



Fourth Annual Intermediate/Advanced Tragedy  
CAMWS College Greek Exam (2020)



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 σπουδῆ indicates
  - a) accompaniment.
  - b) manner.
  - c) possession.
  - d) respect.
2. In line 216, the case of ποδός is
  - a) nominative.
  - b) genitive.
  - c) dative.
  - 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 κρᾶνθεισᾶν is
  - a) aorist active participle.
  - b) aorist passive participle.
  - c) future 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.
  - b) future active.
  - c) aorist active.
  - d) aorist middle.

*the exam continues on the next page →*

7. In line 221, the object of πρὸς is  
 a) Ἀχιλλείου. c) τάφου.  
 b) ὀρθόν. d) χῶμ'.
8. In line 222, κόρης refers to  
 a) Ἀχαιοῖς. c) Περσεφόνη.  
 b) Ἑκάβη. d) Πολυξένην.
9. In line 224, the tense of ἐπέσται is  
 a) aorist. c) imperfect.  
 b) future. d) present.
10. The name of the παῖς Ἀχιλλέως mentioned in line 224 is  
 a) Antilochus. c) Neoptolemus.  
 b) Euandrus. d) Scamandrius.
11. In line 225, the form of δοῦσον 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 ἀποσπασθῆς 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 κἄν 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. c) perfect indicative.  
 b) present imperative. 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 c) hendiadys  
 b) chiasmus d) synchysis
20. In line 231, the verbs ἔθνησκον and ἐχοῖν are both in what tense?  
 a) aorist c) perfect  
 b) imperfect d) present
21. In line 232, ὅπως introduces  
 a) a causal clause. c) a purpose clause.  
 b) an indirect statement. d) a result clause.
22. In line 233, κακῶν represents a genitive of  
 a) comparison. c) separation.  
 b) possession. 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, ἐξιστοροῦσαι is a compound of a verb related to what English word?  
 a) antihistamine c) history  
 b) exist d) histrionics
25. In line 236, εἰροῦσθαι is an infinitive in what tense?  
 a) aorist c) perfect  
 b) future d) present

26. In lines 236-237, Hecuba indicates a desire
- that Odysseus answer her questions.
  - that she be able to listen to his answers.
  - neither A nor B
  - both A and B
27. What is the mood of ἐρώτα in line 238?
- imperative
  - indicative
  - optative
  - subjunctive
28. In line 239, Ἰλίου is what type of genitive?
- comparative
  - objective
  - partitive
  - subjective
29. In lines 240-241, Odysseus' blood lands
- on his chest.
  - on his face.
  - on his knee.
  - on his foot.
30. In line 242, Odysseus' reply contains an example of
- asyndeton.
  - chiasmus.
  - litotes.
  - polyptoton.
31. In line 243, the verb ἔγνων is
- aorist indicative.
  - aorist subjunctive.
  - imperfect indicative.
  - present indicative.
32. In line 244, how is the participle ἐλθόντες being used?
- absolute
  - attributive
  - circumstantial
  - supplementary
33. In line 245, the resolution of a long syllable into two short syllables is found in
- the first metron.
  - the second metron.
  - the third metron.
  - none of the metra.
34. In line 246, ὥστ' introduces
- a causal clause.
  - a purpose clause.
  - a result clause.
  - a simile.

35. In line 246, the full form of  $\chi\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\rho$  is
- a)  $\chi\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\rho\alpha$ .
  - b)  $\chi\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\rho\epsilon$ .
  - c)  $\chi\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\rho\eta$ .
  - d)  $\chi\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\rho\iota$ .
36. In line 247, the accentuation of  $\delta\tilde{\eta}\tau\acute{\alpha}$  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  $\omega\tilde{\nu}$  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**

## TEAR OFF THIS PAGE AND CONSULT THE PASSAGE AS YOU TAKE EXAM.

NOTE: Vocabulary help appears underneath the Greek word(s). Proper nouns and adjectives are glossed at the end of the passage.

*In Euripides' Hecuba, Odysseus and Hecuba discuss a decision made by the Greek army and their past interactions.*

<b><u>Χορός:</u></b>	καὶ μὴν Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔρχεται σπουδῇ ποδός,	216
	Ἐκάβη, νέον τι πρὸς σέ σημανῶν ἔπος.	217
<b><u>Ὀδυσσεύς:</u></b>	γύναι, δοκῶ μὲν σ' εἰδέναι γνώμην στρατοῦ	218
	ψηφόν τε τὴν κρανθεῖσαν· ἀλλ' ὅμως φράσω.	219
	ἢ ψηφός: vote	
	ἔδοξ' Ἀχαιοῖς παῖδα σὴν Πολυξένην	220
	σφάζαι πρὸς ὀρθὸν χῶμ' Ἀχιλλείου τάφου.	221
	σφάζω: slay            τὸ χῶμα: mound	
	ἡμᾶς δὲ πομποὺς καὶ κομιστῆρας κόρης	222
	ὁ πομπός: guide      ὁ κομιστής: leader, conductor	
	τάσσουσιν εἶναι· θύματος δ' ἐπιστάτης	223
	τὸ θῦμα: sacrifice	
	ἱερεὺς τ' ἐπέσται τοῦδε παῖς Ἀχιλλέως.	224
	οἶσθ' οὖν ὁ δρᾶσον; μήτ' ἀποσπασθῆς βία	225
	ἀποσπάω: drag away	
	μήτ' ἐς χερῶν ἄμιλλαν ἐξέλθης ἐμοί·	226
	ἢ ἄμιλλα: contest	
	γίγνωσκε δ' ἀλκὴν καὶ παρουσίαν κακῶν	227
	ἢ ἀλκή: strength	

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	τῶν σῶν. σοφόν τοι κἄν κακοῖς ἂ δεῖ φρονεῖν.	228
<b>Ἑκάβη:</b>	αἰαῖ· παρέστηχ', ὡς ἔοικ', ἀγῶν μέγας,	229
	πλήρης στεναγμῶν οὐδὲ δακρῶν κενός.	230
	<b>ὁ στεναγμός:</b> groan <b>κενός:</b> empty, bereft	
	κἄγωγ' ἄρ' οὐκ ἔθνησκον οὐ μ' ἐχρῆν θανεῖν,	231
	<b>οὐ:</b> when, where	
	οὐδ' ὤλεσέν με Ζεὺς, τρέφει δ', ὅπως ὀρώ	232
	κακῶν κάκ' ἄλλα μείζον' ἢ τάλαιν' ἐγώ.	233
	εἰ δ' ἔστι τοῖς δούλοισι τοὺς ἐλευθέρους	234
	μὴ λυπρὰ μηδὲ καρδίας δηκτήρια	235
	<b>λυπρός:</b> distressing <b>δηκτήριος:</b> causing grief	
	ἐξιστορήσαι, σοὶ μὲν εἰρησθαι χρεῶν,	236
	ἡμᾶς δ' ἀκοῦσαι τοὺς ἐρωτῶντας τάδε.	237
<b>Ὀδυσσεύς:</b>	ἔξεστ', ἐρώτα· τοῦ χρόνου γὰρ οὐ φθονῶ.	238
<b>Ἑκάβη:</b>	οἶσθ' ἦνίκ' ἦλθες Ἰλίου κατάσκοπος,	239
	<b>ὁ κατάσκοπος:</b> spy	
	δυσχλαινία τ' ἄμορφος, ὀμμάτων τ' ἄπο	240
	<b>ἡ δυσχλαινία:</b> dirty clothing	
	φόνου σταλαγμοὶ σὴν κατέσταζον γένυν;	241
	<b>ὁ σταλαγμός:</b> drop <b>καταστάζω:</b> fall (down)	

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<b>Ὀδυσσεύς:</b>	οἶδ'· οὐ γὰρ ἄκρας καρδίας ἔψαυσέ μου.	242
	ψαύω: touch lightly; caress	
<b>Ἑκάβη:</b>	ἔγνω δέ σ' Ἑλένη καὶ μόνη κατεῖπ' ἐμοί;	243
<b>Ὀδυσσεύς:</b>	μεμνήμεθ' ἐς κίνδυνον ἐλθόντες μέγαν.	244
<b>Ἑκάβη:</b>	ἦψω δὲ γονάτων τῶν ἐμῶν ταπεινὸς ὦν;	245
	ἄπτω: touch                      ταπεινός: lowly, humble	
<b>Ὀδυσσεύς:</b>	ὥστ' ἐνθανεῖν γε σοῖς πέπλοισι χειρ' ἐμήν.	246
<b>Ἑκάβη:</b>	ἔσωσα δῆτά σ' ἐξέπεμψά τε χθονός;	247
<b>Ὀδυσσεύς:</b>	ὥστ' εἰσορᾶν γε φέγγος ἡλίου τόδε.	248
	τὸ φέγγος: light	
<b>Ἑκάβη:</b>	τί δῆτ' ἔλεξας δοῦλος ὦν ἐμὸς τότε;	249
<b>Ὀδυσσεύς:</b>	πολλῶν λόγων εὐρήμαθ', ὥστε μὴ θανεῖν.	250
	τὸ εὐρήμα: invention	
<b>Ἑκάβη:</b>	οὐκουν κακύνη τοῖσδε τοῖς βουλευμάσιν,	251
	κακύνω: damage	
	ὃς ἐξ ἐμοῦ μὲν ἔπαθες οἶα φῆς παθεῖν,	252
	δραῶς δ' οὐδὲν ἡμᾶς εὖ, κακῶς δ' ὅσον δύνῃ;	253

### Proper Nouns and Adjectives

Ἀχαιοί, -ῶν, οἱ: the Achaeans, Greeks

Ἑκάβη, -ης, ἡ: Hecuba

Ζεύς, Διός, ὁ: Zeus

Ὀδυσσεύς, -έως, ὁ: Odysseus

Ἀχιλλεύς, -έως, ὁ: Achilles

Ἑλένη, -ης, ἡ: Helen

Ἴλιον, -ου, τό: Ilion, Troy

Πολυξένη, -ης, ἡ: Polyxena