



## SECTION 2

### SAMPLE QUESTIONS

This section of the Georgia Assessments for the Certification of Educators® (GACE®) Preparation Guide provides sample selected-response questions with an annotated answer key for you to review as part of your preparation for the test. The sample selected-response questions are designed to illustrate the nature of the test questions. Work through the questions carefully before referring to the annotated answer key, which follows the sample selected-response questions. The answer key provides the correct response to each question, describes why each correct response is the best answer, and lists the objective within the test framework to which each question is linked.

This test contains questions that involve listening to an audio recording. Please note that at the actual test administration, you will hear rather than read the passages.

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## QUESTIONS

1. *(The examinee will hear and read in the test booklet:)*

**Listen carefully to the following request made by a teacher of Latin; then answer the question that follows. You will hear the request twice.**

*(The examinee will hear:)*

Lege lentē, quaesō.

**Now you will hear the request again.**

(repeat request)

**Now answer the question.**

*(The examinee will read in the test booklet:)*

The teacher would most likely make this request when a student is:

- A. writing a sentence on the board.
- B. handing in his or her homework assignment.
- C. reading the wrong page in his or her book.
- D. reading aloud at a fast pace.

Read the passage below; then answer the nine questions that follow.

*Phoebus pursues a girl*

Hanc quoque Phoebus amat, positāque in stīpīte dextrā  
 sentit adhūc trepidāre novō sub cortice pectus,  
 complexusque suīs rāmōs, ut membra, lacertīs 555  
 oscula dat lignō; refugit tamen oscula lignum.  
 cui deus, "at, quoniam coniunx mea nōn potes esse,  
 arbor eris certē," dīxit, "mea; semper habēbunt  
 tē coma, tē citharae, tē nostrae, laure, pharetrae.  
 tū ducibus Latīis aderis, cum laeta Triumphum 560  
 vox canet et vīsēt longās Capitōlia pompās;  
 postibus Augustīs eadem fīdissima custōs  
 ante forēs stābis mediamque tuēbere quercum.  
 utque meum intonsīs caput est iuvenāle capillīs,  
 tū quoque perpetuōs semper gere frondis honōrēs." 565

(Ovid, *Metamorphoses* I.553–565)

stīpes, stīpītis (m): trunk of a tree

pharetra, -ae (f): quiver

2. Quid fit puella quam Phoebus persequitur?
  - A. arbor
  - B. custōs
  - C. flūmen
  - D. coniunx
3. Based on the passage, it is most likely that Phoebus will:
  - A. seek magical means to help the girl revert to her true form.
  - B. start and wage a war over the girl.
  - C. cherish and respect the memory of the girl.
  - D. make the girl his wife.

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4. Which of the following stylistic features is found in the phrase *tē coma, tē citharae, tē nostrae, laure, pharetrae* (line 559)?
- A. chiasmus
  - B. antithesis
  - C. onomatopoeia
  - D. anaphora
5. Which of the following is the best literal translation of the phrase *complexusque suis rāmōs, ut membra, lacertīs oscula dat lignō* (lines 555–556)?
- A. and with his arms he embraced her branches as limbs so that he could give kisses to the wood
  - B. he embraced her branches as limbs with his arms and he gives kisses to the wood
  - C. and having embraced her branches as limbs with his arms he gives kisses to the wood
  - D. and so that he could embrace with his arms her branches as limbs he gives kisses to the wood
6. What is the case of *laure* (line 559)?
- A. nominative
  - B. dative
  - C. ablative
  - D. vocative
7. The verb form *amat* is to *amet* as the verb form *scrībit* is to:
- A. *scrībet*.
  - B. *scrīberet*.
  - C. *scrībat*.
  - D. *scrībēbat*.

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8. In line 561, the word *Capitōlia* refers to:
- A. a hill of Rome.
  - B. a political party.
  - C. a theater.
  - D. a tribe of Italy.
9. In English, the phrase *to rest on one's laurels* means to:
- A. dream about a lost love.
  - B. celebrate a personal victory.
  - C. live on past accomplishments.
  - D. appreciate the beauty of nature.
10. *Laurus* is to Apollo as *quercus* is to:
- A. Pluto.
  - B. Neptune.
  - C. Minerva.
  - D. Jupiter.

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### ANNOTATED ANSWER KEY

For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
1	D	A teacher making this request is asking a student to read slowly. Therefore, the teacher would most likely make this request of a student who is reading aloud at a fast pace.	0005
2	A	In lines 557–58, Phoebus tells Daphne "but, since you are not able to be my wife, you will surely be my tree ( <i>arbor</i> )." Additional words in the passage that point to Daphne's transformation into a tree are: <i>stīpīte</i> (trunk of a tree), <i>cortice</i> (bark), <i>rāmōs</i> (branches), and <i>lignō/lignum</i> (wood).	0001
3	C	Phoebus will cherish and respect the memory of the girl by hereafter identifying himself with the laurel tree. He will decorate his hair, lyre, and quiver with laurel leaves.	0002
4	D	Anaphora is the repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses. Here, the word that is repeated is <i>tē</i> .	0003
5	C	The literal translation of the participle <i>complexus</i> is "having embraced." Here the word <i>ut</i> is followed by a verb in the indicative mood ( <i>dat</i> ) and so must be translated as "as" instead of as "so that."	0004
6	D	The vocative singular ending of second declension nouns ending in <i>-us</i> in the nominative singular is <i>-e</i> .	0006
7	C	<i>Amat</i> , which is in the present indicative mood, changes to <i>amet</i> in the present subjunctive mood. The present subjunctive form of <i>scrībit</i> is <i>scrībat</i> .	0006
8	A	<i>Capitōlia</i> refers to the Capitoline Hill in Rome, one of the seven hills that made up the city. The Latin <i>Triumphum</i> in line 560 and " <i>longās...pompās</i> " in line 561 refer to the triumphal processions of victorious generals that terminated at the top of the Capitoline Hill.	0007
9	C	Laurels, associated with the triumph ( <i>Triumphum</i> ) in lines 560–61, are a symbol of victory or accomplishment. To rest on them is to be satisfied with past victories and not to strive for further victories or accomplishments.	0008
10	D	Just as the Romans associated Apollo with the laurel tree ( <i>laurus</i> ), they connected Jupiter to the oak tree ( <i>quercus</i> ). This connection derived from the ancient Greeks' association of the god Zeus (Jupiter for the Romans) with an oracular oak tree at Dodona.	0010