

Perseus

Postquam Perseus ad insulam navem appulit, se ad locum contulit ubi mater quondam habitaverat; sed domum invenit vacuam et omnino desertam. Tres dies per totam insulam matrem quaerebat; tandem quarto die ad templum Dianae pervenit. Huc Danae refugerat, quod Polydectem timebat. Perseus ubi haec cognovit, ira magna commotus est, atque ad regiam Polydectis sine mora contendit. Ubi eo venit, statim in atrium inrupit. Polydectes magno timore adfectus est et effugere volebat. Dum tamen ille fugit, Perseus caput Medusae ostendit; ille autem simul atque hoc vidit, in saxum versus est.

1. To what place did Perseus go after he landed his ship?
 - a. where Medusa lived
 - b. where his mother lived
 - c. where he was born
 - d. where his father lived
2. What did he find there?
 - a. his brother
 - b. a box
 - c. his father
 - d. empty house
3. What did Perseus do for three days?
 - a. search for his mother
 - b. stayed on the beach
 - c. sailed away
 - d. searched for Medusa
4. Where did he go on the fourth day?
 - a. back to his ship
 - b. back to the house
 - c. temple of Diana
 - d. to Athens
5. Why had Danae fled to this place?
 - a. an oracle told her to go there
 - b. she didn't know where to go
 - c. she feared Polydectes
 - d. the passage doesn't say
6. When learned of these things, where did he go at once?
 - a. back to his ship
 - b. palace of Polydectes
 - c. to find his sword
 - d. home
7. How did Perseus enter the atrium of Polydectes?
 - a. he burst in
 - b. he snuck in
 - c. he ran in
 - d. he fought his way in
8. What did Polydectes try to do?
 - a. hide
 - b. fight
 - c. flee
 - d. trick Perseus
9. What happened to Polydectes?
 - a. he was banished
 - b. he was spared
 - c. he was imprisoned
 - d. turned into stone

Tarquinius Superbus

Tarquinius Superbus inter Romanos ultimus regnabat. Ad Tarquinium Sibylla, femina rugosa, advenit, et novem libros portat. "O tyranne," inquit, "novem libros sacros habeo." "Cur ad me libros portas?" rogat tyrannus. "Libros ad porto," Sibylla Tarquinio respondet, "quod deorum oracula habent. Si mihi pecuniam dabis, libros habebis, deorum oracula non iam ignorabis." Tyrannus ridet et feminam dimittit, quod magnum pretium rogat. Tum Sibylla tres libros incendit, cum reliquis revenit, set pretium non deminuit. Iterum Tarquinius ridet, iterum feminam dimittit. Sibylla, ubi iterum revenit, tres libros habet, sed nunc quoque pretium deminuit. Iam feminae constantia Tarquinium movet; non iam ridet sed assentit. Libros tres reliquos emit, et magna diligentia conservat. Oracula deorum populum Romanum saepe adiuvabant.

10. Which king of Rome was Tarquinius Superbus?
 - a. the first
 - b. the second
 - c. the second to last
 - d. the last
11. How is the Sibylla described in the passage?
 - a. beautiful
 - b. wrinkly
 - c. wealthy
 - d. powerful
12. How many books did Sibylla initially bring Tarquinus?
 - a. three
 - b. six
 - c. nine
 - d. ten

13. Why were the books important?
 a. they held the oracles of the gods b. they granted power to whomever possessed them
 c. they were very valuable d. they granted immortality
14. After he refused to pay for all the books, what did the Sibylla do?
 a. gave up b. lowered the price c. wrote another book d. burned three books
15. How many books did Tarquinius finally buy?
 a. three b. nine c. six d. ten
16. What was it that finally moved Tarquinius to buy the books?
 a. the tricks of the Sibylla b. his own pride
 c. perseverance of the Sibylla d. greed
17. How did Tarquinius keep the books?
 a. he burned them b. with great neglect
 c. with great diligence d. he disguised them with copies

A Description of an Inn

Advenientem nemo salutatur. Si diu clamas, aliquis per fenestram spectat. Si non "Abi!" dicit, licet intrare. Si rogas ubi sit stabulum, manu monstrat. In cauponam intrans, venis in hypocaustum cum ocreis, sarcinis, luto. Aqua est, si vis manus lavare, sed est sordidior luto. Saepe in unum parvum hypocaustum conveniunt octoginta aut nonaginta, pedites, equites, mercatores, nautae, aurigae, agricolae pueri, feminae, sani, aegroti.

Ubi tempus est cenare, homo barbatus mensas parat et apponit pinacium et cochleare lignum, cyathum vitreum cum vino acri, panem et pultes. Adveniunt ficti moriones, qui cantant, clamant, saltant. Magnus est clamor et fragor. Nemo alterum loquentem audire potest. Cubitum ite non potes donec omnes volunt. Ubi intras cubiculum, nihil aliud invenis quam lectum cum linteis forte lautis ante sex menses. Si linthea sordida reprehendis, caupo, "Si non placent," inquit, "pete aliam cauponam."

18. Who is at the door to greet you?
 a. doorman b. innkeeper c. no one d. ancilla
19. When can you go into the inn, according to the passage?
 a. when someone comes to let you in b. if you do not hear, "go away!"
 c. when you remove your hat d. when you pay
20. How will someone show you where the stable is?
 a. there is no stable b. signs c. with their hand d. you have to find it yourself
21. There is water, but what is wrong with the water?
 a. cold b. too hot c. dirtier than mud d. tastes bad
22. What is the only warm room in the inn?
 a. the stove room b. the stable c. the kitchen d. the bedrooms
23. Who is not mentioned in the passage as being found in the inn?
 a. merchants b. charioteers c. farmers d. thieves
24. How is the man who prepares the food described?
 a. tall b. bearded c. fat d. dirty
25. Of what quality is the wine?
 a. sweet b. dry c. salty d. bitter
26. Who sings and dances, causing an uproar?
 a. jesters b. dancing ladies c. young boys d. innkeepers
27. According to the passage, no one is able to sleep until when?
 a. everyone wants to sleep b. late into the night
 c. when everyone has eaten d. until the early morning
28. When were the sheets probably cleaned last?
 a. every six guests b. never cleaned c. six hours ago d. six months ago
29. If you were to ask for clean sheets, the response you would hear would be?
 a. here is anew room b. find a new inn c. here are new sheets d. you have to pay more