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

1. Which of the following words is NOT accented correctly?
   a) λέγομεν
   b) ἄποκρινόμαι
   c) ἀρχετε
   d) μανθάνομεν

2. The English word “gene” is derived from which Greek word?
   a) γένος
   b) γυνή
   c) γλωσσα
   d) γῆ

3. The aorist form ἔλαβον corresponds to which present tense verb?
   a) λανθάνω
   b) λύω
   c) λαμβάνω
   d) λείπω

4. What adjective best completes the following phrase?
   ἡ _______ ἀγάπη.
   a) ἀληθὴς
   b) ἀληθές
   c) ἀληθή
   d) ἀληθὰ

5. Which preposition best completes the following phrase?
   _______ τῆς μάχης φεύγομεν
   a) ἀνὰ
   b) ἐν
   c) ἀπὸ
   d) εἰς

6. Which form of the definite article agrees with ὄνοματα?
   a) τό
   b) τά
   c) τόν
   d) τάς

7. Who of the following was a great hero of the Iliad?
   a) Ὡμήρος
   b) Ὁμήρος
   c) Ὀιλιλεύς
   d) Πλάτων
8. Each of the following agrees with βίος EXCEPT:
   a) τούτο  c) έκείνος  
   b) οὕτος  d) τις

9. The case and number of πατρός is:
   a) nominative singular  c) accusative plural  
   b) genitive singular  d) nominative plural

10. Which of the following is NOT a comparative form of ἀγαθός?
    a) βελτίων  c) κρείττων  
    b) ἀμείνων  d) πλείων

11. The tense and voice of πεσών is:
    a) future active  c) aorist active  
    b) present active  d) perfect active

12. The plural form of τοῦτο is:
    a) ταῦτα  c) τινά  
    b) αὕτη  d) αὕται

13. Choose the form that best completes this sentence:
    ὁ βασιλεύς κρατεῖ __________ .
    a) τῆς πόλεως  c) τῇ πόλει  
    b) ἡ πόλις  d) τὴν πόλιν

14. The form of the verb οἶδα is in what tense?
    a) present  c) future  
    b) aorist  d) perfect

15. Choose the pronoun that best completes this sentence:
    βλέπομεν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ______ τὰς γραφὰς ἔπέμψαμεν.
    a) οἷς  c) ὦ  
    b) οὔς  d) οὖν
16. What is the translation of the following phrase?

ο ἀυτὸς ὁιός

a) “The best son”

b) “The same son”

c) “The son himself”

d) “This son”

17. What tense and voice is ἔσκοπούμεν ἐτς

a) aorist middle

b) imperfect active

c) aorist active

d) imperfect middle

18. What form would be the best replacement for the underlined words in this sentence?

ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐβάλε τὸν λίθον καὶ ἔσωσε τὴν πόλιν.

a) βαλὼν

b) ἐβαλὼν

c) βαλόμενος

d) βαλοῦσα

19. What is the best translation of this sentence?

μετὰ τῶν ἀρχόντων τὴν εἰρήνην εὐφήσουσιν.

a) “Because of their rulers they will find peace”

b) “With their rulers they will find peace”

c) “On behalf of their rulers they will find peace”

d) “They will find peace in spite of their rulers”

20. What is the tense and voice of τιθείς?

a) aorist active

b) aorist middle

c) present active

d) perfect active

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

21. In lines 1-2, who overheard the magical spell?

a) a stranger hiding in the darkness

b) Deinomachus

c) Eucrates

d) Pancrates
22. In line 1, how much time must it have taken Pancrates to recite the spell?
   a) mere seconds  
   b) most of an hour  
   c) three hours  
   d) one day

23. In lines 1-2, which word best characterizes the speaker, Eucrates?
   a) angry  
   b) sincere  
   c) sleepy  
   d) sneaky

24. In lines 2-3, what did Pancrates ask the pestle to do?
   a) to avoid annoying errands in the marketplace  
   b) to complete necessary tasks  
   c) to identify a spy  
   d) to protect the house from thieves

25. In lines 3-4, why did the speaker choose this moment to act?
   a) because he didn’t want to wait until the next day  
   b) because he felt threatened  
   c) because he needed to visit the marketplace  
   d) because the sorcerer had left the house

26. In lines 3-5, why did the speaker issue this particular command?
   a) because he feared the sorcerer  
   b) because he wanted to try a spell while the sorcerer was away  
   c) because the house was on fire  
   d) because he wanted to become rich

27. In lines 5-6, why did the speaker tell the pestle to stop?
   a) because he grew scared  
   b) because he was ready for a nap  
   c) because Pancrates was returning home  
   d) because the task was completed

28. In lines 6-7, what is the best translation of the phrase τὸ δὲ οὐκέτι μοι πείθεσθαι ἦθελεν?
   a) “I no longer wanted it to obey me.”  
   b) “I was no longer able to persuade it.”  
   c) “It no longer obeyed my wishes.”  
   d) “It was no longer willing to obey me.”
29. In lines 7-8, what is the consequence of the speaker’s actions?
   a) the house is flooded with water
   b) the sorcerer has been drowned
   c) the water has extinguished the fire
   d) the well is empty

30. In line 9, who or what was scared?
   a) a visitor
   b) Eucrates
   c) Pancrates
   d) the pestle

31. In lines 9-10, what inspired this fear?
   a) his helplessness
   b) his misdeeds
   c) the magical axe
   d) the sorcerer’s anger

32. In line 10, what is the best translation of the phrase ὅ καὶ ἔγενετο?
   a) “which became a source of anger”
   b) “which, in fact, happened”
   c) “who also became angry”
   d) “who, indeed, happened to be scared”

33. In line 10, how does the speaker try to solve the problem?
   a) thoughtfully
   b) with brute force
   c) with magic
   d) with trickery

34. In lines 11-12, what was the result of the speaker’s action?
   a) it had no impact
   b) it improved the situation to a certain degree
   c) it made matters worse
   d) it solved the problem

35. In lines 12-13, what did the sorcerer realize upon his return to the house?
   a) what had happened
   b) what they had become
   c) what was going to happen
   d) who he had become

36. In lines 13, how did the sorcerer intervene?
   a) he cleaned up the mess
   b) he gave appropriate instructions to the speaker
   c) he halted the enchantment
   d) he made additional wooden tools
37. In lines 13-14, what seems to surprise the speaker?
   a) the sorcerer’s sudden disappearance  
   b) the sorcerer’s forgetfulness  
   c) the sorcerer’s wrath  
   d) the sorcerer’s unexpected forgiveness

38. In lines 14-15, what might Deinomachus be hoping?
   a) to meet the man Pancrates  
   b) to learn more about Egypt  
   c) to see such magic in action  
   d) to hear even more stories

39. In lines 15-16, how have the speaker’s magical skills developed since his time with Pancrates?
   a) his skills have improved greatly  
   b) his skills have improved slightly  
   c) his skills have not improved at all  
   d) he has forgotten all he once knew

40. Which adage best captures a lesson in this story?
   a) a little knowledge is a dangerous thing  
   b) a poor excuse is better than none at all  
   c) a small leak will sink a great ship  
   d) many hands make light work

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END
In the passage below, Eucrates offers a first-person account for Deinomachus and other friends of a youthful adventure in Egypt, where he met a sorcerer named Pancrates. Pancrates possessed magical knowledge. He could animate household objects so that they would operate without human intervention. Amazed by these skills of enchantment, Eucrates lodged with Pancrates, whose secrets he desperately wanted to learn.


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

ἀγανακτέω: to be vexed
ἀγορά, -άς, ἡ: marketplace
ἀει: (adv) continuously, always
ἀμηχανέω: to be at a loss
ἀμφορεύς, -έως, ὁ: jar, amphora
ἀνθ᾽ ἑνός = instead of one
ἀξίνη, -ῆς, ἡ: axe
ἀπιών = going away
ἀρχαῖος, -α, -oν: former, original, old
ἀμφότερος, -έως, ὁ: jar, amphora
ἀνθ᾽ ἑνός = instead of one
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ἀπιών = going away
ἀρχαῖος, -α, -oν: former, original, old
ἀμφότερος, -έως, ὁ: jar, amphora

Δεινόμαχος, -ου, ὁ: Deinomachus, a friend of Eucrates

δύο: two
δύο μοι ἐγεγένητο οἱ διάκονοι
= my servant had become two
ἐδείη: I was afraid
ἐμπλησάμενον = having filled
ἐντελησαν = it filled
ἐν τούτῳ = meanwhile
ἐξ ἡμισείας = only half way
ἐπαντλέω: to pour

ἐπει: (conj) when
ἐπωδή, -ής, ἡ: magical spell
ἡμίν: (pronoun) for us (dat. pl.)
μηκέτι: (adv) no longer
μία: one
νῆ Δί = Yes, by Zeus!

Εὐλογον, -ου, τό: wood
οὖν τε [ἐστι] (+ inf) = it is possible
όμοιως: (adv) in the same way
ὅποι: (adv) where, to which place
οὐκέτι: (adv) no longer

Παγκράτης, -ου, ὁ: the sorcerer Pancrates
ποτε: (adv) at some point
πρὸ: (prep) before (+ gen.)
σκοτεινός, -ή, -όν: dark
σχεδόν: (adv) just, only
σχηματίζω: to arrange
τρισύλλαβος, -ον: three syllables
ὑδροφόρος: to carry water

YOU MAY SEPARATE THIS PAGE FROM THE REST OF THE EXAM IN ORDER TO CONSULT THE GLOSSES MORE EASILY.