



**Eighth Annual Intermediate/Advanced Tragedy
CAMWS College Greek Exam (2023-2024)**



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. The κἀναμυχθίζη in line 743 is an example of
 - a) anastrophe.
 - b) contraction.
 - c) crasis.
 - d) ellipsis.
2. The person and voice of the verb πυνθάνη in line 744 are
 - a) second person active.
 - b) second person middle.
 - c) third person active.
 - d) third person middle.
3. What is the case function of the dative τῆδε in line 745?
 - a) advantage
 - b) agent
 - c) indirect object
 - d) reference
4. Which of the following English words is derived from πέλαγος in line 746?
 - a) archipelago
 - b) hyperplasia
 - c) Pelasgian
 - d) pelican
5. The question which Io poses in lines 747-751 expresses the sentiment that
 - a) only the good die young.
 - b) she and Prometheus will both be killed by Zeus.
 - c) she will not commit suicide under any circumstance.
 - d) there is no point to live a life full of pain and suffering.
6. Which of the following is the closest synonym to ἐν τάχει in line 747?
 - a) ταχεία χειρί
 - b) ταχέως
 - c) τάχους ἔνεκα
 - d) ὡς τάχιστα
7. What would be the full form of the elided τῆσδ' in line 748?
 - a) τῆσδα
 - b) τῆσδαι
 - c) τῆσδε
 - d) τῆσδου

the exam continues on the next page →

8. ἀπηλλάγην in line 750 is a/an
- a) aorist active finite verb.
 - b) aorist active infinitive.
 - c) aorist passive finite verb.
 - d) perfect active finite verb.
9. The case and number of ἡμέρας in line 751 are
- a) accusative plural.
 - b) accusative singular.
 - c) genitive plural.
 - d) genitive singular.
10. What is the use of the optative of the verb φέροις in line 752?
- a) contrary to fact
 - b) past general
 - c) potential
 - d) wish
11. To whom or to what does the relative ὅτω in line 753 refer?
- a) death
 - b) difficulties
 - c) Io
 - d) Prometheus
12. In lines 755-756, Prometheus expresses the idea that
- a) he himself will end the tyranny of Zeus one day.
 - b) he is upset to be bound at the edges of the world.
 - c) his suffering will not end while Zeus is in power.
 - d) there is no limit to the suffering a god can endure.
13. What is the mood of ἐκπέση in line 756?
- a) imperative
 - b) indicative
 - c) optative
 - d) subjunctive
14. The combination of the particles ἢ γάρ in line 757 expresses
- a) dejection.
 - b) enthusiasm.
 - c) fear.
 - d) surprise.
15. ἰδοῦσα in line 758 is what type of participle?
- a) attributive
 - b) circumstantial
 - c) substantival
 - d) supplementary
16. In line 759, πῶς δ' οὐκ ἄν indicates that Io
- a) agrees with Prometheus that she would like to see Zeus fall from power.
 - b) is not sure that Zeus will ever be deposed.
 - c) rejects the idea of Zeus ever losing his throne.
 - d) wants more details from Prometheus about Zeus' eventual demise.

17. What is the tense and voice of συληθήσεται in line 761?
 a) aorist middle
 b) aorist passive
 c) future middle
 d) future passive
18. Which of the following is the object of the preposition πρὸς in line 762?
 a) αὐτὸς
 b) αὐτοῦ
 c) βουλευμάτων
 d) σκῆπτρα (implied)
19. In line 762, 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.
20. The mood and tense of σήμερον in line 763 is
 a) aorist imperative.
 b) present participle.
 c) unaugmented aorist indicative.
 d) unaugmented imperfect indicative.
21. Which of the following English words is derived from σήμερον in line 763?
 a) semantics
 b) seminal
 c) significant
 d) solemn
22. The main caesura in line 764 occurs after the word
 a) γαμεῑ.
 b) γάμον.
 c) τοιοῦτον.
 d) ᾧ.
23. The τις in line 763 is an
 a) indefinite adjective, agreeing with βλάβη.
 b) indefinite pronoun, the subject of βλάβη.
 c) interrogative adjective, agreeing with βλάβη.
 d) interrogative pronoun, the subject of βλάβη.
24. In line 766, Prometheus states that
 a) he is not allowed to speak to Io.
 b) he will not divulge the nature of Zeus' union.
 c) he will not speak of his own future.
 d) Io is not allowed to know her future.
25. The case and number of δάμαρτος in line 767 is
 a) accusative singular.
 b) dative plural.
 c) genitive singular.
 d) nominative singular.

26. What part of speech and degree is φέρτερον in line 768?
 a) comparative adjective c) superlative adjective
 b) comparative adverb d) superlative adverb
27. What is the force of the participle λυθείς in line 770?
 a) causal c) conditional
 b) concessive d) final
28. In line 771, Io asks
 a) who will free her from her plight.
 b) who will free Prometheus from his chains.
 c) who will free Zeus from his fate.
 d) whom Zeus will willingly set free.
29. What is the function of the genitive in line 771?
 a) absolute c) partitive
 b) objective d) possession
30. In line 774, γένναν represents an accusative
 a) direct object. c) object of the preposition πρός.
 b) extent of time. d) of respect.
31. In line 774, Prometheus states that his savior will be born
 a) ten generations later.
 b) ten generations later, as the third son of Zeus.
 c) thirteen generations later.
 d) three generations later, as a triplet.
32. In line 776, the subject of ζήτει is
 a) Io c) the chorus leader.
 b) Prometheus. d) Zeus.
33. What kind of participle is προτείνων in line 777?
 a) absolute c) circumstantial
 b) attributive/substantival d) supplementary

34. In line 778, λόγοιν is a/an
- a) accusative direct object.
 - b) dative of means.
 - c) dative of reference.
 - d) partitive genitive/genitive of the whole.
35. In line 778, θατέρω is the dative form of a variant from
- a) ἔτερος.
 - b) θατήρ.
 - c) πατήρ.
 - d) ταχύς.
36. The voice and mood of δίδου in line 779 is
- a) active imperative.
 - b) active participle.
 - c) middle imperative.
 - d) middle indicative.
37. In lines 780-781, Prometheus
- a) chooses not to reveal to Io her future toils.
 - b) clearly reveals Io’s future.
 - c) makes the clear choice to speak of his deliverance.
 - d) offers Io a choice of what he will reveal to her.
38. If the φράσω in line 781 is subjunctive, its use is
- a) deliberative.
 - b) hortatory.
 - c) potential.
 - d) prohibitive.
39. Who will set Prometheus free?
- a) Heracles
 - b) Jason
 - c) Perseus
 - d) Theseus
40. The rapid exchange between Io and Prometheus in this selection is known as
- a) kommos.
 - b) proagon.
 - c) rhesis.
 - d) stichomythia.

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END

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

In this selection from the *Prometheus Bound*, the wandering Io has come upon Prometheus bound to a mountain due to his defiance of Zeus. After he maps out her future wanderings and indicates that even after this the worst is yet to come, Io cries out in terror. Our selection picks up from this point.

N.B.: Underlined words are glossed below the verse in the order in which they appear.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----|
| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | σὺ δ' αὖ <u>κέκραγας</u> <u>κἀναμυχθίζη</u> : τί που | 743 |
| | κράζω: I scream, shriek | |
| | ἀναμυχθίζομαι: I moan loudly | |
| | δράσεις ὅταν τὰ λοιπὰ πυνθάνη κακά; | 744 |
| <u>Χορός:</u> | ἦ γάρ τι λοιπὸν τῆδε πημάτων ἐρεῖς; | 745 |
| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | <u>δυσχείμερόν</u> γε πέλαγος <u>ἀτηρός</u> <u>δύης</u> . | 746 |
| | δυσχείμερος, -ον: stormy | |
| | ἀτηρός, -ά, -όν: infer from the meaning of the noun ἄτη | |
| | ἡ δύη = τὸ πῆμα | |
| <u>Ἴώ:</u> | τί δῆτ' ἐμοὶ ζῆν κέρδος, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τάχει | 747 |
| | <u>ἔρριψ'</u> ἐμαυτὴν τῆσδ' ἀπὸ <u>στύφλου</u> πέτρας, | 748 |
| | ἔρριψ' = ἔρριψα | |
| | στύφλος, -ον: hard, rough | |
| | ὅπως <u>πέδοι</u> <u>σκήψασα</u> τῶν πάντων πόνων | 749 |
| | πέδοι: on the ground | |
| | σκήπτω = πίπτω | |
| | <u>ἀπηλλάγην</u> ; κρεῖσσον γὰρ <u>εἰσάπαξ</u> θανεῖν | 750 |
| | ἀπηλλάγην < ἀπαλλάσσω | |
| | εἰσάπαξ: at once, once and for all | |

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|-------------------|---|-----|
| | ἢ τὰς ἀπάσας ἡμέρας πάσχειν κακῶς. | 751 |
| Προμηθεύς: | ἢ <u>δυσπετῶς</u> ἂν τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἄθλους φέροις, | 752 |
| | δυσπετής, -ές: most difficult | |
| | <u>ὅτω</u> θανεῖν μὲν ἐστὶν οὐ πεπρωμένον· | 753 |
| | ὅτω = ῶ | |
| | αὕτη γὰρ ἦν ἂν πημάτων <u>ἀπαλλαγὴ</u> · | 754 |
| | ἡ ἀπαλλαγὴ: infer from ἀπαλλάσσω | |
| | νῦν δ' οὐδέν ἐστι τέρμα μοι προκείμενον | 755 |
| | μόχθων πρὶν ἂν Ζεὺς ἐκπέσῃ τυραννίδος. | 756 |
| Ἰώ: | ἦ γὰρ ποτ' ἔστιν ἐκπεσεῖν ἀρχῆς Δία; | 757 |
| Προμηθεύς: | <u>ἦδοι'</u> ἂν, οἶμαι, τήνδ' ἰδοῦσα συμφορὰν. | 758 |
| | ἦδοι' = ἦδοιο < ἦδομαι | |
| Ἰώ: | πῶς δ' οὐκ ἂν, ἦτις ἐκ Διὸς πάσχω κακῶς; | 759 |
| Προμηθεύς: | ὡς τοίνυν ὄντων τῶνδε <u>γαθειν</u> σοι <u>πάρα</u> . | 760 |
| | γαθέω = ἦδομαι | |
| | πάρα = πάρεστι | |
| Ἰώ: | <u>πρὸς τοῦ</u> τύραννα σκῆπτρα <u>συληθήσεται</u> ; | 761 |
| | πρὸς τοῦ = ὑπὸ τίνος | |
| | τύραννος, -ον: infer from the meaning of the noun τύραννος | |
| | συλάω: I strip off, deprive | |

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| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | <u>πρὸς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ κενοφρόνων</u> βουλευμάτων. | 762 |
| | <u>πρὸς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ</u> = πρὸς αὐτοῦ αὐτός (συληθήσεται) | |
| | <u>αὐτοῦ</u> = ἑαυτοῦ | |
| | <u>κενόφρων, -ον</u> : empty-minded, foolish | |
| <u>Ἴώ:</u> | ποιῶ τρόπῳ; σήμενον, εἰ μή τις βλάβη. | 763 |
| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | γαμεῖ γάμον τοιοῦτον ᾧ ποτ' <u>ἀσχαλεῖ</u> . | 764 |
| | <u>ἀσχαλεῖ</u> = ἀσχαλεῖ, fut. of ἀσχαλάω = I am distressed | |
| <u>Ἴώ:</u> | <u>θέορτον ἢ βρότειον</u> ; εἰ ῥητόν, φράσον. | 765 |
| | <u>θέορτος, -ον</u> : sprung from the gods | |
| | <u>βρότειος, -ον</u> : infer from ὁ βροτός | |
| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | <u>τί δ' ὄντιν'</u> ; οὐ γὰρ ῥητόν ἀυδαῖσθαι τόδε. | 766 |
| | <u>τί δ' ὄντιν'</u> = why do you ask? | |
| <u>Ἴώ:</u> | ἢ πρὸς δάμαρτος <u>ἐξανίσταται</u> θρόνων; | 767 |
| | <u>ἐξανίστημι</u> : I expel, drive out | |
| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | ἢ τέξεταί γε παῖδα <u>φέρτερον</u> πατρός. | 768 |
| | <u>φέρτερος, -α, -ον</u> = κρείσσων, κρείσσον | |
| <u>Ἴώ:</u> | οὐδ' ἔστιν αὐτῷ τῆσδ' <u>ἀποστροφῆ</u> τύχης; | 769 |
| | <u>ἡ ἀποστροφή</u> : escape | |
| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | οὐ δῆτα, πλὴν ἔγωγ' ἂν ἐκ δεσμῶν λυθείς. | 770 |
| <u>Ἴώ:</u> | τίς οὖν ὁ λύσων ἔστιν ἄκοντος Διός; | 771 |

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| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | τῶν σῶν τιν' αὐτὸν <u>ἐκγόνων</u> εἶναι χρεῶν. | 772 |
| | ὁ ἔκγονος = ὁ γόνος | |
| <u>Ἴώ:</u> | πῶς εἶπας; ἢ ἴμος παῖς σ' ἀπαλλάξει κακῶν; | 773 |
| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | τρίτος γε <u>γένναν</u> <u>πρὸς</u> δέκ' ἄλλαισιν γοναῖς. | 774 |
| | ἡ γέννα, ἡ γονή: generation | |
| | πρὸς (+ dat) = after | |
| <u>Ἴώ:</u> | ἦδ' οὐκέτ' <u>εὐξύμβλητος</u> ἡ <u>χρησμοδία</u> . | 775 |
| | εὐξύμβλητος, -ον: easy to understand | |
| | ἡ χρησμοδία = ὁ χρησμός | |
| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | καὶ μηδὲ σαυτῆς γ' <u>ἐκμανθάνω</u> ζήτει πόνους. | 776 |
| | ἐκμανθάνω: I learn fully | |
| <u>Ἴώ:</u> | μή μοι <u>προτείνων</u> κέρδος εἶτ' <u>ἀποστέρει</u> . | 777 |
| | προτείνω: I stretch forward, hold out, offer | |
| | ἀποστέρω = ἀπό + στερέω | |
| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | δυοῖν λόγῳ σε θατέρῳ <u>δωρήσομαι</u> . | 778 |
| | δωρέω: I present | |
| <u>Ἴώ:</u> | ποίοιν; <u>προδείξον</u> <u>αἴρεσίν</u> τ' ἐμοὶ δίδου. | 779 |
| | προδείκνυμι: I show ahead of time, tell first | |
| | ἡ αἴρεσις: choice | |
| <u>Προμηθεύς:</u> | δίδωμ' ἐλοῦ γάρ, ἢ πόνων τὰ λοιπά σοι | 780 |

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φράσω σαφηνῶς ἢ τὸν ἐκλύσοντ' ἐμέ. 781

σαφηνής, -ές = σαφής, -ές

ἐκλύω = ἐκ + λύω

Χορός:

τούτων σὺ τὴν μὲν τῆδε, τὴν δ' ἐμοὶ χάριν 782

θέσθαι θέλησον, μηδ' ἀτιμάσης λόγου, 783

θέλω = ἐθέλω

ἀτιμάζω (+ gen): I treat as unworthy of

καὶ τῆδε μὲν γέγωνε τὴν λοιπὴν πλάνην, 784

γέγωνε = ἄγγελλε

ἡ πλάνη: wandering

ἐμοὶ δὲ τὸν λύσοντα· τοῦτο γὰρ ποθῶ. 785