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 δεινόν in line 1?
   a) denote
   b) dinner
   c) dinosaur
   d) dynamite

2. The ὡδί in line 1 is an elision for
   a) ὡδε.
   b) ὡδο.
   c) ὡδυ.
   d) ὡδω.

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 ἄφωντι 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 κοῦκ in line 4 is a crasis for
   a) καὶ ὁ 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 ταύτην 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

the exam continues on the next page →
17. In line 16, Elektra explains that she
   a) believes her family’s fortunes have varied.
   b) finds herself trapped in the middle of the family curse.
   c) is skipping over certain details of her family’s history.
   d) wants the fate of her family to be more balanced.

18. εἰ δὴ κλεινός in line 17 has the force of
   a) hoping for a different future.     c) qualification.
   b) pride.                            d) regret.

19. The τε in line 18 is joining
   a) Ἀγαμέμνων and Μενέλαως.
   b) ἔφυ and ἀπο.
   c) Μενέλαως and Κρήσσης μητρὸς Αερόπης.
   d) Μενέλαως Κρήσσης and μητρὸς Αερόπης.

20. What is the force of the present tense γαμεῖ in line 19?
   a) conative     c) historical
   b) habitual action d) perfective

21. The main caesura in line 21 occurs after the word
   a) ἐπίσημον.   c) Ἑλλήνας.
   b) εἰς.       d) Ἀγαμέμνων.

22. εἰς Ἑλλήνας in line 21 may be best translated by which of the following?
   a) among the Greeks        c) into Greece
   b) for Helen               d) with the Greeks

23. The μιᾶς in line 22 agrees with
   a) μητρὸς in line 24.    c) παρθένοι in line 22.
   b) Ὀρέστης in line 24.   d) Χρυσόθεμις in line 23.

24. We find out in lines 25-26 that
   a) Agamemnon had put on a robe, unaware that he was about to be killed.
   b) Agamemnon tried to defend himself with a large robe.
   c) Klytemestra entangled Agamemnon in a large robe and then killed him.
   d) Klytemestra was unaware that she could use a robe to kill Agamemnon.
25. In lines 26-27, Elektra says that
   a) no one must ever know why her mother killed her father.
   b) it is not proper for her to explain why her mother killed her father.
   c) she approves of the reasons why her mother killed her father.
   d) she does not know why her mother killed her father.

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

27. In line 27, ἐν κοινῷ σκοπεῖν may be roughly translated as:
   a) for someone to take counsel
   b) for public consideration
   c) to examine at the opportune time,
   d) to see at that place

28. What is the part of speech of σφ᾽ in line 29?
   a) adjective
   b) adverb
   c) conjunction
   d) pronoun

29. In line 30, κτείναι is a/an
   a) articular infinitive.
   b) complementary infinitive.
   c) historical infinitive.
   d) infinitive in an indirect statement.

30. The participle φέρον in line 30 is being used
   a) as a modifier of εὔκλειαν.
   b) as an accusative absolute.
   c) epexegetically.
   d) in apposition to κτείναι.

31. What does Elektra mean by the phrase οἷα δῆ γυνὴ in line 32?
   a) A female servant helped her.
   b) She did all that she could as a woman.
   c) She is the type of woman who loves a good murder.
   d) Women are particularly prone to murder.

32. In line 32, φόνου represents a genitive
   a) object of a verb.
   b) of description.
   c) of possession.
   d) 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
   b) ἔπαθεν
   c) μετέσχεν
   d) παρῆν

34. What is the tense of συγκατείργασται in line 33?
   a) aorist
   b) future
   c) imperfect
   d) perfect

35. What is the case and number of τλήμων in line 35?
   a) accusative singular
   b) genitive plural
   c) nominative singular
   d) vocative singular

36. Which of the following English words has a root cognate with αἷμα in line 36?
   a) hamartia
   b) hamate
   c) hemitrope
   d) hemorrhage

37. What is the state of Orestes in lines 34-37?
   a) He is hiding under a blanket from the Furies.
   b) He lies weeping softly to himself.
   c) He sleeps peacefully, untouched by the Furies.
   d) Sick, exhausted, and driven to madness, he lies on a bed.

38. The γὰρ clause in lines 37-38 explains why Elektra
   a) blames the Furies for Orestes’ condition.
   b) knows that the Furies are goddesses.
   c) states that she hesitates to name the Furies.
   d) thinks “Eumenides” are a fitting name for the Furies.

39. Euripides spent his final years in
   a) Athens.
   b) Macedonia.
   c) Persia.
   d) Sicily.

40. This passage is drawn from the part of a tragedy known as
   a) kommos.
   b) parodos.
   c) prologue.
   d) stichomythia.

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

**Ἠλέκτρα:** Ὡὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν δεινόν ὡδ’ εἰπεῖν ἔπος

οὐδὲ πάθος οὐδὲ ἕμφαργα θεήλατος,

**θεήλατος,** -ον infer from θεός + ἐλαύνω

ἡς οὐκ ἂν ἀφαίτ’ ἁχθος ἀνθρώπου φύσις.

**τὸ ἁχθος:** burden

ὁ γὰρ μακάριος — κούκ ὀνειδίζω τύχας —

**ὀνειδίζω:** infer from ὀνείδος

Διὸς πεφυκός, ὡς λέγουσι, Τάνταλος

κορυφῆς ὑπερτέλλοντα δειμαίνων πέτρον

**ἡ κορυφή = τὸ κράς**

**ὑπερτέλλω:** I hang over

**δειμαίνω:** infer from δείμω

ἀέρι ποτάται καὶ τίνει ταύτην δίκην,

**ὁ ἀέρ:** air

**ποτάομαι:** I fly about

ὡς μὲν λέγουσιν, ὅτι θεοὶς ἀνθρώπος ὡν

κοινῆς τραπέζης ἀξίωμα ἔχων ἰσον,

**ἡ τράπεζα:** table

**τὸ ἀξίωμα:** honor
ἀκόλαστον ἔσχε γλώσσαν, αἰσχίστην νόσον. 10

ἀκόλαστος, ον: undisciplined, unrestrained

οὗτος φυτεύει Πέλοπα, τοῦ δ’ Ατρέως ἔφυ, 11

φυτεύω: I beget

ὁ στέμματα ἔχεισ’ 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

ἐριν, Θυέστη πόλεμον ὄντι συγγόνῳ 13

θέσθαι. τι τάρφητ’ ἀναμετρήσασθαι με δεῖ; 14

ἀρρητος, -ον: unspeakable, unutterable

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

ἐδαίσε δ’ οὖν νιν τέκν’ ἀποκτείνας Ατρέως. 15

δαινυμι: I give a banquet, I make dinner for

Ἀτρέως δὲ—τάς γὰρ ἐν μέσῳ σιγῷ τύχας— 16

ό κλεινός, εἰ δὴ κλεινός, Αγαμέμνων ἔφυ 17

Μενέλαος τε Κρήσσης μητρὸς Αερόπης ἀπο. 18

γαμεῖ δ’ ὁ μὲν δὴ τὴν θεοὶς συγνομένην 19

Μενέλαος Ἐλένην, ὁ δὲ Κλυταμήστρας λέχος 20

ἐπίσημον εἰς Ἐλληνας Αγαμέμνων ἀναξ· 21

ἐπίσημος, -ον: notorious
Το άφθαρτο: woven robe

ἐκτείνειν· ἀν ἐκατι, παρθένῳ λέγειν

οὐ καλὸν· ἐὼ τοῦτ ἀσαφῆς ἐν κοινῷ σκοπεῖν.

ἀσαφής, -ές = ἀ- σαφής, -ές

Φοίβου δ ἀδικίαν μὲν τὶ δεὶ κατηγορεῖν;

ἡ ἀδικία: infer from ἀδικέω

πείθει δ Ὀρέστην μητέρ ἢ σφ᾽ ἐγείνατο

γείνομαι: I beget

ικτεῖνα, πρὸς οὐχ ἄπαντας εὐκλειαν φέρον.

ἡ εὐκλεία: good reputation

ὁμως δ ἀπέκτειν ὅγ καὶ ἀπειθήσας θεώ

ἀπειθέω: I disobey (+ dat.)

κάγῳ μετέσχον, οία δὴ γυνῆ, φόνου,

Πυλάδης θ', ὃς ἦμιν συγκατείργασται τάδε.

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

ἐντεύθεν ἄγρια συντακεῖς νόσῳ νοσεῖ

συντίκω: I cause to waste away; (pass.) I waste away
TEAR OFF THIS PAGE AND CONSULT THE PASSAGE AS YOU TAKE EXAM.

τλήμων Ὀρέστης ὅδε πεσὼν ἐν δεμνίοις

τὰ δέμνια: bed

κεῖται, τὸ μητρός δ᾽ αἵμα νιν τροχηλατεί

τροχηλατέω: I drive all over the place

μανίασιν ὀνομάζειν γὰρ αἴδουμαι θεὰς

ἡ μανία: madness

Εὐμενίδας, αἱ τόνδ᾽ ἐξαμιλλῶνται φόβῳ.

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

**Proper Nouns and Adjectives**

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