

The University of the State of New York

SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 20, 2005—9:15 a.m.

This booklet contains Parts II, III, and IV of the examination. Part I, Oral Skills, has already been administered.

The last page of the booklet is the answer sheet. Fold the last page along the perforations and, slowly and carefully, tear off the answer sheet. Then fill in the heading of your answer sheet.

When you have completed this written test, you must sign the statement printed at the end of the answer sheet, indicating that you had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the test and that you have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the test. Your answer sheet cannot be accepted if you fail to sign this declaration.

The use of any communications device is strictly prohibited when taking this examination. If you use any communications device, no matter how briefly, your examination will be invalidated and no score will be calculated for you.

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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]

Echo and Narcissus

(Based on Ovid, *Metamorphōsēs*, III)

Ōlim Iūnō multās nymphās cum Iove in monte spectābat. Statim Iūnō erat 1
īrāta. Ēchō īram Iūnōnis timēbat. Itaque Ēchō Iūnōnī multa dīcēbat, dum aliae 2
nymphae fugiēbant. 3

1 Where were Jupiter and the nymphs?

- (1) in the city (3) in the garden
(2) on a mountain (4) on a river

2 How did Juno feel when she saw Jupiter and the nymphs?

- (1) pleased (3) sad
(2) angry (4) hopeful

3 What did Echo fear?

- (1) Jupiter's wrath (3) Juno's anger
(2) the other nymphs (4) the wild beasts

Mox Iūnō hoc observat et dīcit, “Quod tua vōx mē tenuit et aliae nymphae 4
fūgērunt, tē pūniam. Tū nōn iam nova verba dīcere poteris. Tū tantum verba quae 5
audīs repetere poteris.” 6

4 What is the best translation for *Quod tua vōx mē tenuit* (line 4)?

- (1) Because you talk too much
(2) Since I liked your words
(3) Since your conversation pleased me
(4) Because your voice kept me

5 Why did Juno punish Echo?

- (1) Echo helped the other nymphs to escape.
(2) Echo would not let Juno speak.
(3) Echo did not answer her.
(4) Echo was making fun of Juno.

6 Echo's punishment affected her ability to

- (1) sing (3) move
(2) speak (4) see

7 Which English word is associated by derivation with the Latin word *tenuit* (line 4)?

- (1) ten (3) tent
(2) tender (4) tenant

8 What is the best translation of *Tū tantum verba quae audīs repetere poteris* (lines 5 and 6)?

- (1) You will be able to repeat only the words which you hear.
- (2) You now are able to talk to anyone who speaks to you.
- (3) Now you will not hear the voices of anyone.
- (4) You only hear words which you cannot repeat.

Erat iuvenis, Narcissus nōmine. Eius māter erat nympha. Ubi Narcissus 7
sēdecim annōs habēbat, multae puellae eum dēsiderābant quod puer erat 8
pulcherrimus. Sed Narcissus sōlus esse volēbat quod animālia in silvā petere amābat. 9

pulcherrimus — very handsome

9 Who was Narcissus' mother?

- (1) a nymph
- (2) a priestess
- (3) a mortal
- (4) a monster

10 What did Narcissus want?

- (1) to go to sleep
- (2) to be strong
- (3) to meet many people
- (4) to be alone

Ūnō diē dum Narcissus animālia in silvā petit, Ēchō eum vīdit. Ubi Ēchō 10
Narcissum in silvā cōspēxit, eum amābat et eum fūrtim *sequēbātur*. Ea cum puerō 11
dīcere cupiēbat sed nōn poterat. Forte puer vocat, “Quis adest? Ubi es?” Ēchō 12
respondit, “Ubi es?” 13

sequēbātur — followed

11 What was Narcissus doing when Echo saw him?

- (1) playing ball
- (2) swimming with animals
- (3) hunting animals
- (4) eating dinner

13 In what tense are the Latin words *cupiēbat* and *poterat* (line 12)?

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

12 In what case is *eum* (line 10)?

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

Puer respondit, “Ad mē venī!” Ēchō respondit, “Venī!” Narcissus dīxit,	14
“Nunc <i>conveniāmus</i> .” Ēchō dīxit, “Conveniāmus.” Laeta Ēchō ad Narcissum	15
currēbat, sed Narcissus fūgit. Nympham nōn amāvit.	16
Deinde Ēchō misera multōs annōs in silvīs errābat et in spēluncīs habitābat.	17
Hodiē nōn iam corpus habet. Ea est vōx sōla.	18

conveniāmus — let us meet

14 What is the best translation for *Laeta Ēchō ad Narcissum currēbat, sed Narcissus fūgit* (lines 15 and 16)?

- (1) Happy Echo ran to Narcissus, but Narcissus fled.
- (2) Echo cared for Narcissus and ran to help him.
- (3) Narcissus ran toward Echo, but she fled into the woods.
- (4) Happily Echo looks at Narcissus, and he disappears.

15 Where did Echo wander?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (1) through fields | (3) in towns |
| (2) in forests | (4) along roads |

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 What was the relationship of Jupiter to Juno?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) nephew | (3) son |
| (2) uncle | (4) husband |

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]

The Body Watcher

(Based on Apuleius, *Metamorphoses*, II, 21–30)

Ōlim quīdam iuvenis ab urbe *Mīlētō* discessit quod lūdōs Olympicōs vidēre volēbat. Iter per *Thessaliam* faciēbat ubi ad urbem *Lārissam* pervēnit. Eō tempore nihil pecūniae habēbat. In forō vīdit virum quī clāmābat, "Sī tū corpus mortuum hāc nocte custōdiēs, pecūniam accipiēs!"

Mīlētō — from *Mīlētus*, *Mīlētī*, f., a city in Asia minor

Thessaliam — from *Thessalia*, *Thessaliae*, f., Thessaly, a district in Greece

Lārissam — from *Lārissa*, *Lārissae*, f., a town in Thessaly

17 Why has the young man left Miletus?

18 How can the young man earn money?

Iuvenis rīsīt et rogāvit, "Cūr necesse est corpora mortua custōdīre? Vir respondit, "Tacē! Tū hīc nōn habitās. Hīc *sāgae faciēbus mortuōrum nocent*. Nocte fōrmās suās in avēs aut canēs mūtāt. Sāgae custōdibus mortuōrum somnum profundum dant. Deinde sāgae ipsae *nāsōs* et *aurēs* ā faciēbus mortuōrum arripiunt.

sāgae — from *sāga*, *sāgae*, f., witch

faciēbus ... nocent — harm the faces

nāsōs — from *nāsus*, *nāsī* m., nose

aurēs — from *auris*, *auris*, f., ear

19 What is *one* form that the witches change into at night?

Iterum rīsīt iuvenis. "Sāgās nōn timeō," inquit, "et pecūniam cupiō." Itaque vir iuvenem ad domum mortuī dūxit. Uxor mortuī dūxit iuvenem in cubiculum ubi mortuus in lectō iacēbat. In cubiculō sunt septem *testēs* quī dīcunt, "Ecce! Mortuus nāsūm et oculōs et aurēs adhūc habet."

testēs — from *testis*, *testis*, m. or f., witness

20 How does the young man feel about witches?

21 How many witnesses were there?

Nunc iuvenis sōlus cum mortuō *sēdit*. Oculōs suōs *perfricuit* et cantāvit quod dormīre nōluit. Subitō mediā nocte sāga contrā eum *sēdit*. “Abī, sāga!” inquit iuvenis, sed sāga mānsit. Tandem sāga ē cubiculō exīvit et sine morā iuvenis dormīvit. Prīmā lūce iuvenis sē somnō excitāvit. *Faciem* mortuī īspexit. Faciēs omnēs partēs habēbat. Ubi uxor in cubiculum intrāvit, faciem quoque īspexit. Iuvenī grātiās ēgit et eī pecūniam dedit. Iuvenis ē domō mortuī exīvit et paulisper in viā manēbat. Mox servī corpus mortuī ad forum portāvērunt. Subitō corpus mortuī caput suum sustulit.

perfricuit — from *perfricō, perfricāre, perfricuī, perfricātus*, rub

faciem — from *facies, faciēs, f.*, face

sustulit — from *tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātum*, raise, lift up

22 Why did the young man rub his eyes and sing?

23 What happened immediately after the witch left the room?

24 In what condition was the face of the corpse in the morning?

Mortuus iuvenem mōnstrāvit. “Ecce!” inquit, “Hic est custōs quī mē custōdiēbat. Sāga in cubiculum vērunt et mihi nocēre temptāvīt. Iuvenis, tamen, numquam oculōs suōs ā mē mōvit. Sāgae irātae eī somnum profundum dedit. Nāsum eius et aurēs eius remōvērunt. Tum nāsum similem et aurēs similēs *cērā* fōrmāvīt.” Omnēs attonitī erant. Iuvenis peterritus manum in nāsō lentē posuit. Statim nāsus dē faciē cecidit. Ubi iuvenis aurēs manū *tetigit*, aurēs quoque ad terram cecidērunt. Omnēs cīvēs rīsērunt ubi nāsum et aurēs iuvenis in terrā vīdērunt. Iuvenis miser celeriter ab urbe Lārissā discessit.

cērā — from *cēra, cērae, f.*, wax

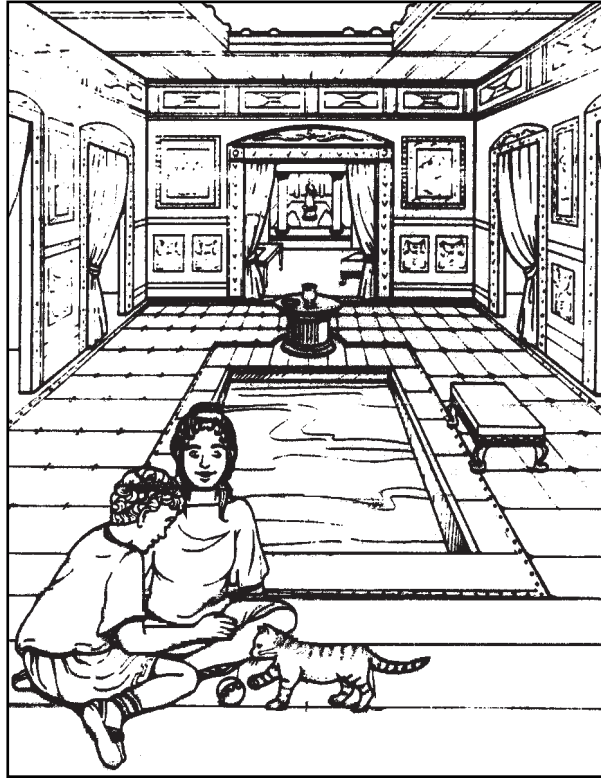
tetigit — from *tangō, tangere, tetigī, tactus*, touch

25 What happened when the young man touched his nose and ears?

26 How did the citizens react when they saw what had happened to the young man?

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 Ubi sunt puella et puer?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) in culīnā | (3) in templō |
| (2) in ātriō | (4) in tabernā |

28 Quid agunt liberī?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) sedent | (3) scrībunt |
| (2) legunt | (4) stant |

29 Quod animal est in pictūrā?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| (1) equus | (3) fēlēs |
| (2) elephāntus | (4) ursa |

30 Quid agit hoc animal?

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) sedet | (3) dormit |
| (2) sē cēlat | (4) lūdit |

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]

MERCURY IN TODAY'S WORLD

Jupiter's choice of a messenger god was a wise one, for Mercury and his symbols have flown across the centuries, linking the past and the present. Today Mercury still delivers messages, albeit symbolically, for Western Union and FTD (Florist Transworld Delivery).

Astronomers used his name for the planet that travels around the sun at the fastest speed. Scientists used the wily god's name for quicksilver, the silvery substance used in thermometers, since it could move rapidly from one place to another.

Doctors remembered Mercury's trick with the snakes and chose as their symbol two snakes wrapped around a wand. This symbol bears the same name today as it did in ancient times—the caduceus. Snakes were an appropriate choice because the snake is the one animal that periodically sheds its old skin for a new one—a feat many people and doctors would love to duplicate.

Etymologists enjoy inventing words, especially words with hidden meanings, such as mercurial, a term used to express a pleasing but quite inexplicable fickleness in a person's temperament. Only when one knows the details of Mercury's life does this English adjective's descriptive meaning become clear.

– adapted from Classical Calliope, 9/89

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>31 The Roman god <i>Jupiter</i> was the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) king of the gods(2) god of the seas(3) ruler of the underworld(4) god of the sun <p>32 <i>Centuries</i> is associated with <i>centum</i>, the Latin word that means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) city(2) hundred(3) thousand(4) sky <p>33 Which Latin word paired with its English meaning is associated by derivation with the word <i>union</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) <i>urbs</i> – city(2) <i>unde</i> – from where(3) <i>unus</i> – one(4) <i>unda</i> – wave | <p>34 The English word <i>florist</i> is associated by derivation with <i>flōs</i>, the Latin word that means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) field(2) enjoy(3) river(4) flower <p>35 Which Latin word paired with its English meaning is associated by derivation with the word <i>astronomers</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) <i>astrum</i> – star(2) <i>auctor</i> – author(3) <i>auctus</i> – increase(4) <i>actiō</i> – action |
|---|--|

- 36 Which Latin word, meaning *to know*, is associated by derivation with the English word *scientist*?
- (1) *stō* (3) *spectō*
 (2) *sum* (4) *sciō*
- 37 The English word *substance* is associated by derivation with *stō*, the Latin word that means
- (1) sit (3) send
 (2) stand (4) see
- 38 Which Latin word paired with its English meaning is associated by derivation with the word *doctor*?
- (1) *dīcō* – say (3) *dubitō* – give
 (2) *dūcō* – lead (4) *doceō* – teach
- 39 Which Latin word paired with its English meaning is associated by derivation with the English word *remembered*?
- (1) *memoria* – memory
 (2) *membrum* – limb
 (3) *mēnsa* – table
 (4) *mēnsis* – month
- 40 The English word *duplicate* is associated by derivation with *plicō*, the Latin word that means
- (1) fold (3) laugh
 (2) carry (4) learn
- 41 The English word *inventing* means to come upon or find and is related to the Latin word
- (1) *invertō* (3) *verberō*
 (2) *videō* (4) *inveniō*
- 42 The English word *descriptive* is associated by derivation with the Latin word that means *write*. That Latin word is
- (1) *sedeō* (3) *servō*
 (2) *scribō* (4) *sentio*

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

Part IIIB

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>43 “Note well, your test is next Thursday,” said the teacher.
(1) N.B. (3) P.S.
(2) R_x (4) A.D.</p> <p>44 Many careers, for example medicine and law, require graduate study.
(1) et al. (3) cf.
(2) q.v. (4) e.g.</p> <p>45 The assembly will be held at ten o’clock in the morning.
(1) a.m. (3) vs.
(2) viz. (4) op. cit.</p> | <p>46 Be sure to bring all necessary materials, that is, pens, pencils and erasers.
(1) etc. (3) i.e.
(2) ibid. (4) pro tem.</p> <p>47 The medical staff was told to report to the patient’s room at once.
(1) ad lib. (3) A.U.C.
(2) stat. (4) Q.E.D.</p> |
|---|--|
-

Part IIIC

Directions (48–52): Answer all 5 questions in this section. In question 48 through 52, an English word associated by derivation with a Latin prefix is underlined. For *each* English word, choose the meaning of the word’s Latin prefix and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

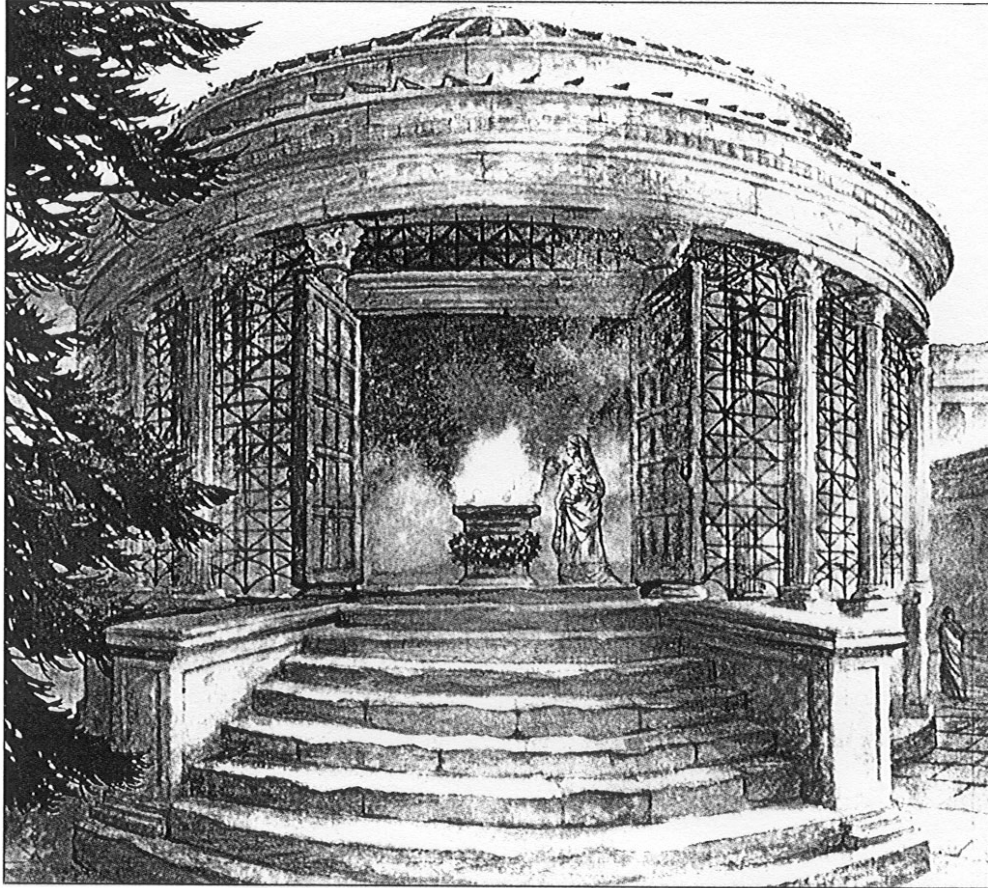
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>48 What is the meaning of the prefix de- in the English word <u>descend</u>?
(1) into (3) through
(2) above (4) down</p> <p>49 What is the meaning of the prefix re- in the English word <u>remit</u>?
(1) after (3) back
(2) forward (4) around</p> <p>50 What is the meaning of the prefix ad- in the English word <u>admit</u>?
(1) toward (3) over
(2) again (4) before</p> | <p>51 What is the meaning of the prefix inter- in the English word <u>interject</u>?
(1) from (3) by
(2) between (4) at</p> <p>52 What is the meaning of the prefix trans- in the English word <u>transpose</u>?
(1) for (3) beside
(2) across (4) among</p> |
|---|--|
-

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 temple in which a priestess tends the sacred flame.



To which goddess is this temple dedicated?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) <i>Venus</i> | (3) <i>Iūnō</i> |
| (2) <i>Vesta</i> | (4) <i>Fortūna</i> |
-

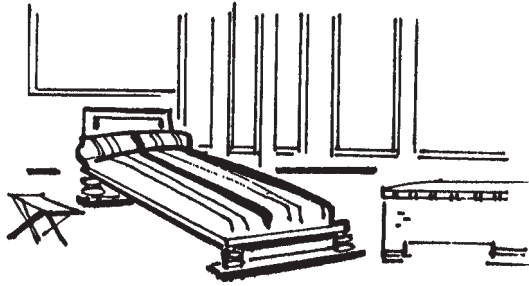
54 In place of paper and pen or pencil children at school in ancient Rome used a tabella and

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) <i>stīlus</i> | (3) <i>statua</i> |
| (2) <i>strigilis</i> | (4) <i>sella</i> |

55 In the name Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō Āfricānus, the cognōmen is

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) <i>Pūblius</i> | (3) <i>Scīpiō</i> |
| (2) <i>Cornēlius</i> | (4) <i>Āfricānus</i> |

56 A Roman *lectus* is shown in the illustration below.



A *lectus* would usually be found in the sleeping area called a

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) <i>peristylum</i> | (3) <i>taberna</i> |
| (2) <i>culina</i> | (4) <i>cubiculum</i> |

57 The sandals worn by many Romans were called

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) <i>soleae</i> | (3) <i>bullae</i> |
| (2) <i>pallae</i> | (4) <i>stolae</i> |

58 What food was **not** known to the Romans?

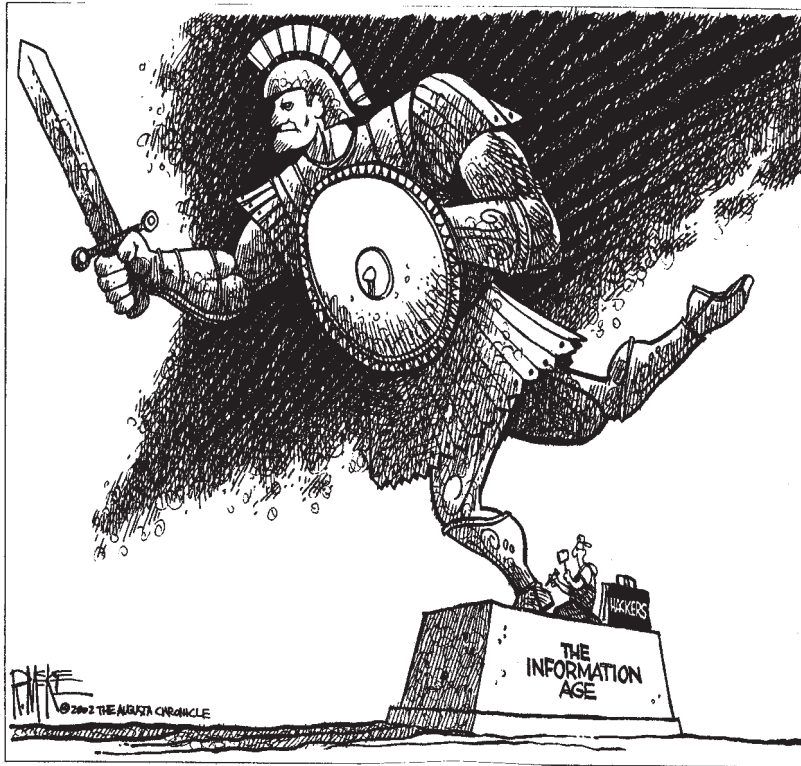
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) tomatoes | (3) apples |
| (2) eggs | (4) honey |

59 A cornerstone inscribed with the letters MCMLXIV was erected in what year?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1844 | (3) 1964 |
| (2) 1856 | (4) 1966 |

Myths and Legends

60 The Greek hero who could be wounded only in his heel is shown in the illustration below.



What is the name of this Greek hero?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Ulysses | (3) Diomedes |
| (2) Ajax | (4) Achilles |

61 Who was the goddess of agriculture who lost her daughter, Proserpina, to Pluto?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Ariadne | (3) Diana |
| (2) Ceres | (4) Minerva |

62 The adventurer who obtained the Golden Fleece was

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) Hercules | (3) Theseus |
| (2) Jason | (4) Perseus |

63 To insure a good grape harvest, Romans would pray to

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) Bacchus | (3) Apollo |
| (2) Neptune | (4) Cupid |

64 Iris and Mercury served Juno and Jupiter as

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) soldiers | (3) messengers |
| (2) slaves | (4) companions |

65 Which pair was abandoned in the Tiber River?

- | |
|--------------------------|
| (1) Hector and Cassandra |
| (2) Castor and Pollux |
| (3) Diana and Apollo |
| (4) Romulus and Remus |

66 The illustration below shows the hero Bellerophon riding a winged horse.



What is the name of the winged horse?

- (1) Scylla
- (2) Cerberus

- (3) Hydra
 - (4) Pegasus
-

67 Who ignored his father's advice not to drive the sun chariot?

- (1) Phaethon
- (2) Atlas
- (3) Polyphemus
- (4) Daedalus

69 The Roman deity who was the guardian of the doorways was

- (1) Vulcan
- (2) Pluto
- (3) Mars
- (4) Janus

68 Who was the musician who tried to reclaim his wife, Eurydice, from the underworld?

- (1) Orpheus
 - (2) Adonis
 - (3) Pan
 - (4) Pygmalion
-

History and Public Life

70 Which man briefly left his farm to lead the Romans to victory in a war?

- (1) Marc Antony
- (2) Julius Caesar
- (3) Cincinnatus
- (4) Pompey

71 A statue is shown in the illustration below.



The statue represents Rome's first emperor,

- (1) Tarquin
- (2) Augustus
- (3) Brutus
- (4) Cicero

72 What city in North Africa opposed Rome for control of the Mediterranean?

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

73 The sport of chariot racing took place in the

- (1) Circus Maximus
- (2) Campus Martius
- (3) Flavian Amphitheater
- (4) Basilica Julia

74 "Thick ashes falling, a dense black cloud, absolute darkness, the wailing and shouting of men, women, and children." What horrifying event of A.D. 79 does this describe?

- (1) a catapult hurling burning pitch
- (2) the burning of Rome
- (3) an Etruscan attack
- (4) the eruption of Mount Vesuvius

75 Who is the legendary Trojan hero said to be Rome's earliest ancestor?

- (1) Turnus
- (2) Odysseus
- (3) Aeneas
- (4) Latinus

76 The Latin phrase, *Rēgīna Viārum*, meaning Queen of Roads, refers to the Via

- (1) *Aurēlia*
- (2) *Appia*
- (3) *Sacra*
- (4) *Latīna*

77 The chronological sequence of the three forms of Roman government was

- (1) monarchy, republic, empire
- (2) republic, monarchy, empire
- (3) empire, monarchy, republic
- (4) republic, empire, monarchy

78 “*Nōs moritūri tē salūtāmus*” was a greeting given to the emperor on which occasion?

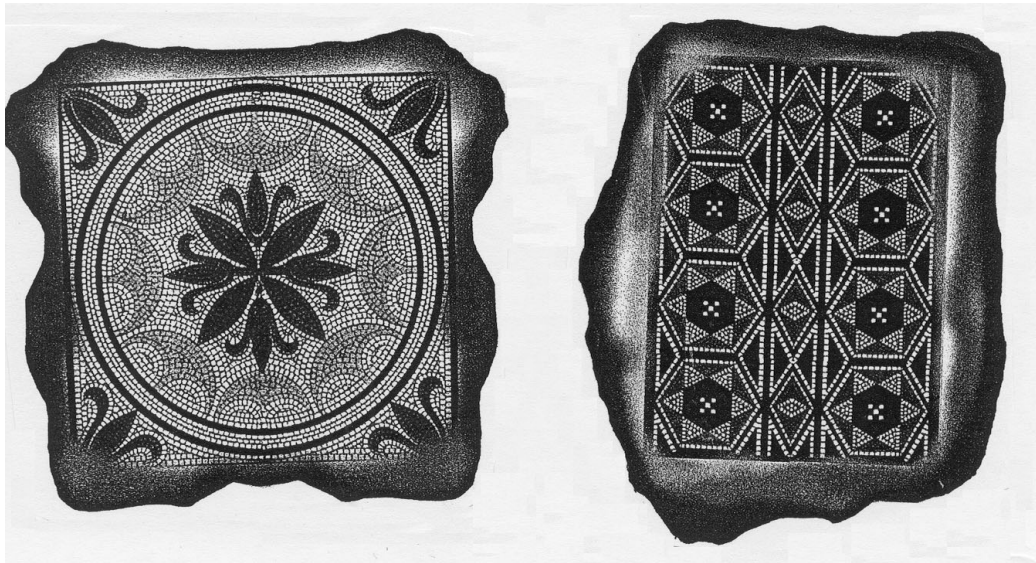
- (1) gladiatorial fight
- (2) mock sea battle
- (3) chariot race
- (4) army attack

79 According to legend, how many kings ruled Rome?

- (1) three
- (2) five
- (3) seven
- (4) twelve

Architecture and Art

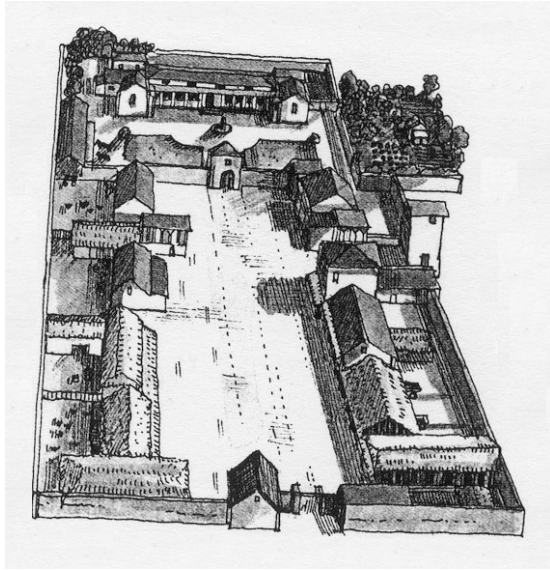
80 The illustration below shows the Roman art form in which colored tiles are used to form a design.



This art form is known as

- (1) fresco
- (2) mosaic
- (3) sculpture
- (4) frieze

81 The illustration below shows an ancient Roman country estate with high walls, a home, gardens, extensive farm buildings, and fields.



The Roman name for this country estate was

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) <i>Domus Aurea</i> | (3) <i>Villa Rūstica</i> |
| (2) <i>Aedēs</i> | (4) <i>Īnsula</i> |

82 The Aqua Claudia was built to provide the people of Rome with a

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) theater | (3) bridge |
| (2) shopping area | (4) water supply |

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

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The University of the State of New York
SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION
LATIN

Monday, June 20, 2005 — 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		

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SECOND LANGUAGE PROF. LATIN

Part IIC Answer all 4 questions.	
27	
28	
29	
30	
Part IIC Max. Credit: 4	

Part IIIA Answer only 10 questions.					
31	33	35	37	39	41
32	34	36	38	40	42
					Part IIIA Max. Credit: 15

Part IIIB Answer all 10 questions.					
43	45	47	48	50	52
44	46		49	51	
					Part IIIB Max. Credit: 10

Part IV Answer only 20 questions.					
53	58	63	68	73	78
54	59	64	69	74	79
55	60	65	70	75	80
56	61	66	71	76	81
57	62	67	72	77	82
					Part IV Max. Credit: 20

I do hereby affirm, at the close of this examination, that I had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that I have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination.

Signature

Tear Here

Tear Here