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

1. The case and number of the noun ὁροὺς is
   a) genitive singular.  c) nominative plural.
   b) accusative plural.  d) genitive plural.

2. The aorist tense form ἤνεγκον corresponds to which present tense verb?
   a) ἔχω c) φέρω
   b) ἔρχομαι  d) ὅραω

3. Who wrote a history of the Peloponnesian War?
   a) Ὅμηρος  c) ὸθοκυδίδης
   b) Ὀσφοκλής  d) ὈΠλάτων

4. Which is the comparative adjective that corresponds to πολύς?
   a) πλείων  c) βελτίων
   b) κρείττων  d) πότερος

5. The singular of ταῦτα is
   a) οὗτος.  c) τίς.
   b) τοῦτο.  d) ἐκείνος.

6. The English word "dynamite" is derived from the Greek word
   a) δαίμων.  c) δώναμις.
   b) δύναμις.  d) δίδωμι.

7. Which verb is correctly accented?
   a) γράφομεθα  c) γραφομεθά
   b) γράφομεν  d) γράφομεν

8. The tense and voice of πείσας are
   a) aorist active.  c) present active.
   b) future active.  d) aorist middle.
9. The form of the definite article that agrees with γυναῖκα is
   a) ἡ.                      c) αἱ.
   b) τὰ.                    d) τὴν.

10. Choose the adjective that best completes this sentence:
    τὸ ἐθνὸς πάσχει ________ μάχας.

   a) μυρία                       c) μυρίης
   b) μυρίας                      d) μυρίη

11. Choose the best translation of this sentence:
    διὰ τὰ πνεύματα δεῖ μένειν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.

   a) Through the winds it seems best to remain in the house.
   b) Because of the winds we are able to remain in the house.
   c) Because of the winds it is necessary to remain in the house.
   d) Because of the winds he cannot remain in the house.

12. Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to this sentence:
    ὁ στρατηγὸς εἶπε τὸν φόβον εἶναι πονηρόν.

   a) ὁ φόβος, ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐφη, πονηρός ἐστιν.
   b) ὁ στρατηγὸς λέγει τὸν φόβον εἶναι πονηρόν.
   c) ὁ φόβος, ὁ στρατηγὸς λέγει, πονηρός ἐστιν.
   d) ὁ στρατηγὸς λέγει ὅτι ὁ φόβος πονηρός ἐστιν.

13. The underlined words in this sentence could be replaced by:
    ὁ ἀδελφὸς ὃς βούλεται μανθάνειν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἁμαρτάνει.

   a) βουλῶν                           c) βουλόμενον
   b) βουλόμενος                       d) βουλησόμενος

14. Choose the preposition that fits correctly into this sentence:
    ________ τῇ πόλει οἱ ποιηταὶ τρέφουσι τὴν ἄρετήν.

   a) ἐκ                      c) κατὰ
   b) ὑπὸ                      d) ἐν
15. Which of the following forms best completes this phrase:
οἱ ἄρχοντες πιστεύουσι __________

a) τοις μάρτυσιν. 
b) τοῦ μάρτυρος.
c) ὁ μάρτυς.
d) τὸν μάρτυρα.

16. The tense and voice of ὀρῶνται are
a) present active. 
b) imperfect active. 
c) present middle. 
d) imperfect middle.

17. The aorist tense form ἔπεσον corresponds to which present tense verb?

a) πίπτω
b) πείθω
c) παύω
d) πέμπω

18. Choose the pronoun that correctly completes this sentence:
ἐθέλει σκοπεῖν τὸν ἵατρὸν __________ ἔσωσε τὸ σῶμα.

a) ὧ
b) ὃς
c) οὗ
d) οἳ

19. Choose the verb that best completes this sentence:
τὰ ἔθνη __________ τὴν εἰρήνην.

a) ἀγγέλλουσι
b) ἀγγέλλει
c) ἀγγέλλονται
d) ἀγγέλλετο

20. The tense and voice of δόμενος are
a) present active. 
b) perfect active. 
c) present middle. 
d) aorist middle.

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

21. In line 1, Procopius implies that the streets of Byzantium
a) connected at the marketplace.
b) were deserted.
c) were difficult to navigate.
d) were filled with corpses.
22. In line 2, Procopius asserts that
   a) all the bodies were gathered into the houses.
   b) all the healthy people stayed indoors.
   c) everyone sat with the bodies in their houses.
   d) everyone who stayed indoors recovered.

23. In line 3, the best translations of νοσοῦντας and ἀποθανόντας are
   a) “about to be sick” and “about to die”.
   b) “having been sick” and “about to die”.
   c) “to be sick” and “to die”.
   d) “who were sick” and “who died”.

24. In line 3, Procopius emphasizes that
   a) everyone healthy grieved for the sick and the dead.
   b) everyone healthy was occupied with nursing and mourning.
   c) many died after tending the sick.
   d) the sick were healed.

25. In lines 3-4, Procopius observes that
   a) everyone feared the plague.
   b) people only ventured out to transport corpses.
   c) people who trusted their luck ended up dead.
   d) those who were strong enough disposed of the bodies.

26. In lines 4-6, Procopius documents
   a) a halt to the city’s economic activity.
   b) a labor strike by the city’s craftsmen.
   c) an increase in the work available to craftsmen.
   d) hoarding, as people held on to as much as they could.

27. In line 7, Procopius’ use of ἐπεκώμαζεν is an example of
   a) antithesis.
   b) metonymy.
   c) personification.
   d) understatement.

28. In lines 6-7, which word best identifies the statement of Procopius?
   a) deduction
   b) inference
   c) non sequitur
   d) paradox
29. In lines 7-8, Procopius suggests that
   a) getting enough food was difficult.
   b) it was difficult to get by on bread alone.
   c) people found things other than bread to eat.
   d) some had no food at all while others had enough.

30. In line 9, the best equivalent of τὴν τοῦ βίου καταστροφήν is
   a) bad luck.
   b) death.
   c) famine.
   d) murder.

31. In lines 8-9, Procopius concludes that
   a) a lack of food actually helped lessen the impact of the disease.
   b) life was catastrophic even for those who had food.
   c) some people died more from starvation than the disease itself.
   d) when food supplies did not arrive in time, the sickness intensified.

32. In lines 9-10, Procopius observes that
   a) no one in Byzantium had ever paid attention to fashion.
   b) no one outside of the imperial palace wore fancy clothes.
   c) the clothing merchants had always remained discreet.
   d) the imperial capital was typically full of people wearing formal dress.

33. In line 11, the best translation of μάλιστα ἐπεὶ βασιλεῖ νοσῆσαι συνέβη is
   a) “especially if the emperor should happen to become sick”.
   b) “especially since chance governed the sickness”.
   c) “especially when the emperor happened to become sick”.
   d) “most of all when the illness itself became king”.

34. In line 11, the tense and voice of ἔχωση are
   a) aorist active.
   b) aorist passive.
   c) present active.
   d) present middle.

35. In line 12, the word ἀπαντές refers to
   a) Byzantine clothing.
   b) the citizens of Byzantium.
   c) the empire’s inhabitants.
   d) the sick and dying.
36. In lines 11-13, Procopius underscores the concern in Byzantium for
   a) ensuring that all Romans were adequately clothed.
   b) preserving the life of private citizens as well as the royal family.
   c) preventing the personal whims of the emperor from harming private citizens.
   d) wearing clothes that reflect one’s office in society.

37. In line 13, ἡσυχία expresses how people ἔμενον. Where did they most likely do so?
   a) ἐν ταῖς βασιλείαις  
   b) ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς  
   c) ἐν τοῖς οἴκοις  
   d) ἐν χερσίν

38. In line 13, the best translation for ἐν τῇ ἄλλῃ Ῥωμαίων γῇ is
   a) “in lands outside the empire”.
   b) “in the land of the other Romans”.
   c) “in the land of the Roman allies”.
   d) “in the rest of the Roman empire”.

39. Which word would a reader expect to find in the text that immediately follows this
   passage?
   a) γάρ  
   b) δέ  
   c) μέντοι  
   d) οὖν

40. Which phrase best captures the focus of Procopius in this passage discussing the
   plague?
   a) imperial politics  
   b) medical observations  
   c) social justice  
   d) urban life

ΤΕΛΟΣ

THE END
The Justinianic Plague of 541 AD

In the sixth century AD, the Bubonic Plague started to sweep across the Roman Empire. The disease would persist in various areas for two hundred years before reemerging in Europe centuries later as the infamous “Black Death.” The historian Procopius lived through the initial years of the plague. In this passage, he describes life in the city of Byzantium, which was capital of the empire at that time.

1 τότε δ’ οὐ όδιον ἐδόκει εἶναι ἐν γε Βυζαντίῳ ἀγοράζοντά τινα ἰδεῖν,
2 ἀλλ’ οῖκοι καθήμενοι ἀπαντεῖς, ὡσοις συνέβαινε τὸ σῶμα ἐφωσθαί,
3 ἡ τούς νοσοῦντας ἔθεράπευν, ἡ τούς ἀποθανόντας ἐθρήνουν.
4 ἦν δὲ τις καὶ προϊόντος τινὸς τυχεῖν ἱσχυσεν, ὡδὲ τῶν τινα νεκρῶν ἐφερεν.
5 ἐργα τε πάντα ἑπαύσατο καὶ τὰς τέχνας ὑἱὲ τεχνῖται μεθῆκαν ἀπάσας,
6 ἐργα τε ἀλλὰ ὡσα ἐκαστοι ἐν χερσὶν ἑχοῦν, ἐν πόλει γ’ ἀγαθὰ ἀπαντα
7 ἑχουσὴ λιμός τις ἀκριβῆς ἐπεκώμαζεν. ἂρτον ἀμέλει ἡ ἀλλο διαρκῶς ἔχειν
8 χαλεπῶν ἐδόκει· ὡστε καὶ τῶν νοσοῦντων τισὶν ἄωρον συμβῆναι δοκεῖν
9 ἀπορία τῆς τροφῆς τὴν τοῦ βίου καταστροφήν. πρὸς τούτοις,
10 χλαμυδηφόρους ἐν Βυζαντίῳ παράπαν οὕδεις ἐδύνατο ἰδεῖν,
11 μάλιστα ἐπεὶ βασιλεῖ νοσήσαι συνέβη, ἀλλ’ ἐν πόλει βασιλείαν ἐχούσῃ
12 τῶν Ῥωμαίων πάντων ὡς ἰματία ἰδιοτῶν ἀπαντεῖς ἐνδιδυσκόμενοι
13 ἥσυχη ἐμενον. τὰ μὲν οὖν ἀμφὶ τῷ λοιμῷ ἐν τῇ ἀλλή Ῥωμαίων γῆ καὶ
14 ἐν Βυζαντίῳ ταύτῃ ἔσχεν.

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

the glosses are on the next page →
GLOSSES FOR THE READING PASSAGE

ἀγοράζω: to go out in public
ἀκριβής, -ές: harsh
ἀμέλει: (adv) at all
ἀμφί: (prep) concerning
ἀπασά, ἀπασα, ἀπαν: all
ἀποφία, -άς, ἡ: loss, lack
ἀρτος, -ου, ὁ: bread
ἀπορία, -ας, ἡ: loss, lack
ἄρτος, -ου, ὁ: bread
ἄωρος, -ον: untimely
βασιλεία, -ας, ἡ: capital
βασιλεύς, -έως, ὁ: here, the Roman emperor
Βυζαντίον, -ου, τό: the city of Constantinople, formerly Byzantium, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire
διαρκής, -ές: sufficient
ἐνδιδύσκω: to wear
ἐπεί: (conj) when
ἐπικυμάζω: to run riot
ἐρρόσθαι = to be healthy
ήν: (conj) if
ήσυχη: (adv) quietly
θεσπεύω: to serve
θηρινέω: to lament, wail
ἰδιώτης, -ου, ὁ: private individual
ίματιον, -ου, τό: coat
ισχύω, ισχυα (aor): to have strength
κάθημαι: to be seated
καταστροφή, -ης, ἡ: collapse
λιμός, -ου, ὁ: famine, hunger
λοιμός, -ου, ὁ: plague
μάλιστα: (adv) especially
μεθήκαν = they let go, gave up
νεκρός, -ου, ὁ: corpse
νοσέω: to be sick
οδε, ήδε, τόδε: (pron) this one
οἶκος: at home
όσος, η, ον: (adj) as many/much as
παράπαν: (adv) altogether
προϊόντος = going forward, being before
Ῥωμαίος, α, ον: Roman
συμβαίνω, συνέβην (aor): to happen, to turn out, to come to pass
ταύτη: such, thus
τεχνίτης, -ου, ὁ: skilled worker
τότε: (adv) then
τροφή, -ῆς, ἡ: nourishment
χαλμινίφόρος, -ου, ὁ: one who wears formal dress
ὡστε: (conj) with the result that

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