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, III C, and III D.

Part III A

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]

The Rooster and the Fox


Vulpēs inquit, "Ō mē miseram! Locūta sum, cum necesse esset tacēre!" Et gallus "Ō mē miserum!" inquit, "Clausī oculōs, cum necesse esset eōs aperīre!"

— Phaedrus, Fābulae apud Romulum, 50

(adapted)

gallus — gallus, gallī, m. rooster
vulpēs — vulpēs, vulpis, f. fox
dulcedine — from dulcedō, dulcedinis, f. sweetness
sīcut — just as
praedā — from praeda, praedae, f. loot, prey
vēnātōrēs — from vēnātōr, vēnātōris, m. hunter
alārum — from ala, alae, f. wing

Comp. Latin—June '99
[2]
1 gallus superbus in colle canēbat
   1 a proud rooster was singing on a hill
   2 in the story he was telling of a defeated rooster
   3 an injured rooster was falling into a crevice
   4 a frightened rooster was hiding in a field

2 Numquam vidi avem tibi similem in decore
   1 A bird like you in honor is never to be trusted
   2 Nowhere in the world is a bird like you
   3 I have found no other bird as fearful as you
   4 I have never seen a bird similar to you in beauty

3 nec cui pluś laudis dēbētur
   1 and you do not doubt giving him many re-
      wards
   2 nor to whom more praise is owed
   3 for whom not more honor is desired
   4 to whom he is in debt no longer

4 cum melius cantāre vellet
   1 when he wanted to sing better
   2 although he is able to sing louder
   3 since he will be ordered to sing more songs
   4 then he wished he could sing more quickly

5 oculōs claudere solēbat
   1 he made his eyes shine bright
   2 he was accustomed to closing his eyes
   3 he was afraid to wipe his eyes
   4 his eyes were aglow with light

6 Statim vulpēs cantum in tristitiam vertit.
   1 As soon as the fox sang, he became pleased.
   2 Soon the fox praised the singing.
   3 Later the fox stopped singing so loudly.
   4 Immediately the fox turned the song into sad-
      ness.

7 Vulpēs gallum canentem cēpit
   1 The singing rooster flew away from the fox
   2 The fox seized the singing rooster
   3 While singing, the rooster laughed at the fox
   4 The fox encouraged the rooster to sing

8 quī vulpem fugientem cum gallō in ōre
    conspēxērunt
   1 who called the fox to bring the rooster back
      in its mouth
   2 who ran after the rooster that fell from the fox's
      mouth
   3 who caught sight of the fox fleeing with a
      rooster in its mouth
   4 who frightened the fox holding the rooster in
      its mouth

9 in arbore summā refugium invēnit
   1 found refuge in the top of a tree
   2 looked to the tree for the largest home
   3 caught the escaped man hiding in the tree
   4 recognized a fugitive from the treetop

10 Locūta sum, cum necesse esset tacēre!
    1 I was in this place because silence was
       required!
    2 I was called, and it was necessary to break my
       silence!
    3 I spoke, when it was necessary to keep quiet!
    4 I have been placed here in silence!
Part IIIB

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

Achilles in Hiding

Thetis, dea, sciebat Achilles filium suum in pugnā morītūrum esse, sī ad Trōiam expugnandam īret. Itaque eum dūxit in īnsulam Scyron ad Lycomedem rēgem. Ille rēx inter suās filiās veste fēmininā Achilles cēlabat. Filiāe rēgis nōmen dē Achille ad Pyrrha mūtāvērunt quod Achilles capillōs rūfōs habēbat et īnguā Graecā verbūm rūfum appellābātur "pyrrhon."


Cum Graeci intellegere nōn possess quis eōrum esset Achilles, Ulixēs in vestībulō ante fēminās dōna posuit, inter quae erant scūtum et gladius. Deinde Ulixēs iussit suōs virōs maximum clāmōrem subītō facere. Achilles, arbitrāns hostēs venire, vestem fēminīnam statim dēposuit atque scūtum et gladium celeriter cēpit. Tum Achilles vērō cognitus est et Graeciōs suum auxilium prōmīsit.

—Hyginus, Fābulae. XCVI
(adapted)

Scyron — from Scyros, Scyri, f. Scyros, a Greek island
Lycomedem — from Lycomedēs, Lycomedēs, m. Lycomedes, a Greek king
capillōs — from capillus, capilli, m. hair
rūfōs — from rūfus, rūfa, rūfum, red

11 What would be Achilles’ fate if he went to attack Troy?

12 Where did Achilles’ mother, Thetis, take him?

13 Why did the king’s daughters change Achilles’ name to Pyrrha?

14 What did the Greeks find out about Achilles?

15 What did the messengers tell the king that Achilles should do?

16 Although the king denied Achilles’ presence, what did the king allow the messengers to do?

17 Name one gift that Ulysses placed among the women’s gifts.

18 What did Ulysses order his men to do?

19 As a result of the soldiers’ action, what did Achilles think?

20 After he was recognized, what did Achilles promise the Greeks?
Part IIIC

Directions (21–30): Read the passage below carefully, but do not write a translation. Below the 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]

A Message in a Name


— Cicerō, de Divīnātūrō, I. xlvi. 103
(adapted)

ōminis — from ōmen, ōminis, n. omen, sign
Perseō — from Perseus, Persē, m. Perseus, King of Macedonia

21 Auctor nārrābit dē
1 ōmine clārō
2 timōre hostium
3 amīcitīā frātrum
4 aedificīōs Rōmānōrum

22 Quid faciēbat L. Paulus illō tempore?
1 Cum rēge regere cupidēbat.
2 Contrā rēgem pugnābat.
3 Filiam dē proeliō monēbat.
4 Filiam ad rēgem ferēbat.

23 Cuius filia erat Tertia?
1 dei
2 mercātorīs
3 magistrī
4 cōnsulīs

24 Cum pater bellum cum Perseō gerēbat, Tertia erat
1 nova uxor
2 pulchra rēgīna
3 amīca fēmina
4 parva puella

25 Quid ēgit L. Paulus, proeliō factō?
1 Ad mare ambulāvit.
2 Multōs diēs iter fēcit.
3 Domum pervēnit.
4 Ad silvam revertit.

26 Quālis puella erat Tertia, cum L. Paulus eam vīdit?
1 misera
2 irāta
3 aegra
4 fortis

27 Ubi L. Paulus eam interrogāvit, Tertia nārrāvit dē
1 victōriā rēgis
2 amōre patris
3 domō L. Pauli
4 morte Persae

28 L. Paulus scīvit ōmen sībi datum esse,
1 verbīs Tertiae auditīs
2 servīs convocātīs
3 uxōre vocātā
4 mātrimōnīō filiæ nūntiātō

29 Persa, dē quō Tertia locūtā erat, fuit
1 amīcus senātōris
2 canis Tertiae
3 dux Rōmānus
4 māter Tertiae

30 L. Paulus nunc intellexit
1 canem mōx domum rēditūrum esse
2 nōmen canīs esse sīmīle nōminī rēgis
3 deōs amāre omnēs canēs
4 rēgem canem interfēcisse
Part IIID

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.

An Admirable Athenian


—Cornelius Nepos, De Exellentibus Ducibus, Vita Cīmōnis, iv

(sepēlivit — from sepeliō, sepelire, sepelivī, to bury)

31 The best translation for the Latin word cum (line 2) is
1 because
2 while
3 although
4 if

32 Which English word is not a derivative of the Latin word locīs (line 2)?
1 eloquent
2 locality
3 locomotion
4 dislocate

33 The best translation for the Latin phrase ad frūctūs servandōs (line 3) is
1 by the recently served fruits
2 in order to protect the fruits
3 for the slaves to get the fruit
4 because of the fruit preserves

34 The third principal part of the Latin verb pōnēbat (line 3) is
1 portāvī
2 posuī
3 populāvī
4 poposcī

35 What is the best translation of ut liberī frūctūs carpere et edere possent (lines 3 and 4)?
1 so that the children could pick and eat the fruits
2 that they could prepare the fruits for the children
3 since eating the fruits could help the children
4 to be able to tell the children to eat the fruits

36 Cimon carried a lot of money with him so he could
1 impress his friends
2 help the poor
3 reward his guards
4 go to the games

37 Which action would Cimon take if he saw a poorly dressed man?
1 give him his own garment
2 encourage him to dress better
3 make fun of him
4 bring him to his friend’s home
38 According to the passage, whom did Cimon often invite to dinner?
1 those who had spent much money daily in the forum
2 the family of a person who recently had bad luck
3 any Athenian who had been a dinner guest of one of his friends
4 those who had not been invited to dinner by others

39 The Latin word plūrimōs (line 8) is a superlative form of the Latin adjective
1 parvus
2 bonus
3 multus
4 magnus

40 Which Latin word means the opposite of mortuōs (line 8)?
1 vivōs
2 miserōs
3 nōtōs
4 aliēnōs

41 According to the passage, Cimon provided burial for
1 new Athenian citizens
2 rich children
3 only his family
4 very many poor people

42 Which English adjective most accurately describes Cimon’s actions?
1 foolish
2 wretched
3 generous
4 cautious

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 Dominus tam irātus erat ut omnēs eum _______.
1 timēte
2 timērent
3 timēbit
4 timēre

44 Meus liber novus dē ______ est.
1 lūdī
2 lūdōrum
3 lūdōs
4 lūdīs

45 Nōlī ______ prope sōlem, Ícare!
1 volāvī
2 volāre
3 volāte
4 volā

46 Puerī per ______ celeriter currunt.
1 agrīs
2 agrōrum
3 agrī
4 agrōs

47 Iāsōn dēmōnstrāvit cūr _______.
1 venīre
2 venī
3 vēnisset
4 venīte

48 Servus spectābat canem ______ ā lupō.
1 currēbat
2 currēt
3 currēt
4 currēri

49 Puella, ______ frāter advēnerat, gaudēbat.
1 quī
2 quem
3 cuius
4 quō

50 Urbs ______ défensa erat.
1 cīvem
2 cīvēs
3 ā cīvibus
4 cīve

51 Dux respondit mīlitēs in Forō ērātōnem ______.
1 audīvisse
2 audiēba
3 audiērī
4 audiēbām

52 Cornēlia ______ fābulam longam nārāvit.
1 amīcō
2 amīcōs
3 amīcum
4 amīcus
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, select the alternative that best answers the question or completes the statement, and write its number in the space provided in your answer booklet. [10]

The cool and airy looking center, which opened on May 7, has visually shaken up the old heart of Nîmes, a city used to heavier architecture embodied with history. It features an intact and well-used Roman arena, Renaissance archways and passages, and classic French ornamental gardens. The minimalist new temple of culture has left this conservative provincial town arguing about the merits of modern versus traditional architecture and about such questions as whether this expensive gray and white cube was a better investment than, say, a grand old-fashioned opera house.

— The New York Times

53 The English word intact is derived from the fourth principal part of which Latin verb?
1 tangō
2 trādācō
3 terreō
4 temptō

54 The English word Renaissance is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means to be born. The Latin word is
1 nānītiō
2 necō
3 nārrō
4 nāscor

55 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word ornamental?
1 ōrnō — decorate
2 ōrō — plead
3 optō — choose
4 orior — rise

56 The English word minimalist is associated by derivation with the superlative form of the Latin word
1 malus
2 parvus
3 multus
4 bonus

57 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word culture?
1 colō — cultivate
2 culina — kitchen
3 culpa — fault
4 claudō — close

58 The English word conservative is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means to save. The Latin word is
1 sum
2 simulō
3 surgō
4 servō

59 The English word merits is associated by derivation with mereō, the Latin word that means
1 stay
2 sail
3 remember
4 deserve

60 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word traditional?
1 timeō — fear
2 trādō — hand over
3 tremō — tremble
4 taceō — to be silent

61 The English word cube is associated by derivation with cubiculum, the Latin word that means
1 heart
2 bedroom
3 race
4 cart

62 The English word opera is associated by derivation with opus, the Latin word that means
1 chance
2 one
3 work
4 whole
**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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>63 The driver was <em>lucid</em> after the automobile accident.</th>
<th>66 The surprise test caused a <em>vociferous</em> reaction from the students.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 brokenhearted</td>
<td>1 careless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 frightened</td>
<td>2 noisy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 clearheaded</td>
<td>3 hostile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 unconscious</td>
<td>4 shocked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>64 The report warned of <em>potential</em> trouble.</th>
<th>67 The teacher became <em>sentimental</em> during the birthday party.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 unusual</td>
<td>1 angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 local</td>
<td>2 bored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 worldwide</td>
<td>3 emotional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 possible</td>
<td>4 hungry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>65 People with <em>vision</em> are the subjects of many books.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 courage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 foresight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ambition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>68 To <em>remit</em> is to send</th>
<th>71 To <em>perspire</em> is to breathe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 around</td>
<td>1 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 under</td>
<td>2 through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 back</td>
<td>3 out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 on</td>
<td>4 with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>69 To <em>concur</em> is to run</th>
<th>72 To <em>superscribe</em> is to write</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 into</td>
<td>1 below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 from</td>
<td>2 next to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ahead</td>
<td>3 above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 together</td>
<td>4 ahead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>70 To <em>project</em> is to throw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 forward</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
73 In the cartoon below, Hannibal's troops desperately struggle to save an elephant.

"... And tell Hannibal to get here on the double."

In which mountains would this scene most likely have occurred?

1 Alps  
2 Caucasus  
3 Himalaya  
4 Andes

74 The letter "P" in the abbreviation SPQR refers to the Latin word

1 pontifex  
2 praetor  
3 princeps  
4 populus

75 Rome was founded in the year

1 753 B.C.  
2 509 B.C.  
3 44 B.C.  
4 27 B.C.
76 What were archers called in Caesar's time?
1 fabrī
2 funditōrēs
3 sagittāriī
4 explōrātōrēs

77 The significance of the Duodecim Tabulae is that they were
1 seating arrangements for a Roman dinner
2 the foundation of Roman law
3 measurements of Roman roads
4 the teachings of Roman philosophers

78 Which town, located 16 miles from Rome, served as Rome's seaport?
1 Arpinum
2 Herculāneum
3 Ōstia
4 Trōia

79 Who was the last king of Rome?
1 Numa Pompilius
2 Ancus Marcius
3 Tullus Hostilius
4 Tarquinius Superbus

80 In Rome, two consuls were regularly elected for a term of
(1) 1 year
(2) 5 years
(3) 3 years
(4) 10 years

81 Sestertii and dēnāriī refer to Roman
1 clothing
2 coins
3 books
4 toys

82 The illustration below shows a modern statue on the site of Alesia that represents the noble Gallic chief who surrendered to Julius Caesar.

Who was this Gallic chief?
1 Pyrrhus
2 Spartacus
3 Jugurtha
4 Vercingetorix

GO RIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.
Daily Life

83 The illustration below shows a Roman woman.

The woman is wearing a
1 petasus  3 lōrica
2 galea   4 stola

84 Which numeral is equivalent to the Roman numeral MDCLIX?
(1) 1961  (3) 1659
(2) 1970  (4) 1684

85 Which term, originally used to describe people who were able to afford a horse, was then used to describe wealthy Roman business owners?
1 equestrians 3 patricians
2 plebeians 4 quaestors

86 Which Latin word refers to the freeing of a Roman slave?
1 cōnsulātus 3 manūmissiō
2 paterfamilīās 4 epistula

87 The illustration below shows the Flavian Amphitheater.

This amphitheater was the scene of many Roman
1 weddings
2 comedies
3 speeches for public office
4 gladiatorial combats

88 Which road connected Rome to Brundisium?
1 Via Aurēlia 3 Via Sacra
2 Via Flāminia 4 Via Appia
89 Who was the goddess of hearth and home, whose priestesses tended a sacred fire?
1 Vesta       3 Diana
2 Ceres       4 Juno

90 The illustration below shows the architect who fashioned wings for himself and his son so that they could escape from Crete.

What is the name of this architect?
1 Pygmalion   3 Minos
2 Daedalus    4 Phaéthon

91 The illustration below shows the three-headed dog of mythology.

What was the name of this dog?
1 Charon      3 Cyclops
2 Cerberus    4 Chimaera

92 The illustration below shows the youth who fell in love with his own reflection.

What is the name of this youth?
1 Theseus     3 Narcissus
2 Adonis      4 Jason

93 Which Roman god was the father of Romulus and Remus?
1 Mars        3 Bacchus
2 Janus       4 Mercury

94 Who was Cupid’s mother, the goddess of love?
1 Proserpina  3 Venus
2 Latona      4 Minerva

95 Which older couple entertained Jupiter and Mercury?
1 Orpheus and Eurydice
2 Perseus and Andromeda
3 Pyramus and Thisbe
4 Baucis and Philemon
96 The illustration below shows a structure described in the *Aeneid*.

This structure caused the downfall of

1 Egypt  3 Troy
2 Carthage  4 Gaul

97 Which famous Roman general wrote *De Bello Gallico*?

1 Regulus  3 Pompey
2 Scipio Africanus  4 Julius Caesar

98 Which poet did *not* write in Latin?

1 Horace  3 Catullus
2 Homer  4 Vergil

99 Which author wrote about the eruption of Mount Vesuvius?

1 Juvenal  3 Pliny
2 Lucretius  4 Sallust

Architecture and Art

100 The technique of applying paint to fresh plaster on walls is known as

1 fluting  3 etching
2 fresco  4 portraiture

101 The illustration below shows a temple dedicated to all the Roman gods.

What is the name of the temple?

1 Pantheon  3 Acropolis
2 Ara Pacis  4 Janiculum

102 The illustration below shows the dividing wall in the center of the Circus Maximus.

The Latin word for this dividing wall is

1 *spīna*  3 *palaestra*
2 *thermae*  4 *sarcina*
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.

Audite vērō/optimī virī/ea quae saepissimē/inter mē et Scipionem/dē amīcitiā diiserēbantur./Quamquam ille quidem/nihil difficilius/esse dicēbat./quam amīcitiam/usque ad extrēmum vitae/diem permanēre.

[Note to teacher only: This passage is from Cicerō, Dē Amīcitiā, X.]

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.
COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION
IN LATIN

Tuesday, June 22, 1999 — 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only

ANSWER BOOKLET

Student ............................................. Sex: □ Female
Teacher .................................................. City or
School .................................................. P.O.  ..................

Part II (5 credits)

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### Part IIIA (10 credits)

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8. 
9. 
10. 

### Part IIIB (10 credits)

11. 
12. 
13. 
14. 
15. 
16. 
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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)

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### Part IVB (10 credits)

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### Part IVC (5 credits)

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### Part IVD (5 credits)

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### Part V (20 credits)

**Answer only 20 questions.**

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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

Comp. Latin-June '99

[c]