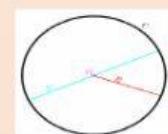


The Great Library of Alexandria

I. Match the words, definitions and pictures.

parchment armillary sphere circumference evidence cast a shadow
purchase seize celestial body

1. Material used as a writing surface
2. Take eagerly and decisively
3. Fact or information of proof
4. Model of a globe with rings and hoops
5. Boundary of a circle
6. Acquire by paying
7. Make sth less hopeful
8. Sth in the sky, outer space



II. True or False

1. The library was completely destroyed by the Romans.
True False
2. People have no evidence what the library looked like.
True False
3. The library was the center of intellectual life in Alexandria.
True False
4. The Peripatetics, the Stoics, and the Cynics were the most powerful families in Alexandria.
True False
5. Kallimachos was a great scientist.
True False
6. Kallimachos criticized Homer's style of poems.
True False
7. The work *Elements* is a foundation of modern geometry.
True False
8. The Zodiac Krikotoi had 34 rings.
True False
9. Pythagoras was a philosopher.
True False
10. No one knows for sure if the Pythagorean theorem existed before the author.
True False

III. Choose the correct answer

1. The Great Library contained over ... parchments.
a) 70,000 b) 170,000 c) 700,000
2. Most of the books in the library were ...
a) presents from travelers b) purchased by the government c) copies of travelers' books
3. Hypatia of Alexandria was NOT a/an ...
a) physician b) inventor c) astronomer
4. Which is not true about Hypatia?
a) She was born in Rhodes.
b) She was the head of the Neoplatonist School of Alexandria.
c) She moved to Alexandria.
5. Who wrote epigrams?
a) Hypatia b) Homer c) Kallimachos
6. ... was the father of geometry.
a) Euclid b) Eratosthenes c) Pythagoras
7. Who could calculate the circumference of the Earth with a camel, two sticks and a shadow?
a) Euclid b) Eratosthenes c) Kallimachos
8. ... was the director of the Great Library.
a) Eratosthenes b) Pythagoras c) Euclid
9. Eratosthenes was the father of ...
a) geography b) geometry c) poetry
10. The armillary sphere was used to ...
a) calculate the circumference b) observe the stars c) locate celestial bodies