



Sixth Annual Intermediate/Advanced Tragedy
CAMWS College Greek Exam (2021-2022)



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.

- In line 402, the tense and voice of $\pi\iota\theta\omicron\upsilon$ are
 - present active.
 - present middle.
 - present active.
 - present middle.
- Which of the following best describes Polyxena's attitude toward Odysseus in lines 402-403?
 - angry
 - haughty
 - resigned
 - respectful
- In line 404, what kind of participle is $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$?
 - absolute
 - attributive/substantival
 - circumstantial
 - supplementary
- In lines 405-409, Polyxena is worried that her mother will
 - be forcibly separated from her.
 - become miserable in her old age.
 - harm her while pulling her away from Odysseus.
 - try to kill Odysseus.
- Which of the following is the best translation of $\pi\rho\delta\varsigma\ \beta\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu$ in line 406?
 - necessarily
 - quickly
 - vigorously
 - violently
- What is the first principal part of $\pi\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\eta$ in line 408?
 - $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\chi\omega$
 - $\pi\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$
 - $\pi\rho\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
 - $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$

the exam continues on the next page →

7. The γ' in line 408 may be best translated by which of the following underlined phrases?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) you <u>as well</u> | c) you <u>of all people</u> |
| b) you, <u>my dear</u> | d) you, <u>wretched one</u> |
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
- her mother should look to the sun for solace.
 - she is about to die.
 - the sun circles the world.
 - 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 προσφθεγμάτων 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
- all the Trojans still alive will become slaves.
 - both she and her daughter will be slaves.
 - she will live on as a slave.
 - 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 Ἄιδου in line 418?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) antonomasia | c) hyperbaton |
| b) ellipsis | d) synecdoche |

16. What is the part of speech of σέθεν in line 418?
 a) adverb
 b) participle
 c) preposition
 d) pronoun
17. In line 419, δράσω is
 a) aorist optative.
 b) aorist subjunctive.
 c) future indicative.
 d) future subjunctive.
18. In line 420, the form of θανοῦμαι is
 a) future middle.
 b) imperfect middle.
 c) perfect middle.
 d) present middle.
19. The participle οὔσ' in line 420 expresses
 a) cause.
 b) concession.
 c) manner.
 d) purpose.
20. γέροντ' πόσιν in line 422 refers to
 a) Agamemnon.
 b) Paris.
 c) Priam.
 d) Tithonos.
21. The adjective ἀθλιωτάτην in line 423 describes
 a) Cassandra.
 b) Hekabe.
 c) Polyxena.
 d) Troy.
22. What English word is related to ἄγγελλε in 423?
 a) aglow
 b) angle
 c) evangelize
 d) ingest
23. In line 425, τῆς ἀώρου τύχης represents a genitive
 a) absolute.
 b) of description.
 c) of possession.
 d) partitive.
24. What figure of speech is illustrated in lines 426-427?
 a) apostrophe
 b) litotes
 c) polysyndeton
 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) ζῆ; θανούσης.
 b) ζῆ; συγκλήσει.
 c) θανούσης; συγκλήσει.
 d) ὄμμα; 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, ξίφους μεταξὺ καὶ πυρᾶς Ἀχιλλέως illustrates what figure of speech?
- a) apostrophe
b) polysyndeton
c) simile
d) zeugma
35. The phrase 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. Διοσκόροιν in line 441 refers to
- a) Apollo and Artemis.
b) Dionysus.
c) Kastor and Polydeukes.
d) Leda.
37. The ἴδοιμι 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
b) kommos
c) parodos
d) stasimon

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END

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

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

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:	μητέρα, πιθοῦ μοι καὶ σύ, παῖ Λαερτίου,	402
	χάλα τοκεῦσιν εἰκότως θυμουμένοις,	403
	χαλάω: be indulgent to (+dat.)	
	οἱ τοκεῖς: parents	
	εἰκότως: reasonably	
	σύ τ', ὦ τάλαινα, τοῖς κρατοῦσι μὴ μάχου.	404
	βούλη πεσεῖν πρὸς οὐδας ἑλκῶσαί τε σὸν	405
	τὸ οὐδας = ἡ γῆ	
	ἑλκῶω: wound, lacerate	
	γέροντα χρῶτα πρὸς βίαν ὠθυμένη,	406
	ὠθέω: push, thrust	
	ἀσχημονῆσαί τ' ἐκ νέου βραχίονος	407
	ἀσχημονέω: disgrace oneself	
	ὁ βραχίων: arm	
	σπασθεῖσ', ἅ πείση; μὴ σύ γ' οὐ γὰρ ἄξιον.	408
	σπάω: drag away	

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ἀλλ', ὦ φίλη μοι μήτηρ, ἡδίστην χέρα 409

δὸς καὶ παρειὰν προσβαλεῖν παρηίδι· 410

ἡ παρειά and ἡ παρηίς: cheek

ὡς οὔ ποτ' αὔθις, ἀλλὰ νῦν πανύστατον 411

πανύστατον: for the last time

ἀκτίνα κύκλον θ' ἡλίου προσόψομαι. 412

ἡ ἀκτίς: ray

τέλος δέχη δὴ τῶν ἐμῶν προσφθεγμάτων. 413

τὸ πρόσφθεγμα: address, greeting

ὦ μήτηρ, ὦ τεκοῦσ', ἄπειμι δὴ κάτω. 414

Ἑκάβη: ὦ θύγατερ, ἡμεῖς δ' ἐν φάει δουλεύσομεν. 415

δουλεύω: infer from δοῦλος

Πολυξένη: ἄνυμφος ἀνυμέναιος ὧν μ' ἐχρῆν τυχεῖν. 416

ἀνυμέναιος, -ον: unwedded

Ἑκάβη: οἰκτρὰ σύ, τέκνον, ἀθλία δ' ἐγὼ γυνή. 417

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Πολυξένη: ἐκεῖ δ' ἐν Ἴδου κείσομαι χωρὶς σέθεν. 418

Ἐκάβη: οἴμοι· τί δράσω; ποῖ τελευτήσω βίον; 419

Πολυξένη: δούλη θανοῦμαι, πατρὸς οὖσ' ἐλευθέρου. 420

Ἐκάβη: ἡμεῖς δὲ πεντήκοντά γ' ἄμμοροι τέκνων. 421

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

Πολυξένη: τί σοι πρὸς Ἔκτορ' ἢ γέροντ' εἶπω πόσιν; 422

Ἐκάβη: ἄγγελλε πασῶν ἀθλιωτάτην ἐμέ. 423

Πολυξένη: ὦ στέρνα μαστοῖ θ', οἶ μ' ἐθρέψαθ' ἠδέως. 424

Ἐκάβη: ὦ τῆς ἀώρου θύγατερ ἀθλίας τύχης. 425

ἄωρος, -ον: premature

Πολυξένη: χαῖρ', ὦ τεκοῦσα, χαῖρε Κασάνδρα τ' ἐμοί, 426

Ἐκάβη: χαίρουσιν ἄλλοι, μητρὶ δ' οὐκ ἔστιν τόδε. 427

Πολυξένη: ὅ τ' ἐν φιλίπποις Θρηξὶ Πολύδωρος κάσις. 428

ὁ κάσις = ὁ ἀδελφός

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Ἐκάβη: εἰ ζῆ γ' ἀπιστῶ δ' ᾧδε πάντα δυστυχῶ. 429

Πολυξένη: ζῆ καὶ θανούσης ὄμμα συγκλήσει τὸ σόν. 430

τὸ ὄμμα = ὁ ὀφθαλμός

συγκλείω: shut, close

Ἐκάβη: τέθνηκ' ἔγωγε πρὶν θανεῖν κακῶν ὕπο. 431

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

κομίζω: care for; take away

μ' = μοι

ὡς πρὶν σφαγῆναί γ' ἐκτέτηκα καρδίαν 433

ἐκτέτηκω: melt out, destroy

θρήνοισι μητρὸς τήνδε τ' ἐκτέτηκω γόοις. 434

ὁ θρήνος and ὁ γόος: lament, wailing

ᾧ φῶς· προσειπεῖν γὰρ σὸν ὄνομα ἔξεστί μοι, 435

μέτεστι δ' οὐδὲν πλὴν ὅσον χρόνον ξίφους 436

μέτειμι: remain

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βαίνω μεταξύ καὶ πυρᾶς Ἀχιλλέως. 437

μεταξύ: between

Ἐκάβη: οἱ ἄγω, προλείπω· λύεται δέ μου μέλη. 438

προλείπω: faint

τὸ μέλος: limb

ὦ θύγατερ, ἄψαι μητρός, ἔκτεινον 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

οἱ Διόσκοροι = Kastor and Polydeukes

Ἑλένην ἴδοιμι· διὰ καλῶν γὰρ ὀμμάτων 442

αἴσχιστα Τροίαν εἶλε τὴν εὐδαίμονα. 443