The University of the State of New York

SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 18, 2007—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.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

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]

Perseus and Andromeda

(Based on Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, IV, 662–763)

Postquam Perseus Medūsam necāvit, *pennās* in pedibus posuit et gladium portāvit.	1
Tum Perseus per caelum volāvit. Iter faciēbat super multās terrās ubi subitō puellam	2
pulcherrimam in saxo vīdit. Puella erat similis statuae, sed ventus capillōs movēbat et	3
lacrimae dē oculīs cadēbant. Statim Perseus eam amāvit. "Quid nōmen tibi est?" rogāvit.	4
"Quid tū hīc facis?" Puella timida respondit, "Mihi nomen est Andromeda. Deus	5
aquārum mē ad hoc *saxum* in *ōrā vīnxit* quod meam mātrem pūnīre volēbat." Itaque	6
Andromeda Perseō hanc fābulam nārrāvit.	7

pennās — from *penna, pennae,* f., feather, wing
saxum — from *saxum, saxī,* n., rock
ōrā — from *ora, ōrae,* f., shore
vīnxit — from *vinciō, vincīre, vīnxī, vīnctus,* to chain

1 What did Perseus do after he killed Medusa?

  (1) He made a statue.
  (2) He carried a sword.
  (3) He played a game.
  (4) He climbed a mountain.

2 What was Perseus' reaction when he saw the girl?

  (1) He immediately fled.
  (2) He suddenly felt anger.
  (3) He suddenly shouted.
  (4) He immediately loved her.

3 In what case are *Puella* (line 5) and *Deus* (line 5)?

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

4 In line 6, *meam mātrem pūnīre volēbat* is best translated as

  (1) he wanted to punish my mother
  (2) my mother wishes to protect me
  (3) I am able to persuade my mother
  (4) my mother was able to look for me

5 What is the best translation of *Andromeda Perseō hanc fābulam nārrāvit* (line 7)?

  (1) Andromeda called Perseus to help her.
  (2) Andromeda told Perseus this story.
  (3) Perseus tried to rescue Andromeda.
  (4) Perseus gave Andromeda this gift.

Cassiopēia, erat rēgīna Aethiopiae et māter Andromedae, superba erat quod erat   8
pulchra. Dum māter et fīlia prope ōceanum stant et aquam quiētam spectant,   9
māter dīxit, "Nymphae pulchrae in aquā habitant, sed sunt *invidiōsae* quod ego sum   10
pulcherrima." Subitō Neptūnus appāret. "Nymphae sunt īrātae, nōn invidiōsae," dīxit.   11
"*Vexāvistī* nymphās meās et nunc tibi necesse erit sacrificium facere. Necesse est tuam   12
fīliam sacrificāre." Rēgīna respondit, "Fīliam meam servāre volō. Dabō nymphīs tuīs   13
pecūniam et gemmās." Nymphae nōn erant laetae.   14

invidiōsae — from *invidiōsus, invidiōsa, invidiōsum,* jealous
Vexāvistī — from *vexō, vexāre, vexāvī, vexātus,* to annoy, vex

6 In line 9, *Dum māter et fīlia prope ōceanum stant* is best translated as

 (1) As the woman and girl were wandering near the ocean
 (2) As the mother and daughter were running by the ocean
 (3) While the mother and daughter were standing near the ocean
 (4) While the woman and girl were sitting by the ocean

7 How did Cassiopeia anger the nymphs?

 (1) She refused to speak to them.
 (2) She said that she was the most beautiful.
 (3) She took treasure from them.
 (4) She was very smart.

8 The verb *facere* (line 12) is best translated as

 (1) were making   (3) have made
 (2) will make   (4) to make

9 What did Neptune order the queen to do?

 (1) turn over her kingdom
 (2) care for the nymphs
 (3) sacrifice her daughter
 (4) live near the water

10 What is the best translation for *Dabō nymphīs tuīs pecūniam et gemmās* (lines 13 and 14)?

 (1) I will give your nymphs money and gems.
 (2) The nymphs promise you money and gems.
 (3) He found the money and gems of the nymphs.
 (4) You were taking money and gems from the nymphs.

Puella fābulam adhūc nārrābat ubi subitō magnum mōnstrum ex ōceanō vēnit. 15
Andromeda perterrita exclāmābat. Parentēs Andromedae eam audivērunt et ad saxum 16
currēbant. Perseus parentibus miserīs dīxit, "Ego fīliam vestram servābō, et deinde ego 17
eam in mātrimōnium dūcam." Rēx et rēgīna erant laetī. Itaque Persei auxilium cepērunt 18
et eī tōtum rēgnum dare prōmīsērunt. 19

11 What happened suddenly as Andromeda was speaking?

(1) A storm arose.
(2) The nymphs interrupted.
(3) A monster appeared.
(4) The kingdom shook.

12 What tense are the verbs *currēbant* (line 17) and *erant* (line 18)?

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

13 What is the best translation for *Ego fīliam vestram servābō, et deinde ego eam in mātrimōnium dūcam* (lines 17 and 18)?

(1) Your daughter has saved me but she will not marry me.
(2) Your daughter saved me, and so I will marry her.
(3) I cannot save your daughter because she will not marry me.
(4) I will save your daughter, and then I will marry her.

Mōnstrum celeriter appropinquābat. Iam erat prope saxum ubi Perseus in 20
caelum volābat. Tum mōnstrum cōnspexit virum et eum petīvit. Tum Perseus dē caelō 21
dēscendit et mōnstrum gladiō necāvit. Tandem mōnstrum in aquam cecidit. 22
Parentēs Perseum laudāvērunt. Perseus puellam ē *vinculīs* līberāvit. 23

vinculīs — from *vinculum, vinculī,* n., chain

14 Why is the Latin word *saxum* (line 20) in the accusative case?

(1) It shows possession.
(2) It is the object of a preposition.
(3) It shows accompaniment.
(4) It is the subject of the sentence.

15 What did Perseus do as the monster approached?

(1) He shouted in fear.
(2) He fell to the ground.
(3) He prayed to the gods.
(4) He flew into the sky.

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 What happened to people who looked at Medusa (line 1)?

(1) They changed into a constellation.
(2) They vanished in the air.
(3) They wandered in the underworld.
(4) They turned into stone.

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY <u>14</u> QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

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 Judgment of Paris
(based on Hyginus, *Fābulae,* XCII)

Ōlim in monte Olympō, Peleus, rēx Graecus, nympham *Thetidem* in mātrimōnium dūxit. Omnēs deī et deae aderant. Discordia, dea horribilis, sōla aberat. Deī et deae ad cēnam *gaudēbant*. Discordia subitō vēnit et aureum *mālum* in mediōs omnēs deōs deāsque iēcit. In mālō erat ūnum verbum: "Pulcherrimae."

Thetidem — from the Greek name Thetis
gaudēbant — from *gaudeō, gaudēre,* to rejoice
mālum — from *mālum, mālī,* n., apple

17 Who was Peleus?

18 Where did the marriage take place?

19 What did Discordia do?

Trēs deae, Iūnō et Minerva et Venus, mālum aureum habēre volēbant. Hae trēs deae *Iovī* dīxērunt, "Dā mihi mālum aureum." Iuppiter quod īram deārum timet, dīcit "Constituere nolō. Itaque vōs ad montem *Idam* mittam. Ibi habitat *pāstor*, nōmine Paris. Paris pulcherrimae malum tradet.
Deae ad mōntem Idam īvērunt et pāstōrī appropinquāvērunt. "Salvē Paris," deae dīxērunt. "Iuppiter nōs ad tē mīsit. Est mālum aureum quod nōs omnēs volumus. Dā mālum, Paris, pulcherrimae deae."

Iovī — to *Jupiter*
Idam — from *Īda, Īdae,* f., a mountain in Troy
pāstor — from *pāstōris,* m., shepherd

20 What did the three goddesses want?

Tum Iūnō *Paridī* dīxit, "Sī mihi mālum dabis, tū eris rēx omnium terrārum." Deinde Minerva dīxit, "Sī tū mihi mālum dabis, vir fortis eris." Tandem Venus dīxit, "Sī tū mihi mālum aureum dabis, fēminam pulcherrimam tibi dabō."

Paridī — to *Paris*

21 What did Juno say that Paris would be?

22 What did Venus promise to give to Paris?

Paris, quī fēminam pulcherrimam habēre volēbat, *Venerī* mālum dedit. *Propter hoc iūdicium*, Minerva et Iūnō erant īrātae. Paris, tamen, ad Graeciam nāvigāvit et ibi fēminam pulcherrimam, Helenam nōmine, invēnit.

Venerī — to Venus
Propter hoc iūdicium — Because of this judgment

23 How did Juno and Minerva feel about Paris' judgment?

24 Whom did Paris find when he sailed to Greece?

Helena autem erat uxor *Menelāī*. Paris tamen Helenam abdūxit et cum eā ad urbem Troiam nāvigāvit. Itaque Menelāus erat īrātus et cum multīs mīlitibus Graecīs ad urbem Troiam prōcessit. Sīc bellum Troiānum incēpit.

Menelāī — from *Menelāus, Menelāī*, m.

25 Why was Menelaus angry?

26 With whom did Menelaus go to Troy?

Part IIC

Directions (27–30): Answer all **4** questions in this section. This section contains a picture followed by questions based on the picture. For *each* question, select the word or expression that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. Base your answers *only* on the picture provided. [4]

27 Quot puerī sunt in pictūrā?

   (1) decem   (3) octō
   (2) duo   (4) quattuor

28 Fēminae gerunt

   (1) stolās   (3) fābulās
   (2) pontēs   (4) canēs

29 Quid agunt fēminae?

   (1) in aquā stant
   (2) epistulās scrībunt
   (3) per silvam currunt
   (4) puerōs spectant

30 Ubi sunt omnēs

   (1) in circō   (3) in bellō
   (2) in peristyliō   (4) in vehiculō

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]

As they put on plastic gloves for their first litter hunt, the third graders knew what to <u>expect</u>. They knew their garbage. It was part of their <u>science</u> <u>curriculum</u> at Bridges Elementary, a public school on West 17th Street in Manhattan. They had learned the Three R's—<u>Reduce</u>, Reuse, Recycle—and discussed how to stop their parents from using paper plates. For Earth Day they had read a Scholastic science publication, "Inside the World of Trash." For homework, they had kept garbage <u>diaries</u> and drawn color-coded charts of their <u>families</u>' trash. So they were <u>primed</u> for the field experiment on this May afternoon.

"We have to help the Earth," Natasha Newman <u>explained</u> as she and her classmates dashed around the school collecting specimens. Their science teacher, Linnette Aponte, <u>mediated</u> disputes — "I saw that gum wrapper first!" — and <u>supervised</u> the subsequent analysis of <u>data</u> back in the classroom. The <u>students</u> gathered around to watch her dump out their bags on the floor.

The New York Times, June, 1996

31 The English word *expect* is associated by derivation with *spectō*, the Latin word that means

(1) do
(2) watch
(3) want
(4) read

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

(1) *scrībō* — write
(2) *scelus* — crime
(3) *sciō* — know
(4) *scūtum* — shield

33 The English word *curriculum* is associated by derivation with the Latin word *currō* that means

(1) run
(2) show
(3) hold
(4) learn

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

(1) *reddō* — give back
(2) *doceō* — teach
(3) *redimō* — ransom
(4) *dūcō* — lead

35 *Diaries* are documents that record each day's activities. The word *diaries* is associated by derivation with the Latin word

(1) *deus*
(2) *diēs*
(3) *dictum*
(4) *decem*

36 The English word *families* is associated by derivation with *familia*, the Latin word that means

(1) fame
(2) hunger
(3) household
(4) servant

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

(1) *premō* — press
(2) *praemium* — reward
(3) *prōmittō* — send forth
(4) *prīmus* — first

38 The prefix *ex-* in the English word *explained* means

(1) out   (3) in
(2) through   (4) with

39 The English word *mediated* is associated by derivation with *medius*, the Latin word that means

(1) thoughtful   (3) goal
(2) doctor   (4) middle

40 The English word *supervised* is associated by derivation with the Latin word *videō* that means

(1) conquer   (3) avoid
(2) see   (4) breathe

41 The English word *data*, which means given information, is associated by derivation with the Latin word

(1) *dō*   (3) *dēbeō*
(2) *dīcō*   (4) *dubitō*

42 The English word *students* is associated by derivation to the Latin word *studeō*, that means

(1) sit   (3) study
(2) read   (4) hear

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

Part IIIB

Directions (43–47): Answer all **5** questions in this section. For *each* sentence in questions 43 through 47, choose the answer that best expresses the meaning of the word or expression printed in heavy black type, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet.   [5]

43 To **contradict** is to speak

    (1) against   (3) before
    (2) for   (4) together

44 To **transfer** is to bring

    (1) over   (3) around
    (2) out   (4) across

45 To **adhere** is to stick

    (1) under   (3) after
    (2) to   (4) among

46 To **revert** is to turn

    (1) back   (3) up
    (2) forward   (4) down

47 To **import** is to carry

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

Part IIIC

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 **puerile**

    (1) man   (3) boy
    (2) woman   (4) girl

49 **duet**

    (1) one   (3) three
    (2) two   (4) four

50 **equestrian**

    (1) wolf   (3) cat
    (2) dog   (4) horse

51 **submit**

    (1) read   (3) speak
    (2) send   (4) take

52 **amble**

    (1) walk   (3) do
    (2) run   (4) swim

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 Latin words *tunica, soleae,* and *palla* refer to

(1) food (3) education
(2) clothing (4) law

54 The *frīgidārium, tepidārium,* and *apodytērium* are names of

(1) monetary units
(2) military weapons
(3) rooms of the baths
(4) days of mourning

55 The Latin word for dinner was

(1) *culīna* (3) *iēntāculum*
(2) *prandium* (4) *cēna*

56 To which seaport did the Tiber River lead?

(1) *Ōstia* (3) *Neāpolis*
(2) *Brundisium* (4) *Pompeiī*

57 A Roman family would pray to the household gods who were called the

(1) Samnites (3) Spartans
(2) Olympians (4) Lares

58 A man seeking public office would most likely wear a

(1) *toga virīlis* (3) *toga praetexta*
(2) *toga candida* (4) *toga pīcta*

59 A building with the Roman numerals MCMXLVIII on its cornerstone was constructed in the year

(1) 1853 (3) 1948
(2) 1877 (4) 1962

60 On which day of the month was the Kalends?

(1) first (3) fifteenth
(2) fifth (4) twentieth

61 Shops in the Forum were called

(1) *rostra* (3) *tabernae*
(2) *templa* (4) *columnae*

62 Who was the Roman goddess of the home and hearth?

(1) Ceres   (3) Minerva
(2) Juno   (4) Vesta

63 Which victorious hero took ten years to return home to Ithaca after the Trojan War?

(1) Ulysses   (3) Nestor
(2) Ajax   (4) Agamemnon

64 Who was the legendary king of Troy and father of Hector?

(1) Priam   (3) Tarquinius
(2) Oedipus   (4) Midas

65 Who was the Greek hero who killed the Minotaur of Crete?

(1) Hercules   (3) Jason
(2) Theseus   (4) Achilles

66 Which Roman name, matched with its Greek equivalent, refers to the god of war?

(1) Jupiter — Zeus
(2) Bacchus — Dionysus
(3) Mars — Ares
(4) Faunus — Pan

67 Who were the mythological monsters that wrecked ships off the coast of Sicily?

(1) Scylla and Charybdis
(2) Romulus and Remus
(3) Baucis and Philemon
(4) Deucalion and Pyrrha

68 Who was the Roman goddess of the moon and the hunt and was also the twin sister of Apollo?

(1) Aurora   (3) Iris
(2) Diana   (4) Venus

69 Who was the young weaver turned into a spider by Minerva as a punishment for her excessive pride?

(1) Arachne   (3) Psyche
(2) Echo   (4) Medea

70 Which Roman name, matched with its Greek equivalent, refers to the god of the sea?

(1) Pluto — Hades
(2) Neptune — Poseidon
(3) Vulcan — Hephaestus
(4) Mercury — Hermes

71 In the Roman Forum, a man with whitened feet would be recognized as a

(1) messenger
(3) slave
(2) merchant
(4) soldier

72 Julius Caesar was able to trace his family history back to which Trojan leader?

(1) Hannibal
(3) Pericles
(2) Aeneas
(4) Alexander

73 Which abbreviation stands for the power of the Roman people and the Senate?

(1) N.B.
(3) Q.E.D.
(2) A.D.
(4) S.P.Q.R.

74 During the monarchy (753 B.C. to 509 B.C.), Rome was ruled by

(1) kings
(3) emperors
(2) consuls
(4) judges

75 The most important lawmaking body during the Roman Republic, was the

(1) Tribunes
(3) Assembly
(2) Forum
(4) Senate

76 Before a boy was enrolled as a Roman citizen he removed his

(1) *bulla*
(3) *fibūla*
(2) *lorīca*
(4) *corōna*

77 A meeting of the Roman senate is shown in the illustration below.
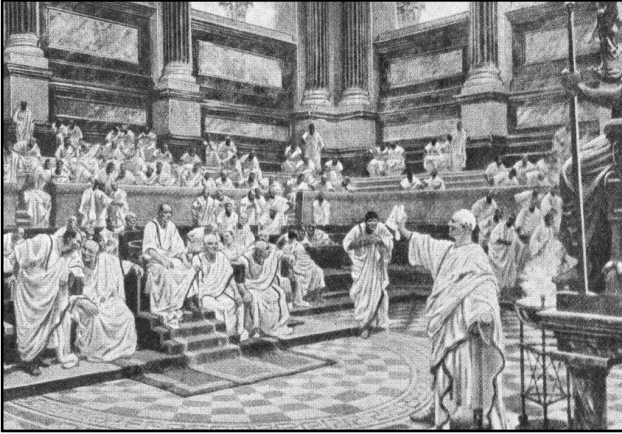
In which building would this meeting most likely have taken place?

(1) Curia (3) thermae
(2) Pantheon (4) basilica

78 A room in a typical Roman house was the

(1) *oppidum* (3) *baculum*
(2) *plaustrum* (4) *cubiculum*

79 On which hill in Rome were the homes of the wealthy Romans, including the emperor's primary residence?

(1) Aventine (3) Esquiline
(2) Palatine (4) Capitoline

80 A form of architecture designed to span distance and support weight and often used in structures such as aqueducts and bridges was the

(1) rounded arch (3) flying buttress
(2) obelisk (4) vault

81 The roof opening in the *ātrium* was called the

(1) *trīclīnium* (3) *vestibulum*
(2) *tablīnum* (4) *compluvium*

82 Modern football stadiums most closely resemble the Roman

(1) *īnsulae* (3) *amphitheātra*
(2) *latrīnae* (4) *impluvia*

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 20 QUESTIONS IN PART IV.

The University of the State of New York

SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 18, 2007 — 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
Answer only 14 questions.

1 . . . . . .   5 . . . . . .   9 . . . . . .   13 . . . . . .

2 . . . . . .   6 . . . . . .   10 . . . . . .   14 . . . . . .

3 . . . . . .   7 . . . . . .   11 . . . . . .   15 . . . . . .

4 . . . . . .   8 . . . . . .   12 . . . . . .   16 . . . . . .

Part IIA Max. Credit: 21

Part IIB
Answer all 10 questions.

17 . . . .

18 . . . .

19 . . . .

20 . . . .

21 . . . .

22 . . . .

23 . . . .

24 . . . .

25 . . . .

26 . . . .

Part IIB Max. Credit: 15

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