



Sixteenth Annual Elementary
CAMWS College Greek Exam (2023-2024)



TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE A DICTIONARY

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

- An “etiological myth” is one that seems to explain a natural or cultural phenomenon. From which of the following Greek words does “etiological” derive?
a) αἰτία
b) ἔτος
c) ἥλιος
d) τέλος
- What gender, number, and case can ἦττω (from the comparative adjective ἦττων, -ον) be?
a) feminine singular accusative
b) masculine plural nominative
c) masculine singular genitive
d) neuter plural genitive
- The form of the definite article which agrees with (modifies) νύκτα is:
a) τὰ
b) τήν
c) τό
d) τόν
- Which is a correct superlative form of the adjective ἐχθρός, -ά, -όν?
a) ἔχθιστα
b) ἔχθραται
c) ἐχθρόστατος
d) ἐχθρώτερον
- The accusative singular form of σῶμα, σώματος, τό is:
a) σῶμα
b) σώματα
c) σώματα
d) σώματος
- Choose the article/noun pair that best completes this sentence:
χρῆ _____ τοὺς υἱοὺς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον πέμψαι.
a) αἱ μητέρες
b) τὰς μητέρας
c) τῆ μητρὶ
d) τῶν μητέρων
- Which form of ἐρωτάω is correctly accented?
a) ἔρωτας
b) ἐρῶτας
c) ἐρώτας
d) ἐρωτᾶς

the exam continues on the next page →

8. Choose the verb that best completes this sentence:

τὰ οὖν τῶν ἀγαθῶν ποιητῶν ἔργα τὰς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ψυχὰς _____.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a) διδάξουσιν | c) ἐδίδαξεν |
| b) διδάσκομεν | d) ἐδίδασκον |

9. The adjective that agrees with the noun ἔθνους is:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a) φίλος | c) φίλους |
| b) φίλου | d) φίλων |

10. Choose the preposition that best completes this sentence:

ὁ δὲ μέγας βασιλεὺς τοὺς δούλους _____ δυνάμει κελεύει.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) διὰ | c) ἐκ |
| b) εἰς | d) σὺν |

11. The adjective that agrees with (modifies) the noun ὁδοῦ is:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| a) εὐθείας | c) εὐθύ |
| b) εὐθοῦ | d) εὐθύς |

12. Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to this sentence:

“ἡ δὲ μήτηρ λέγει ὡς ὁ υἱὸς οὐκ ἔστιν ἄξιος τοῦ θανάτου.”

- a) ἡ δὲ μήτηρ τὸν τοῦ υἱοῦ θάνατον ἐδέξατο.
 b) ἡ μήτηρ τὸν υἱὸν ἀποθανεῖσθαι μέλλει.
 c) καὶ ἡ μήτηρ λέγει ὡς ὁ υἱὸς ἀξιότατός ἐστι τοῦ θανάτου.
 d) καὶ ἡ μήτηρ φησὶ τὸν υἱὸν οὐκ εἶναι ἄξιον ἀποθνήσκειν.

13. λήψει is a future tense form of the same verb as which of the following aorist tense forms?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) εἶπες | c) ἔλαθες |
| b) ἔλαβες | d) ἔλιπες |

14. Which form of καλέω is correctly accented?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) k̄αλουμεν | c) καλοῦμεν |
| b) κάλουμεν | d) καλούμεν |

15. Which is the correct tense and mood of ἔδοτε?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) aorist imperative | c) imperfect indicative |
| b) aorist indicative | d) present imperative |

16. Choose the best translation for this sentence:

τὰ γὰρ πυρὰ τὰ ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι τῇ γυναικὶ δηλοῖ ὡς ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου ὁ ἐχθρὸς ἀνήρ, ὁ βασιλεὺς, παρὰ τὴν οἰκίαν ἔρχεται.

- a) For the fires are clear to the woman on the mountains because the hateful man is coming from the war to the house of the king.
- b) For the fires on the mountains are being made clear to the woman because the hated man, the king, is coming against her house for the sake of war.
- c) For the fires on the mountains are showing the wife that her hated husband, the king, is coming home from the war.
- d) For the hateful man, the king, on account of the war, came to make the fires on the mountains, which were seen clearly by the woman.

17. What is one correct identification of the gender, number, and case of πάντα?

- a) feminine singular accusative
- b) feminine singular nominative
- c) masculine singular accusative
- d) neuter singular accusative

18. Consider this sentence:

δεῖ ὕδωρ πολὺ τοῖς στρατιώταις δίδόναι οἱ τὴν πόλιν φυλάττουσιν.

If you were to replace the relative clause “οἱ τὴν πόλιν φυλάττουσιν” with a participial phrase but keep the meaning of the sentence exactly the same, you would delete the relative clause and replace “τοῖς στρατιώταις” with:

- a) τὴν πόλιν στρατιώταις φυλάττουσι
- b) τοῖς στρατιώταις τὴν πόλιν φυλάττουσι
- c) τοῖς τὴν πόλιν φυλάττουσι στρατιώταις
- d) τοῖς τῆς πόλεως φύλαξι

19. Which relative pronoun fits correctly in this sentence?

οἱ πολλοὶ τὰς τοῦ σώματος ἡδονὰς ἐζήτησαν _____ οἱ σοφοὶ οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν.

- a) αἱ
- b) αἷς
- c) ἅς
- d) ὧν

20. Which form of τιμάω is an imperative?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) ἐτίμησας | c) τιμήσετε |
| b) τιμᾶ | d) τίμησον |

FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONSULT THE READING PASSAGE, WHICH YOU MAY FIND AT THE END OF THE EXAM.

21. According to line 1, who thinks Socrates should be remembered?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Hermogenes | c) Socrates |
| b) Plato | d) Xenophon |
22. According to lines 1-2, what got Socrates thinking about death?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| a) Socrates' defense had failed. | c) Socrates had been summoned to court. |
| b) Socrates felt very old. | d) Socrates was trying to live justly. |
23. According to lines 3-4, what conclusion is shared by everyone who has written about Socrates?
- Socrates considered the charges unjust.
 - Socrates was an eloquent speaker.
 - Socrates was not timid in his defense.
 - Socrates was ready to die.
24. According to line 4, does Xenophon share this conclusion?
- It is unclear.
 - Xenophon affirms the conclusion.
 - Xenophon denies the conclusion.
 - Xenophon refuses to commit.
25. According to lines 5-6, what has been overlooked by previous authors?
- Socrates already considered death preferable to life.
 - Socrates believed that a good life resulted in a good death.
 - Socrates considered death an extension of life.
 - Socrates was already close to death.
26. According to line 6, what was the typical understanding of Socrates' defense?
- Socrates appeared to play the fool in order to defend himself.
 - Socrates' defense was considered foolish.
 - Socrates' defense was deemed arrogant by the foolish.
 - Socrates' foolishness rendered his defense unintelligible.

27. In line 7, who is Hermogenes?
- a critic of Socrates
 - a friend of Hipponikos
 - a friend of Socrates
 - a herald for the Athenian court
28. In line 7, who is Hipponikos?
- a friend of Hermogenes
 - a friend of Socrates
 - a son of Hermogenes
 - the father of Hermogenes
29. According to lines 7-8, what does Hermogenes claim?
- Socrates appeared brash in his defense.
 - Socrates did not appear to defend himself suitably.
 - Socrates failed to defend himself.
 - Socrates was intentionally arrogant in his defense.
30. To whom does the pronoun ἐκεῖνος in line 9 refer?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Hermogenes | c) Socrates |
| b) Hipponikos | d) Xenophon |
31. In line 9, to whom does αὐτόν refer?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Hermogenes | c) Socrates |
| b) Hipponikos | d) Xenophon |
32. According to lines 9-10, what is the topic of the conversation?
- all the elements of speaking at the trial
 - every element of true justice
 - everything connected to the upcoming trial
 - why Socrates speaks of everything but the defense itself
33. According to line 10, what concerns Hermogenes?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Socrates' failure to apologize | c) Socrates' lack of investigation |
| b) Socrates' health | d) Socrates' plan for his defense |
34. In line 10, what is the best translation of καὶ?
- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| a) also | c) indeed |
| b) and | d) just |

35. In line 11, to whom does τὸν δέ refer?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Hermogenes | c) Socrates |
| b) Hipponikos | d) Xenophon |
36. In lines 11-12, which word best describes the response to the question in line 10?
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) anger | c) shame |
| b) delight | d) surprise |
37. According to lines 11-12, when had Socrates prepared his defense?
- Socrates had prepared his defense for all of his life.
 - Socrates had prepared his defense when he practiced.
 - Socrates had prepared his defense when it seemed good.
 - Socrates never prepared a defense.
38. In line 12, what confusion is indicated by the question “πῶς;”?
- confusion about how Socrates intends to defend himself
 - confusion about how Socrates practiced apologizing
 - confusion about the nature of Socrates’ life
 - confusion about the nature of Socrates’ philosophical exercises
39. According to lines 12-13, what does Socrates consider the best preparation for a defense in court?
- a life dedicated to philosophy
 - a life dedicated to speaking the truth
 - a life lived without doing any wrong
 - a life well-examined
40. All in all, Xenophon depicts Socrates’ defense as what?
- His defense speech lacked preparation.
 - His defense speech matched his way of life.
 - His defense speech was ill-conceived.
 - His defense speech was impulsive.

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END

Socrates was tried and found guilty of impiety by a jury in Athens in 399 BCE. Years later, the Athenian Xenophon recorded what he had learned about how Socrates defended himself.

- 1 Σωκράτους δὲ ἄξιόν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι μεμνησθαι καὶ ὥς, ἐπειδὴ ἐκλήθη εἰς τὴν
- 2 δίκην, ἐβουλεύσατο περὶ τε τῆς ἀπολογίας καὶ τῆς τελευτῆς τοῦ βίου.
- 3 γεγράφασι μὲν οὖν περὶ τούτου καὶ ἄλλοι. καὶ πάντες ἔτυχον τῆς
- 4 μεγαληγορίας αὐτοῦ—ᾧ καὶ δῆλον ὅτι τῷ ὄντι οὕτως ἐρρήθη ὑπὸ Σωκράτους.
- 5 ἀλλά—ὅτι ἤδη ἑαυτῷ ἐνόμιζεν αἰρετώτερον εἶναι τοῦ βίου θάνατον—τούτο οὐ
- 6 διασαφήνισαν. ὥστε ἀφρονεστέρα αὐτοῦ φαίνεται εἶναι ἢ μεγαληγορία.
- 7 Ἐρμογένης μέντοι ὁ Ἴππονίκου ἐταῖρός τε ἦν αὐτῷ καὶ ἐξήγγειλε περὶ αὐτοῦ
- 8 τοιαῦτα ὥστε πρέπουσαν φαίνεσθαι τὴν μεγαληγορίαν αὐτοῦ τῇ διανοίᾳ.
- 9 ἐκεῖνος γὰρ ἔφη, ὁρῶν αὐτὸν περὶ πάντων μᾶλλον διαλεγόμενον ἢ περὶ τῆς
- 10 δίκης, εἰπεῖν, “οὐκ ἔχρην μέντοι σκοπεῖν, ᾧ Σωκράτες, καὶ ὅ τι ἀπολογήσῃ;”
- 11 τὸν δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀποκρίνεσθαι “οὐ γὰρ δοκῶ σοι, ἀπολογεῖσθαι μελετῶν,
- 12 διαβεβιωκέναι;” ἐπεὶ δ’ αὐτὸν ἐρωτᾶν “πῶς;”, εἰπεῖν, “ὅτι οὐδὲν ἄδικον
- 13 διαγεγένημαι ποιῶν—ἦν νομίζω μελέτην εἶναι καλλίστην ἀπολογίας.”

**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

ἄδικος, -ον: unjust	ἤδη: (adv) already
αἰρετώτερος, -ον: preferable	Ἴππόνικος, -ου, ὁ: Hipponikos
ἀπολογέομαι: to speak in defense	μᾶλλον: (adv) more than
ἀπολογία, -ας, ἡ: defense speech	μεγαληγορία, -ας, ἡ: arrogance, brashness, cockiness
ἄφρων, -ον: foolish	μελετάω: to practice (+ inf)
διαβιώω: to spend one's whole life	μελέτη, -ης, ἡ: practice, exercise
διαγίγνομαι: to go through life	μέντοι = "however"
διανοία, -ας, ἡ: intention, purpose	μιμνήσκω: to remember
διασαφηνίζω: to make quite clear	πρέπω: to be fitting, to suit (+ dat)
ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, ἑαυτοῦ: (pron) himself, herself, itself	πῶς: (adv) how?
ἐκλήθη = "he was summoned"	Σωκράτης, -ους, ὁ: Socrates
ἐξαγγέλλω: to make known, proclaim	τελευτή, -ῆς, ἡ: end, finish
ἐπεὶ: (conj) when	τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο: (pron) such a thing
ἐπειδὴ: (conj) when	τῷ ὄντι = "in reality"
Ἑρμογένης, -ους, ὁ: Hermogenes	ὦ: (exclamation) "Hey!"
ἐρρήθη = "it was spoken, it was said"	ὥστε: (conj) so that, with the result that
ἑταῖρος, -ου, ὁ: companion	
ἔτυχον = "touched on" (+ gen)	

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