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.

1. The adjective that agrees with (modifies) the noun βασιλέως is
   a. καλοῦ       c. καλοί
   b. καλός       d. καλών

2. The case and number of the noun εἰρήνης are
   a. nominative singular   c. dative plural
   b. genitive singular     d. accusative plural

3. Which verb is correctly accented?
   a. δύναμεθα       c. δυνάμεθα
   b. δυνάμεθα       d. δυναμεθά

4. Which is the comparative adjective that corresponds to ἀλήθης?
   a. ἀληθέστερος       c. ἀληθέστατος
   b. ἀληθότερος       d. ἀληθώτερος

5. The accusative plural form of φῶς, φωτός, τὸ, is
   a. φωτί       c. φώτα
   b. φωτῶν       d. φωσίν

6. The tense and voice of διδόμενον are
   a. present active   c. aorist middle
   b. present middle   d. perfect passive

7. The aorist tense verb form εἶπον corresponds to which present tense verb?
   a. αἰρέω       c. ἐρωτάω
   b. ἐπομαι       d. λέγω

8. Who is associated with the poem Ὕδυσσεια?
   a. ὁ Ἀρχίλοχος       c. ὁ Ὀμήρος
   b. ἡ Σαπφώ       d. ὁ Ἡσιόδος
9. Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to this sentence:
Τὴν πόλιν, ἔφη, ὡς στρατιώτης ἐφύλαξε.
a. λέγει ὁ στρατιώτης ὦτι τὴν πόλιν ἐφύλαξε.
b. λέγει τῷ στρατιώτῃ τὴν πόλιν φυλάξειν.
c. λέγει ὦτι 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 ἔχοντος ______ τὴν πόλιν ἀπέκτειναν ἐδίωξεν.
a. οἱ c. οίς
b. αἱ d. οὓς

11. Choose the best translation for this sentence:
τίς βουλεῖται τὴν ἄρχὴν ταῖς γυναιξὶς 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. ἐμὸν c. ἐμὰ
b. ἐμῶ d. ἐμοῦ

13. The underlined words in the sentence
ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἐπορεύετο σὺν τῇ μητρὶ καὶ ἔθαυμαζεν τὴν θάλασσαν.
can be replaced by
a. πορευόμενος c. πορεύσας
b. πορεύων d. πεπορευμένος

14. The case of τινος is
a. nominative c. dative
b. genitive d. accusative

15. Choose the adjective that best completes this sentence:
τὸν τοῦ ________ ἄνδρος ἱππὸν κωλύομεν.
a. πονηρός c. πονηρόν
b. πονηρό b. d. πονηρῶν

16. The form of the definite article that agrees with (modifies) χειρὸς is
a. τῆς c. τῇ
b. ἡ d. τὴν
17. The plural of τοῦτο is
a. τούτων  
 b. τούτα  
 c. τούτα  
 d. τούτην

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

οἱ πατήρ __________ τὰ τέκνα.
a. ἔτρεφε  
 b. ἔτρεψε  
 c. ἔτρεφον  
 d. ἔτρεψαν

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

________ τῷ στρατηγῷ ἐργάζοντο.
a. διὰ  
 b. ἐν  
 c. εἰς  
 d. σὺν

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 τούτο νεμομένων (οὔπω γὰρ
2 οἱ ἀνθρώποι κατώκισαν τοὺς Δελφοὺς), λέγουσι αἰεὶ αἶγα τινα
3 προσιόντων καὶ προσβλέψασαν τῷ χάσματι σκιρτάν θαυμαστῶς καὶ
4 προϊσθαί φωνήν διάφορον ἢ πρότερον εἰώθει φθέγγεσθαι.
5 ὁ δ᾽ αἰτόλος, ὃς ἐπεστάτει ταῖς αἰξίν, ἑθαύμασε τὸ παράδοξον καὶ
6 προσελθὼν τῷ χάσματι καὶ κατιὼν οἰόνπερ ἦν ἔπαθε τὸ αὐτὸ τῇ αἰγί:
7 ἐκείνῃ τε γὰρ ὡμοία ἔποιεί τοῖς ἐνθουσιάζουσι καὶ ὁ αἰτόλος ἔλεγε τὰ
8 μέλλοντα γίγνεσθαι, μετὰ δὲ ταύτα τῆς φῒμης παρὰ τοίς ἐγχωρίοις
9 πορευομένης περὶ τοῦ πάθους τῶν προσιόντων τῷ χάσματι πλείονες
10 ἔρμωντο ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον· διὰ δὲ τὸ παράδοξον πάντων πειρωμένων οἱ
11 αἰεὶ πλησιάζοντες ἐνθουσίαζον. δι᾽ ἂς αἰτίας πάντες ἑθαύμαζον τε τὸ
12 ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντεῖον καὶ ἐνόμιζον τῆς Γῆς εἶναι τὸ χρηστήριον. καὶ
13 χρόνον μὲν τινα οὶ βουλόμενοι μαντεύεσθαι προσιόντες τῷ χάσματι
14 ἐποιοῦντο τὰς μαντείας ἀλλήλοις.

aἰεῖ: always
aἰξ, αἰγός, ἦ: goat
αἰτόλος, -οῦ, ὁ: goatherd
ἀλλήλοις = to each other
Δελφοὶ, -ῶν, οι: Delphi
dιάφορος, -οῦ, ὁ: different
ἐγχωρίος, -οῦ, ὁ: inhabitant
eἰώθει = be accustomed
ἐνθουσιάζω = be possessed by a divinity
("enthused")
ἐπιστατέω: oversee, be in charge of
θαυμαστῶς: bizarrely
cατα + ὅραω
κατοικέω: settle, dwell in
μαντεία, -ας, ἡ: prophecy
μαντεῖον, -οῦ, τὸ: oracle
μαντεύομαι: be a diviner
νέμω: graze οὔπω: not yet

οἴόνπερ = just what sort of (thing)
ὁμοίος, -α, -ον: same sort
ὁμιλάμαι hurry
οὔπω: not yet
πάθος -ους, τὸ experience
παράδοξον, -οῦ, τὸ: phenomenon
πειράματα try πλησιάζω: approach, come near
προ + ἵμα
προς + βλέπω
προς + εἴμι
προς + ἐρχομαι
πρότερον previously
σκιρτάω: leap (around)
φθέγγομαι: make a sound
χάσμα, -ματος, τὸ: chasm, opening
χρηστήριον, -ου, τὸ: prophecy
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
   a) genitive of possession, modifying αἰγῶν (line 1).
   b) genitive absolute modifying αἰγῶν (line 1).
   c) dative because of the verb λέγουσι (line 1).
   d) dative with the noun αἰγῶν (line 1).

23. According to lines 1 – 2,
   a) only goats once dwelled around Delphi.
   b) only people once dwelled around Delphi.
   c) no goats now dwell around Delphi.
   d) 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
   a) approached the area with caution.
   b) did its usual goat-like leaping about.
   c) looked into the opening and sang a song.
   d) gave forth a sound that was unusual for it.

27. In line 6, the participle προσελθών modifies
   a) αἰπόλος (line 5).               c) παφάδοξον (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) κατิδών (line 6).
   b) προσελθών (line 6).                d) ἐπαθε (line 6).

29. In lines 5 – 6 (ὁ δ’ αἰπόλος...αἰγί), we read that
   a) there was an unusual goatherd at the opening.
   b) a goatherd felt the same thing a goat did.
   c) a goat noticed the phenomenon as if it were itself a human being.
   d) it is not possible to look straight at the opening.
30. The word ἐνθουσιάζουσι (line 7) is a(n)
   a) participle.  
   b) infinitive.  
   c) noun.  
   d) finite verb.

31. In line 8, the object of the preposition μετά is in this case:
   a) nominative.  
   b) genitive.  
   c) dative.  
   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.  
   b) fantasy.  
   c) blasphemy. 
   d) phenomenon.

34. The degree of πλείονες (line 9) is
   a) positive.  
   b) comparative.  
   c) superlative.  
   d) dative.

35. The word πειρωμένων (line 10) is related etymologically to the English word
   a) appropriate.  
   b) empirical.  
   c) permanent.  
   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, ἔθαυμαζόν has two acute accents because it
   a) is plural.  
   b) follows πάντες (line 11).  
   c) has four syllables.  
   d) is followed by τε (line 11).

38. The noun μαντεῖον (line 12) is the object of the
   a) preposition δι᾽ (line 11).  
   b) verb ἐθαύμαζόν (line 11).  
   c) preposition ἐν (line 12).  
   d) verb ἐνόμιζον (line 12).
39. In lines 11 – 12 (δι’...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...ἀλλήλοις), 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)