



Seventh Annual Intermediate/Advanced Tragedy
CAMWS College Greek Exam (2022-2023)



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. Which of the following English words has a root cognate with δεινὸν in line 1?
a) denote
b) dinner
c) dinosaur
d) dynamite
2. The ᾠδ' in line 1 is an elision for
a) ᾠδε.
b) ᾠδο.
c) ᾠδν.
d) ᾠδω.
3. In line 2, 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.
4. The ἄρατ' in line 3 indicates
a) indirect discourse.
b) potential.
c) purpose.
d) wish.
5. Lines 1-3 express the sentiment that
a) everyone has a naturally miserable disposition.
b) it is in human nature to endure every sort of misfortune.
c) the gods are responsible for human nature.
d) the natural state for a human being is to live a happy life.
6. The κούκ in line 4 is a crasis for
a) καὶ ὀ ἐκ.
b) καὶ οὐκ.
c) κε οὐκ.
d) κείνας οὐκ.
7. In line 5, the tense and voice of πεφυκώς are
a) aorist active.
b) aorist middle.
c) perfect active.
d) pluperfect active.

the exam continues on the next page →

8. What kind of participle is δειμαίνων in line 6?
 a) absolute
 b) attributive/substantival
 c) circumstantial
 d) supplementary
9. τίνει τὰ τύτην δίκην in line 7 may be best translated by which of the following?
 a) He defends against this lawsuit.
 b) He gives this judgment.
 c) He knows this justice.
 d) He pays this price.
10. The ὅτι in line 8 introduces what type of clause?
 a) causal
 b) indirect discourse
 c) relative
 d) temporal
11. What kind of adjective is αἰσχίστην in line 10?
 a) adverbial
 b) comparative
 c) substantival
 d) superlative
12. Lines 8-10 indicate that the transgression of Tantalos consisted of
 a) cursing the gods for his fate.
 b) eating the food and drink of the gods.
 c) serving a cannibalistic meal to the gods.
 d) speaking or saying too much.
13. The τοῦ in line 11 refers to
 a) Atreus.
 b) Pelops.
 c) Tantalos.
 d) Thyestes.
14. Which of the following is the closest synonym to συγγόνῳ in line 13?
 a) κασιγνήτῳ
 b) παιδί
 c) πατρί
 d) προσήκοντι
15. In line 14, the tense and voice of θέσθαι are
 a) aorist middle.
 b) aorist passive.
 c) present active.
 d) present middle.
16. What is the gender, number, and case of ἀποκτείνας in line 15?
 a) feminine, plural, accusative
 b) feminine, singular, genitive
 c) masculine, plural, accusative
 d) masculine, singular, nominative

17. In line 16, Elektra explains that she
- believes her family's fortunes have varied.
 - finds herself trapped in the middle of the family curse.
 - is skipping over certain details of her family's history.
 - wants the fate of her family to be more balanced.
18. εἰ δὴ κλεινός in line 17 has the force of
- hoping for a different future.
 - pride.
 - qualification.
 - regret.
19. The τε in line 18 is joining
- Ἀγαμέμνων and Μενέλεως.
 - ἔφν and ἄπτο.
 - Μενέλεως and Κρήσης μητρὸς Ἀερόπτης.
 - Μενέλεως Κρήσης and μητρὸς Ἀερόπτης.
20. What is the force of the present tense γαμειῖ in line 19?
- conative
 - habitual action
 - historical
 - perfective
21. The main caesura in line 21 occurs after the word
- ἐπίσημον.
 - εἰς.
 - Ἑλληνας.
 - Ἀγαμέμνων.
22. εἰς Ἑλληνας in line 21 may be best translated by which of the following?
- among the Greeks
 - for Helen
 - into Greece
 - with the Greeks
23. The μιᾶς in line 22 agrees with
- μητρὸς in line 24.
 - Ὀρέστης in line 24.
 - παρθένοι in line 22.
 - Χρυσόθεμις in line 23.
24. We find out in lines 25-26 that
- Agamemnon had put on a robe, unaware that he was about to be killed.
 - Agamemnon tried to defend himself with a large robe.
 - Klytemestra entangled Agamemnon in a large robe and then killed him.
 - Klytemestra was unaware that she could use a robe to kill Agamemnon.

25. In lines 26-27, Elektra says that
- no one must ever know why her mother killed her father.
 - it is not proper for her to explain why her mother killed her father.
 - she approves of the reasons why her mother killed her father.
 - she does not know why her mother killed her father.
26. What is the mood of ἐῶ in line 27?
- imperative
 - indicative
 - optative
 - subjunctive
27. In line 27, ἐν κοινῷ σκοπεῖν may be roughly translated as:
- for someone to take counsel
 - for public consideration
 - to examine at the opportune time,
 - to see at that place
28. What is the part of speech of σφ' in line 29?
- adjective
 - adverb
 - conjunction
 - pronoun
29. In line 30, κτεῖναι is a/an
- articular infinitive.
 - complementary infinitive.
 - historical infinitive.
 - infinitive in an indirect statement.
30. The participle φέρον in line 30 is being used
- as a modifier of εὐκλειαν.
 - as an accusative absolute.
 - epexegetically.
 - in apposition to κτεῖναι.
31. What does Elektra mean by the phrase οἶα δὴ γυνή in line 32?
- A female servant helped her.
 - She did all that she could as a woman.
 - She is the type of woman who loves a good murder.
 - Women are particularly prone to murder.
32. In line 32, φόνου represents a genitive
- object of a verb.
 - of description.
 - of possession.
 - of the crime.

33. The sentence in line 33 is missing its main verb. Which of the following is the most plausible one to supply from the context?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) ἀπέκτεινεν | c) μετέσχευ |
| b) ἔπαθεν | d) παρῆν |
34. What is the tense of συγκατείργασται in line 33?
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) aorist | c) imperfect |
| b) future | d) perfect |
35. What is the case and number of τλήμων in line 35?
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) accusative singular | c) nominative singular |
| b) genitive plural | d) vocative singular |
36. Which of the following English words has a root cognate with αἵμα in line 36?
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) hamartia | c) hemitrope |
| b) hamate | d) hemorrhage |
37. What is the state of Orestes in lines 34-37?
- He is hiding under a blanket from the Furies.
 - He lies weeping softly to himself.
 - He sleeps peacefully, untouched by the Furies.
 - Sick, exhausted, and driven to madness, he lies on a bed.
38. The γὰρ clause in lines 37-38 explains why Elektra
- blames the Furies for Orestes' condition.
 - knows that the Furies are goddesses.
 - states that she hesitates to name the Furies.
 - thinks "Eumenides" are a fitting name for the Furies.
39. Euripides spent his final years in
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a) Athens. | c) Persia. |
| b) Macedonia. | d) Sicily. |
40. This passage is drawn from the part of a tragedy known as
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| a) kommos. | c) prologue. |
| b) parodos. | d) stichomythia. |

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END

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

NOTE: Vocabulary help appears underneath the Greek word(s).

In the following selection from Euripides' *Orestes*, Elektra recounts the history of her family and presents the current condition of her brother.

Ἡλέκτρα:	Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδέν δεινὸν ᾧδ' εἰπεῖν ἔπος	1
	οὐδὲ πάθος οὐδὲ ξυμφορὰ θεήλατος,	2
	θεήλατος, -ον infer from θεός + ἐλαύνω	
	ἧς οὐκ ἂν ἄραιτ' ἄχθος ἀνθρώπου φύσις.	3
	τὸ ἄχθος: burden	
	ὁ γὰρ μακάριος — κοῦκ ὄνειδίζω τύχας —	4
	ὄνειδίζω: infer from ὄνειδος	
	Διὸς πεφυκῶς, ὡς λέγουσι, Τάνταλος	5
	κορυφῆς ὑπερτέλλοντα δειμαίνων πέτρων	6
	ἡ κορυφή = τὸ κράς	
	ὑπερτέλλω: I hang over	
	δειμαίνω: infer from δειμα	
	ἀέρι ποτᾶται· καὶ τίνει ταύτην δίκην,	7
	ὁ ἀήρ: air	
	ποτάομαι: I fly about	
	ὡς μὲν λέγουσιν, ὅτι θεοῖς ἄνθρωπος ὦν	8
	κοινῆς τραπέζης ἀξίωμ' ἔχων ἴσον,	9
	ἡ τράπεζα: table	
	τὸ ἀξίωμα: honor	

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ἀκόλαστον ἔσχε γλῶσσαν, αἰσχίστην νόσον. 10

ἀκόλαστος, -ον: undisciplined, unrestrained

οὔτος φυτεύει Πέλοπα, τοῦ δ' Ἄτρεὺς ἔφυ, 11

φυτεύω: I beget

ᾧ στέμματα ξήνασ' ἐπέκλωσεν θεὰ 12

τὸ στέμμα: wreath, garland [here = wool]

ξαίνω: I card [i.e., combing out impurities of wool before weaving]

ἐπικλώθω: I spin [a thread] to, I assign

ἔριν, Θυέστη πόλεμον ὄντι συγγόνῳ 13

θέσθαι. τί τάρρητ' ἀναμετρήσασθαί με δεῖ; 14

ἄρρητος, -ον: unspeakable, unutterable

ἀναμετρέω: I measure again, [mid.] I recapitulate

ἔδαισε δ' οὔν νιν τέκν' ἀποκτείνας Ἄτρεὺς. 15

δαίνυμι: I give a banquet, I make dinner for

Ἄτρεως δέ— τὰς γὰρ ἐν μέσῳ σιγῶ τύχας— 16

ὁ κλεινός, εἰ δὴ κλεινός, Ἀγαμέμνων ἔφυ 17

Μενελεύς τε Κρήσσης μητρὸς Ἀερόπης ἄπο. 18

γαμεῖ δ' ὁ μὲν δὴ τὴν θεοῖς στυγουμενήν 19

Μενέλαος Ἑλένην, ὁ δὲ Κλυταιμῆστρας λέχος 20

ἐπίσημον εἰς Ἑλληνας Ἀγαμέμνων ἀναξ· 21

ἐπίσημος, -ον: notorious

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ᾧ παρθένοι μὲν τρεῖς ἔφρμεν ἐκ μιᾶς, 22

Χρυσόθεμις Ἰφιγένειά τ' Ἥλέκτρα τ' ἐγώ, 23

ἄρσην δ' Ὀρέστης, μητρὸς ἀνοσιωτάτης, 24

ἢ πόσιν ἀπείρω περιβαλοῦσ' ὑφάσματι 25

τὸ ὑφάσμα: woven robe

ἔκτεινεν ᾧ δ' ἕκατι, παρθένω λέγειν 26

οὐ καλόν· ἐὼ τοῦτ' ἀσαφές ἐν κοινῷ σκοπεῖν. 27

ἀσαφής, -ές = ἀ- + σαφής, -ές

Φοίβου δ' ἀδικίαν μὲν τί δεῖ κατηγορεῖν; 28

ἡ ἀδικία: infer from ἀδικέω

πειθῆι δ' Ὀρέστην μητέρ' ἢ σφ' ἐγείνατο 29

γείνομαι: I beget

κτεῖναι, πρὸς οὐχ ἅπαντας εὐκλειαν φέρον. 30

ἡ εὐκλεια: good reputation

ὅμως δ' ἀπέκτειν' οὐκ ἀπειθήσας θεῶν 31

ἀπειθέω: I disobey (+ dat.)

κάγῳ μετέσχον, οἷα δὴ γυνή, φόνου, 32

Πυλάδης θ', ὅς ἡμῖν συγκατείργασται τάδε. 33

συγκατεργάζομαι: I help someone (dat.) in (acc.)

ἐντεῦθεν ἀγρία συντακεῖς νόσω νοσεῖ 34

συντήκω: I cause to waste away; (pass.) I waste away

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

τλήμων Ὀρέστης ὄδε πεσὼν ἐν δεμνίοις 35

τὰ δέμνια: bed

κεῖται, τὸ μητρὸς δ' αἵμά νιν τροχηλατεῖ 36

τροχηλατέω: I drive all over the place

μανίαισιν ὀνομάζειν γὰρ αἰδοῦμαι θεὰς 37

ἡ μανία: madness

Εὐμενίδας, αἱ τόνδ' ἐξαμιλλῶνται φόβῳ. 38

ἐξαμιλλάομαι: I drive out (of one's mind)

Proper Nouns and Adjectives

Ἀγαμέμνων, -ονος, ὁ: Agamemnon

Ἀερόπη, -ης, ἡ: Aerope

Ἄτρεϋς, -έως, ὁ: Atreus

Ἑλένη, -ης, ἡ: Helen

Εὐμενίδες, -ων, αἱ: the Furies

Ἡλέκτρα, -ας, ἡ: Elektra

Θυέστης, -ου, ὁ: Thyestes

Ἰφιγένεια, -ας, ἡ: Iphigeneia

Κλυταιμήστρα, -ας, ἡ: Klytemestra

Κρηῖσσα, -ης: Kretan (fem. adj.)

Μενέλαος, -ου, ὁ: Menelaos

Μενέλεως, -εω, ὁ: Menelaos (Attic form)

Ὀρέστης, -ου, ὁ: Orestes

Πέλοψ, -οπος, ὁ: Pelops

Πυλάδης, -ου, ὁ: Pylades

Τάνταλος, -ου, ὁ: Tantalos

Χρυσόθεμις, -ιδος, ἡ: Khrysothemis