COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION
IN
LATIN

Thursday, June 18, 1998 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 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.

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): Do not write a translation of the following passage; read it through carefully several times to ascertain its meaning. Then, in the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write the number of the alternative that best translates each underlined expression as it is used in the passage. [10]

Brothers Who Changed Allegiance

Erant apud Caesarem in numerō equitum Allobrogēs duo frātrēs, Roucillus et Egus, filii Adbucillī, qui princīpātum in civitāte multōs annōs tenuerat. Roucillus et Egus erant hominēs magnā virtūte, quōrum opere optimō fortissimōque Caesar in omnibus Gallicīs bellīs īsus erat. Hi frātrēs propter suam virtūtem nōn sōlum cum Caesare in honōre habēbantur, sed etiam cum exercītū cāri habēbantur.


Quod frātrēs nōbili familiā nātī erant et in honōre apud Caesarem ōlim fuerant, Pompeius eōs celeriter recēpit et Pompeius eōs circūmdūxit et eīs dēmōnstrāvit omnia sua præsidia. Nam ante id tempus neque miles neque equestēs ā Caesare ad Pompeium trānsīverat, cum paene cōtidiē militēs ā Pompeiō ad Caesarem perfugērent. — Caesar, Dē Bellō Civīli, III, 59–61 (adapted)

pudōre — from pudor, sense of shame

Comp. Latin—June '88 [2]
1 quī princīpātum in cīvitāte multōs annōs tenuerat
   1 whose leader controlled the government for many years
   2 who had held the leadership in the state for many years
   3 by whom many states had been controlled over the years
   4 who had planned to lead many people of the state for years

2 quōrum opere optimō fortissimōque Caesar in omnibus Gallicīs bellīs ūsus erat
   1 whose excellent and very brave work Caesar had used in all the Gallic wars
   2 all of whom called upon Caesar to fight bravely in the wars with the Gaals
   3 who worked with courage to stop Caesar in all the wars with the Gaals
   4 who fought bravely against noble Caesar during all the Gallic wars

3 Hi frātres propter suam virtūtem nōn sōlum cum Caesare in honōre habēbantur
   1 The brothers alone honored Caesar because of his courage
   2 Only those brave brothers were without Caesar's honor
   3 Caesar gave honors only to those courageous brothers
   4 These brothers because of their courage not only were held in honor with Caesar

4 Suōs mīlitēs déspectiēbant et pecūniam ex equitibus cēpērunt.
   1 They looked down upon their own soldiers and took money from the horsemen.
   2 The soldiers despaired and also lost their money.
   3 They began to desert their soldiers and to refuse to pay them fairly.
   4 The soldiers wrote about the robbery of the cavalry's money.

5 dē suis iniūriīs Caesarī dicebant
   1 they led Caesar to those injured
   2 they blamed themselves for Caesar's wrongs
   3 they spoke to Caesar about their injustices
   4 they removed Caesar from these dangers

6 Caesar illōs sēcrētō pūnīvit
   1 Caesar found out those secrets
   2 Caesar punished them secretly
   3 They told Caesar some secrets
   4 They came to Caesar in secrecy

7 novās amīcītiās petere cōnstituērunt
   1 were able to please their new friends
   2 went out to help new friends
   3 refused to encourage new friendships
   4 decided to seek new friendships

8 Quod frātres nōbīli familiā nātī erant
   1 That these brothers sailed with an illustrious family
   2 Since the brothers had told of a celebrated family
   3 Because the brothers had been born of a well-known family
   4 That they found the brothers in a famous household

9 Pompeius eōs circumdūxit et eīs dēmōnstrāvit omnia sua praetūdia
   1 Pompey led them around and showed them all his defenses
   2 Pompey's forces surrounded them and took everything from them
   3 Pompey led everyone to the fortress and then dismissed all of his troops
   4 Pompey's troops were addressed and were shown the whole fortress

10 cum paene costīdē militēs ā Pompeiō ad Caesarem perfuigerent
   1 because daily the soldiers came to Pompey from Caesar
   2 since Caesar's soldiers fought with Pompey's army daily
   3 although soldiers daily heard from Pompey and Caesar
   4 when almost daily the soldiers were fleeing from Pompey to Caesar
Part IIIB

Directions (11–20): Do not write a translation of the following passage; read it through carefully several times to ascertain its meaning. Base your answers on the contents of passage only. Your answers do not have to be complete sentences; a word or phrase may suffice. In the spaces provided in your answer booklet, write in English your answer to each question. [10]

How to Host a Successful Banquet

M. Varrō, scriptor, librum scripsit in quō loquitur dé optimō convivārum numerō et dé cēnae partibus.


Necessē est optimum convivium habēre quattuor rēs: amīcōs hominēs, locum bonum, tempus idōneum et cibum sūmptuōsum.

Colloquium igitur eō tempore dēbet esse leve et nōn grave. Convivae dē rēbus in forō atque in negotiīs dīcere nōn dēbent. Oportet dominum convivīi esse amīcum et hospitālem.

In convivīō bonī libri recitārī dēbent, quod mentem stimulant. Tandem secundae mēnsae cum dulcibus et frēctibus efferuntur.

— Aulus Gellius, Noctēs Attīcae, XI, 1–7
(adapted)

convivārum — from convīva, dinner guest
convivium — banquet, dinner

11 Who was Marcus Varro?

12 According to Marcus Varro, what is the smallest number of guests that should attend a banquet?

13 What is the number of Muses?

14 Why is it not a good idea to have a large number of guests at a banquet?

15–16 List two of the four things necessary for a very good banquet.

17 What type of conversation should take place at the time of the banquet?

18 What is one quality of the ideal master of the banquet?

19 Why should good books be recited at the banquet?

20 Name one thing that is brought out at the end of the banquet.
**Part III C**

*Directions (21–30): Read the following passages carefully, but do not write a translation. Below each passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. For each, select the alternative 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

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**The Tragedy of Laocoön**


— Hyginus, *Fabulae*, CXXXV

(adapted)

sacerdōs — priest

hastam — from haste, spear

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21 Quid ēgit Laocoōn contrā voluntātem Apollinis?

1. Pācem fēcit.
2. Uxōrem et filiōs habuit.
3. Domō nāvīgāvit.

22 Laocoōn ad mare īvit ut

1. nāvēs spectāret
2. piscēs caperet
3. deum honōrāret
4. amīcōs laudāret

23 Quid duō serpentēs fēcerunt?

1. Ad montem sē mōvērunt.
2. Sub arbore dormīverunt.
3. Filiōs Laocoontis petīverunt.
4. Suās formās mūtāverunt.

24 Laocoōn, ferēns auxilium ad filiōs, etiam

1. fugere potuit
2. celeriter nāvem ascendit
3. ab uxōre vocātus est
4. interfectus est

25 Quid Laocoōn antē hastam fēcerat?

1. Hastam in equum īccerat.
2. Multa mīlia passuum curretāt.
3. Lūnam spectāverat.
4. Ignem exstīnxerat.
Imperial Monuments


— Tacitus, Annīlēs, II, 41
(adopted)

Arcus — arch

26 Ubi monumentum victoriae ab Tiberiō
aedificātum erat?
1 trāns flūmen 3 extrā urbe
2 in Forō Rōmānō 4 in hortīs publicīs

27 Rōmānī arcum aedificāvērunt quod
1 āmissās rēs militārēs reportāvērunt
2 hostēs advēnerunt
3 magnum timōrem habuērunt
4 ducēs discessērunt

28 Quās rēs Iūlius Caesar civibus Rōmānīs dederat?
1 nāvēs 3 hortīs
2 gemmās 4 equīs

29 Parvum templum factum est in nōmine
1 antiquōrum nautārum
2 familiae Iūliae
3 gladiātōris Rōmānī
4 omnium animāliīm

30 Rōmānī magnum opus artis in honōre Augustī
posuērunt
1 in mediā urbe
2 in magnā silvā in Britanniā
3 in summō colle in Graeciā
4 in oppidō prope Rōmam

Part III

Directions (31–42): Read the passage below carefully, but do not write a translation. Below the passage, there are several questions or incomplete statements. Choose 10 of these questions or statements, and 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. [10]

Hannibal — Enemy of the Romans


— Nepōs, Liber de excellentiibus ducibus exterōrum gentium, XXIII, i–ii
(adapted)

invidiā — from invidiā, envy
òdium — hatred

Comp. Latin—June '98

[6]
31 Which English word is derived from the Latin word *dubitat* (line 1)?
1 duct
2 bitter
3 ubiquitous
4 dubious

32 Which Latin word means the opposite of *omnēs* (line 2)?
1 *nūllās*
2 *bonās*
3 *magnās*
4 *lātās*

33 The best translation of the Latin words *dicendum est* (line 2) is
1 about to speak
2 it must be said
3 they will say
4 to have spoken

34 Which Latin word is most similar in meaning to *superāvisse* (line 3)?
1 *vīcīsse*
2 *cucurrīsse*
3 *mānsisse*
4 *vocāvisse*

35 In lines 2 through 4, which comparison does the author make?
1 Hannibal's honesty to the Romans' deceit
2 Hannibal's wisdom to the Romans' bravery
3 Hannibal's treachery to the Romans' integrity
4 Hannibal's foolishness to the Romans' cleverness

36 What is the superlative form of the Latin word *ācriter* (line 4)?
1 *ācrīs*
2 *ācrior*
3 *ācerrimē*
4 *ācriōrēs*

37 What is the best translation of *semper victor discēssit* (line 5)?
1 he always left as the conqueror
2 he often discussed victory
3 he often lived among them
4 he always praised the winners

38 In which case are the Latin words *cīvium suōrum* (line 5)?
1 nominative
2 vocative
3 genitive
4 ablative

39 In lines 5 and 6, what opinion does the author express?
1 Rome will finally conquer Carthage.
2 Hannibal could have conquered Rome.
3 The war will soon be over.
4 Many nations could use a leader with Hannibal's abilities.

40 The word *patriā* (line 8) refers to
1 Carthage
2 Athens
3 Sparta
4 Ostia

41 How does this passage conclude?
1 Hannibal returns to the leadership of Carthage.
2 Hannibal is wounded on the battlefield.
3 Hannibal delivers a speech to his troops.
4 Hannibal wages war with the Romans in his mind.

42 During which wars did Hannibal fight with Rome?
1 Peloponnesian
2 Trojan
3 Gallic
4 Punic
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 Meus frater est fortior quam _______.  
   1 tuō frātrī  3 tuum frātrem  
   2 tuī frātiris  4 tuus frāter

44 Putō Annam mox _______.  
   1 veniēbātis  3 ventūram esse  
   2 vēnisset  4 vēnerat

45 Marcus, _______ pūniēbātur, lacrimābat.  
   1 quārum  3 quī  
   2 cuius  4 quam

46 Puellae currunt ut equōs _______.  
   1 videant  3 vidēte  
   2 vidēre  4 videntem

47 Discipulī, _______ librōs!  
   1 legentis  3 lege  
   2 lectī esse  4 legite

48 Si servi optimē cibum parārent, ā dominō _______.  
   1 laudāvisses  3 laudātur  
   2 laudārentur  4 laudārī

49 Magna villa prope _______ erat.  
   1 montem  3 monte  
   2 montī  4 mōns

50 Lūdi in circō _______ spectābantur.  
   1 magnus senātor  
   2 magnum senātōrem  
   3 ā magnīs senātōribus  
   4 magnōs senātōrēs

51 Adulēscentēs in forō _______ possunt.  
   1 ambulandum  3 ambulāns  
   2 ambulāre  4 ambulāte

52 Nūntiō _______ , dux erat laetissimus.  
   1 audīvērunt  3 audīentem  
   2 audītō  4 audīre
Events crowd in on our lives today, from all over the world. Mostly they come in the form of 5- to 15-second sound-bites, devoid of analysis. Their immediacy overshadows inquiry into the larger implications of events and concern for the forces unfolding through time that make them happen. What constitutes significant news gets subtly reshaped in this process—toward the meaningless, specific details of violence, and away from the underlying, unifying complexities of these random acts, in order to get on with the next sound-bite. We can all nominate our favorite villains for the abyss into which the consciousness of American history has fallen — television, school textbooks, multiple-choice tests, you name it. But the real trends are more diffuse and harder to overcome. A sense of time working its way gets lost beneath the increasing immediacy and boundless entanglements of modern life.

— Smithsonian

53 The English word events (line 1) is associated by derivation with evenīō, the Latin word that means
1 make
2 calm down
3 come out
4 finish

54 The English word inquiry (line 4) is associated by derivation with quaerō, the Latin word that means
1 ask
2 help
3 read
4 approach

55 The English word significant (line 7) is associated by derivation with the Latin words
1 simul and fidō
2 silva and finīō
3 silentium and fērō
4 signum and faciō

56 The English word process (line 8) is associated by derivation with prōcēdō, the Latin word that means
1 see ahead
2 fall behind
3 go forward
4 run through

57 The English word unifying (line 10) is associated by derivation with the Latin word
1 īnus
2 unda
3 undique
4 āūtīlis

58 The English word acts (line 11) is associated by derivation with āctus, the fourth principal part of the Latin word
1 addūcō
2 abripīō
3 accipīō
4 agō
59 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *nominātē* (line 12)?
1 *nūmerus* — number
2 *nōmen* — name
3 *novem* — nine
4 *nātūra* — nature

60 The English word *consciousness* (line 14) is associated by derivation with *sciō*, the Latin word that means
1 know
2 allow
3 trade
4 write

61 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *sensē* (line 17)?
1 *sequor* — follow
2 *sedeō* — sit
3 *sentiō* — feel
4 *servō* — save

62 The English word *immediacy* (line 19) is associated by derivation with *medius*, the Latin word that means
1 mind
2 middle
3 memory
4 measure
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 The members of the committee were noted for their amiability.
   1 experience  3 impatience
   2 friendliness 4 sluggishness

64 In this area of the park you can expect to find pedestrians.
   1 flocks of birds  3 people who walk
   2 statues of heroes 4 children on bicycles

65 Many changes will occur in the next millennium.
   1 political campaign  3 labor contract
   2 experimental design 4 thousand years

   66 The rainfall accelerated the plant’s growth.
       1 stabilized 3 permitted
       2 hastened 4 slowed

67 The athlete was a magnanimous person.
   1 conceited 3 hostile
   2 big-hearted 4 soft-spoken

Part IVD

Directions (68–72): For each Latin abbreviation used in English, write the number of the English translation, chosen from the list below, that most nearly has the same meaning. [5]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Abbreviation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68 p.m.</td>
<td>1 for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69 stat.</td>
<td>2 against</td>
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<td>70 vs.</td>
<td>3 immediately</td>
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<tr>
<td>71 e.g.</td>
<td>4 afternoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>72 et al.</td>
<td>5 the same</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 note well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 On the map below, numbers have been placed in certain geographic areas.

Which number represents what the Romans called *Mare Nostrum*?

(1) 1 
(2) 2 
(3) 3 
(4) 4

74 Who was the founder and first king of Rome?

1 *Servius Tullius*  
2 *Numa Pompilius*  
3 *Tarquinius Superbus*  
4 *Rōmulus*

75 What is Caesar reported to have said when he crossed the Rubicon River?

1 "*Carpe diem.*"  
2 "*Ālea iacta est.*"  
3 "*Errāre hūmānum est.*"  
4 "*In hōc signō vincēs.*"

76 Cincinnatus was a farmer called from his plow to lead the Roman army and serve as a

1 praetor  
2 senator  
3 dictator  
4 king

77 The illustration below shows a Roman galley.

This Roman galley was called a

1 *catapulta*  
2 *gladius*  
3 *villa*  
4 *trirēmis*
The illustration below shows a *lararium* located in a Roman house.

What did the Romans customarily do at the *lararium*?

1. honored the gods
2. entertained their children
3. cooked dinner
4. kept their accounts

The commercial and political center of ancient Rome was the

1. *insula Tiberina*
2. *Mons Palatinus*
3. *Forum Romanum*
4. *Campus Martius*

Cicero was the first man in his family to attain the consulship. Therefore, he was known as

1. *pater patriae*
2. *amicus populi Romani*
3. *magister equitum*
4. *novus homō*

The head of the Roman state religion was called the

1. *quaestor*
2. *pontifex maximus*
3. *censor*
4. *litor*

Two well-known Romans had the same name. One is famous as Rome's first consul, while the other is infamous as one of Caesar's assassins. Their mutual name is

1. *Brutus*
2. *Scipio*
3. *Seneca*
4. *Pliny*
Daily Life

83 The illustration below shows a quadrīga, a four-horse chariot.

Where would this four-horse chariot have competed?

1 Basilica Aemilia  
2 Cloãca Maxima

84 In Roman times, October 31 would have been written

1 Prid. Id. Oct.  
2 a. d. VI Kal. Nov.

85 In a Roman home, the master's study was called the

1 hypocaustum  
2 tablinum

86 Palla, stola, and petasus refer to

1 weapons  
2 writing implements

87 Romans spent many hours at their baths. These baths were called

1 castra  
2 thermae

88 In the name Marcus Tullius Cicerō, Tullius is the

1 nōmen  
2 cognōmen

3 taberna  
4 palaestra

3 articles of clothing  
4 children's toys

3 loca  
4 portae

3 praenōmen  
4 agnōmen

Comp. Latin--June '88
Myths and Legends

89 The illustration below shows the punishment of the reckless youth who drove the Sun chariot too close to Earth.

What was the name of the youth?
1 Hercules 3 Midas
2 Bellerophon 4 Phaethon

90 According to mythology, Medusa had the power to
1 predict the future
2 heal the sick
3 turn those who looked upon her to stone
4 give immortality to humans

91 The bow and arrow are symbols for the Roman goddess of the hunt. Her name was
1 Minerva 3 Diana
2 Ceres 4 Juno

92 The island on which the Minotaur lived was called
1 Sardinia 3 Corsica
2 Delos 4 Crete

93 Which ancient story's theme is similar to that of William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*?
1 Pyramus and Thisbe
2 Dido and Aeneas
3 Theseus and Ariadne
4 Jason and Medea

94 After many years, Ulysses returned to his faithful wife. Her name was
1 Calypso 3 Penelope
2 Circe 4 Proserpina

95 The illustration below shows an eagle, a symbol of strength and power.

In mythology, which god was represented by the eagle?
1 Jupiter 3 Pluto
2 Neptune 4 Saturn

GO RIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE. →
Literature

96 Who is considered Rome's most famous orator and was also a master of prose?
1 Tibullus  3 Lucretius
2 Cicero  4 Tacitus

97 Who was the great teacher of rhetoric on the island of Rhodes whose pupils were Caesar and Cicero?
1 Demosthenes  3 Titus Livius
2 Socrates  4 Apollonius Molo

98 Which type of literature did Catullus, Horace, and Ovid write?
1 history  3 poetry
2 biography  4 comedy

99 Which literary device is used in the expression “nōn feram, nōn patiar, nōn sinam”?
1 chiasmus  3 simile
2 anaphora  4 personification

Architecture and Art

100 The picture below shows a woman looking at an artistic work.

Which form of art was used to create this work?
1 sculpture  3 printing
2 mosaic  4 frieze

101 Which structures were forbidden within the city wall?
1 tombs  3 shops
2 homes  4 law courts

102 A traveler in Britain can still see remains of the great wall built by the Roman Emperor
1 Trajan  3 Hadrian
2 Nero  4 Octavian
General Directions

Before the start of the examination period, distribute one examination booklet, face up, to each student. When each student has received a booklet, tell the students to open it and carefully remove the answer booklet, which is stapled in the center. Then tell the students to close the examination booklet and fill in the heading on the front of the answer booklet.

After each student has filled in the heading of the answer booklet, begin the examination by following the directions for Part II, as given below.

Directions for Part II

Instruct students to open their test booklets and read the directions for Part II. After students have read and understood the directions, say:

This part of the examination is a dictation. I will read aloud a short passage in Latin. In the space provided in your answer booklet, write the Latin exactly as I have dictated. Do not write a translation. Directions for punctuation will be given in English. I will indicate the end of a sentence by saying the word “period” and the beginning of each following sentence by saying “new sentence.” There will be no penalty for improper use of macrons, punctuation, or capitalization.

First, I will read aloud the entire passage in Latin. Listen carefully to this first reading. Then I will read the passage in short phrases. I will pause after each phrase to allow you to write the phrase in your answer booklet. Finally, I will read the entire passage one more time to allow you to check your work. Are there any questions? (pause) I will now begin the dictation.
Administer Part II as follows:

First, read the entire passage in Latin. Then read the passage aloud in short phrases, pausing at each slash marked in the passage while the students write the Latin. After students have finished writing, read the entire passage again to allow students to check their work.

Per haec tempora,/ Marcus Cicerō,/ quī omnia incremēnta sua/
sibi dēbuit,/ vir novitātis nōbilissimae/ et ut vītā clārus,/ ita ingenīō/
maximus,/ quīque effēcit nē,/ quōrum arma vīcerāmus,/ eōrum/
ingeniō vincerēmur,/ cōnsul Catilīnae/ et aliōrum virōrum,/cōniūrātiōnem singulāri virtūte,/ cōnstantiā, vīgilīā/ cūrāque
aperuit./ Catilīna/ metū cōnsulāris imperī/ urbe pulsus est:/ aliī virī
nōminis clāri/ auctōre senātū/ iussū cōnsulis/ in carcere necātī sunt.

[Note to teacher only. This passage is adapted from Vellēius Paterculus, History of Rome, II, 35.]

After the last reading of the passage, say:

This is the end of Part II. You may now go on to the rest of the examination.
**The University of the State of New York**
**REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION**

**COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN**

**Thursday, June 18, 1998 — 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., only**

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**ANSWER BOOKLET**

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□ Male
□ Female

Student ........................................................................ Sex: □ Female

Teacher ........................................................................ City or

School ........................................................................ P.O. ...............
### Part IIA (10 credits)

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### Part IIIC (10 credits)

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### Part IIID (10 credits)

*Answer only 10 questions.*

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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)

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### 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 |

---

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

Comp. Latin—June '98