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.  

Part III

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

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.

The Cost of Living


— Petronius Arbiter, Satyricon, XLIV
(adapted)

annona — from annona, annonas, f. cost of living
siccitae — from siccitae, siccitatis, f. drought
fames — from fames, famis, f. famine
madidae — from madibus, madida, madidum, wet
1 Ganymedes alteri hominì dìxit
   (1) Ganymedes taught the other man
   (2) Ganymedes said to the other man
   (3) One man spoke to Ganymedes
   (4) Some men led Ganymedes

2 quae nec in caelò nec in terrè pertinent
   (1) which pertain neither in heaven nor on earth
   (2) that hold both heaven and earth
   (3) which stretches to the heaven and the earth
   (4) who lives in the heavens and on the earth

3 nèmò cùrat annònam crèscere
   (1) the cost of living was less than anyone thought
   (2) no one cares that the cost of living increases
   (3) not anything could cause the cost of living to change
   (4) there was no concern that the cost of living had decreased

4 pānem invenìre nòn poteram
   (1) I do not want to make bread
   (2) bread was not needed for the meal
   (3) I was not able to find bread
   (4) I hid the bread so that no one could find it

5 Iam famès annum totùm fuit.
   (1) Now there has been a famine for a whole year.
   (2) For so many years there was little famine.
   (3) This year there was a fear of famine.
   (4) A great famine happened every year.

6 Antèæ homò pānem emere potuit
   (1) Only a few desired to eat bread
   (2) No one wanted to bake bread previously
   (3) Before a person was able to buy bread
   (4) We ought to share our bread now

7 qui sibi pecùnìam habère māvult quam vitam nostram cùrâre
   (1) who prefers to have money for himself rather than to look after our life
   (2) whose money brings him joy and changes our life
   (3) who wants to increase the state's money and to control our life
   (4) to whom he grants more money than necessary to maintain life

8 Si annòna crèscat, casam meam vendam.
   (1) If the cost of living decreases, I will come to my house.
   (2) If the cost of living should go up, I will never see my house.
   (3) If the cost of living goes down, I want to buy a new house.
   (4) If the cost of living should rise, I would sell my house.

9 Ibi Iovem mātresh òrâbant
   (1) By Jove, they called out to the mothers
   (2) Jupiter suddenly frightened all the mothers
   (3) There the mothers begged Jupiter
   (4) The mothers were running quickly to Jove

10 Itaque statim pluèbat
   (1) And the storm brought much rain
   (2) Soon it will rain on the statue
   (3) It rained for a short time
   (4) Therefore it immediately rained
Part III B

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

Cicero Considers His Plans

Cicerō Atticō Salūtem Dicit.


— Cicerō, Ad Atticum. XV, xxv
(adapted)

11 To whom does Cicero write this letter?

12 About what subject does Cicero have varied feelings?

13 What will show Cicero the plan of this journey?

14 What does Cicero find distasteful in wintertime?

15 Whom will Cicero see before he departs?

16 On what day in January, according to our calendar, does Cicero wish to leave?

Pleasures Outside the City

C. Plinius Calpurnīō Salūtem Dicit.


— Plinius, Epistulae, V, xvii
(adapted)

17 Name one person who is with Calpurnius when he receives this letter from Pliny.

18–19 Name two things that Calpurnius will enjoy.

20 Name one activity of Pliny when he is at his villa.
Part IIIC

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.  

Caesar as Quaestor

Caesar, quaestor, Iúliam amitam uxòremque Cornéliam, quae mortuæ erant, pró rostris in Forō laudāvit. Et in laudātiōne amitae de origine familiae et mātris eius et patris eius Caesar locūtus est. “Māter amitae ab Ancō Marciō, rege Rōmānō, orta est et eius pater ā Venere, deā amōris, ortus est.” Post mortem Cornéliæ tum Caesar Pompeiam, Quintī Pompeī filiam, in mātrimōnium dūxit.


— Suetoniūs, Dē viūr Caesarum, I. vi–vii
(adapted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21 Quid et Iūliae et Cornéliæ acciderat?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Territae clamōre erant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Missae ad Graeciam erant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Ā pīrātis verberātæ erant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Laudātæ ā Caesare erant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22 Cum Caesar dē amitā mortuā loquēbātur, dīxit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) dē initiō eius familiae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) dē multitūdine amīcōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) dē Rōmānō imperiō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) dē suā magna victoriā</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23 In familiā Iūliae, amitae Caesaris, fuerant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) magister et agricola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) rēx et dea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) nauta et gladiātor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) eques et serva</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24 Quis erat pater novae uxōris Caesaris post mortem Cornéliæ?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Pompeius                                      (3) Iūlius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Marcius                                       (4) Alexander</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25 Quando lacrimāvit Caesar?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) ubi pictūram Veneris spectāvit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) cum ē Hispāniā ad Forum Rōmānum revēnisset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) postquam statuam Magnī Alexandrī vidit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) quam prīnum suum patrem invēnit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
People: Xerxes  
Graeci  
Themistocles  
Eurybiades  
Spartani

Places: Persia  
Thermopylae  
Atheneae  
Graecia

The Strategy of Themistocles


Eurybiadēs, rex Spartānōrum, qui tum bellō praeerat, verbīs Themistoclīs non crēdebat. Itaque Themistoclēs servum ad rēgem Persiae mīsit qui eī nūntiāret Graecōs in fugā esse. Xerxes, servō crēdens, postrīdiē in locō sībi inūquō pugnāvit ubi superātus est. Xerxes ergō victus est magis consiliō Themistoclīs quam armīs Graeciae.

Nepos, Themistoclēs, II,4 (adapted)

sacerdōtēs — from sacerdōs, sacerdōtis, m. priest
pariētibus — from pariēs, pariētis, m. wall (esp. partition in a house)
ūnā — together

26 Quō īvit Xerxes, postquam Thermopylās cēpit?  
(1) Athēnās  
(2) ad mare  
(3) ad Persiam  
(4) Spartam

27 Quod urbs nōn custōdiēbātur, Xerxes poterat  
(1) civēs magnopere laudāre  
(2) nova aedificiā facere  
(3) ab urbe mīlitēs celeriter expellere  
(4) urbem igne vastāre et sacerdōtēs necāre

28 Si Graeci essent coniuncti, Themistoclēs crēdebat  
(1) sacerdōtēs ad collēs prefectūrōs esse  
(2) filium rēgis mūrōs servātūrum esse  
(3) Graecōs superātūrōs esse Xerxem  
(4) Athēniēnsēs multam pecūniam āmissūrōs esse

29 Quid faciēbat Eurybiadēs illō tempore?  
(1) Ad silvam iter faciēbat.  
(2) Bellō praepositus erat.  
(3) Templum aedificābat.  
(4) Ā servīs victus erat.

30 Quid servus Themistoclīs rēgī narrāvit?  
(1) Servus libertātem voluit.  
(2) Graeci fūgerunt.  
(3) Servus pecūniām rēgis cupīvit.  
(4) Graeci rēgem interficere cōnābantur.
Part III D

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]

The Honor of Fabricius

Iūlius Hygīnus in librō sextō, Dē Vitā Rēbusque Illustrium Virōrum, hanc fābulam nārāvit.

Dixit lēgātōs ā Samnītibus ad C. Fabricium, imperātōrem populi Rōmānī, vēnisse. Postquam pax facta erat, hi lēgāti dē mūlis magnīisque rébus dīxērunt quās Fabricius Samnītibus bene fēcerat. Igitur lēgāti dōnum eī dedērunt et ōrāvērunt ut Fabricius multam pēcūniam acciperet. Samnītēs dīxērunt sē īd facere, quod viderant Fabricīī domum esse nimīs parvam et Fabricium vītam honōrīs ac laudīs merēre.

Tum Fabricius manūs mōvīt ab aurībus ad oculōs et deinde ad nāsum et ad ōs et ad gulam atque inde ad stomachum. Tandem Fabricius lēgātīs ita respondīt: "Dum omnēs partēs corporis mei habēo, nihil cupiam. Itaque ego pecūniam accipere nōn possum quae mihi est nihil."

— Aulus Gellius, Noctēs Atticarum, I, XIV

(adapted)

Samnītibus — from Samnītēs, Samnītum, m. pl. the Samnites
nimīs — too
gulam — from gula, gulae, f. throat

31  Who is Iūlius Hygīnus (line 1)?
   (1) a writer  (3) a general
   (2) an ambassador  (4) a doctor

32  In which case is the Latin word librō (line 1)?
   (1) genitive  (3) accusative
   (2) ablative  (4) nominative

33  What form is the Latin word vēnisse (line 4)?
   (1) participle  (3) subjunctive
   (2) imperative  (4) infinitive

34  Which English word is associated by derivation with the Latin word acciperet (line 6)?
   (1) acceptance  (3) access
   (2) accuse  (4) accident

35  The first principal part of the Latin verb dīxērunt (line 6) is
   (1) dō  (3) doceō
   (2) discō  (4) dīcō

36  The superlative form of the Latin word parvam (line 7) is
   (1) pessimam  (3) minimam
   (2) plurimam  (4) optimam

37  What is one reason offered by the Samnites when they gave gifts to Fabricius?
   (1) Fabricius' career was ending.
   (2) Fabricius' house was too small.
   (3) Fabricius was soon to be married.
   (4) Fabricius was in poor health.

38  What did Fabricius touch first?
   (1) his ears  (3) his stomach
   (2) his feet  (4) his throat

39  Which rhetorical device appears in the Latin phrases ad oculōs, ad nāsum, ad ōs, ad gulam, and ad stomachum (lines 9 and 10)?
   (1) litotes  (3) simile
   (2) anaphora  (4) metaphor
40 Which Latin word is the opposite of omnēs (line 11)?
(1) altās  (3) lātās
(2) malās  (4) nūlās

41 Which Latin word is a synonym for cupiam (line 11)?
(1) portābō  (3) pōnam
(2) vidēbō  (4) volam

42 Why did Fabricius refuse the gift?
(1) His father was very rich.
(2) He considered the gift too small.
(3) Health was more important to him than money.
(4) The Samnites insulted his family years ago.

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 Pugnāte fortiter, ________!
(1) mīles  (3) mīlitum
(2) mīlitēs  (4) mīlitis

44 Nox erat tam obscūra ut lūnam vidēre nōn ________.
(1) poterit  (3) possēmus
(2) possunt  (4) posse

45 Līberī in casam cum ________ ibant.
(1) mātre  (3) mātrēs
(2) mātris  (4) mātrem

46 Gladiātor, ________ in arēnam, multōs spectātōrēs vidit.
(1) currentibus  (3) currerent
(2) currite  (4) currēns

47 Fēminaē a virīs ________.
(1) laudat  (3) laudantur
(2) laudābit  (4) laudāri

48 Cornēlius Rōmam vēnit ________ amīcōs.
(1) vidērent  (3) vidēte
(2) nōli vidēre  (4) ad videndōs

49 Oppidum est minus quam ________.
(1) urbs  (3) urbium
(2) urbis  (4) urbī

50 Marcellus ante ________ ambulābat.
(1) hortus  (3) hortum
(2) hortī  (4) hortō

51 Explōrātor aquam ________ poterat.
(1) inventum esse  (3) invēnisset
(2) invent  (4) invenire

52 ________ nōs scit?
(1) Quem  (3) Quōs
(2) Quis  (4) Cuius
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. 

In the Age of Information, the image reigns. There are 81 television sets for every 100 Americans. In the typical household, the television is on six hours a day. Television has become our chief source of local and national news, and broadcast journalists have become more prominent and more powerful than columnists. There used to be three channels. Now, there are over one hundred. When we weary of television channels, we can turn to countless radio stations, videotapes, and web pages.

This explosion of information means now [we] have a vast menu of choices that allows us to be transported to many different worlds and provides us with educational opportunities undreamed of thirty years ago. It also means that we spend more time in front of television and computer screens and less time reading to children. It is no wonder that our children have shorter attention spans and smaller vocabularies.

—The Media and the Loss of Heroes, Peter H. Gibbon

53 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word reigns?
(1) ire — go
(2) regere — rule
(3) relinquere — leave behind
(4) eicere — throw out

54 The English word television is associated by derivation with videō, the Latin word that means
(1) conquer
(2) avoid
(3) see
(4) come

55 The English word source is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means to rise. This Latin word is
(1) surgere
(2) scribere
(3) scīre
(4) sentire

56 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word stations?
(1) stō — stand
(2) spargō — scatter
(3) servō — guard
(4) studeō — be eager

57 The English word menu is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means to make something smaller. The Latin word is
(1) maneō
(2) mittō
(3) moveō
(4) minuō

58 The English word transported is associated by derivation with portō, the Latin word that means
(1) carry
(2) send
(3) grow
(4) wander

59 The English word different is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means to bring. The Latin word is
(1) faciō
(2) finiō
(3) ferō
(4) fidō

60 The English word opportunities is associated by derivation with the Latin word portus, which means
(1) chair
(2) stable
(3) harbor
(4) temple

61 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word computer?
(1) ponō — put
(2) putō — think
(3) petō — ask
(4) puniō — punish

62 The English word vocabularies is associated by derivation with vocō, the Latin word that means
(1) turn
(2) learn
(3) want
(4) call
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 man suddenly realized that he was *impecunious*.
   (1) penniless
   (2) ill
   (3) respected
   (4) popular

64 The student did a *cursory* job on his homework.
   (1) excellent
   (2) hasty
   (3) thorough
   (4) slow

65 The *pugnacious* boy was new to the neighborhood.
   (1) poor
   (2) unlucky
   (3) shy
   (4) quarrelsome

66 The *annual* review will take place at three o'clock.
   (1) daily
   (2) weekly
   (3) monthly
   (4) yearly

67 Lucy will give the *valedictory* address.
   (1) farewell
   (2) presidential
   (3) welcoming
   (4) keynote

Part IVD

Directions (68–72): Each italicized word below has a Latin root as its source. For each word, choose the meaning of its Latin root and write its number in the space provided in the answer booklet. [5]

68 *bonanza*
   (1) silent
   (2) good
   (3) last
   (4) small

69 *caption*
   (1) embarrass
   (2) help
   (3) fall
   (4) seize

70 *exit*
   (1) go
   (2) honor
   (3) speak
   (4) persuade

71 *efficient*
   (1) warm
   (2) try
   (3) make
   (4) shine

72 *reject*
   (1) flee
   (2) throw
   (3) fear
   (4) judge
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.

History and Public Life

73 From 27 B.C. to 476 A.D., Rome was ruled by
   (1) kings
   (2) dictators
   (3) aediles
   (4) emperors

74 The Punic Wars were fought between Rome and
   (1) Egypt
   (2) Macedonia
   (3) Epirus
   (4) Carthage

75 What did Julius Caesar report to the senate after
t he defeated Pharnaces?
   (1) Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī.
   (2) Ō tempora, ō mōrēs!
   (3) Nōlō contendere.
   (4) Errāre hūmārum est.

76 The people pictured below are carrying the
fasces, which were symbols of power.

These people are called
   (1) praetors
   (2) lictors
   (3) consuls
   (4) censors

77 When Cicero spoke to the members of the sen-
ate, he addressed them as
   (1) Quirītēs
   (2) Patrēs Cōnscriptī
   (3) Lūdīcēs
   (4) Larēs et Penātēs

78 Augustus's reign began a period that we now
call
   (1) Orbis Terrārum
   (2) Scātum Aureum
   (3) Pax Rōmāna
   (4) Finis Mundī

79 The illustration below shows a Roman man who
thrust his right hand into a fire to show his bravery.

What was the name of this Roman?
   (1) Horātius Coclēs
   (2) Lars Porsenna
   (3) Drāsus Nērō
   (4) Mūcius Scaevola

80 Brundisium and Ostia are famous
   (1) seaports
   (2) mountains
   (3) rivers
   (4) islands

81 During the Catilinarian conspiracy, Cicero was
given dictatorial power by a
   (1) corōnā cīvica
   (2) senātūs cōnsultum ultimum
   (3) cursus honōrum
   (4) sella curālis
Daily Life

82 Several men are shown in the picture below.

When these men were performing in the arena, they were called
(1) gladiatóres
(2) légati
(3) nūntii
(4) agricola

83 The Romans ate in a dining room called the
(1) vīcus
(2) impluvium
(3) triclinium
(4) carcer

84 Where would one most likely have seen a
lacōnicum, caldārium, and frigidārium?
(1) lūdus
(2) thermae
(3) basilica
(4) templum

85 A Roman's breakfast was called
(1) amphora
(2) secunda mēnsa
(3) tabella
(4) ientāculum

86 If you were a Roman born on August 3, you
would celebrate your birthday on
(1) a.d. IV Kal. Sept.
(2) Nōn. Aug.

87 A Roman used a stilus for
(1) cooking
(2) writing
(3) traveling
(4) sleeping
Myths and Legends

88 The illustration below shows the powerful enchantress who turned Ulysses's crew into swine.

What was the name of this enchantress?
(1) Medea
(2) Iris
(3) Circe
(4) Medusa

89 The Roman god of the sea is shown below carrying a trident.

What is the name of this Roman god?
(1) Mercury
(2) Apollo
(3) Saturn
(4) Neptune

90 The ancient hero whose name is associated with a vulnerable part of the human foot was
(1) Hercules
(2) Agamemnon
(3) Achilles
(4) Phaethon

91 The Greeks called the young god of love Eros. What did the Romans call him?
(1) Ἰανύς
(2) Mars
(3) Bacchus
(4) Cupidō

92 The three goddesses who competed for the golden apple at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis were
(1) Diana, Ceres, and Cybele
(2) Vesta, Hecate, and Echo
(3) Juno, Minerva, and Venus
(4) Discordia, Rhea, and Gaia
93 A vase is shown in the picture below.

This vase painting shows the legendary leader of the Argonauts finding the golden fleece. His name was

(1) Jason  (3) Paris
(2) Perseus  (4) Theseus

94 The god of medicine, who was worshipped by the ancient Romans, is shown below.

What was his name?
(1) Pan  (3) Charon
(2) Aesculapius  (4) Atlas

95 According to mythology, the change of seasons is the result of Pluto's kidnapping of

(1) Ariadne  (3) Arachne
(2) Daphne  (4) Proserpina

96 Who wrote the Aeneid?
(1) Vergil  (3) Catullus
(2) Sallust  (4) Horace

97 De Senectute was an essay written by the Roman author who is famous for his oratory and letters. This author is

(1) Tacitus  (3) Cicero
(2) Plautus  (4) Ovid

98 Books about Roman history use the initials A.U.C. This abbreviation refers to the

(1) construction of the Forum
(2) expulsion of the kings
(3) birth of Augustus
(4) founding of the city of Rome

99 The exordium of a Roman speech is the

(1) conclusion
(2) introductory statement
(3) affirmative argument
(4) rebuttal

Comp. Latin-June '01
Architecture and Art

100 Roman sculptors often used relief decorations on coffins such as the one pictured below.

101 This burial chest is called a

(1) sarcophagus
(2) dēnārius
(3) petasus
(4) scūtum

102 A ship is depicted through the use of tiles in the illustration below.

102 Which structure is not located in the city of Rome?

(1) Cūria
(2) Colossēum
(3) Circus Maximus
(4) Parthenon

This artistic technique is called

(1) painting
(2) mosaic
(3) fresco
(4) sculpture
**The University of the State of New York**

**REGENTS HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION**

**COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION IN LATIN**

**Tuesday, June 19, 2001 — 1:15 to 4:15 p.m., only**

**ANSWER BOOKLET**

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**Part II (5 credits)**

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Comp. Latin—June '01
### Part IVA (10 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.

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**Signature**