

**Second Annual Intermediate/Advanced Tragedy
College Greek Exam (2018)**

TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE A DICTIONARY

Write YOUR NAME at the top left-hand portion of your answer sheet. Write YOUR LAST NAME FIRST. Be sure to FILL IN THE BUBBLES under your name. DO NOT change the identification number on the sheet or add any additional information.

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 EXAM.

1. In line 466, the verb understood in the parenthetical statement is

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a. ἔσπε. | c. εἶσι. |
| b. ἔστι. | d. εἶναι. |

2. In line 467, πεσοῦσαν modifies whom from line 466?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. μ' (= Hecuba). | c. κόρου (= the chorus). |
| b. τοι (= generic "you"). | d. φίλα (= kind actions). |

3. In line 468, the three verbs have what in common?

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| a. taking their object in the dative case. | c. they are the same voice. |
| b. they are different forms of a single verb. | d. they are the same tense. |

4. In lines 466 – 468, Hecuba asks that

- a. she be left lying where she fell.
- b. the chorus be kind rather than unkind.
- c. she be worthy of her fate.
- d. that she experience a fall from grace as her children did.

5. In line 469, Hecuba refers to the gods as

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. worthy of calling upon. | c. worthy of following. |
| b. poor allies. | d. allies against her enemies. |

6. In line 470, the κικλήσκειν is an intensive form of the verb

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. κυκλόω. | c. λαγχάνω. |
| b. κλαίω. | d. καλέω. |

7. In line 471, δυστυχῆ modifies

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| a. ὅταν. | c. τύχην. |
| b. τις. | d. Hecuba (understood). |

8. In lines 469-71, Hecuba links
- a. luck (chance) to the outcome of battle.
 - b. calling out to what needs to be said.
 - c. disloyal allies to fickle gods.
 - d. dire circumstances to prayer.
9. In line 472, ἐξῆσαι is a
- a. feminine nominative plural participle.
 - b. aorist infinitive.
 - c. aorist imperative.
 - d. 2nd person singular middle imperative.
10. In lines 472-73, Hecuba opts to sing of good things because
- a. it will make her fall from good fortune seem the more pitiable.
 - b. she cannot pity evil men.
 - c. evil is closer to her heart.
 - d. she casts more evil than pity.
11. In line 474, καὶς is short for
- a. καὶ τὰς.
 - b. καὶ ταῖς.
 - c. καὶ ἐς.
 - d. κε (= ἄν) εἰς
12. In line 474, explains that her marriage
- a. was between two people of equal class.
 - b. the result of regime change.
 - c. was forced upon her.
 - d. pleased a tyrant.
13. In line 475, ἀριστεύοντ' modifies
- a. Hecuba (understood).
 - b. Hector (understood).
 - c. their children (τέκνα).
 - d. Priam (understood).
14. In line 476, Hecuba asserts that her children were
- a. more than enough to rule the Trojans.
 - b. numerous enough to surpass the Trojans.
 - c. not just numerous, but the best of the Trojans.
 - d. how she counted her superiority over the Trojans.
15. In lines 477-478, what is the boast?
- a. Hecuba had children like no other woman.
 - b. Trojan women are superior to Greek and barbarian women.
 - c. Trojan women gave birth to Greeks and barbarians.
 - d. Neither Greece nor foreigners can boast of women like those in Troy.

16. In line 477, οὗς refers to

- a. Hecuba.
- b. Trojans.
- c. Hecuba's children.
- d. Hecuba's parents.

17. In line 478, the mood of the verb κομπάσειεν is

- a. indicative.
- b. subjunctive.
- c. infinitive.
- d. optative.

18 In line 479, ἐκεῖνα refers to

- a. Hecuba.
- b. Trojans.
- c. Hecuba's children.
- d. Hecuba's parents.

19. In line 480, ἐτμήθη is

- a. accusative singular aorist passive participle
- b. accusative singular perfect passive participle
- c. 1st person singular aorist passive
- d. aorist infinitive passive

20. In lines 479-480, Hecuba says that

- a. her hair was cut by Greek spears.
- b. she grieved for her children when the Greeks killed them.
- c. the Greeks saw her cut her hair at Trojan tombs.
- d. she fell upon tombs when the Greek spears came to cut her.

21. In line 481, πάρα

- a. is an example of tmesis.
- b. moves its natural accent to the penult to indicate the preceding word is its object.
- c. is short for πάρεστιν
- d. is an accusative of respect.

22. τοῖσδε modifies (agrees with)

- a) ὄμμασιν (line 482).
- b) εἶδον (line 482).
- c) κατασφάγ' (line 483).
- d) κλυοῦσ' (line 482).

23. In line 483, Priam

- a. is burned alive.
- b. is killed at home.
- c. was a good man at home.
- d. kept the home fires burning.

24. In lines 481-83, we learn that

- a. Priam watched all of Hecuba's children get killed.
- b. Priam left his fatherly duties to others but grieved for his children.
- c. Priam as father to this people grieved even at home.
- d. Hecuba saw Priam killed in their own home.

25. In line 484, the city πόλις is

- a. Athens
- b. Sparta
- c. Mycenae
- d. Troy

26. In line 485, Hecuba says she raised her daughters

- a. to honor the gods.
- b. to remain virgin nymphs.
- c. for honorable marriages.
- d. to worship virgin goddesses.

27. In line 486, ἄλλοισι in standard Attic Greek would be

- a. ἄλλοισιν.
- b. ἄλλους.
- c. ἤλλοισι.
- d. ἄλλοις.

28. In lines 484 – 486, Hecuba laments that

- a. her children were taken away to worse fates than she will be.
- b. the honor of her husband has been taken away.
- c. that she in fact raised her daughters to be taken by others.
- d. that virgins never experience the honor of marriage.

29. In line 487, ἐκείνων refers to

- a. Hecuba's daughters.
- b. hope.
- c. Hecuba.
- d. sight.

30. In lines 487 - 488, the verbs ὀψθήσομαι and ὀψομαι differ only in

- a. person and number.
- b. mood.
- c. tense
- d. voice.

31. In lines 487 - 488, Hecuba says that

- a. she has completely lost hope.
- b. she can see hope but it cannot see her.
- c. she and her daughters will never meet again
- d. as long as she has sight, she has hope.

32. In line 489, Hecuba introduces

- a. the most recent example of her woes.
- b. the first cause of her woes.

- c. the most extreme example of her suffering.
- d. the woman who will explain her suffering.

33. In line 490, the old slave woman is

- a. Hecuba herself
- b. Hecuba's lifelong nurse
- c. a Greek slave
- d. Greece personified

34. An English word that is etymologically related to γήρα in line 491 is

- a. yap.
- b. year.
- c. garish.
- d. gerontology.

35. In line 492, τούτοις refers to

- a. Hecuba.
- b. inconvenient tasks.
- c. the Greeks.
- d. old age.

36. In line 492, ἦ is paired with

- a. ἦ (line 494).
- b. τὴν (line 493).
- c. κὰν (line 494).
- d. με (line 492).

37. In line 493, τεκοῦσαν is a(n)

- a. noun.
- b. participle.
- c. infinitive.
- d. adverb.

38. In lines 492 – 493, Hecuba highlights the irony that

- a. that the door was guarded when she gave birth to Hector.
- b. that the mother of Hector could become a common slave guard.
- c. that guarding doors is considered more important than raising Hector.
- d. that Hector could not guard the doors for his own mother.

39. In line 494, κὰν is short for

- a. καὶ τὰν.
- b. καὶ τὰ ἐν.
- c. καὶ ἐν.
- d. καὶ ἄν.

40. In lines 494-95, Hecuba contrasts

- a. royal banquets with eating dirt.
- b. her wrinkled back with smooth fields.
- c. brutal violence in her future with the comforts of a royal palace.
- d. the wrinkles in baked bread with the sheets in her palace.

ΤΕΛΟΣ

THE END

TEAR OFF THESE PAGES AND CONSULT THE PASSAGE AS YOU TAKE EXAM.

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

In this passage from Euripides' *Trojan Women*, Hecuba recounts her past sufferings and looks at the prospect of going to Greece as a captive old woman.

Ἐκάβη

466 ἔατέ μ' (οὔτοι φίλα τὰ μὴ φίλ', ὦ κόραι)

467 κείσθαι πεσοῦσαν· πτωμάτων γὰρ ἄξια

πτῶμα: downfall

468 πάσχω τε καὶ πέπονθα κάτι πείσομαι.

469 ὦ θεοί· κακοὺς μὲν ἀνακαλῶ τοὺς συμμάχους,

470 ὅμως δ' ἔχει τι σχῆμα κικλήσκειν θεούς,

ἔχει τι σχῆμα: there is something to be said for

471 ὅταν τις ἡμῶν δυστυχῆ λάβῃ τύχην.

472 πρῶτον μὲν οὖν μοι τὰγάθ' ἐξᾶσαι φίλον·

ἐξᾶδω: sing one's last song

473 τοῖς γὰρ κακοῖσι πλείον' οἶκτον ἐμβαλῶ.

474 ἦ μὲν τύραννος κὰς τύρανν' ἐγημάμην,

<γαμέομαι

475 κἀνταῦθ' ἀριστεύοντ' ἐγεινάμην τέκνα,

476 οὐκ ἀριθμὸν ἄλλως ἀλλ' ὑπερτάτους Φρυγῶν·

ἄλλως: in vain

Phrygians ~ Trojans

477 οὐς Τρωὰς οὔθ' Ἑλληνίς οὐδὲ βάρβαρος

478 γυνὴ τεκοῦσα κομπάσειεν ἄν ποτε.

κομπάζω: boast

479 κάκεινά τ' εἶδον δορὶ πεσόνθ' Ἑλληνικῶ

480 τρίχας τ' ἐτμήθην τάσδε πρὸς τύμβοις νεκρῶν,
τμάω: cut

481 καὶ τὸν φυτουργὸν Πριάμον οὐκ ἄλλων πάρα
φυτουργός: father

482 κλυοῦσ' ἔκλαυσα, τοῖσδε δ' εἶδον ὄμμασιν

483 αὐτὴ κατασφαγέντ' ἐφ' ἐρκεῖω πυρᾶ,
ἐρκεῖος: household

484 πόλιν θ' ἀλοῦσαν. ἄς δ' ἔθρεψα παρθένους
<ἀλίσκομαι

485 ἐς ἀξίωμα νυμφίων ἐξαίρετον,
ἀξίωμα: honor

486 ἄλλοισι θρέψασ' ἐκ χερῶν ἀφηρεθήν.
ἀφαιρέω: to take away

487 κοῦτ' ἐξ ἐκείνων ἐλπίς ὡς ὀφθήσομαι

488 αὐτὴ τ' ἐκείνας οὐκέτ' ὄψομαί ποτε.

489 τὸ λοίσθιον δέ, θριγκὸς ἀθλίων κακῶν,
λοίσθιος -α -ον: extreme θριγκὸς -ου ὁ culmination

490 δούλη γυνὴ γραῦς Ἑλλάδ' εἰσαφίξομαι.

491 ἅ δ' ἐστὶ γήρα τῶδ' ἀσυμφωρότατα,
ἀσύμφωρος: inconvenient

492 τούτοις με προσθήσουσιν, ἢ θυρῶν λάτρην
λάτρης: keeper

493 κληῖδας φυλάσσειν, τὴν τεκοῦσαν Ἔκτορα,

494 ἢ σιτοποιεῖν, κὰν πέδῳ κοίτας ἔχειν

495 ῥυσοῖσι νώτοις, βασιλικῶν ἐκ δεμνίων ...
ῥυσός: wrinkled νῶτον: back δέμνια: bed