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?
   a) ἐρώτωμεθα
   b) ἐρωτωμεθά
   c) ἐρωτάμεθα
   d) ἐρωτώμεθα

2. What is the case of τίσι(ν)?
   a) nominative
   b) dative
   c) accusative
   d) genitive

3. The plural of οὗτος is
   a) ταύτα.
   b) τούτους.
   c) οὗτοι.
   d) τούτοις.

4. The adjective that agrees with (modifies) the noun πόλει is
   a) ἀληθεῖ.
   b) ἀληθές.
   c) ἀληθῆ.
   d) ἀληθεῖς.

5. The case and number of the noun δεσπότας is
   a) genitive singular
   b) nominative singular.
   c) vocative plural.
   d) accusative plural.

6. Which is the comparative adjective that corresponds to ἀγαθός?
   a) ἀγαθότερος
   b) ἀγαθέστερος
   c) βελτίων
   d) ἀγαθίος

7. The aorist tense form ἔλαβον corresponds to which present tense verb?
   a) λανθάνω
   b) λαμβάνω
   c) λαλέω
   d) λέγω

8. The tense and voice of θέμενος are
   a) present middle.
   b) aorist active.
   c) perfect passive.
   d) aorist middle.
9. Who solved the riddle of the Sphinx?
   a) Ὅιδιπος  
   b) Ὅιδιπάτης  
   c) Ὅιμηρος  
   d) Ὅιοφορικής

10. The accusative singular form of ἔλπις, ἔλπιδος, ἦ is
   a) ἔλπι.  
   b) ἔλπιδι.  
   c) ἔλπίδα.  
   d) ἔλπίδας.

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 ὃτι ὁ πατήρ τὰ τέκνα σώζει.
   d) λέγει τῷ πατρὶ τὰ τέκνα σώζειν.

12. Choose the best translation of this sentence:
    τίς τῶν ποιητῶν κρατήσει 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 ἄνως ________ πιστεύει.
   a) οὗς  
   b) οἳ  
   c) ὄν  
   d) οῖς

14. The underlined words in this sentence could be replaced by:
    ὁ νῦς τὴν μητέρα ἐξῆτησε καὶ εὖρεν.
   a) ζητήσας  
   b) ζητῶν  
   c) ζητησάμενος  
   d) ζητούμενος

15. The form of the definite article that agrees with (modifies) ἡτη is:
   a) ἦ  
   b) τήν  
   c) τό  
   d) τὰ
16. Choose the preposition that fits correctly into this sentence:

_________ τὴν χώραν ἠλαυνον τοὺς ἵππους.

a) ἐν  
b) εἰς  
c) ἀπὸ  
d) σὺν

17. The tense and mood of ἐδήλουν is

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

18. Choose the adjective that best completes this sentence:

αἱ γυναῖκες τὴν ________ οἰκίαν λείπουσιν.

a) μέγα  
b) μέγαν  
c) μεγάλαν  
d) μεγάλην

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

οἱ στρατιώται ___________ τὴν εἰρήνην.

a) ἔλυσαν  
b) ἔλυσατο  
c) ἔλυε  
d) λύεται

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

a) φούσις  
b) φύσις  
c) φῶσις  
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

a) saying that the laws of Sparta are still unchanged.  
b) saying that the laws of Sparta have been changed.  
c) asking whether the laws of Sparta are unchanged.  
d) asking whether the laws of Sparta should be changed.

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

a) he greatly admires the laws of Sparta.  
b) Zeus gave Sparta its laws.  
c) no one can be sure of the will of Zeus.  
d) he believes that the laws of Sparta have changed.
23. In lines 4-5, we learn that Xenophon thinks that the Spartans
   a) used to prefer to live modestly with one another.
   b) always preferred getting along with the people around them in harmony.
   c) used to live immoderately, but changed their ways.
   d) 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
   a) the destruction the Spartans inflicted on other cities.
   b) the morality required to justly govern other cities.
   c) the harmony enjoyed in many cities.
   d) the corruption resulting from control of other cities.

25. In lines 7-9, Xenophon says that previously the Spartans
   a) feared money even though they wanted it.
   b) feared even appearing to have money.
   c) thought that everyone should pretend to fear money.
   d) feared anyone with lots of money.

26. In lines 9-10, which word might best describe Xenophon’s tone?
   a) disappointed
   b) uncertain
   c) humorous
   d) admiring

27. In line 11, τούτου refers to
   a) ὁ Λυκοῦργος.
   b) ἐπὶ τῷ κεκτῆσθαι.
   c) ξενηλασίας γιγνομένας.
   d) ὅπως μὴ . . . ἐμπίμπλαιντο.

28. In lines 10-12, Xenophon says that in earlier days, the Spartans
   a) expelled foreigners and did not allow Spartan citizens to travel abroad.
   b) expelled Spartans from the city who had ever lived abroad.
   c) allowed only Spartans who had previously lived abroad to rule the city.
   d) feared that foreigners would try to expel Spartan citizens.

29. In lines 12-13, Xenophon suggests that Spartans feared
   a) a revolt of their citizens.
   b) the decadence prevalent in other cities.
   c) foreigners filling Sparta.
   d) that foreign cities would be full of Sparta citizens.
30. In lines 13-15, Xenophon says that in the Sparta of his day
   a) foreigners are in fact better “Spartans” than the real Spartans.
   b) the best citizens only pretend to follow the old laws of Lycurgus.
   c) only those who consider themselves as the leading citizens still follow the old
      laws of Lycurgus.
   d) 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
   a) “how is it possible, when . . .”       c) “it’s possible when . . .”
   b) “if and when . . .”                  d) “there was a time when . . .”

32. In lines 16-17, ὅπως ἄξιοι εἶεν ἡγεῖσθαι expresses the concern that
   a) they might be worthy to rule.       c) they deserved to be leaders.
   b) their leaders were worthy.          d) they profited by being leaders.

33. In lines 17-18, Xenophon generally claims that the leading citizens in Sparta
    in his day
    a) are more concerned with finding out how they can be appointed rulers.
    b) are trying their best to apply the laws of Sparta to the cities they govern.
    c) want the lowest class citizens to make themselves worthy of leadership.
    d) don't know the difference between living well and being a good leader.

34. In lines 19-21, Xenophon says that
   a) the other Greeks would come to Sparta and ask the Spartans to punish those
      who dishonored the gods.
   b) the other Greeks wanted to live in a state like Sparta to protect them against
      their enemies.
   c) the other Greeks used to come to Sparta and ask the Spartans to lead them
      against others who they thought were doing them wrong.
   d) the Greeks who harmed others used to flatter the Spartans to get
      their support.

35. In lines 21-22, Xenophon says that
   a) the other Greeks would invite the Spartans to lead them again.
   b) Sparta must subdue the other states first if it wants to rule over them again.
   c) some states still seek Spartan leadership.
   d) 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?

a) spineless  c) foolish
b) admirable d) creative

40. Which word best describes contemporary Spartans, as Xenophon sees them?

a) brave c) corrupt
b) ignorant d) thoughtful

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

1 ei de tis me erito ei kai vun eti moi dokousin
2 oi Lukuourgou nomoi akinitoi diameinein, touto
3 ma Dia ouk an eti theraseis eipomi.
4 oida gar protorion men Lakediaimoniouz airosumenous
5 oikoi ta metria exontas allhlois syneinai
6 malloin h amomozontas en taiz poliesi kai
7 kolakevomenedous diaphieresthetai, kai prosthen
8 men oida autous photheiouzous xrhoisin exontas
9 fainesthetai vun d' estin ouz kai kallwpiwomenedous
10 eti to kektisthetai. epistamai de kai prosthen
11 tou toutou eneka xenhalasiais gignomena, kai apodheiein
12 ouk exon, opws mi haidiourgiai oi politai
13 apo twn xewnem epimiplainto vun d' epistamai
14 toutou dokounantas prwton einai espodakota
15 ws mhdipote paeontai amomozontes eti xenhs.
16 kai en men ote epemelounto opws azioi eian
17 hgeisthetai vun de polu malloin praghmatieontai
18 opws arxousin h opws azioi toutwn exontai.
19 toigaroin oi Elleines protorion men iontes
20 eis Lakediaimona edeonto autwn hgeisthetai eti tout
21 dokounantas adikei-- vun de polloi parakaloussin
22 allhlois eti to diakalwsein areia palin autous.

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
ἀκινητός, -ου: unchanged
ἀλλήλων: one another
ἄν ... ἐπισμήμ: would say
ἀποδημέω: to go abroad
ἀρμόζω: to serve as a governor
dέομαι: to beg (+ gen: someone)
dιακωλύω: to prevent
dιακαθέσθαι = to be corrupted
eἰεν = they would be
Ἑλληνες, -οί: Greeks
ἐμπίπτω: to fill (+ gen: with)
ἐνέκα: (prep) on account (+ gen: of)
ἐξεστιν: (impersonal) to be permitted
ἐπιμέλεσθαι: to take care
ἐπίσταμαι: to understand
ἐρωτό = should ask
ήγεομαι: to be a leader
θρασέως: (adv) confidently
καλλωπίζομαι: to pride oneself
κολακευομένους = being flattered
κτάομαι: to acquire
Λακεδαιμόνιος, -α, -ου: Spartan
Λακεδαίμων, -ονος, ἡ: Lacedaemon, the district whose capital was Sparta

Λυκοῦργος, -ου, ὁ: Lycurgus, a Spartan lawmaker
μᾶ Δία = by Zeus
μάλλον: (adv) rather
με (acc), μοι (dat): me
μέτρια, -ων, τά: modest means
μηδέποτε: (adv) never
ξενηλασία, -ας, η: expulsion of foreigners
ξένης (γῆς) = foreign land
οἶκοι: (adv) at home
ὄπως: (12) in order that; (16, 18) that
οτέ: when
οὐς > ἐστιν οὐς =
there are those whom I know...
pάλιν: (adv) again
παρακάλω: to encourage
πολίτης, -ου, ὁ: citizen
πραγματεύόμαι: to exert oneself
πρόσθεν: (adv) before
πρότερον: (adv) before
ῥᾳδιουργία, -ας, η: easy living
σπουδάζω: to be eager
σύνειμι: to commune with
τοιγαροῦν: (adv) accordingly
φοβέομαι: to be afraid, to fear
χρυσίον, -ου, τό: gold
ὡς ... παύονται = that they … stop

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