For all questions, choose the best answer.

I.   For this section, you will answer a series of questions about the pictures.

1. Quī sunt virī post venalicium?   3. Quid in picturā accidit?
A. magistrī   C. servī   A. mons ērumpit   C. puellae fugunt
B. senatores   D. argentariī   B. coquus coquit   D. pictor pingit

2. Ubi sunt virī?   4. Quot virī sunt in pictura?
A. in forō   C. in silvā   A. quinque   C.tres
B. in villā   D. ad portum   B. quattuor   D.duo

5. Quid gerit femina?   7. Quid est vir?
A. togam   C. pallam   A. senex   C.gladiator
B. tunicam   D. bullam   B. servus   D.mater

6. Ubi sunt femina et vir?   8. Quid faciunt omnes?
A. In culinā   C. in tricliniō   A. dormiunt   C. stant
B. In basilicā   D. in atriō   B. sedent   D. legunt

GO ON →

II. For this section, you will choose your answers based on the Finis reading.

fīnis

iam nūbēs ātra ad terram dēscendēbat; iam cinis dēnsissimus
incidēbat. plūrimī Pompēiānī iam dē urbe suā dēspērābant. multī
perībant. Clēmēns tamen nōn dēspērābat, sed obstinātē vīllam
petīvit, quod Caecilium quaerēbat. tandem ad vīllam pervēnit.
sollicitus ruīnās spectāvit. tōta vīlla ardēbat. Clēmēns fūmum   5
ubīque vīdit. per ruīnās tamen fortiter contendit et dominum suum
vocāvit. Caecilius tamen nōn respondit. subitō canis lātrāvit.
servus tablīnum intrāvit, ubi canis erat. Cerberus dominum
custōdiēbat.

fīnis	*end*	**obstinātē**	*stubbornly*
ātra	*black*	**pervēnit**	*arrived*
dēscendēbat	*was coming down*	**ruīnās**	*ruins, wreckage*
cinis	*ash*	**tota**	*whole*
plūrimī	*most*	**ardēbat**	*was burning*
dēspērābant	*were despairing*	**fūmum**	*smoke*
perībant	*were dying, perishing*	**ubīque**	*everywhere*

1) Which of the following descriptions was NOT happening in this paragraph?
   a) A black cloud was coming down to the earth.
   b) Very thick ash was falling.
   c) Clemens was despairing about the city.
2) Where was Clemens headed?
   a) to the house
   b) out of the city
   c) down the mountain
3) Who is described as *worried* (line 5)?
   a) the Pompeians
   b) Caecilius
   c) Clemens
4) In what condition what Caecilius' house?
   a) The house was untouched by flames or wreckage.
   b) Part of the house was burning.
   c) The whole house was burning and smoke was everywhere.
5) Who called to whom?
   a) Clemens called to Caecilius.
   b) Clemens called to Cerberus.
   c) Caecilius called to Clemens.
6) How did Clemens find Caecilus?
   a) Clemens heard Caecilus' shouts.
   b) Clemens heard Cerberus' barks.
   c) Clemens stumbled over Caecilius accidentally even though he heard nothing.
7) Where were Caecilius and Cerberus?
   a) in the dining room
   b) in the study
   c) in the bedroom   **GO ON →**

8) What case is *terram* (line 1)?
   a) nominative
   b) dative
   c) accusative
9) What is the reason *urbe* (line 2) is in the ablative case?
   a) complement
   b) special verb
   c) object of a preposition
10) What tense is *vīdit*?
   a) perfect
   b) present
   c) imperfect
11) What tense is *erat?*
   a) perfect
   b) present
   c) imperfect
12) What conjugation is *custodiebat?*
   a) 1st
   b) 2nd
   c) 4th

In questions 13 -17, match the verb to its meaning.

Verb   **Meaning**
   13) incidēbat   a) headed toward
   14) petīvit   b) was guarding
   15) quaerēbat   c) was searching for
   16) vocāvit   d) called
   17) custōdiēbat   e) was falling

Caecilius in tablīnō moribundus iacēbat. mūrus sēmirutus eum   10
paene cēlābat. Clēmēns dominō vīnum dedit. Caecilius, postquam
vīnum bibit, sēnsim respīrāvit.

   "quid accidit, domine?" rogāvit Clēmēns.

   "ego ad vīllam vēnī," inquit Caecilius. "Metellam nōn vīdī!
Quīntum nōn vīdī! vīlla erat dēserta. tum ego ad tablīnum   15
contendēbam. subitō terra tremuit et pariēs in mē incidit. tū es
servus fidēlis. abī! ego tē iubeō. dē vītā meā dēspērō. Metella et
Quīntus periērunt. nunc ego quoque sum moritūrus."

moribundus	*almost dead*	**pariēs**	*≈ murus*
sēmirutus	*half-collapsed*	**iubeō**	*order*
cēlābat	*was hiding*	**vītā**	*life*
sēnsim	*slowly, gradually*	**periērunt**	*have died, have perished*
respīrvāvit	*revived*	**moritūrus**	*about to die*
accidit	*happen*		

18) What verb was used to describe what Caecilius was doing in line 10?
   a) sitting
   b) dieing
   c) lying
19) What was almost hiding Caecilius?
   a) a half-collapsed wall
   b) broken furniture
   c) a large statue
20) What did Clemens give to Caecilius?
   a) water
   b) wine
   c) food
21) Choose the best translation for "*Metellam nōn vīdī!*"
   a) *Metella did not see!*
   b) *I did not see Metella!*
   c) *Metella and I were not seen!*
22) Who was in the house besides Caecilius, Clemens, and Cerberus?
   a) Metella and Quintus
   b) the slaves
   c) no one

23) What caused Caecilius' current state?
   a) A tremor caused a wall to collapse on him.
   b) A fire caused the roof to collapse on him.
   c) An explosion from the mountain caused the house to collapse around him.
24) How does Caecilius describe Clemens?
   a) a faithful slave
   b) a lucky man
   c) about to die
25) What does Caecilius order Clemens to do?
   a) carry him to safety
   b) go away
   c) find the other slaves for help
26) What does Caecilius think has happened to Quintus and Metella?
   a) that they have escaped
   b) that they have become trapped like him
   c) that they have died

27) Choose the best translation: "*dē vītā meā dēspērō.*"
    a) Down from the mountain life is desperate.
    b) You should despair about your life.
    c) I despair about my life.

28) Which statement about *moribundus* - about to die, is true?
    a) Caecilius describes himself as about to die.
    b) Clemens describes Caecilius as about to die.
    c) Clemens believes they are all about to die.

29) What case and reason is *domino* (line 11)?
    a) nominative - subject
    b) dative - indirect object
    c) ablative - object of a preposition

30) What person is the verb *vēnī*, (line 14)?
    a) 1st
    b) 2nd
    c) 3rd

31) What is the best translation of *contendēbam,* (line 16)?
    a) we were hurrying
    b) you were hurrying
    c) I was hurrying

32) What case is *mē,* (line 16)?
    a) nominative
    b) dative
    c) ablative

33) What is the person of *es*, (line 16)?
    a) 1st
    b) 2nd
    c) 3rd

34) What reason is *servus* (line 17) in the nominative case?
    a) subject
    b) direct object
    c) complement

35) What tense is *iubeō*, (line 17)?
    a) perfect
    b) present
    c) imperfect

36) What tense is *sum,* (line 18)?
    a) perfect
    b) present
    c) imperfect

37) What is the person of *sum,* (line 18)?
    a) 1st
    b) 2nd
    c) 3rd

Clēmēns recūsāvit. in tablīnō obstinātē manēbat. Caecilius
iterum clāmāvit: 20
"Clēmēns, abī! tē iubeō. fortasse Quīntus superfuit. quaere
Quīntum! hunc ānulum Quīntō dā!"
Caecilius, postquam Clēmentī ānulum suum trādidit, statim
exspīrāvit. Clēmēns dominō trīste valedīxit et ē vīllā discessit.
Cerberus tamen in vīllā mānsit. dominum frūstrā custōdiēbat.   25

recūsāvit	*refused*	**exspīrāvit**	*died*
iterum	*again*	**trīste**	*sadly*
fortasse	*perhaps*	**valedīxit**	*said good-bye*
superfuit	*has survived*	**discessit**	*left*

38) After Clemens refuses, what does he do?
    a) Stay in the study.
    b) Leave the study.
    c) Find help in the study.

39) Which of the following things did Caecilius NOT demand?
    a) Search for Quintus.
    b) Give this ring to Quintus.
    c) Save Quintus from the fire.

40) After Clemens left, what did Cerberus do?
    a) barked
    b) ran away
    c) guarded Caecilius in vain

In questions 41 -46, match the verb to its meaning.

Verb

  41) manēbat
  42) abī
  43) quaere
  44) dā
  45) trādidit
  46) mānsit

Meaning

  a) search for
  b) he handed over
  c) was remaining
  d) remained
  e) give
  ab) go away

47) What is a derivative of *manēbat*?
    a) manual
    b) permanent
    c) mental

48) What is the meaning of the prefix *ab-*?
    a) away
    b) around
    c) against

49) What is a derivative of *iterum?*
    a) itinerary
    b) interment
    c) reiterate

50) What is a derivative of *custōdiēbat?*
    a) custard
    b) custody
    c) customer

FĪNIS!