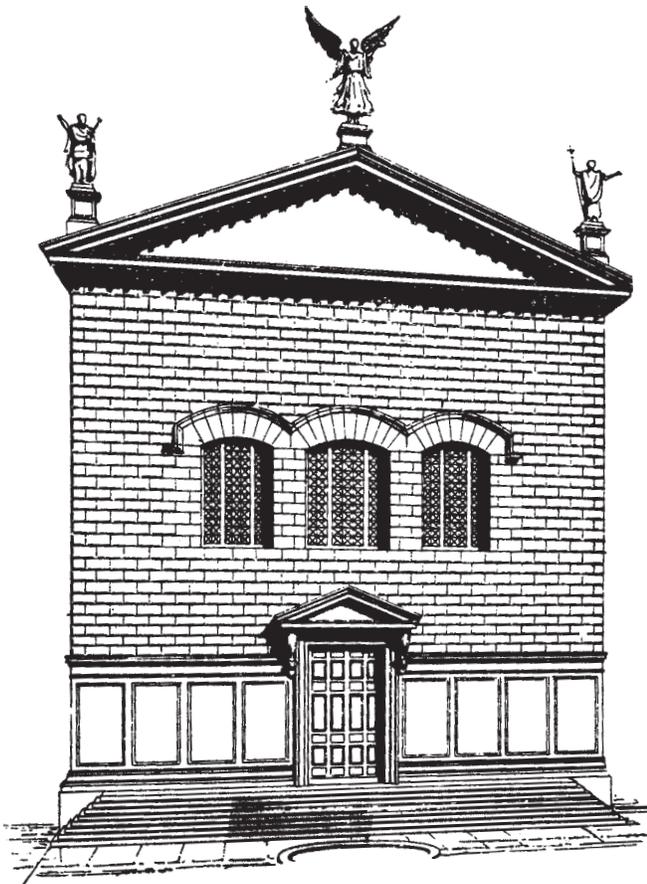
98 Pictured below is an ancient Roman apartment house.
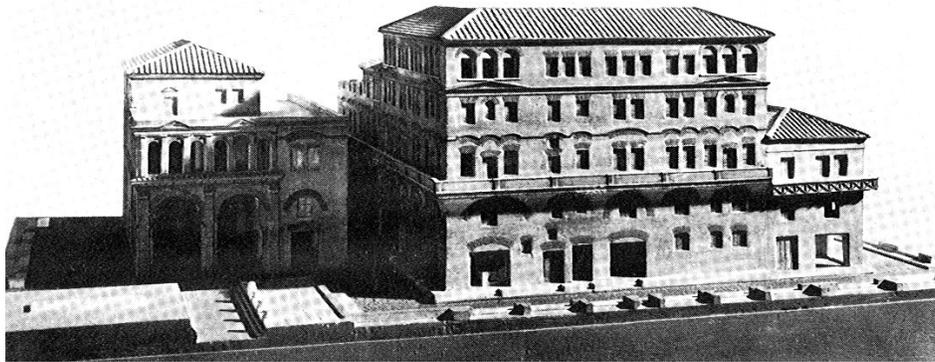
Such large apartment houses were called

(1) *vīllae*   (3) *īnsulae*
(2) *basilicae*   (4) *balneae*

99 The Roman Senate house from the third century A.D. is shown in the picture below.

What is the name of this building?

(1) *Clōaca Maxima*   (3) *Porta Capēnae*
(2) *Cūria*   (4) *Tulliānum*

100 *Frīgidārium, tepidārium,* and *caldārium* are all terms associated with the

(1) *thermae*   (3) *templum*
(2) *theātrum*   (4) *tabulārium*

101 In the Circus Maximus, what was the center divider called?

(1) *arcus*   (3) *iānua*
(2) *peristȳlium*   (4) *spīna*

102 A floor decoration from a Roman villa is shown in the picture below.

This decoration is an example of which art form?

(1) bas relief   (3) fresco
(2) mosaic   (4) engraving