TIME: 50 MINUTES  DO NOT USE A DICTIONARY

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

SEPARATE THE PAGES WITH THE PASSAGE AND CONSULT THEM AS YOU TAKE THE EXAM.

1. In line 216, the case of σπουδή indicates
   a) accompaniment.  c) possession.
   b) manner.  d) respect.

2. In line 216, the case of ποδός is
   a) nominative.  c) dative.
   b) genitive.  d) accusative.

3. In lines 216-217, the chorus announces that what is about to happen?
   a) Odysseus is coming and will bring news to Hecuba.
   b) Odysseus is coming to learn news from Hecuba.
   c) Hecuba is coming and will bring news to Odysseus.
   d) Hecuba is coming to learn news from Odysseus.

4. In line 219, the form of κρανθεῖσαν is
   a) aorist active participle.  c) future passive participle.
   b) aorist passive participle.  d) perfect active participle.

5. What is the best summary of Odysseus’ statement in lines 218-219?
   a) He plans to tell Hecuba about something she already knows.
   b) He plans to tell Hecuba about something she does not yet know.
   c) He refuses to tell Hecuba something she does not yet know.
   d) He will not bother explaining to Hecuba something she already knows.

6. In line 221, the tense and voice of σφάξαι are
   a) present active.  c) aorist active.
   b) future active.  d) aorist middle.
7. In line 221, the object of προς is
   a) Ἀχιλλείου.                          c) τάφου.
   b) ὀφθόν.                                d) χόμ᾽.

8. In line 222, κόρης refers to
   a) Ἀχαιοῖς.                           c) Περσεφόνην.
   b) Ἐκάβη.                             d) Πολυξένην.

9. In line 224, the tense of ἐπέσται is
   a) aorist.                           c) imperfect.
   b) future.                            d) present.

10. The name of the παις Ἀχιλλέως mentioned in line 224 is
    a) Antilochus.                     c) Neoptolemus.
    b) Euandrus.                      d) Scamandrius.

11. In line 225, the form of δρᾶσον is
    a) aorist active imperative.       c) perfect active participle.
    b) future active participle.       d) present active imperative.

12. In lines 225-226, the mood of ἀποσπασθής and ἐξέλθῃς is
    a) imperative.                    c) optative.
    b) indicative.                    d) subjunctive.

13. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of χερῶν (line 226)?
    a) cherry                             c) enchiridion
    b) chiropractor                     d) surgery

14. In lines 225-226, what sort of contest is Odysseus advising Hecuba to avoid?
    a) an ambush                           c) a one-on-one fight
    b) a battle between armies           d) a war of words

15. In line 228, the contraction κάν is best translated how?
    a) and unless                       c) even in
    b) even if                          d) even though

16. In line 228, τοι is
    a) enclitic.                           c) a preposition.
    b) interrogative.                    d) a pronoun.
17. In line 229, the tense and mood of παρέστηχ᾽ are
   a) present indicative.  
   b) present imperative.  
   c) perfect indicative.  
   d) perfect imperative.

18. In line 229, the form of ἀγών is
   a) a nominative singular noun.  
   b) a genitive plural noun.  
   c) a nominative singular present active participle.  
   d) a genitive plural present active participle.

19. What figure of speech is illustrated by line 230?
   a) anaphora  
   b) chiasmus  
   c) hendiadys  
   d) synchysis

20. In line 231, the verbs ἔθνῃσκων and ἐχρῆν are both in what tense?
   a) aorist  
   b) imperfect  
   c) perfect  
   d) present

21. In line 232, ὡς introduces
   a) a causal clause. 
   b) an indirect statement. 
   c) a purpose clause. 
   d) a result clause.

22. In line 233, κακῶν represents a genitive of
   a) comparison.  
   b) possession.   
   c) separation.  
   d) the whole.

23. In lines 234-237, how does Hecuba identify herself?
   a) as a slave  
   b) as a free person  
   c) as being in distress  
   d) as unable to stop herself from talking

24. In line 236, ἔξωστορήσατι is a compound of a verb related to what English word?
   a) antihistamine  
   b) exist  
   c) history  
   d) histrionics

25. In line 236, εἰσήσθαι is an infinitive in what tense?
   a) aorist  
   b) future  
   c) perfect  
   d) present
26. In lines 236-237, Hecuba indicates a desire
   a) that Odysseus answer her questions.
   b) that she be able to listen to his answers.
   c) neither A nor B
   d) both A and B

27. What is the mood of ἐρώτα in line 238?
   a) imperative
   b) indicative
   c) optative
   d) subjunctive

28. In line 239, Ἰλίου is what type of genitive?
   a) comparative
   b) objective
   c) partitive
   d) subjective

29. In lines 240-241, Odysseus’ blood lands
   a) on his chest.
   b) on his face.
   c) on his knee.
   d) on his foot.

30. In line 242, Odysseus’ reply contains an example of
   a) asyndeton
   b) chiasmus
   c) litotes
   d) polyptoton

31. In line 243, the verb ἔγνω is
   a) aorist indicative
   b) aorist subjunctive
   c) imperfect indicative
   d) present indicative

32. In line 244, how is the participle ἐλθόντες being used?
   a) absolute
   b) attributive
   c) circumstantial
   d) supplementary

33. In line 245, the resolution of a long syllable into two short syllables is found in
   a) the first metron.
   b) the second metron.
   c) the third metron.
   d) none of the metra.

34. In line 246, ὡστ’ introduces
   a) a causal clause.
   b) a purpose clause.
   c) a result clause.
   d) a simile.
35. In line 246, the full form of χειρ’ is
   a) χειρα.  
   b) χειρε.
   c) χειρη.
   d) χειρι.

36. In line 247, the accentuation of δητα is
   a) affected by a preceding proclitic.
   b) affected by a preceding enclitic.
   c) affected by a following enclitic.
   d) not affected by any other word.

37. In line 247, what TWO actions does Hecuba claim to have taken?
   a) captured and released Odysseus
   b) captured and hidden Odysseus
   c) saved and hidden Odysseus
   d) saved and released Odysseus

38. In line 249, how is the participle ὠν being used?
   a) absolute
   b) attributive
   c) circumstantial
   d) supplementary

39. In line 250, Odysseus explains his actions to Hecuba as having resulted from
   a) apathy.
   b) desperation.
   c) ignorance.
   d) malice.

40. In lines 252-253, Hecuba contrasts
   a) her words with Odysseus’ words.
   b) her words with Odysseus’ actions.
   c) her actions with Odysseus’ words.
   d) her actions with Odysseus’ actions.

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END
In Euripides’ *Hecuba*, Odysseus and Hecuba discuss a decision made by the Greek army and their past interactions.

Χορός: καὶ μὴν Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔρχεται σπουδὴ ποδός,

ἑκάβη, νέον τι πρὸς σὲ σημανῶν ἔπος. 216

Ὀδυσσεύς: γύναι, δοκῶ μὲν σ’ εἰδέναι γνώμην στρατοῦ

ψῆφον τε τὴν κρανθείσαν ἀλλ’ ὁμῶς φράσω.

ἡ ψῆφος: vote

ἐδοξ’ Ἀχαίοις παιδα σὴν Πολυξένην 220

σφάξαι πρὸς ὅρθον χώμ’ Ἀχιλλείου τάφοι.

σφάξω: slay
tὸ χώμα: mound

ἡμᾶς δὲ πομποὺς καὶ κομιστήρας κόρης 222

ὁ πομπός: guide
tὸ κομιστήρ: leader, conductor

τάσσουσιν εἶναι θύματος δ’ ἐπιστάτης

tὸ θύμα: sacrifice

ἱερεύς τ’ ἐπέσται τούδε παῖς Ἀχιλλέως.

οἰσθ’ οὖν ὁ δράσον; μὴτ’ ἀποστασθής βία

ἀποστάω: drag away

μὴτ’ ἔς χειρὰν ἄμμιλλαν ἐξέλθης ἐμοί.

ἡ ἄμμιλλα: contest

γίγνωσκε δ’ ἁλκήν καὶ παρουσίαν κακῶν

ἡ ἁλκή: strength
τών σών. σοφόν τοι κάν κακοῖς ἀ δεὶ φρονεῖν. 228

Ἐκάβη: αἰαὶ παρέστηχ’, ὡς ἐους’, ἀγῶν μέγας,

πλήρης στεναγμῶν οὐδὲ δακρύων κενός. 230

ὁ στεναγμός: groan  κενός: empty, bereft

κάγῳ ἀγί’ οὐκ ἔθνησκον οὐ μ’ ἔχρην θανεῖν, 231

οὐ: when, where

οὐδ’ ὄλεσέν με Ζεύς, τρέφει δ’, ὡς ὀρέω 232

κακῶν κάκ’ ἄλλα μείζον ἢ τάλαιν ἔγω. 233

εἰ δ’ ἐστι τοῖς δουλοῖς τοὺς ἐλευθέρους 234

μὴ λυπηρὰ μηδὲ καρδίας δηκτήρια 235

λυπηρός: distressing  δηκτήριος: causing grief

ἐξιστορήσαν, σοι μὲν εἰρήσθαι χρεών, 236

ἡμᾶς δ’ ἀκούσαι τοὺς ἐρωτώντας τάδε. 237

Ὀδυσσεύς: ἔξεστ’, ἑρώτα τοῦ χρόνου γὰρ οὐ φθονώ. 238

Ἐκάβη: οἰσθ’ ἦνὶκ’ ἠθές Ἰλίου κατάσκοπος, 239

ὁ κατάσκοπος: spy

δυσχλαινία τ’ ἀμορφος, ὀμμάτων τ’ ἄπο 240

ἡ δυσχλαινία: dirty clothing

φόνου σταλαγμοὶ σὴν κατέσταξον γένυν; 241

ὁ σταλαγμός: drop  καταστάξω: fall (down)

The reading passage continues on the next page →
Ὀδυσσέας: οἶδ᾽ οὐ γὰρ ἄκρας καρδίας ἐψαυσέ μου.

ψαύω: touch lightly; caress

Ἑκάβη: ἐγνω δέ σ᾽ Ἑλένη καὶ μόνη κατείπ᾽ ἐμοὶ;

Ὀδυσσέας: μεμνήμεθ᾽ ἐς κίνδυνον ἐλθόντες μέγαν.

Ἑκάβη: ἡψω δὲ γονάτων τῶν ἐμῶν ταπεινῶς ἂν;

ἅπτω: touch
tαπεινῶς: lowly, humble

Ὀδυσσέας: ὥστ᾽ ἐνθανεῖν γε σοὶς πέπλοισι χεῖρ᾽ ἐμὴν.

Ἑκάβη: ἔσωσα δήτα σ᾽ ἐξέπεμψά τε χθονός;

Ὀδυσσέας: ὥστ᾽ εἰσοράν γε φέγγος ἤλιου τόδε.

τὸ φέγγος: light

Ἑκάβη: τί δήτ᾽ ἔλεξας δούλος ἃν ἐμὸς τότε;

Ὀδυσσέας: πολλῶν λόγων εὑρήμαθ᾽, ἄστε μὴ θανεῖν.

τὸ εὑρήμα: invention

Ἑκάβη: οὔκουν κακύνη τοίσδε τοῖς βουλεύμασιν,

κακύνω: damage

ὅς ἔξ ἐμοῦ μὲν ἐπαθεῖς οἰα φῆς παθεῖν,

δρας δ᾽ οὐδὲν ἡμᾶς εὕ, κακῶς δ᾽ ὀσον δύνη;

Proper Nouns and Adjectives

Ἀχαιοί, -ῶν, οἱ: the Achaeans, Greeks
Ἑκάβη, -ῆς, ἡ: Hecuba
Ζεὺς, Δίος, ὁ: Zeus
Ὀδυσσέας, -έως, ὁ: Odysseus
Ἀχιλλεύς, -έως, ὁ: Achilles
Ἑλένη, -ῆς, ἡ: Helen
Ἴλιον, -ου, τὸ: Ilion, Troy
Πολυξένη, -ῆς, ἡ: Polyxena