

The University of the State of New York

SECOND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

LATIN

Monday, June 22, 1998—9:15 a.m.

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

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

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

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Part II

Answer the questions in Part II according to the directions for Parts IIA, IIB, and IIC.

Part IIA

Directions (1–16): Answer **14** of the 16 questions in this section. The following passage contains a complete story, which is divided into sections, with a number of questions after each section. For *each* question you choose, select the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question, and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [21]

P̄ramus and Thisbē

(Based on Ovidius, *Metamorphōsēs*, IV, 55–166)

Ōlim in urbe Babylōne habitābat puer pulcher nōmine P̄ramus. In *proximā* 1
domō habitābat puella cui nōmen erat Thisbē. Ūnō diē P̄ramus *Thisbēn* in viā 2
vīdit et eam statim amāvit. Thisbē P̄ramum quoque amāvit. 3

Parentēs eōrum tamen nōn erant amīcī. Duae familiae multōs annōs inter sē 4
pugnābant. Duo *iuvenēs* miserī erant. P̄ramus Thisbēn in mātirimōnium dūcere 5
cupiēbat, sed parentēs eōrum contrā nūptiās erant. 6

proximā — from *proximus*, next

Thisbēn — accusative

iuvenēs — from *iuvenis*, young person, youth

1 What is the relationship between Pyramus and Thisbe?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 neighbors | 3 cousins |
| 2 brother and sister | 4 father and daughter |

2 What is the tense of *habitābat* (line 2)?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 perfect | 3 present |
| 2 future | 4 imperfect |

3 Which statement best describes the parents of Pyramus and Thisbe?

- 1 They ignored each other.
- 2 They feared each other.
- 3 They did not like each other.
- 4 They liked each other very much.

Duae domūs eōrum ūnum mūrum commūnem habēbant. Iuvenēs ad mūrum 7
 sedēbant et *rīmam* ibi invēnērunt. Hōc modō cotīdiē dīcere poterant. 8
 Constituērunt ūnā nocte ex urbe discēdere et in silvā sub arbore convenīre. 9

rīmam — from *rīma*, crack

4 When did Pyramus and Thisbe plan to leave their homes?

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1 at dawn | 3 the next day |
| 2 at night | 4 in one week |

5 Which form of the verb are the Latin words *dīcere*, *discēdere*, and *convenīre* (lines 8 and 9)?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 infinitive | 3 indicative |
| 2 imperative | 4 interrogative |

6 Where were Pyramus and Thisbe planning to meet?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 near a temple | 3 at a river |
| 2 under a tree | 4 at a bridge |

7 Which Latin word means the opposite of the Latin preposition *sub* (line 9)?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 <i>super</i> | 3 <i>prope</i> |
| 2 <i>per</i> | 4 <i>cum</i> |

Brevī tempore Thisbē ad silvam pervēnit. Subitō autem vīdit leōnem quī 10
 recenter cēnāverat. Puella perterrita ē silvā effūgit, sed *vēlāmen* *āmīsit*. Leō 11
 vēlāmen dentibus cēpit. Deinde vēlāmen *sanguināre* dēposuit. 12

Mox Pīramus ex urbe discessit et ad silvam appropinquāvit. Leōnem et 13
 vēlāmen puellae vīdit. Clāmāvit, “Mea Thisbē est mortua.” Tum gladium suum 14
 cēpit, sē vulnerāvit, et mortuus est. 15

vēlāmen — veil

āmīsit — from *āmīttō*, lose

sanguināre — bloody

8 When Thisbe arrived at the tree, she found a lion that had recently

- 1 been wounded by hunters
- 2 gotten a thorn in its paw
- 3 escaped from its master
- 4 eaten something

9 What is the best translation for *Leō vēlāmen dentibus cēpit* (lines 11 and 12)?

- 1 She took her veil from the lion’s teeth.
- 2 The veil covered the lion’s teeth.
- 3 The lion seized the veil with his teeth.
- 4 She snatched the veil from the lion’s teeth.

10 The Latin word *dēposuit* (line 12) is a form of the verb

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 <i>parō</i> | 3 <i>petō</i> |
| 2 <i>pōnō</i> | 4 <i>portō</i> |

11 What is the case of *Leōnem* (line 13)?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 nominative | 3 accusative |
| 2 dative | 4 ablative |

Tandem Thisbē ad silvam revēnit. “Ubi est P̄ramus?” inquit puella. Tum	16
corpus mortuum eius conspexit. “Tē amō!” clāmāvit misera Thisbē. Gladium	17
puerī cēpit et sē necāvit.	18
Parentēs miserī corpora liberōrum invēnērunt. Tum amātōrēs mortuōs in	19
ūnum sepulcrum posuērunt.	20

12 The prefix *re* in the Latin word *revēnit* (line 16) means

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 through | 3 near |
| 2 under | 4 back |

13 What is the best translation for *Gladium puerī cēpit et sē necāvit* (lines 17 and 18)?

- 1 She seized the boy’s sword and killed herself.
- 2 The boy seized the sword and killed her.
- 3 She seizes the sword from the boy and kills him.
- 4 The boy seizes the sword and kills himself.

14 What is the best translation for *Parentēs miserī corpora liberōrum invēnērunt* (line 19)?

- 1 The parents saw that the children were unhappy.
- 2 The unhappy parents found the bodies of the children.
- 3 The unhappy children left the parents forever.
- 4 The children knew the parents would be unhappy.

15 What happened to Pyramus and Thisbe?

- 1 They were never found.
- 2 They remained friends.
- 3 They were buried in the same tomb.
- 4 They were separated by their families.

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

16 The actions of Pyramus and Thisbe are associated with the arrows of

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 Cupid | 3 Jupiter |
| 2 Vulcan | 4 Janus |

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]

Daphnē et Apollō

(Based on Ovidius, *Metamorphōsēs*, I, 452–567)

Amor p̄rimus Apollinis erat Daphnē. Pater *Daphnēs* erat Pēnēus quī erat deus *flūminis* in Graeciā. Sed Daphnē Apollinem nōn amābat. Cupīdō eam *sagittā percusserat* quae amōrem Apollinis reppulit. Cupīdō tamen Apollinem sagittā amōris percusserat. Cupīdō id fēcerat quod Apollinem nōn amābat. Hic est eōrum fābula.

Daphnēs — genitive

flūminis — from *flūmen*, river

sagittā — arrow

percusserat — from *percutere*, strike, pierce

17 Who was Peneus?

18 Why did Apollo fall in love with Daphne?

Ubi Apollō *Daphnēn* vīdit, statim puellam pulchram amāvit sed Daphnē Apollinem minimē amāvit. Daphnē ergō in silvam effūgit et ibi mānsit. In silvā laetē sōla habitābat quod in mātrimōnium ire *recūsābat*.

Daphnēn — accusative

recūsābat — from *recūsāre*, to reject, refuse

19 Where did Daphne flee to escape Apollo?

Mox Apollō ad silvam vēnit. Ubi *Daphnēn* vīdit, inquit, “Puella, manē!” Sed ubi Daphnē Apollinem vīdit, fūgit. Apollō tamen clāmāvit, “Nōlī effugere, Daphnē! Tē amō!” sed frustrā. Daphnē per silvam cucurrit.

20 What did Apollo say when he saw Daphne?

21 How did Daphne react to Apollo’s words?

Quamquam Daphnē eum nōn amābat, Apollō tamen eam petere constituit. Apollō in silvam cucurrit, et subitō Daphnēn pulchram conspexit. Statim eam capere temptāvit.

22 Although Apollo knew that Daphne did not love him, what did he decide to do?

Daphnē currēbat quod Apollinem timēbat. Subitō clāmāvit, “Ō Pater! Fer auxilium! Apollinem nōn amō!” Et Pēnēus eam audīvit et eī auxilium dedit. Statim corpus puellae in arborem mūtāvit.

23 Why did Daphne run when she saw Apollo?

24 What did Daphne tell her father?

25 What did Peneus change Daphne into?

Sed Apollō Daphnēn amāvit. Dixit hanc arborem esse sacram. Apollō *folia* huius arboris in capite semper gessit.

folia — from *folium*, leaf

26 What did Apollo wear on his head to show that he still loved Daphne?

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 Quis est vir?

- 1 mīles
- 2 rex

- 3 gladiātor
- 4 magister

29 Quid puerī agunt?

- 1 scribunt
- 2 currunt

- 3 dormiunt
- 4 stant

28 Ubi sunt puerī et vir?

- 1 in urbe
- 2 prope aquam

- 3 inter arborēs
- 4 in villā

30 Quid vir gerit?

- 1 stolam
- 2 pallam

- 3 bullam
- 4 togam

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]

Japan Holds Record in Life Expectancy

Japan, which at the turn of the century had mortality rates higher than most other industrialized nations, today has the highest life expectancy of any country, researchers recently reported.

The study, by actuaries Bruce D. Schobel and Robert J. Myers, found that Japanese mortality rates still were relatively high until the 1950's, when they began to decrease rapidly. By 1990, Japanese life expectancy had outdistanced the longtime leaders, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. The current life expectancy at birth for a Japanese man is 75.9 years and 81.9 for a woman. The study was based on official life tables from the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Schobel, corporate vice president and actuary at New York Life Insurance Co., and Myers, retired chief actuary of the U. S. Social Security Administration, said their analysis was limited to what occurred in Japan, not why it occurred.

"We do not know all the steps that Japan has taken to accomplish so much in this area," they wrote in the study, which was published last month in *Transactions, Society of Actuaries 1993–1994 Reports*.

"In fact, the Japanese themselves cannot attribute all the observed declines in mortality directly to specific actions." Still, they said, there are some clues: easy access to high-quality medical care, a traditional low-fat diet and Japan's economic development that has led to a high standard of living.

"High living standards are ordinarily associated with low mortality," the authors wrote. "Americans may be able to learn much more from the Japanese experience and apply those lessons here."

— *News Service Reports*

31 The English word *century* is associated by derivation with *centum*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1 ten | 3 one hundred |
| 2 twenty | 4 one thousand |

32 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *mortality*?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <i>mors</i> — death | 3 <i>mox</i> — soon |
| 2 <i>movēre</i> — move | 4 <i>mora</i> — delay |

33 The English word *expectancy* is associated by derivation with *spectāre*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| 1 want | 3 listen to |
| 2 hope | 4 look at |

34 The root of the English word *reported* is the Latin word that means *carry*. What is the Latin word that means *carry*?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>pōnere</i> | 3 <i>plicāre</i> |
| 2 <i>portāre</i> | 4 <i>perīre</i> |

35 The English word *relatively* is associated by derivation with *lātus*, a form of the Latin word that means *bring*. What is the Latin word that means *bring*?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 <i>fugere</i> | 3 <i>facere</i> |
| 2 <i>ferre</i> | 4 <i>fīnīre</i> |

36 The English word *outdistanced* is associated by derivation with *stāre*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1 see | 3 build |
| 2 live | 4 stand |

37 The root of the English word *president* is the Latin word that means *sit*. What is the Latin word that means *sit*?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>sedēre</i> | 3 <i>sūmere</i> |
| 2 <i>signāre</i> | 4 <i>scribere</i> |

38 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *security*?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 <i>cupere</i> — wish | 3 <i>socius</i> — associate |
| 2 <i>cūra</i> — care | 4 <i>scīre</i> — know |

39 The English word *fact* is associated by derivation with *facere*, the Latin word that means

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 write | 3 hold |
| 2 finish | 4 make |

40 The root of the English word *observed* is the Latin word that means *watch over*. What is the Latin word that means *watch over*?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 <i>vocāre</i> | 3 <i>servāre</i> |
| 2 <i>lūdere</i> | 4 <i>ostendere</i> |

41 Which Latin word, paired with its English meaning, is associated by derivation with the English word *actions*?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <i>agere</i> — do | 3 <i>aqua</i> — water |
| 2 <i>audēre</i> — dare | 4 <i>ager</i> — field |

42 The root of the English word *traditional* is the Latin word that means *hand over*. What is the Latin word that means *hand over*?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>dūcere</i> | 3 <i>trādere</i> |
| 2 <i>trahere</i> | 4 <i>dīcere</i> |

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]

43 We approved the **agenda** at the beginning of the meeting.

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1 rules | 3 items to discuss |
| 2 election | 4 treasurer's report |

44 The art collector said that he had a **bona fide** painting by Picasso.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 genuine | 3 priceless |
| 2 forged | 4 detailed |

45 The president delivered his address **ex tempore**.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 with great emotion | 3 forcefully |
| 2 carefully | 4 without preparation |

46 The former chief executive officer was considered **persona non grata** by the stockholders.

- | |
|----------------------------|
| 1 a successful person |
| 2 an honorable person |
| 3 an uncompromising person |
| 4 an unacceptable person |

47 The manager approved the **memorandum** that all employees received.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 schedule | 3 reminder |
| 2 raise | 4 discount |

Directions (48–52): Answer all **5** questions in this section. Each English word printed in heavy black type in questions 48 through 52 has a Latin root. Choose the *meaning* of the *Latin root* and write its *number* in the space provided on the answer sheet. [5]

48 **urbane**

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1 wife | 3 home |
| 2 city | 4 street |

49 **credibility**

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 believe | 3 see |
| 2 hear | 4 say |

50 **abbreviate**

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 hostile | 3 mean |
| 2 brave | 4 short |

51 **amiable**

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1 walk | 3 pull |
| 2 like | 4 send |

52 **captivate**

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 hit | 3 take |
| 2 desire | 4 touch |

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 A slave who had the letters *FUG* branded on his forehead had been caught

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1 stealing | 3 not doing his work |
| 2 lying | 4 running away |

54 Where was the *bullā*, a protective charm, worn by Roman children?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 on the ring finger | 3 around the neck |
| 2 in the hair | 4 around the wrist |

55 The *māter familiās* purchased food at a

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>taberna</i> | 3 <i>templum</i> |
| 2 <i>tablinum</i> | 4 <i>theātrum</i> |

56 The week-long winter festival of gift-giving in ancient Rome was called

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <i>Liberālia</i> | 3 <i>Mātrōnālia</i> |
| 2 <i>Lupercālia</i> | 4 <i>Sāturnālia</i> |

57 It was common practice in ancient Rome to use a father's *nōmen* to name the first daughter. Accordingly, the first daughter of Marcus Valerius Rufus would be named

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 Marcia | 3 Rufa |
| 2 Valeria | 4 Prima |

58 Which garment was worn by all Romans — male and female, free and slave?

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 stola | 3 tunica |
| 2 toga | 4 palla |

59 The illustration below shows a spectacle that the ancient Romans watched.



Where would this event have occurred?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <i>Capitōlium</i> | 3 <i>Cūria</i> |
| 2 <i>Cloāca</i> | 4 <i>Colossēum</i> |

60 Who would visit a *patrōnus* every morning?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 <i>aedilēs</i> | 3 <i>equitēs</i> |
| 2 <i>lictōrēs</i> | 4 <i>clientēs</i> |

61 The copyright date of a movie is MCMXCIV. In which year was the film made?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1924 | (3) 1994 |
| (2) 1984 | (4) 1996 |

62 In ancient Rome, the expression *secunda mensa* meant

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 dinner | 3 breakfast |
| 2 dessert | 4 lunch |

Myths and Legends

63 The illustration below shows the monster Medusa.



This monster had the ability to turn all who looked upon her into

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 snakes | 3 stone |
| 2 pigs | 4 wood |

64 The nickname "Goldfinger" would be appropriate for the king named

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 Jason | 3 Pyrrhus |
| 2 Tarquin | 4 Midas |

65 Spiders remind us of Arachne's weaving contest with

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 Minerva | 3 Atalanta |
| 2 Niobe | 4 Vesta |

66 Orpheus tried to rescue his wife from the underworld. Her name was

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 Diana | 3 Eurydice |
| 2 Galatea | 4 Pyrrha |

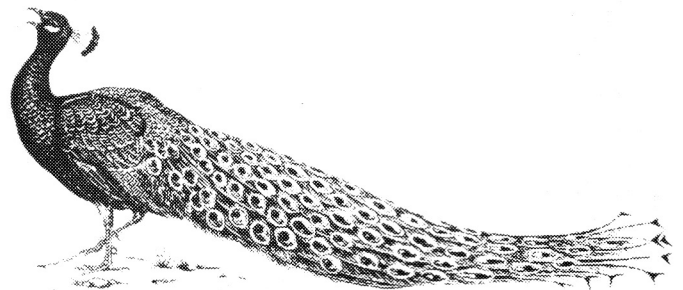
67 The illustration below shows the legendary figure who not only built the labyrinth at Crete, but also constructed wings out of feathers and wax.



Who was this legendary figure?

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 Orpheus | 3 Minos |
| 2 Daedalus | 4 Aeneas |

68 A peacock is shown in the illustration below.



Although all birds were sacred symbols of the Olympian gods and goddesses, peacocks were a special favorite of

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 Venus | 3 Juno |
| 2 Minerva | 4 Diana |

69 The beautiful maiden Andromeda was rescued from a sea monster by the hero

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 Hercules | 3 Jason |
| 2 Perseus | 4 Achilles |

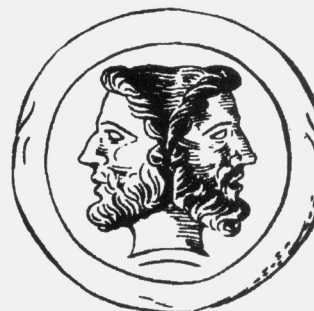
70 Ulysses' wife waited 20 years for her husband's return after the Trojan War. Her name was

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 Penelope | 3 Creusa |
| 2 Medea | 4 Leda |

71 Theseus successfully returned from the middle of the labyrinth with the help of

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 Ariadne | 3 Calypso |
| 2 Dido | 4 Baucis |

72 A Roman god is shown in the illustration below.

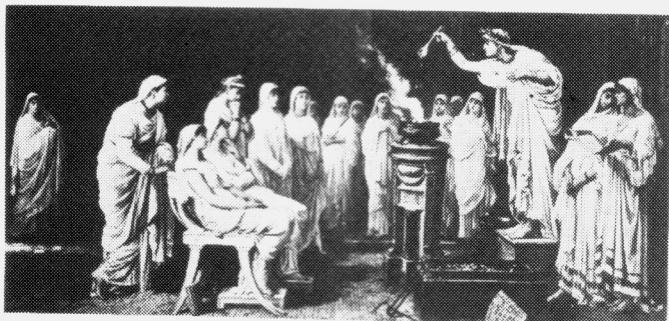


Which month derives its name from this Roman god?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 July | 3 June |
| 2 October | 4 January |

History and Public Life

73 The picture below shows young women who are learning how to keep the sacred flame of Rome burning.



These young women were called

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 <i>Mātrōnae</i> | 3 <i>Deae Rōmānae</i> |
| 2 <i>Magistrae</i> | 4 <i>Virginēs Vestālēs</i> |

74 The Roman who designed the first aqueduct was

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Marcus Aurelius | 3 Appius Claudius |
| 2 Julius Caesar | 4 Scipio Africanus |

75 Romulus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquinius Superbus were all Roman

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 rivers | 3 gods |
| 2 kings | 4 hills |

76 The large island at the "toe" of Italy is called

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 Sardinia | 3 Corsica |
| 2 Sicily | 4 Crete |

77 Julius Caesar once served as *Pontifex Maximus*, a title relating to the duties of a

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 priest | 3 general |
| 2 senator | 4 governor |

78 The assassination of a Roman leader on the Ides of March 44 B.C. is shown in the illustration below.

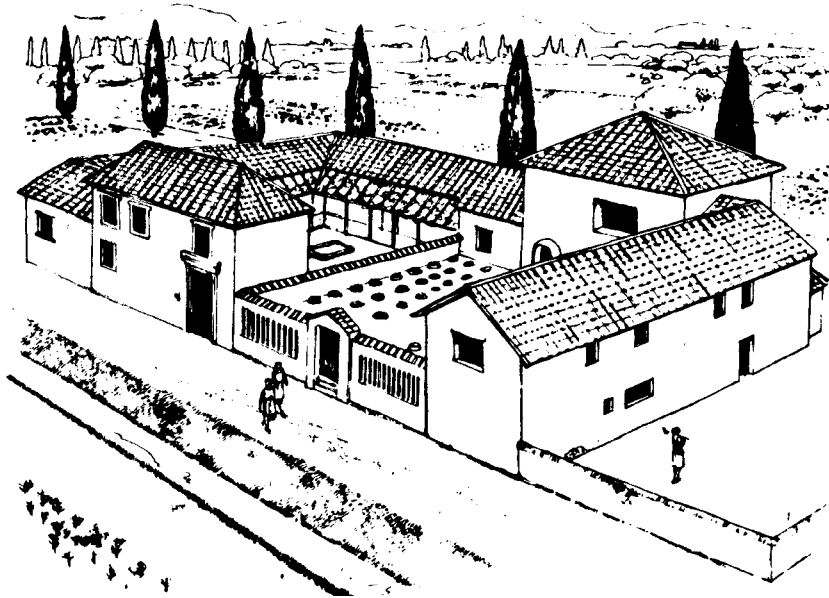


What is the name of the assassinated Roman leader?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Junius Brutus | 3 Cicero |
| 2 Nero | 4 Julius Caesar |

Architecture and Art

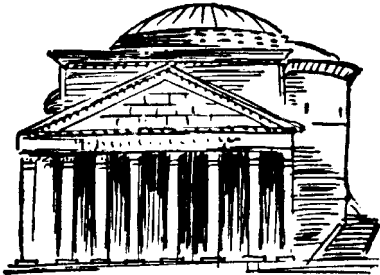
79 The illustration below shows a structure similar to one found in ancient Rome.



What was this structure called?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 <i>basilica</i> | 3 <i>villa</i> |
| 2 <i>arcus</i> | 4 <i>thermae</i> |
-

80 One of the finest examples of an arch and dome, perfected by the Romans, is illustrated in the building shown below.



What is this building called?

- 1 Pantheon
- 2 Temple of Jupiter
- 3 Flavian Amphitheater
- 4 Tabularium

81 The most ornately decorated type of Greek column was the

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 Ionic | 3 Tuscan |
| 2 Corinthian | 4 Doric |

82 *Insula* and *domus* were city buildings used as

- 1 places of worship
- 2 homes
- 3 schools
- 4 places of entertainment

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED ONLY 20 QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

Tear Here

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

Monday, June 22, 1998 — 9:15 a.m.

ANSWER SHEET

Student Sex: Male
 Female
Teacher Grade.....
School
City (or P.O.)

	Credit Earned	Minimum number of credits needed for student to pass. (Check one.) 85 _____ 65 _____ Rater's Initials
Part IA		
Part IB		
Part IC		
Part IIA		
Part IIB		
Part IIC		
Part IIIA		
Part IIIB		
Part IV		
TOTAL		

Use only black or blue ink on this answer sheet.

Part IIA				Part IIA Max. Credit: 21
Answer only 14 questions.				
1	5	9	13	
2	6	10	14	
3	7	11	15	
4	8	12	16	

Part IIB		Part IIB Max. Credit: 15
Answer all 10 questions.		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		

Tear Here

Tear Here

Part IIC
Answer all 4 questions.

27

28

29

30

Part IIC
Max. Credit:
4

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Part IIIA
Answer only 10 questions.

31 33 35 37 39 41

32 34 36 38 40 42

Part IIIA
Max. Credit:
15

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Part IIIB
Answer all 10 questions.

43 45 47 48 50 52

44 46 49 51

Part IIIB
Max. Credit:
10

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Part IV
Answer only 20 questions.

53 58 63 68 73 78

54 59 64 69 74 79

55 60 65 70 75 80

56 61 66 71 76 81

57 62 67 72 77 82

Part IV
Max. Credit:
20

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

Signature

Tear Here