



Twelfth Annual Elementary
CAMWS College Greek Exam (2020)



TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE A DICTIONARY

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

1. Which verb is correctly accented?

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|--------------|--------------|
| a) ἐρώτωμεθα | c) ἐρωτῶμεθα |
| b) ἐρωτωμεθά | d) ἐρωτώμεθα |

2. What is the case of τίσι(ν)?

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|---------------|---------------|
| a) nominative | c) accusative |
| b) dative | d) genitive |

3. The plural of οὔτος is

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|-------------|-------------|
| a) ταῦτα. | c) οὔτοι. |
| b) τούτους. | d) τούτοις. |

4. The adjective that agrees with (modifies) the noun πόλει is

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|------------|-------------|
| a) ἀληθεῖ. | c) ἀληθῆ. |
| b) ἀληθές. | d) ἀληθεῖς. |

5. The case and number of the noun δεσπότης is

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| a) genitive singular. | c) vocative plural. |
| b) nominative singular. | d) accusative plural. |

6. Which is the comparative adjective that corresponds to ἀγαθός?

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| a) ἀγαθότερος | c) βελτίων |
| b) ἀγαθέστερος | d) ἀγαθίος |

7. The aorist tense form ἔλαβον corresponds to which present tense verb?

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| a) λαμβάνω | c) λαλέω |
| b) λαμβάνω | d) λέγω |

8. The tense and voice of θέμενος are

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| a) present middle. | c) perfect passive. |
| b) aorist active. | d) aorist middle. |

9. Who solved the riddle of the Sphinx?
 a) ὁ Οἰδίπους
 b) ὁ Σωκράτης
 c) ὁ Ὅμηρος
 d) ὁ Σοφοκλῆς
10. The accusative singular form of ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, ἡ is
 a) ἐλπί.
 b) ἐλπίδι.
 c) ἐλπίδα.
 d) ἐλπίδας.
11. Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to this sentence:
 “τὰ τέκνα,” φησίν, “ὡς πατήρ ἔσωσα.”
 a) ὁ πατήρ ἔσωσε τὰ τέκνα.
 b) λέγει ὁ πατήρ ὅτι τὰ τέκνα ἔσωσε.
 c) λέγει ὅτι ὁ πατήρ τὰ τέκνα σῶζει.
 d) λέγει τῷ πατρὶ τὰ τέκνα σῶζειν.
12. Choose the best translation of this sentence:
 τίς τῶν ποιητῶν κρατήσειν μέλλει;
 a) Which of the poets is able to rule?
 b) Why does he rule over the poets?
 c) Is there anyone who intends to rule the poet?
 d) Who is going to rule over the poets?
13. Choose the pronoun that correctly completes this sentence:
 ὁ στρατηγὸς φυλάττει τοὺς ξένους _____ πιστεύει.
 a) οὗς
 b) οἱ
 c) ὧν
 d) οἷς
14. The underlined words in this sentence could be replaced by:
 ὁ υἱὸς τὴν μητέρα ἐζήτησε καὶ εὔρεν.
 a) ζητήσας
 b) ζητῶν
 c) ζητησάμενος
 d) ζητούμενος
15. The form of the definite article that agrees with (modifies) ἔτη is:
 a) ἡ
 b) τὴν
 c) τό
 d) τὰ

16. Choose the preposition that fits correctly into this sentence:

_____ τὴν χώραν ἤλαυνον τοὺς ἵππους.

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|--------|--------|
| a) ἐν | c) ἀπὸ |
| b) εἰς | d) σὺν |

17. The tense and mood of ἐδήλουν is

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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a) imperfect indicative. | c) present indicative. |
| b) aorist indicative. | d) present infinitive. |

18. Choose the adjective that best completes this sentence:

αἱ γυναῖκες τὴν _____ οἰκίαν λείπουσιν.

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|----------|------------|
| a) μέγα | c) μεγάλην |
| b) μέγαν | d) μέγαν |

19. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete this sentence:

οἱ στρατιῶται _____ τὴν εἰρήνην.

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| a) ἔλυσαν | c) ἔλυε |
| b) ἐλύσατο | d) λύεται |

20. The English word “physics” is derived from the Greek word:

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| a) φοῦσις | c) φῶσις |
| b) φύσις | d) πύσις |

FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONSULT THE READING PASSAGE, WHICH YOU MAY FIND AT THE END OF THE EXAM.

21. In lines 1-2, Xenophon imagines that someone is

- saying that the laws of Sparta are still unchanged.
- saying that the laws of Sparta have been changed.
- asking whether the laws of Sparta are unchanged.
- asking whether the laws of Sparta should be changed.

22. In lines 2-3, Xenophon makes clear that

- he greatly admires the laws of Sparta.
- Zeus gave Sparta its laws.
- no one can be sure of the will of Zeus.
- he believes that the laws of Sparta have changed.

23. In lines 4-5, we learn that Xenophon thinks that the Spartans
- used to prefer to live modestly with one another.
 - always preferred getting along with the people around them in harmony.
 - used to live immoderately, but changed their ways.
 - previously wanted others to live with them on an equal basis in the city.
24. In lines 6-7, Xenophon contrasts the earlier Spartan way of life with
- the destruction the Spartans inflicted on other cities.
 - the morality required to justly govern other cities.
 - the harmony enjoyed in many cities.
 - the corruption resulting from control of other cities.
25. In lines 7-9, Xenophon says that previously the Spartans
- feared money even though they wanted it.
 - feared even appearing to have money.
 - thought that everyone should pretend to fear money.
 - feared anyone with lots of money.
26. In lines 9-10, which word might best describe Xenophon's tone?
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| a) disappointed | c) humorous |
| b) uncertain | d) admiring |
27. In line 11, τούτου refers to
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|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) ὁ Λυκοῦργος. | c) ξενηλασίας γιγνομένηας. |
| b) ἐπὶ τῷ κεκτῆσθαι. | d) ὅπως μὴ . . . ἐμπίμπλαιντο. |
28. In lines 10-12, Xenophon says that in earlier days, the Spartans
- expelled foreigners and did not allow Spartan citizens to travel abroad.
 - expelled Spartans from the city who had ever lived abroad.
 - allowed only Spartans who had previously lived abroad to rule the city.
 - feared that foreigners would try to expel Spartan citizens.
29. In lines 12-13, Xenophon suggests that Spartans feared
- a revolt of their citizens.
 - the decadence prevalent in other cities.
 - foreigners filling Sparta.
 - that foreign cities would be full of Sparta citizens.

30. In lines 13-15, Xenophon says that in the Sparta of his day
- foreigners are in fact better “Spartans” than the real Spartans.
 - the best citizens only pretend to follow the old laws of Lycurgus.
 - only those who consider themselves as the leading citizens still follow the old laws of Lycurgus.
 - those who consider themselves to be the leading citizens want nothing more than to live outside of Sparta and be governors of foreign cities.
31. In line 16, the best translation for ἦν . . . ὅτε is
- “how is it possible, when . . .”
 - “if and when . . .”
 - “it's possible when . . .”
 - “there was a time when . . .”
32. In lines 16-17, ὅπως ἄξιοι εἶεν ἡγεῖσθαι expresses the concern that
- they might be worthy to rule.
 - their leaders were worthy.
 - they deserved to be leaders.
 - they profited by being leaders.
33. In lines 17-18, Xenophon generally claims that the leading citizens in Sparta in his day
- are more concerned with finding out how they can be appointed rulers.
 - are trying their best to apply the laws of Sparta to the cities they govern.
 - want the lowest class citizens to make themselves worthy of leadership.
 - don't know the difference between living well and being a good leader.
34. In lines 19-21, Xenophon says that
- the other Greeks would come to Sparta and ask the Spartans to punish those who dishonored the gods.
 - the other Greeks wanted to live in a state like Sparta to protect them against their enemies.
 - the other Greeks used to come to Sparta and ask the Spartans to lead them against others who they thought were doing them wrong.
 - the Greeks who harmed others used to flatter the Spartans to get their support.
35. In lines 21-22, Xenophon says that
- the other Greeks would invite the Spartans to lead them again.
 - Sparta must subdue the other states first if it wants to rule over them again.
 - some states still seek Spartan leadership.
 - the other Greeks are uniting to keep the Spartans from ever ruling over them again.

36. Which idea best summarizes Xenophon’s argument about historical change in Sparta?
- a) The Spartans continue to maintain their legacy of integrity.
 - b) Spartans no longer exemplify the strict ethical code of their ancestors.
 - c) Unending warfare has undermined Sparta’s core values.
 - d) The Spartans have adapted their customs to changing circumstances.
37. Which idea best describes the technique of Xenophon’s argument?
- a) Xenophon alternates between past history and present reality.
 - b) Xenophon employs specific examples to support general conclusions.
 - c) Xenophon contrasts emotional and logical strategies of persuasion.
 - d) Xenophon starts small and builds toward a climax.
38. For Xenophon, which circumstance puts moral integrity at risk?
- a) engaging in warfare with insufficient cause
 - b) lacking sufficient economic resources
 - c) abandoning traditional educational practices
 - d) having control of foreign cities
39. Which word best describes the earlier Spartans, as Xenophon sees them?
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|--------------|-------------|
| a) spineless | c) foolish |
| b) admirable | d) creative |
40. Which word best describes contemporary Spartans, as Xenophon sees them?
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|-------------|---------------|
| a) brave | c) corrupt |
| b) ignorant | d) thoughtful |

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END

Xenophon compares archaic Sparta with the contemporary Sparta of around 400 BC.

1 εἰ δέ τις με ἔροιτο εἰ καὶ νῦν ἔτι μοι δοκοῦσιν
 2 οἱ Λυκούργου νόμοι ἀκίνητοι διαμένειν, τοῦτο
 3 μὰ Δία οὐκ ἂν ἔτι θρασέως εἴποιμι.
 4 οἶδα γὰρ πρότερον μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους αἰρουμένους
 5 οἴκοι τὰ μέτρια ἔχοντας ἀλλήλοις συνεῖναι
 6 μᾶλλον ἢ ἀρμόζοντας ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι καὶ
 7 κολακευομένους διαφθείρεσθαι. καὶ πρόσθεν
 8 μὲν οἶδα αὐτοὺς φοβουμένους χρυσίον ἔχοντας
 9 φαίνεσθαι· νῦν δ' ἔστιν οὐς καὶ καλλωπιζομένους
 10 ἐπὶ τῷ κεκτηῖσθαι. ἐπίσταμαι δὲ καὶ πρόσθεν
 11 τούτου ἔνεκα ξενηλασίας γιγνομένης, καὶ ἀποδημεῖν
 12 οὐκ ἔξόν, ὅπως μὴ ῥαδιουργίας οἱ πολῖται
 13 ἀπὸ τῶν ξένων ἐμπίμπλαιντο· νῦν δ' ἐπίσταμαι
 14 τοὺς δοκοῦντας πρώτους εἶναι ἐσπουδακότας
 15 ὡς μηδέποτε παύονται ἀρμόζοντες ἐπὶ ξένης.
 16 καὶ ἦν μὲν ὅτε ἐπεμελοῦντο ὅπως ἄξιοι εἶεν
 17 ἡγεῖσθαι· νῦν δὲ πολὺ μᾶλλον πραγματεύονται
 18 ὅπως ἄρξουσιν ἢ ὅπως ἄξιοι τούτων ἔσονται.
 19 τοιγαροῦν οἱ Ἕλληνες πρότερον μὲν ἰόντες
 20 εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἐδέοντο αὐτῶν ἡγεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τοὺς
 21 δοκοῦντας ἀδικεῖν· νῦν δὲ πολλοὶ παρακαλοῦσιν
 22 ἀλλήλους ἐπὶ τὸ διακωλύειν ἄρξαι πάλιν αὐτούς.

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

GLOSSES FOR THE READING PASSAGE

ἀδικέω: to do wrong
 ἀκίνητος, -ον: unchanged
 ἀλλήλων: one another
 ἄν ... εἶποιμι = would say
 ἀποδημέω: to go abroad
 ἀρμόζω: to serve as a governor
 δέομαι: to beg (+ gen: someone)
 διακωλύω: to prevent
 διαμένω: to remain
 διαφθείρεσθαι = to be corrupted
 εἶεν = they would be
 Ἕλληνες, -ων, οἱ: Greeks
 ἐμπίμπλημι: to fill (+ gen: with)
 ἔνεκα: (prep) on account (+ gen: of)
 ἔξεστιν: (impersonal) to be permitted
 ἐπιμελέομαι: to take care
 ἐπίσταμαι: to understand
 ἔροίτο = should ask
 ἡγέομαι: to be a leader
 θρασέως: (adv) confidently
 καλλωπίζομαι: to pride oneself
 κολακευομένους = being flattered
 κτάομαι: to acquire
 Λακεδαιμόνιος, -α, -ον: Spartan
 Λακεδαίμων, -ονος, ἡ: Lacedaemon,
 the district whose capital was Sparta

Λυκούργος, -ου, ὁ: Lycurgus, a Spartan
 lawmaker
 μὰ Δία = by Zeus
 μᾶλλον: (adv) rather
 με (acc), μοι (dat): me
 μέτρια, -ων, τά: modest means
 μηδέποτε: (adv) never
 ξηνηλασία, -ας, ἡ: expulsion of foreigners
 ξένης (γῆς) = foreign land
 οἴκοι: (adv) at home
 ὅπως: (12) in order that; (16, 18) that
 ὅτε: when
 οὓς > ἔστιν οὓς =
 there are those whom I know...
 πάλιν: (adv) again
 παρακαλέω: to encourage
 πολίτης, -ου, ὁ: citizen
 πραγματεύομαι: to exert oneself
 πρόσθεν: (adv) before
 πρότερον: (adv) before
 ῥαδιουργία, -ας, ἡ: easy living
 σπουδάζω: to be eager
 σύνειμι: to commune with
 τοιγαροῦν: (adv) accordingly
 φοβέομαι: to be afraid, to fear
 χρυσίον, -ου, τό: gold
 ὡς ... παύωνται = that they ... stop

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 IN ORDER TO CONSULT THE GLOSSES MORE EASILY.**