1. In line 386, τεθρίππους is best translated as
   a) four-horse.
   b) horse-rich.
   c) of well-fed horses.
   d) set upon by horses.

2. In lines 386-387, the phrase Πίσαν κάτα indicates
   a) against whom the action is done.
   b) when the action occurs.
   c) where the action occurs.
   d) why the action occurs.

3. In lines 386-387, it is said that Pelops once
   a) defeated Oinomaus in a chariot race.
   b) competed against Oinomaus in a chariot race.
   c) competed together with Oinomaus against others in a chariot race.
   d) quarreled with Oinomaus over the results of a chariot race.

4. In line 388, the construction ὠφελες with the infinitive expresses a(n)
   a) command.
   b) indirect statement.
   c) purpose clause.
   d) wish.

5. In lines 388-389, we learn that Pelops
   a) had been persuaded to invite the gods to a banquet.
   b) had persuaded the gods to invite him to a banquet.
   c) would be persuaded to invite the gods to a banquet.
   d) would persuade the gods to invite him to a banquet.

6. In line 389, the phrase λιπεῖν βίον in line 389 is most closely synonymous with
   a) ἀποθανεῖν.
   b) ἀποκτεῖναι.
   c) ἀπολέσαι.
   d) βιοῦν.
7. The πρὶν in line 390, may best be translated as
   a) after.  
   b) before.  
   c) until.  
   d) when.

8. The ὃς in line 391 has as its antecedent
   a) the implied subject of ἐποίεις.  
   b) βίον.  
   c) Ἀτρέα.  
   d) Ἀγαμέμνον'.

9. The main caesura in line 391 is between
   a) ὃς ἐξέφυσεν.  
   b) ἐξέφυσεν Ἀερόπης.  
   c) Λεόπης λέκτων.  
   d) λέκτων ἀπο.

10. In line 392, the word ἀνγών is etymologically related to
    a) zagging.  
    b) zany.  
    c) zeal.  
    d) zeugma.

11. In line 393, the word πλεῖστον is a
    a) comparative adjective.  
    b) comparative adverb.  
    c) superlative adjective.  
    d) superlative adverb.

12. In line 393, the parenthetical statement καὶ τὸδ᾽ οὐ κόμπῳ λέγω suggests
    a) concern.  
    b) hubris.  
    c) humility.  
    d) uncertainty.

13. In line 394, the word κῶτη exemplifies the figure of speech called
    a) litotes.  
    b) metonymy.  
    c) synecdoche.  
    d) transferred epithet.

14. In line 395, the case and use of οὐδὲν are
    a) adverbial accusative.  
    b) accusative direct object.  
    c) accusative object of πρὸς.  
    d) accusative absolute.

15. In lines 395-396, Menelaus emphasizes that the voyage to Troy
    a) had no leader.  
    b) was dangerous.  
    c) was well-attended.  
    d) was voluntary.

16. The πάρα in line 397 may best be translated as
    a) from.  
    b) I am present.  
    c) it is possible.  
    d) to.
17. In line 398, the tense and voice of \( \pi\varepsilon\varphi\varepsilon\nu\gamma\omicron\varota\varsigma \) are
   a) aorist active.     c) perfect middle.
   b) perfect active.    d) present active.

18. The contrast expressed by \( \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \ \mu\varepsilon\nu \) and \( \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \ \delta\omicron \) in lines 397-398 is between
   a) those who died in the war and those who returned home alive.
   b) those who were against the war and those who were for it.
   c) those who survived the war and those who perished at sea.
   d) those who were men of worth and those who were cowards.

19. What action is being described in line 399?
   a) Bringing the corpses of the dead back home
   b) Burying the dead a second time in their own houses
   c) Reporting the names of the dead to their countrymen
   d) Warning the inhabitants that bodies will be brought back

20. In line 399, the resolution of a long syllable into two short syllables is found in
   a) the first metron.
   b) the second metron.
   c) the third metron.
   d) none of the metra.

21. The \( \dot{\alpha}\lambda\omega\mu\alpha\iota \) in line 401 is a contracted form of
   a) \( \dot{\alpha}\lambda\dot{\alpha}\omega\mu\alpha\iota \).
   b) \( \dot{\alpha}\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\omega\mu\alpha\iota \).
   c) \( \dot{\alpha}\lambda\dot{\omicron}\omega\mu\alpha\iota \).
   d) \( \dot{\alpha}\lambda\dot{\omicron}\omega\mu\alpha\iota \).

22. In line 402, the word \( \chi\omicron\vartheta\dot{\iota}z\omicron\nu \) is being used as a(n)
   a) circumstantial participle.
   b) finite verb to which \( \mu\omicron\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu \) is the complementary infinitive.
   c) genitive absolute.
   d) impersonal verb with \( \mu\omicron\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu \) as its subject.

23. In lines 402-403, we learn that Menelaus believes that
   a) he may be better off assuming the throne of another kingdom.
   b) he ought not wish to return home in his present condition.
   c) it would be provident if he chanced upon someone.
   d) the gods do not deem him worthy to return home.

24. In line 404, the word \( \dot{\epsilon}\vartheta\omicron\mu\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\varsigma \) is etymologically related to
   a) emirate.
   b) eremigrate.
   c) hermetic.
   d) hermit.
25. The ἀξένους in line 404 agrees with
   a) ἐπιδρομὰς.
   b) ἑρήμους.
   c) Λιβύης.
   d) all of the above.

26. In line 405, the form χώταν is an example of
   a) aphaeresis.
   b) crasis.
   c) elision.
   d) synizesis.

27. In line 405, the word ω is a(n)
   a) nominative dual definite article.
   b) interjection.
   c) present active participle.
   d) subjunctive verb.

28. In lines 405-406, Menelaus says that
   a) a wind blows him off-course whenever he approaches his homeland.
   b) he has been knocked unconscious every time he approached his homeland.
   c) he has ended up back at Troy on multiple occasions.
   d) he has never been able to approach his homeland.

29. In line 407, the subject of the infinitive μολεῖν is
   a) λαῖφος.
   b) μ᾽.
   c) πάτραν.
   d) πνεῦμα.

30. In line 408, Menelaus is described as
   a) friendless.
   b) miserable.
   c) shipwrecked.
   d) all of the above.

31. In lines 409-410, we learn that
   a) Menelaus’ ship was broken by rocks into numerous pieces.
   b) numerous rocks destroyed Menelaus’ ships.
   c) numerous ships have been destroyed by nearby rocks.
   d) numerous shipwrecks have befallen Menelaus.

32. The first principal part of ἐσώθην in line 412 is
   a) εἰσέμι.
   b) εἰσύμι.
   c) σεῦω.
   d) σῷζω.
33. In line 412, ἀνελπίστῳ τύχῃ is a dative of
   a) advantage.  c) means/instrument.
   b) indirect object.  d) respect.

34. In line 413, with regard to his relationship with Helen, Menelaus mentions his
   a) fears that he would never recover her from Troy.
   b) longing for her while he fought in the Trojan War.
   c) recovery of her from Troy.
   d) wish to destroy Troy for the sake of her.

35. In lines 414-415, Menelaus says that he
   a) is entirely unfamiliar with where he is.
   b) is not sure exactly where he is, but has seen a few people he knows.
   c) is quite familiar with where he is.
   d) recognizes the land, but does not know the inhabitants.

36. In line 415, the tense of the verb ἠσχυνόμην is
   a) aorist.  c) present.
   b) imperfect.  d) pluperfect.

37. In line 416, ὡσθ᾽ introduces what type of clause?
   a) effort  c) result
   b) purpose  d) temporal

38. What is the case function of the genitive τῆς τύχης in line 417?
   a) material  c) subjective
   b) objective  d) whole/partitive

39. The Helen was first staged at an Athenian festival in honor of
   a) Athena.  c) Dionysus.
   b) Aphrodite.  d) Poseidon.

40. The part of the Helen from which Menelaus’ speech comes is called the
   a) episode.  c) parodos.
   b) exodos.  d) stasimon.

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END
In Euripides’ *Helen*, Menelaus bemoans the fact that he has washed ashore in Egypt after suffering a shipwreck.

ὦ τὰς τεθρίππους Οἰνομάῳ Πίσαν κάτα

Πέλοψ ἀμίλλας ἐξαμιλληθείς ποτε,

ἡ ἀμίλλα: contest

ἐξαμιλλάομαι: struggle in (+acc.)

εἰθ᾽ ὥφελες τόθ᾽ — ἡνίκ᾽ ἔρανον εἰς θεοὺς

ὁ ἔρανος: feast

πεισθεὶς ἑποίεις—ἐν θεοῖς λιπεῖν βίον,

πρὶν τὸν ἐμὸν Ἀτρέα πατέρα γεννησαί ποτε—

ὁς ἐξέφυσεν Ἀερότης λέκτρων ἀπὸ—

ἐκφύω: sire, beget

Ἀγαμέμνον᾽ ἐμὲ τε Μενέλεων, κλεινὼν ζυγόν·

τὸ ζυγόν: pair

πλείστον γὰρ οἶμαι—καὶ τόδ᾽ οὐ κόμπῳ λέγω—

στράτευμα κώπῃ διορίσαι Τροίαν ἐπι,

τὸ στράτευμα: army

ἡ κώπῃ: oar

διορίζω: carry, bring
τύραννος οὐδὲν πρὸς βίαν στρατηλατῶν,

στρατηλατέω: being a commander

ἐκούσι δ’ ἄρξας Ἑλλάδος νεανίας.

ἐκών, ἐκουσά, ἐκόν: willingly

καὶ τοὺς μὲν οὐκέτ’ ὄντας ἀριθμῆσαι πάρα,

ἀριθμέω: reckon

τοὺς δ’ ἐκ θαλάσσης ἀσμένους πεφευγότας,

ἀσμενός, ἡ, ὁν: glad

νεκρῶν φέροντας ὀνόματ’ εἰς οἴκους πάλιν.

ἐγὼ δ’ ἐπ’ οἶδμα πόντιον γλαυκῆς ἁλὸς

τὸ οἴδμα: swell γλαυκός, ἡ, ὁν: gleaming

ἡ ἁλς, ἁλός: sea

τλήμων ἀλώμαι χρόνον ὄσοντερ Ἰλίου

πύργους ἐπερσά, κᾶς πάτραν χοίζων μολεῖν

ὁ πύργος: tower κας = καὶ εἰς χρῆζω: lack

οὐκ ἀξιοῦμαι τοῦδε πρὸς θεῶν τυχεῖν.

τοῦδε = τοῦδε νόστου

Λιβύης τ’ ἐρήμους ἀξένους τ’ ἐπιδρομὰς

ἡ ἐρήμος: desert ἡ ἐπιδρομὴ: landing, anchorage, wharf

πέπλευκα πάσας· χῶταν ἐγγύς ὡ πάτρας,

χῶταν = καὶ ὡταν
πάλιν μ’ ἀπωθεῖ πνεῦμα, κοῦπτος οὕριον

ἀπωθέω: push back

οὐρίος, ἀ, οὖν: fair, favorable

ἐσήλθε λαῖφος ὥστε μ’ ἐς πάτραν μολεῖν.

τὸ λαῖφος: sail

καὶ νῦν τάλας ναυαγός ἀπολέσας φίλους

ναυαγός, ὄν: shipwrecked

ἐξέπεσον ἐς γῆν τήνδε· ναύς ἐς πρός πέτρας

πολλοὺς ἀριθμοὺς ἁγνυται ναυαγίων.

πολλοὺς ἀριθμοὺς = εἰς πολλοὺς ἀριθμοὺς

ἀγνυμι: break

τὸ ναυάγιον: piece of wreckage

τρόπις δ’ ἐλείφθη ποικίλων ἀρμοσμάτων,

ἡ τρόπις: keel

τὸ ἀρμοσμα: joined pieces of wood

ἐφ’ ἦς ἑσώθην μόλις ἀνελπίστω τύχη

ἀνέλπιστος, ὄν: unhoped for

Ἕλενη τε, Τροίας ἢν ἀποσπάσας ἔχω.

ἀποσπάω: tear

ὁνομα δὲ χῶρας ἢτις ἢδε καὶ λεώς

λεώς = λαοὺς

οὐκ οἶδαν ὁχλον γὰρ ἐσπευσεῖν ἤσχυνόμην

ὁχλον = εἰς ὁχλον
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