

The University of the State of New York

## SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

# LATIN

Wednesday, June 18, 2003—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 Wooden Horse

(Based on Vergilius, *Aenēis*, II)

Trōia erat urbs clāra et antīqua in Āsiā. Ōlim bellum erat inter Graecōs et 1  
Trōiānōs. Per novem annōs Graecī cum Trōiānīs pugnābant. Deī neque Trōiānōs 2  
neque Graecōs esse victōrēs cupivērunt. Erant multī virī mortuī in agrīs Trōiānīs. 3

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 According to the passage, how is the city of Troy described?<br>(1) noisy and crowded<br>(2) famous and old<br>(3) busy and hardworking<br>(4) bright and clean | 3 Who wished neither the Trojans nor the Greeks to be victorious?<br>(1) the gods<br>(2) Ulysses<br>(3) the author<br>(4) the neighboring nations |
| 2 For how many years did the Greeks and Trojans fight?<br>(1) 5<br>(2) 8  | (3) 9<br>(4) 20   |

Graecī propter longum bellum familiās et patriam *dēsiderābant*. Erat 4  
dux fortis Graecōrum, nōmine Ulixēs, quī equum magnum dē *lignō* aedificāvit. 5  
In equō Graecī aliōs militēs armātōs posuērunt et equum prope urbem 6  
reliquērunt. Aliī Graecī ab urbe Trōiā nāvīgāvērunt. Postea Trōiānī ex urbe 7  
cucurrērunt et, “Graecī discessērunt!” clāmābant. 8

*dēsiderābant* — from *dēsiderō*, *dēsiderāre*, *dēsiderāvī*, *dēsiderātus*, to miss, to desire, to long for  
*lignō* — from *lignum*, *lignī*, n., wood

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 4 An English word associated by derivation with the Latin word <i>bellum</i> (line 4) is<br>(1) rebellion<br>(2) bell | (3) decibel<br>(4) below   |
|   | 5 What is the best translation for <i>propter longum bellum</i> (line 4)?<br>(1) by the distant war<br>(2) by the threat of the war<br>(3) because the war was over<br>(4) because of the long war |

6 Where did the Greeks leave the wooden horse?

- (1) at the foot of a mountain
- (2) on a ship
- (3) near the city
- (4) on the shore

7 What is the best translation for *In equō Graecī aliōs mīlitēs armātōs posuērunt* (line 6)?

- (1) The Greeks placed some armed soldiers in the horse
- (2) The horse was built by Greek soldiers
- (3) Greek soldiers armed the horse with weapons
- (4) Some armed Greek soldiers were hiding in the horse

8 The English word current is associated by derivation with *cucurrērunt* (line 8), the Latin word that means

- (1) led
- (2) hid
- (3) ran
- (4) drove

Posterō diē, Trōiānī erant laetī quod Graecī fūgērunt. Ubi equum magnum spectāvērunt, timēbant. “Hic equus est dōnum Minervae!” inquit vir. 9  
“Necesse est eum trahere in urbem!” virī et fēminae et liberī respondērunt. 10  
Omnēs labōrāvērunt et equum in urbem duxērunt. 11  
12

9 Why were the people of Troy happy?

- (1) The wooden horse was beautiful.
- (2) The Greeks fled.
- (3) They were welcoming Minerva.
- (4) They liked the gift.

10 The Latin word *Minervae* (line 10 ) is in the

- (1) accusative case
- (2) dative case
- (3) ablative case
- (4) nominative case

11 In what form is the Latin word *trahere* (line 11)?

- (1) perfect tense
- (2) imperative
- (3) infinitive
- (4) future tense

12 What is the best translation for *Omnēs labōrāvērunt et equum in urbem duxērunt* (line 12)?

- (1) A new building was built to hold the horses.
- (2) All the walls were destroyed for the horse’s entrance.
- (3) They worked and hid the horses inside the city.
- (4) All worked and led the horse into the city.

Nocte Graeci armati de equo furtim descendunt. Dum multi Troiani  
 dormiunt, Graeci portas urbis aperuerunt. Iam ceteri Graeci in navibus in urbem  
 festinaverunt. Deinde miseris Troianis in viis et in aedificiis publicis necabant.

13 When did the Greeks secretly descend from the horse?

- (1) at dawn
- (2) at night
- (3) in the tenth year
- (4) during the first watch

14 What is the best translation for *Graeci portas urbis aperuerunt* (line 14)?

- (1) The Greeks heard the crash of the gates.
- (2) The Greek cities have many gates.
- (3) The Greeks carried the gifts into the city.
- (4) The Greeks opened the gates of the city.

Dei irati autem unum virum fortem servaverunt. Aeneas erat fortis vir.  
 Aeneas Troianus cum patre et filio et paucis amicis ex Asia celeriter exiit.  
 Multos post annos ad Italiam pervenerunt.

15 What is the best translation for *Dei irati autem unum virum fortem servaverunt* (line 16)?

- (1) The mighty gods, however, killed one brave man.
- (2) However, the angry gods saved one brave man.
- (3) However, one angry man was hated by the gods.
- (4) One day, however, a man approached the fort.

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

16 *Aeneas* (line 17) was the son of a mortal and the goddess of love, whose name was

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) <i>Venus</i>   | (3) <i>Iuno</i>  |
| (2) <i>Minerva</i> | (4) <i>Ceres</i> |

**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]

### Aeneas Visits the Underworld

(Based on Vergilius, *Aenēis*, IV, VI)

Post bellum Aenēās et Trōiānī multōs annōs errābant. Tandem ad Āfricam vēnērunt ubi Dīdō erat rēgīna. Hīc Aenēās et amīcī erant laetī. Sed deus Mercurius Trōiānōs discēdere ex Africā iussit quod eōrum nova patria Ītaliā erat. Itaque Aenēās et Trōiānī ad Siciliam nāvīgāvērunt. Dīdō nāvēs vidēbat. Tum misera et trīstis rēgīna sē necāvit.

17 How long do Aeneas and the Trojans wander after the war?

18 Who ordered Aeneas and the Trojans to leave Africa?

19 How did Dido feel when she saw the ships?

Ūnā nocte Aenēās, dux Trōiānus, dormiēbat. Pater eius, Anchīsēs nōmine, in somnō appāruit et eī dīxit: “Ad *īnferōs* venī! Sibylla, quae in Ītaliā habitat, viam ad *īnferōs* scit. Ibi tē dūcet.”

*īnferōs* — from *īnferī*, *īnferōrum*, m. pl, the underworld

20 Who is Anchises?

21 How will Aeneas get to the underworld?

Aenēās igitur statim ē Siciliā ad Ītaliā nāvigāvit. In Ītaliā Aenēās Sibyllam invēnit. Sibylla eī dīxit: “In silvā inveniēs arborem quae habet *rāmum* aureum. Refer ad mē rāmum aureum et tē dūcam. Sine rāmō ad īferōs prōcēdere nōn potes.”

*rāmum* — from *rāmus*, *rāmī*, m., branch, bough

22 Where did Aeneas find the Sybil?

23 Why must Aeneas have the golden branch?

Ita Aenēās in silvam prōcessit et rāmum aureum tandem invēnit. Aenēās Sibyllae rāmum aureum dedit. Deinde cum Sibyllā ad īferōs īvit.

Aenēās et Sibylla per īferōs ambulābant ubi vīdērunt rēgīnam Dīdōnem. Aenēās Dīdōnī dīxit: “Causane mortis tuae fuī? Nōlēbam ē patriā tuā excēdere, sed deus mē nāvigāre iussit.” Sed Dīdō nōn iam erat amīca. Neque Aenēān spectāre neque eī respondēre volēbat, sed in silvam fūgit.

24 Who is the first person that Aeneas and the Sibyl see in the underworld?

Aenēās trīstis tardē prōcessit ad Tartarum ubi deī hominēs malōs pūniunt. Tum Aenēās cum Sibyllā in Ēlysium pervēnit ubi habitābat pater Anchīsēs. Laetus Anchīsēs filium accēpit. Tum pater Aenēae dē futūrā glōriā Rōmae et Rōmānōrum nārrāvit. Tandem Sibylla et Aenēās ad terram revēnērunt.

25 What happens to wicked men in Tartarus?

26 What does Anchises tell Aeneas about?

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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 Quae faciunt virī in picturā?

- (1) ambulant et inter sē dīcunt
- (2) canunt et salīunt
- (3) currunt et ludunt
- (4) cibum edunt et vinum bibant

28 Ubi sunt hī virī?

- (1) in agrō
- (2) in silvā
- (3) in hortō
- (4) in urbe

29 Quot statuae sunt in pictūrā?

- (1) decem
- (2) duae
- (3) trēs
- (4) centum

30 Quāle aedificium est prope virōs?

- (1) domus
- (2) sepulcrum
- (3) templum
- (4) villa

### 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]

#### Commander Robert E. Peary: Did He Reach the Pole?

The discovery of the North Pole gripped the imagination of the first generation of *National Geographic* readers as the first manned flight to the moon gripped ours. But man's first step on the moon was a television media event witnessed by millions. Comdr. Robert E. Peary's attainment of the North Pole rests on the word of one man: Peary himself.

Through 75 years the sole records upon which Peary based his claim that his team reached 90° N on April 6, 1909—his expedition diary, astronomical observations, and private notes—have kept their silence, locked away from public scrutiny. Finally, a television docudrama that credited Dr. Frederick A. Cook with the North Pole's discovery led the Peary family to release these historic documents—preserved in the National Archives—so that they might speak in Peary's defense and silence his critics.

To assess these records, your Society turned to veteran explorer Wally Herbert, whose 13 years of polar experience—much of it with descendants of Inuit, or Eskimos, with whom Peary lived—matches Peary's as no other man's. In 1968–69 Herbert led the British expedition that achieved the first surface crossing of the Arctic Ocean, a 16-month, 3,800-nautical-mile journey by dogsled from Alaska to Spitsbergen via the North Pole, which he reached on the 60th anniversary of the day Peary claimed to have reached that same desolate spot.

Since Peary's dash to the Pole and back, many have trekked to that point amid a frozen waste of drifting pack ice; submarines cruise beneath it, airliners fly over it, small planes land there. Knowledge of Arctic Ocean weather, currents, ice drift, and navigation has grown by quantum leaps. Herbert draws on this information, as well as personal experience, to analyze all available records and present his conclusions.

Herbert paints an absorbing portrait of the man behind the heroic mold of explorer, the women who shared his joys and anguish, and the cruel destructiveness of pride and blind obsession. Still, Peary compels admiration for his dedication, courage, endurance, and persistence in one of the most stirring epics in exploration.

*National Geographic*

31 The English word *television* is associated by derivation with *videō*, the Latin word that means

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) know | (3) see   |
| (2) hear | (4) stand |

32 The English word *media* is associated by derivation with the Latin word *medius* that means

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| (1) middle    | (3) memory |
| (2) messenger | (4) minute |



- 33 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *event*?
- (1) *vertō* — turn                      (3) *vītō* — avoid  
(2) *vocō* — call                         (4) *veniō* — come
- 34 Which Latin word is associated by derivation with the English word *millions*?
- (1) *mare*                                    (3) *multus*  
(2) *mīlle*                                    (4) *mīles*
- 35 The English word *attainment* is associated by derivation with *teneō*, the Latin word that means
- (1) bring                                    (3) return  
(2) fear                                      (4) hold
- 36 The prefix *ex* in the English word *expedition* means
- (1) out                                        (3) by  
(2) in                                         (4) to
- 37 The English word *diary* is associated by derivation with *diēs*, the Latin word that means
- (1) letter                                    (3) day  
(2) god                                        (4) student
- 38 The English word *documents* is associated by derivation with *doceō*, the Latin word that means
- (1) say                                        (3) teach  
(2) give                                       (4) walk
- 39 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *preserved*?
- (1) *serēnō* — clear                    (3) *sentīō* — feel  
(2) *sedeō* — sit                         (4) *servō* — save
- 40 Which Latin word is associated by derivation with the English word *descendants*?
- (1) *dēscendō*                            (3) *discēdō*  
(2) *dēcernō*                            (4) *dēscribō*
- 41 The English word *via* is also a Latin word. In Latin *via* means
- (1) carriage                                (3) villa  
(2) road                                      (4) truth
- 42 The English word *claimed* is associated by derivation with the Latin word
- (1) *colō*                                      (3) *clāmō*  
(2) *cēlō*                                      (4) *clārō*

**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 **propose** is to put

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) aside | (3) behind |
| (2) forth | (4) in     |

44 To **intervene** is to come

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) across  | (3) around |
| (2) between | (4) near   |

45 To **avert** is to turn

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| (1) toward | (3) away |
| (2) within | (4) into |

46 To **collaborate** is to work

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) with  | (3) under  |
| (2) apart | (4) beyond |

47 To **describe** is to write

- |          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| (1) over | (3) down     |
| (2) on   | (4) in front |

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### Part IIIC

*Directions* (48–52): Answer all 5 questions in this section. For *each* Latin abbreviation in questions 48 through 52, choose the word or phrase from the list below that expresses its English meaning, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

#### Latin Abbreviation

- 48 a.m. (ante merīdiem)
- 49 e.g. (exemplī grātiā)
- 50 etc. (et cētera)
- 51 vs. (versus)
- 52 P.S. (post scrīptum)

#### English Meaning

- (1) and so forth
  - (2) written afterwards
  - (3) approximately
  - (4) in the same place
  - (5) for example
  - (6) against
  - (7) before noon
-

## 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 illustration below shows a horse racing event.



Where would this activity have taken place?

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) <i>pōns</i>  | (3) <i>circus</i>  |
| (2) <i>forum</i> | (4) <i>templum</i> |

54 *Ientāculum*, *prandium*, and *cēna* are

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) clothing | (3) weapons |
| (2) games    | (4) meals   |

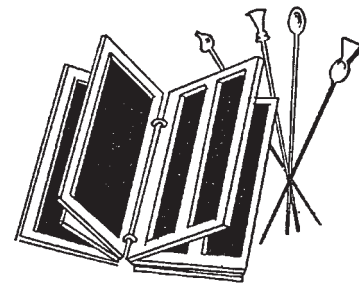
55 What article of clothing was typically worn by both men and women in ancient Rome?

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) <i>stola</i> | (3) <i>tunica</i> |
| (2) <i>bullā</i> | (4) <i>palla</i>  |

56 The term *thermae* refers to Roman

- |           |                       |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| (1) baths | (3) political offices |
| (2) coins | (4) athletic events   |

57 A Roman schoolboy would write on a wax tablet with the instruments shown in the picture below.



What were these instruments called?

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) <i>crētae</i> | (3) <i>bacula</i> |
| (2) <i>gladii</i> | (4) <i>stilī</i>  |

58 In the name *Gaius Iūlius Caesar*, the name *Gaius* is the

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

59 Which room in a Roman house was called the *culīna*?

- (1) living room                      (3) bedroom  
(2) kitchen                            (4) dining room

---

### Myths and Legends

60 A peacock is shown in the picture below.



According to Roman mythology, the peacock was associated with the goddess

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

61 A fitting name for a seafood restaurant, named after the Roman god of the sea, would be

- (1) Neptune's Nook                      (3) Pan's Pantry  
(2) Venus' Villa                          (4) Diana's Diner

62 The underworld was the home of the Roman god

- (1) Bacchus                              (3) Pluto  
(2) Jupiter                                (4) Apollo

63 The god of fire who forged weapons for other gods and heroes was

- (1) Aeolus                                (3) Vulcan  
(2) Saturn                                 (4) Mars

64 A centaur was a creature half human and half

- (1) horse                                 (3) fish  
(2) goat                                    (4) vulture

65 Which hero succeeded in bringing back the Golden Fleece?

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

66 The mythological strongman who performed twelve labors was

- (1) Cincinnatus                          (3) Hercules  
(2) Daedalus                              (4) Prometheus

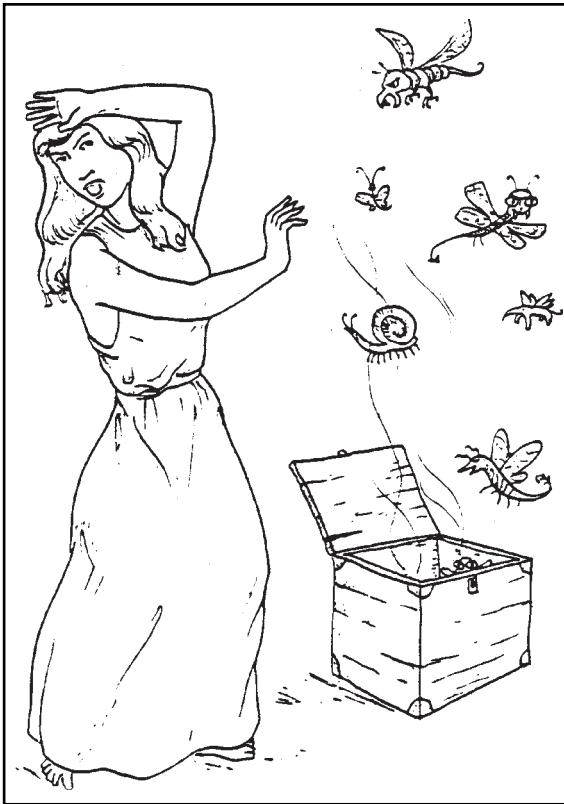
67 In the advertisement below, the Roman god Mercury is shown in the circle.

*Flowers* by  
Dick Lee, inc.   
**Flowers - Gifts - Cards - Balloons**  
Outstanding Arrangements  
For All Occasions **336-5800**  
217 N GEORGE (COR. COURT) ROME NY  
 

According to mythology, Mercury was known for being

- (1) an artist
- (2) a messenger
- (3) a doctor
- (4) a blacksmith

68 The illustration below shows a woman whose curiosity inflicted a host of evils upon the world.



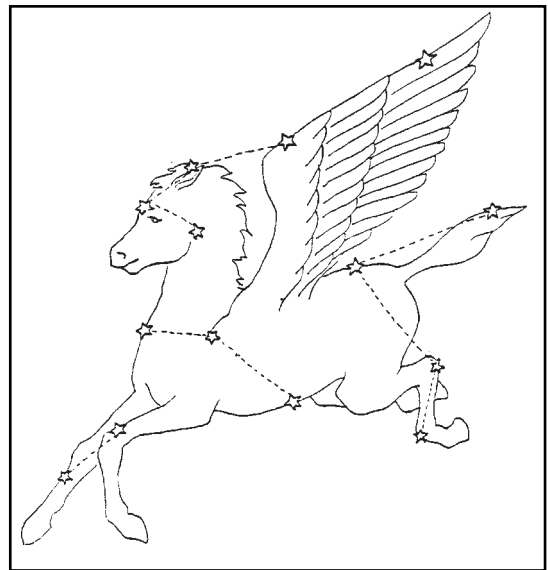
What was the name of this woman?

- (1) Pandora
- (2) Cassiopeia
- (3) Andromeda
- (4) Lavinia

69 According to legend, the reason for the change of seasons lies in the story of Proserpina and her mother

- (1) Echo
- (2) Alcestes
- (3) Ceres
- (4) Deucalion

70 A winged horse marks the constellation in the illustration below.



This winged horse was called

- (1) Chiron
- (2) Medusa
- (3) Minotaur
- (4) Pegasus

## History and Public Life

71 The excavation of what city, buried by Vesuvius, gives important information about Roman civilization?

- (1) Pompeii
- (2) Venice
- (3) Rome
- (4) Florence

72 The man who led a famous slave revolt against the Romans was

- (1) Remus
- (2) Spartacus
- (3) Manlius
- (4) Regulus

73 A Carthaginian general who crossed the Alps with elephants and waged war in Italy is shown in the illustration below.



What was the name of this general?

- (1) Hannibal
- (2) Fabius
- (3) Alexander
- (4) Pompey

74 In a play by William Shakespeare, what were the last words of Julius Caesar?

- (1) "*Vēnī, Vidī, Vīcī.*"
- (2) "*Ālea iacta est.*"
- (3) "*Et tū, Brūte?*"
- (4) "*Valēte, amīcī.*"

75 How many kings ruled Rome during the period of the monarchy?

- (1) 5
- (2) 7
- (3) 10
- (4) 20

76 A Roman traveling from Rome to Greece would usually set sail from

- (1) Ostia
- (2) Syracuse
- (3) Carthage
- (4) Brundisium

77 The conquering general who was praised because he returned to his farm after his victory was

- (1) Cicero
- (2) Coriolanus
- (3) Cincinnatus
- (4) Curtius

78 Which river flows through the city of Rome?

- (1) Nile
- (2) Tiber
- (3) Rhine
- (4) Seine

## Architecture and Art

79 Gladiators are depicted in the mosaic shown below.



These gladiators would usually fight in the

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Curia     | (3) Pantheon |
| (2) Colosseum | (4) Rostra   |

80 The opening in the ceiling of the *ātrium* was called the

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) <i>vestibulum</i> | (3) <i>āla</i>     |
| (2) <i>compluvium</i> | (4) <i>lātrīna</i> |

81 What was an enclosed courtyard containing fountains and gardens known as?

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) <i>peristylum</i> | (3) <i>impluvium</i> |
| (2) <i>triclīnium</i> | (4) <i>cubiculum</i> |

82 Excavations at Ostia have uncovered apartment houses of city dwellers. What were these buildings called?

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) <i>basilicae</i> | (3) <i>arcūs</i>   |
| (2) <i>villae</i>    | (4) <i>īnsulae</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**

Wednesday, June 18, 2003 — 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

Tear Here

**Part IIC**  
**Answer all 4 questions.**

27 .....

28 .....

29 .....

30 .....

**Part IIC**  
**Max. Credit:**  
 4

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**Part IIIA**  
**Answer only 10 questions.**

31 ..... 33 ..... 35 ..... 37 ..... 39 ..... 41 .....

32 ..... 34 ..... 36 ..... 38 ..... 40 ..... 42 .....

**Part IIIA**  
**Max. Credit:**  
 15

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**Part IIIB**  
**Answer all 10 questions.**

43 ..... 45 ..... 47 ..... 48 ..... 50 ..... 52 .....

44 ..... 46 ..... 49 ..... 51 .....

**Part IIIB**  
**Max. Credit:**  
 10

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**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

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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

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