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. In line 402, the tense and voice of πιθοῦ are
   a) aorist active.  
   b) aorist middle.  
   c) present active.  
   d) present middle.

2. Which of the following best describes Polyxena’s attitude toward Odysseus in lines 402-403?
   a) angry  
   b) haughty  
   c) resigned  
   d) respectful

3. In line 404, what kind of participle is κρατοῦσι?
   a) absolute  
   b) attributive/substantival  
   c) circumstantial  
   d) supplementary

4. In lines 405-409, Polyxena is worried that her mother will
   a) be forcibly separated from her.  
   b) become miserable in her old age.  
   c) harm her while pulling her away from Odysseus.  
   d) try to kill Odysseus.

5. Which of the following is the best translation of πρὸς βίαν in line 406?
   a) necessarily  
   b) quickly  
   c) vigorously  
   d) violently

6. What is the first principal part of πείσῃ in line 408?
   a) πάσχω  
   b) πείθω  
   c) πειράομαι  
   d) πέλομαι
7. The γ᾽ in line 408 may be best translated by which of the following underlined phrases?
   a) you as well                c) you of all people
   b) you, my dear              d) you, wretched one

8. Which of the following English words has a root cognate with χέρα in line 409?
   a) chironomy                  c) chronological
   b) chromatic                  d) lachrymose

9. In lines 411-412, Polyxena expresses the idea that
   a) her mother should look to the sun for solace.
   b) she is about to die.
   c) the sun circles the world.
   d) the sun god sees everything.

10. The θ᾽ in line 412 is an elision and aspiration for
    a) τε.                      c) τόν.
    b) τοι.                     d) τοῦ.

11. The τῶν ἐμῶν προσφορᾶς γιμάτων in line 413 is what type of genitive?
    a) cause                     c) partitive
    b) comparison                d) separation

12. In line 415, the resolution of a long syllable into two short syllables is found in
    a) the first metron.         c) the third metron.
    b) the second metron.        d) none of the metra.

13. In line 415, Hekabe bewails that
    a) all the Trojans still alive will become slaves.
    b) both she and her daughter will be slaves.
    c) she will live on as a slave.
    d) it is clear she will be enslaved.

14. In line 416, Polyxena says that marriage is something that
    a) can only be determined by chance.  c) must be avoided.
    b) is worth dying for.              d) she welcomed.

15. What figure of speech is illustrated by ἐν Ἅιδου in line 418?
    a) antonomasia                  c) hyperbaton
    b) ellipsis                     d) synecdoche
16. What is the part of speech of σήθεν in line 418?
   a) adverb                             c) preposition
   b) participle                          d) pronoun

17. In line 419, δράσω is
   a) aorist optative.                    c) future indicative.
   b) aorist subjunctive.                 d) future subjunctive.

18. In line 420, the form of θανοῦμαι is
   a) future middle.                     c) perfect middle.
   b) imperfect middle.                  d) present middle.

19. The participle οὖσ’ in line 420 expresses
   a) cause.                             c) manner.
   b) concession.                        d) purpose.

20. γέροντ’ πόσιν in line 422 refers to
   a) Agamemnon.                         c) Priam.

21. The adjective ἀθλιωτάτην in line 423 describes
   a) Cassandra.                         c) Polyxena.
   b) Hekabe.                            d) Troy.

22. What English word is related to ἄγγελλε in 423?
   a) aglow                             c) evangelize
   b) angle                             d) ingest

23. In line 425, τῆς ἄφοσον τύχης represents a genitive
   a) absolute.                         c) of possession.
   b) of description.                   d) partitive.

24. What figure of speech is illustrated in lines 426-427?
   a) apostrophe                         c) polysyndeton
   b) litotes                            d) tricolon crescens
25. Which statement best summarizes line 427?
   a) Hekabe claims no one will fare well.
   b) Hekabe claims others will fare well but not her.
   c) Hekabe expresses pity for Polyxena.
   d) Hekabe says goodbye to all those around her.

26. Polydorus, mentioned in line 428, is the __________ of Polyxena.
   a) brother
   b) husband
   c) servant
   d) son

27. Thrace, according to Polyxena in line 428, is famous for its
   a) chariots.
   b) horses.
   c) mountains.
   d) rivers.

28. The initial alpha in ἀπιστῶ in line 429 indicates
   a) direction from.
   b) direction toward.
   c) intensity.
   d) negation.

29. In line 430, καὶ connects the Greek words
   a) ζῇ; θανούσης.
   b) ζῇ; συγκλήσει.
   c) θανούσης; συγκλήσει.
   d) ὀμμα; σόν.

30. What is the mood of συγκλήσει in line 430?
   a) imperative
   b) indicative
   c) optative
   d) subjunctive

31. What is the tense of τέθνηκ᾽ in line 431?
   a) aorist
   b) imperfect
   c) perfect
   d) pluperfect

32. In line 435, προσειπεῖν is a/an
   a) complementary infinitive.
   b) historical infinitive.
   c) imperative.
   d) infinitive in an indirect statement.

33. In lines 435-437, Polyxena says
   a) her father has already died at the hands of Achilles’ son.
   b) she will no longer have to bury the dead.
   c) very soon her mother will be dead.
   d) very soon she herself will be dead.
34. In lines 436-437, ξίφος μεταξὺ καὶ πυρὰς Αχιλλέως illustrates what figure of speech?
   a) apostrophe           c) simile
   b) polysyndeton         d) zeugma

35. The phase προλείπω· λύεται δέ μου μέλη in line 438 indicates that Hekabe
   a) has fallen to the ground.
   b) has killed herself with Achilles’s sword.
   c) has kissed Polyxena farewell.
   d) is running to the walls of Troy.

36. Διοσκόροι in line 441 refers to
   a) Apollo and Artemis.
   b) Dionysus.
   c) Kastor and Polydeukes.
   d) Leda.

37. The ἰδομι in lines 441-442 indicates
   a) potential.
   b) purpose.
   c) result.
   d) wish.

38. In lines 441-442, Hekabe
   a) wants Helen to die in the same way as Polyxena.
   b) wants Helen to sail away from Troy.
   c) wants Helen to spare Polyxena.
   d) wishes Helen had perished on her first day in Troy.

39. Lines 441-443 are generally considered to be an interpolation, meaning:
   a) these lines already have been spoken in the play.
   b) these lines foretold of a great disaster that would befall Greece.
   c) these lines were meant to be spoken by another character.
   d) these lines were not in the original text.

40. Following this scene between Hekabe, Odysseus, and Polyxena the chorus sings the
    First __________.
    a) exodos            c) parodos
    b) kommos           d) stasimon

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END
In Euripides’ Hekabe, the ghost of Achilles delays the Greek ships from sailing home and demands the sacrifice of the Trojan princess Polyxena, who has been reduced to slavery with her mother, Hekabe. Odysseus has come to take Polyxena away to be sacrificed, and Hekabe has failed to convince him to spare her daughter or at least to sacrifice her as well. Polyxena, who is now resolved to die, addresses her mother.

Πολυξένη: μήτερ, πιθού μοι και σύ, παί Λαερτίου, 402
χάλα τοκεύσομεν εἰκότως θυμουμένοις, 403
χαλάω: be indulgent to (+dat.)
οἱ τοκεῖοι: parents
eἰκότως: reasonably
σύ τ’, ὦ τάλαινα, τοῖς κρατοῦσι μή μάχου. 404
βούλη πεσεῖν πρὸς οὐδὰς ἐλκῶσαι τε σὸν 405
τὸ οὐδᾶς = ἴ γη
ἐλκόω: wound, lacerate
gέροντα χρώτα πρὸς βίαν ὠθουμένη, 406
ὦθεω: push, thrust
ἀσχημονήσαι τ´ ἐκ νέου βραχίονος 407
ἀσχημονέω: disgrace oneself
ὁ βραχίων: arm
σπασθεῖσ’, ἀ πείσῃ; μή σύ γ´· οὐ γὰρ ἄξιον. 408
σπάω: drag away
ἀλλ’, ὦ φίλη μοι μήτερ, ἥδιστην χέρα

δός καὶ παρείαν προσβαλεῖν παρηίδι’

ἡ παρεία and ἡ παρηίς: cheek

ὡς οὕτωτ’ αὖθις, ἀλλὰ νῦν πανύστατον

πανύστατον: for the last time

ἀκτίνα κύκλον θ’ ἡλίου προσψόμαι.

ἡ ἀκτίς: ray

tέλος δέχη δή τῶν ἐμῶν προσφθεγμάτων.

τὸ πρόσφθεγμα: address, greeting

ὁ μήτερ, ὁ τεκόου’, ἀπειμὶ δὴ κάτω.

Τεκάβη: ὥ θύγατερ, ἥμεις δ’ ἐν φάει δουλεύσομεν.

δουλεύω: infer from δοῦλος

Πολυζένη: ἀνυμφος ἀνυμέναιος ᾧν μ’ ἐχοῦν τυχεῖν.

ἀνυμέναιος, -ον: unwedded

Τεκάβη: οἴκτρα σὺ, τέκνον, ἅθλια δ’ ἐγὼ γυνῆ.
Πολυξένη: ἐκεῖ δ’ ἐν Αἰδοῦ κείσομαι χωρίς σέθεν. 418

Ἑκάβη: οἴμοι τί δράσω; ποί τελευτήσω βίον; 419

Πολυξένη: δούλη θανοῦμαι, πατρός οὐδ’ ἐλευθέρου. 420

Ἑκάβη: ἦμείς δὲ πεντήκοντα γ’ ἀμμοροὶ τέκνων. 421

ἀμμορος, -ον: bereft of, without a share of (+ gen.)

Πολυξένη: τί σοι πρὸς Ἑκτορ’ ἢ γέροντ’ εἴπω πόσιν; 422

Ἑκάβη: ἄγγελλε πασῶν ἀθλιωτάτην ἐμέ. 423

Πολυξένη: ὡ στέρνα μαστοί θ’, οἱ μ’ ἑθρέψαθ’ ἡδέας. 424

Ἑκάβη: ὡ τῆς ἀώρου θύγατερ ἀθλίας τύχης. 425

ἄωρος, -ον: premature

Πολυξένη: χαῖρ’, ὡ τεκούσα, χαῖρε Κασάνδρα τ’ ἐμοί, 426

Ἑκάβη: χαίρουσιν ἄλλοι, μητρὶ δ’ οὐκ ἔστιν τόδε. 427

Πολυξένη: ὁ τ’ ἐν φιλίπποις Ὀθηξὶ Πολύδωρος κάσις. 428

ὁ κάσις = ὁ ἀδελφός
Ἑκάβη: εἰ ζῇ γ᾽ ἀπιστῶ δ᾽ ὧδε πάντα δυστυχῶ. 429

Πολυξένη: ζῇ και θανούσης ὄμμα συγκλήσει τὸ σῶν. 430

tὸ ὄμμα = ὁ ὀφθαλμός

συγκλείω: shut, close

Ἑκάβη: τέθνηκ᾽ ἐγώ γε πρὶν θανεῖν κακῶν ύπο. 431

Πολυξένη: κόμιζ᾽, Ὀδυσσεῦ, μ᾽ ἀμφιθεῖς κάρα πέπλοις 432

κομίζω: care for; take away

μ᾽ = μοι

ὡς πρὶν σφαγήναι γ᾽ ἐκτέτηκα καρδίαν 433

ἐκτήκω: melt out, destroy

θρήνοις μιθρὸς τήνδε τ᾽ ἐκτήκω γόοις. 434

ὁ θρήνος and τὸ γόος: lament, wailing

ὡς πρὸς προσειπεῖν γὰρ σὸν ὅνομ᾽ ἔξεστι μοι, 435

μέτεστι δ᾽ οὐδὲν πλῆν ὅσον χρόνον ξίφους 436

μέτειμμι: remain
βαίνω μεταξὺ καὶ πυρὰς Αχιλλέως. 437

μεταξὺ: between

Εκάβη: οἱ 'γώ, προλείπω· λύεται δὲ μου μέλη. 438

προλείπω: faint

tὸ μέλος: limb

ὁ θύγατερ, ἄψαι μητρός, ἐκτείνων χέρα, 439

δός· μὴ λίπης μ᾽ ἄπαιδ᾽. ἀπωλόμην, φίλαι ... 440

ἄπαις: childless

ὡς τὴν Λάκαιναν σύγγονον Διοσκόροιν 441

ἡ Λάκαινα: Spartan woman

ἡ σύγγονος: sister

οὶ Διόσκοροι = Kastor and Polydeukes

Ἐλένην ἴδοιμι· διὰ καλῶν γὰρ ὀμμάτων 442

ἀἰσχιστὰ Τροίαν ἔιε τὴν εὐδαίμονα.