

Sixth Annual College Greek Exam (2014)

TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE A DICTIONARY

Write YOUR NAME at the top left-hand portion of your answer sheet. Write YOUR LAST NAME FIRST. Be sure to FILL IN THE BUBBLES under your name. DO NOT change the identification number on the sheet or add any additional information.

Mark the correct choice ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the BEST POSSIBLE ANSWER.

1. The adjective that agrees with (modifies) the noun ἄρχων is

- a. μέγας
- b. μεγάλων
- c. πολύ
- d. πολλῶν

2. The case and number of the noun τέλους are

- a. nominative singular
- b. genitive singular
- c. genitive plural
- d. accusative plural

3. The translation of ὄρων is

- a. "seeing"
- b. "knowing"
- c. "I saw"
- d. "I knew"

4. Which verb is correctly accented?

- a. ἐθαυμαζομέν
- b. ἐθαυμαζόμεν
- c. ἐθαυμάζομεν
- d. ἐθαυμάζομεν

5. Which is the comparative degree of ταχύς?

- a. τάχιστος
- b. θάπτων
- c. ταχεῖα
- d. ταχύ

6. The accusative plural form of ποιητής –οῦ ὁ is

- a. ποιητήν
- b. ποιητάς
- c. ποιητούς
- d. ποιηταῖς

7. The tense and voice of γιγνόμενα

- a. present active
- b. present middle
- c. perfect passive
- d. aorist middle

8. Change the tense of ἑώρων to the aorist, keeping the same person and number:

- a. οἶδα
- b. εἶδον
- c. ἰδών
- d. ἑώρακα

9. Who wrote the tragedy *Ajax*?

- a. ὁ Εὐριπίδης
- b. ὁ Σοφοκλῆς
- c. ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης
- d. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος

10. Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to this sentence:

οἶδα τὸν ποιητὴν ἀγαθὸν ὄντα.

- a. εὐρίσκω τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι ποιητὴν.
- b. εἶδον τὸν ἀγαθὸν ποιητὴν ἐλθόντα.
- c. γινώσκω ἀγαθὸν εἶναι τὸν ποιητὴν.
- d. ὀρῶ τὸν ἀγαθὸν σὺν τῷ ποιητῇ.

11. Choose the pronoun that fits correctly into this sentence.

ὁ Σωκράτης ἤκουε τοῦ δαίμονος _____ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἔλεγεν.

- a. ὅς
- b. ἧ
- c. οὗ
- d. ἧς

12. Choose the best translation for this sentence:

μέγας ὁ τῶν τῆς εἰρήνης ἡμερῶν ἀριθμὸς.

- a. A great number of people love peace.
- b. It's a great day when we have peace.
- c. The great man had many days of peace.
- d. The number of days of peace is great.

13. The form which agrees with (modifies) πίστεως is

- a. δεινῶς
- b. δεινοῦ
- c. δεινῆς
- d. δεινῶν

14. The underlined words in the sentence

οἱ δούλοι εἶδον τὸν πονηρὸν δεσπότην καὶ ἦλθον.

can be replaced by

- a. ἰδόντες
- b. εἰδότες
- c. λέγοντες
- d. λεγόμενοι

15. Choose the adjective that best completes this sentence:

πολλοὶ τιμῶσιν τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸν δῆμον ____.

- a. αὐτοὺς
b. αὐτῶν
c. αὐτῆς
d. αὐτό

16. The translation of ἔζων is

- a. they were living
b. sitting
c. I was seeking
d. pursuing

17. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete this sentence.

ἡ γῆ πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ ἡμῖν _____.

- a. δίδωσιν
b. ἔδωκα
c. δίδου
d. ἔδου

18. The tense and mood of τεθνηκέναι are

- a. perfect infinitive
b. aorist infinitive
c. imperfect indicative
d. perfect indicative

19. Which phrase expresses the underlined words? We told them our names by means of letters.

- a. τῷ γράμματι
b. ὑπὸ τοῦ γράμματος
c. τοῖς γράμμασι
d. ἀπὸ τῶν γραμμάτων

20. What is the tense of γιγνώσκομεν?

- a. perfect
b. aorist
c. future
d. present

21. The tense of ἐδόκει is

- a. aorist
b. imperfect
c. perfect
d. present

22. Choose the adjective that best completes this sentence:

μὴ κρίνετε τοὺς ____ πατέρας.

- a. αὐτὰς
b. ἡμετέρους
c. ταύτας
d. ἡμετέρας

23. Which of the following forms of ὀξύς -εῖα -ύ "sharp" is neuter plural?

- a. ὀξεῖα
b. ὀξέα
c. ὀξύ
d. ὀξύς

24. Fill in the blank: ὁ Ἡρακλῆς _____ ἐκ τοῦ ποτάμου τὸ ὄρος.

- a. ἴησιν
b. εἶναι
c. ἰέναι
d. ἰᾶσι

25. The Classical Greek name for the city of Athens is

- a. ἡ Ἀθήνη
b. αἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
c. ἡ Ἄτηενς
d. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι

26. The case of σοι is

- a. nominative
b. genitive
c. dative
d. accusative

27. The form of the definite article that agrees (modifies) with στόματος is

- a. τοῦ
b. τό
c. ὁ
d. τούς

28. Choose the preposition that fits correctly into this sentence.

οἱ μάρτυρες _____ τὸνδε τὸν τόπον ἦλθον.

- a. ἐκ
b. εἰς
c. ἐν
d. μετὰ

Answer questions 29-40 based on the passage below. The passage discusses the life of a tyrant.

1 ὁ οὖν τύραννος χρήματα πολλὰ ἔχει ἀλλὰ οὐδὲν
2 ἡδονῆς παρὰ τούτων λαμβάνει· ὁ γὰρ τύραννος οὐκ
3 εὐφραίνεται πλείονα ἔχων, ἀλλ' εἰ ἐτέρων τυράννων
4 ἐλάττονα ἔχει, διὰ τοῦτο λυπεῖται. ἐπιθυμεῖ δὲ
5 πολλῶν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ιδιώτης οἰκίας ἢ ἀγροῦ ἢ δούλων
6 ἐπιθυμεῖ, ὁ δὲ τύραννος ἢ πόλεων ἢ χώρας πολλῆς ἢ
7 λιμένων ἢ ἀκροπόλεων ἰσχυρῶν, ἃ ἔστι πολὺ
8 χαλεπώτερα καὶ ἐπικινδυνότερα κατεργάσασθαι.

ἀκρόπολις –εως ἡ citadel
ἐπιθυμῶ (with genitive) desire
ἐπικίνδυνος -ον dangerous
εὐφραίνομαι be satisfied, happy
ιδιώτης –ου ὁ private citizen

ἰσχυρός –ά –όν strong
κατεργάζομαι get a hold of, possess
λιμὴν, λιμένος ὁ harbor
λυπούμαι be sad, dissatisfied
τύραννος –ου ὁ despot, tyrant

YOU MAY SEPARATE THIS PAGE FROM THE REST OF THE TEST IN ORDER TO CONSULT THE READING PASSAGE MORE EASILY.

29. In line 1 (ὁ οὖν ... οὐδέν), the case of πολλὰ is:

- a. nominative
- b. genitive
- c. dative
- d. accusative

30. The antecedent of τούτων (line 2) is

- a. τύραννος (line 1)
- b. χρήματα (line 1)
- c. οὐδέν (line 1)
- d. ἡδονῆς (line 2)

31. From lines 1-2 (ὁ οὖν... λαμβάνει), we learn that the tyrant

- a. takes no pleasure in wealth
- b. meets no pleasant people
- c. receives no pleasure from his friends
- d. values pleasure more than wealth

32. The gender, number, and case of πλείονα (line 3) are:

- a. masculine, accusative, singular
- b. feminine, accusative, singular
- c. neuter, nominative, plural
- d. neuter, accusative, plural

33. The translation of λυπεῖται (line 4) is

- a. "it was sad"
- b. "this is unsatisfactory"
- c. "it will be sad"
- d. "he is dissatisfied"

34. From lines 1-4 (ὁ οὖν... λυπεῖται), we can infer that

- a. all tyrants happen to have more possessions while others have fewer
- b. the tyrant wants to be the most powerful of all
- c. the tyrant resents those who are wealthier than he
- d. no tyrants care about pleasure, only wealth

35. The case of οἰκίας (line 5) is

- a. nominative
- b. genitive
- c. dative
- d. accusative

36. In lines 3-5 (ἀλλ'....πολλῶν), when a tyrant sees another with more wealth than he has, he wants

- a. the possessions of the private citizen.
- b. those with more wealth to feel pain.
- c. to have more wealth for himself.
- d. the help of the private citizen to address the inequality.

37. From lines 5-7 (ὁ μὲν... ἰσχυρῶν), we learn that

- a. private citizens desire slaves.
- b. private citizens want to be tyrants.
- c. tyrants want territory more than harbors.
- d. if a tyrant has cities he needs fortifications.

38. In line 8, the word χαλεπώτερα is a

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. comparative adjective | c. superlative adjective |
| b. comparative adverb | d. superlative adverb |

39. What are the tense and voice of the infinitive κατεργάσασθαι (line 8)?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. present middle | c. aorist middle |
| b. future passive | d. aorist passive |

40. From lines 6-8 (ὁ δὲ...κατεργάσασθαι), we learn that it is difficult for tyrants to obtain their desires because those things are

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. strongly guarded | c. held by private citizens |
| b. too many to acquire | d. difficult and dangerous to obtain |

ΤΕΛΟΣ
(The End)