

Eleventh Annual College Greek Exam (2019)

TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE A DICTIONARY

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

- The adjective that agrees with (modifies) the noun βασιλέως is
 - καλοῦ
 - καλός
 - καλοί
 - καλῶν
- The case and number of the noun εἰρήνης are
 - nominative singular
 - genitive singular
 - dative plural
 - accusative plural
- Which verb is correctly accented?
 - δύναμεθα
 - δυναμεθα
 - δυνᾶμεθα
 - δυναμεθά
- Which is the comparative adjective that corresponds to ἀληθής?
 - ἀληθέστερος
 - ἀληθότερος
 - ἀληθέστατος
 - ἀληθώτερος
- The accusative plural form of φῶς, φωτός, τό, is
 - φωτί
 - φωτῶν
 - φῶτα
 - φωσίν
- The tense and voice of διδόμενον are
 - present active
 - present middle
 - aorist middle
 - perfect passive
- The aorist tense verb form εἶπον corresponds to which present tense verb?
 - αἰρέω
 - ἔπομαι
 - ἔρωτάω
 - λέγω
- Who is associated with the poem Ὀδύσσεια?
 - ὁ Ἀρχίλοχος
 - ἡ Σαπφώ
 - ὁ Ὅμηρος
 - ὁ Ἡσίοδος

9. Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to this sentence:

Τὴν πόλιν, ἔφη, ὡς στρατιώτης ἐφύλαξα.

- a. λέγει ὁ στρατιώτης ὅτι τὴν πόλιν ἐφύλαξε.
- b. λέγει τῷ στρατιώτῃ τὴν πόλιν φυλάξειν.
- c. λέγει ὅτι ὁ στρατιώτης τὴν πόλιν φυλάττει.
- d. ὁ στρατιώτης τὴν πόλιν φυλάξειν μέλλει.

10. Choose the pronoun that fits correctly into this sentence.

ὁ βασιλεὺς τοὺς ἐχθροὺς _____ τὴν πόλιν ἀπέκτειναν ἐδίωξεν.

- a. οἱ
- b. αἷς
- c. οἷς
- d. οὖς

11. Choose the best translation for this sentence:

τίς βούλεται τὴν ἀρχὴν ταῖς γυναιξὶ διδόναι;

- a. Will anyone be willing to give women power?
- b. Who wants to give women power?
- c. Is anyone deliberating about giving women power?
- d. Who is planning to give women power?

12. The adjective that agrees with (modifies) γένει is

- a. ἐμόν
- b. ἐμῷ
- c. ἐμά
- d. ἐμοῦ

13. The underlined words in the sentence

ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἐπορεύετο σὺν τῇ μητρὶ καὶ ἐθαύμαζεν τὴν θάλασσαν.
can be replaced by

- a. πορευόμενος
- b. πορεύων
- c. πορεύσας
- d. πεπορευμένος

14. The case of τινος is

- a. nominative
- b. genitive
- c. dative
- d. accusative

15. Choose the adjective that best completes this sentence:

τὸν τοῦ _____ ἀνδρὸς ἵππον κωλύομεν.

- a. πονηρός
- b. πονηροῦ
- c. πονηρόν
- d. πονηρῶν

16. The form of the definite article that agrees with (modifies) χειρός is

- a. τῆς
- b. ἥ
- c. τῇ
- d. τήν

17. The plural of τοῦτο is

a. τούτων

b. ταῦτα

c. τούτα

d. ταύτην

18. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete this sentence:

ὁ πατήρ _____ τὰ τέκνα.

a. ἔτρεφε

b. ἐτρέφει

c. ἔτρεφον

d. ἔτρεφαν

19. Choose the preposition that fits correctly into this sentence.

_____ τῶ στρατηγῶ ἐργάζοντο.

a. διά

b. ἐν

c. εἰς

d. σύν

20. The tense and mood of ἐτιμήσατε are

a. present indicative

b. future indicative

c. aorist indicative

d. aorist infinitive

How the oracle at Delphi was established.

1 ἐν τοῖς Δελφοῖς ἦν χάσμα. αἰγῶν περὶ τοῦτο νεμομένων (οὐπω γὰρ
2 οἱ ἄνθρωποι κατώκουντο τοὺς Δελφοὺς), λέγουσι αἰεὶ αἶγα τινα
3 προσιοῦσαν καὶ προσβλέψασαν τῷ χάσματι σκιρτᾶν θαυμαστῶς καὶ
4 προῖεσθαι φωνὴν διάφορον ἢ πρότερον εἰώθει φθέγγεσθαι.
5 ὁ δ' αἰπόλος, ὃς ἐπεστάτει ταῖς αἰξίν, ἐθαύμασε τὸ παράδοξον καὶ
6 προσελθὼν τῷ χάσματι καὶ κατιδὼν οἷόνπερ ἦν ἔπαθε τὸ αὐτὸ τῇ αἰγί:
7 ἐκείνη τε γὰρ ὅμοια ἐποίει τοῖς ἐνθουσιάζουσι καὶ ὁ αἰπόλος ἔλεγε τὰ
8 μέλλοντα γίνεσθαι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς φήμης παρὰ τοῖς ἐγχωρίοις
9 πορευομένης περὶ τοῦ πάθους τῶν προσιόντων τῷ χάσματι πλείονες
10 ὥρμωντο ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον· διὰ δὲ τὸ παράδοξον πάντων πειρωμένων οἱ
11 αἰεὶ πλησιάζοντες ἐνεθουσίαζον. δι' ἃς αἰτίας πάντες ἐθαύμαζόν τε τὸ
12 ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντεῖον καὶ ἐνόμιζον τῆς Γῆς εἶναι τὸ χρηστήριον. καὶ
13 χρόνον μὲν τινα οἱ βουλόμενοι μαντεύεσθαι προσιόντες τῷ χάσματι
14 ἐποιοῦντο τὰς μαντείας ἀλλήλοις.

αἰεὶ: always

αἶξ, αἰγός, ἡ: goat

αἰπόλος, -ου, ὁ: goatherd

ἀλλήλοις = to each other

Δελφοί, -ῶν, οἱ: Delphi

διάφορος, -ον: different

ἐγχωρίος, -ου, ὁ: inhabitant

εἰώθει = be accustomed

ἐνθουσίαζω: be possessed by a divinity

("enthused")

ἐπιστατέω: oversee, be in charge of

θαυμαστῶς: bizarrely

κατα + ὀράω

κατοικέω: settle, dwell in

μαντεία, -ας, ἡ: prophecy

μαντεῖον, -ου, τό: oracle

μαντεύομαι: be a diviner

νέμω: graze οὐπω: not yet

οἷόνπερ = just what sort of (thing)

ὅμοιος, -α, -ον: same sort

ὀρμάομαι hurry

οὐπω: not yet

πάθος -ους, τό experience

παράδοξον, -ου, τό: phenomenon

πειράομαι try πλησιάζω: approach, come

near

προ + ἴημι

προς + βλέπω

προς + εἶμι

προς + ἔρχομαι

πρότερον previously

σκιρτάω: leap (around)

φθέγγομαι: make a sound

χάσμα, -ματος, τό: chasm, opening

χρηστήριον, -ου, τό: prophecy

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

21. In line 1, the case of the noun Δελφοῖς is
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) nominative. | c) dative. |
| b) genitive. | d) accusative. |
22. In line 1, the case and use of the participle νεμομένων is
- genitive of possession, modifying αἰγῶν (line 1).
 - genitive absolute modifying αἰγῶν (line 1).
 - dative because of the verb λέγουσι (line 1).
 - dative with the noun αἰγῶν (line 1).
23. According to lines 1 – 2,
- only goats once dwelled around Delphi.
 - only people once dwelled around Delphi.
 - no goats now dwell around Delphi.
 - both goats and people have always dwelled around Delphi.
24. The form of σκιρτᾶν (line 3) is
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) an infinitive. | c) a participle. |
| b) an accusative. | d) a subjunctive. |
25. The part of speech of θαυμαστῶς (line 3) is best described as a(n)
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) adverb. | c) participle. |
| b) adjective. | d) noun. |
26. According to lines 2 – 4 (λέγουσι...φθέγγεσθαι), near the opening, a goat
- approached the area with caution.
 - did its usual goat-like leaping about.
 - looked into the opening and sang a song.
 - gave forth a sound that was unusual for it.
27. In line 6, the participle προσελθών modifies
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) αἰπόλος (line 5). | c) παράδοξον (line 5). |
| b) αἰξίν (line 5). | d) χάσματι (line 6). |
28. In line 6, the noun χάσματι is dative because of the verb
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a) ἐθαύμασε (line 5). | c) κατιδών (line 6). |
| b) προσελθών (line 6). | d) ἔπαθε (line 6). |
29. In lines 5 – 6 (ὁ δ' αἰπόλος...αἰγί), we read that
- there was an unusual goatherd at the opening.
 - a goatherd felt the same thing a goat did.
 - a goat noticed the phenomenon as if it were itself a human being.
 - it is not possible to look straight at the opening.

30. The word ἐνθουσιάζουσι (line 7) is a(n)
a) participle. c) noun.
b) infinitive. d) finite verb.
31. In line 8, the object of the preposition μετά is in this case:
a) nominative. c) dative.
b) genitive. d) accusative.
32. In lines 7 – 8 (ἐκείνη...γίγνεσθαι), we learn that
a) the goat and the goatherd were acting in a peculiar fashion.
b) the goatherd told the goats what was going to happen.
c) a goat did exactly the same thing as expected.
d) the goatherd saw that people and animals were divinely possessed.
33. The noun φήμης (line 8) is related etymologically to the English word
a) femur. c) blasphemy.
b) fantasy. d) phenomenon.
34. The degree of πλείονες (line 9) is
a) positive. c) superlative.
b) comparative. d) dative.
35. The word πειρωμένων (line 10) is related etymologically to the English word
a) appropriate. c) permanent.
b) empirical. d) empire.
36. According to lines 9 – 10, because of the phenomenon at Delphi, people
a) were taken over by divine possession.
b) kept coming to see the odd behavior of the goats.
c) did not approach the area.
d) were always testing those who returned from the place.
37. In line 11, ἐθαύμαζόν has two acute accents because it
a) is plural. c) has four syllables.
b) follows πάντες (line 11) d) is followed by τε (line 11).
38. The noun μαντεῖον (line 12) is the object of the
a) preposition δι' (line 11). c) preposition ἐν (line 12).
b) verb ἐθαύμαζόν (line 11). d) verb ἐνόμιζον (line 12).

39. In lines 11 – 12 (δὲ...χρηστήριον), we read that

- a) people were amazed at the reason for the oracle.
- b) amazing prophecies were always coming from the Earth herself.
- c) people thought that everyone should go to Delphi.
- d) the oracle was considered a prophecy from the Earth goddess.

40. According to lines 12 – 14 (καὶ...ἀλλήλοισι), as time went on

- a) people wanted to help each other to become diviners or prophets.
- b) more people approached the opening at Delphi.
- c) the visitors made prophecies to each other.
- d) the oracle produced more prophecies.

ΤΕΛΟΣ
(The End)