1. In line 693, the case of Ἑλλάδ᾽ is
   a) nominative.           c) accusative.
   b) genitive.             d) vocative.

2. In line 694, the mood of στήσῃ is
   a) indicative.           c) optative.
   b) subjunctive.          d) infinitive.

3. In line 695, the word πονούντων is
   a) a subjunctive verb.   c) a nominative participle.
   b) an indicative verb.   d) a genitive participle.

4. In line 695, τοὔργον is contracted from
   a) τοῦ ἔργον.            c) τε οὗργον.
   b) τὸ ἔργον.            d) ἔργον τε.

5. In lines 693 – 696 (οἴμοι...ἂνυται), Peleus
   a) states that war is a lot of work.
   b) accuses the general of taking his trophy.
   c) notes that the army is made up of generals and soldiers.
   d) complains that generals are honored more than soldiers.

6. In line 697, the antecedent of ὃς is
   a) Peleus (the narrator, understood). c) Ἑλλάδ᾽ (line 693).
   b) στρατός (line 694).           d) στρατηγός (line 696).
7. In line 698, πλείω is a(n)
a) nominative plural adjective. c) first person singular verb.
b) accusative singular adjective. d) second person singular verb.

8. In line 697–698 (ὅς...λόγον), Peleus observes that
a) a general is just one of many soldiers in battle.
b) he faced thousands of enemies.
c) no soldier has a greater reputation than he.
d) spears don’t win battles, but soldiers do.

9. The best translation of αὐτῶν in line 701 is
a) “their.”
b) “those.”
c) “our.”
d) “than they.”

10. In line 702, the mood of προσγένοιτο is
a) indicative.
b) infinitive.
c) subjunctive.
d) optative.

11. In line 699–702 (σεμνὶ...ἄμα), Peleus observes that
a) there are large social divisions in his city.
b) the people are worthless and cowardly nobodies.
c) leaders in the city are worthless but think they are better than the people.
d) courage is a rare thing in city leaders.

12. In line 704, the form of κάθησθε is 2nd person
a) indicative. c) optative.
b) subjunctive. d) imperative.

13. In lines 703–705 (ὡς..<πηρμένοι), Peleus states that, in Troy, Menelaus and
a) Agamemnon commanded an army.
b) Agamemnon profited from the toils of others.
c) Helen endured sufferings.
d) Helen were saved by the toils of the army.

14. In line 706, the tense of δείξω is
a) present. c) aorist.
b) future. d) perfect.
15. In line 707, νομίζειν functions as
a) the verb whose subject is Πάριν (line 706).
b) an articular infinitive.
c) a verb in indirect command.
d) a complementary infinitive with μείζω (line 707).

16. In line 707, ποτε is
a) enclitic. 

b) interrogative.
c) a preposition.
d) a pronoun.

17. The tense and mood of φθερ (line 708) are
a) present indicative.
b) present subjunctive.
c) future indicative.
d) aorist subjunctive.

18. In lines 706 – 708 (δείξω...στέγης), Peleus declares that, if Menelaus doesn’t leave immediately,
a) he himself will be as much of an enemy to Menelaus as Paris was.
b) the child of Andromache will be an enemy like Paris.
c) Paris wasn’t as much of an enemy as Menelaus thought he was.
d) he is afraid Menelaus will think of him as an enemy.

19. An English word that is etymologically related to the word οἰκῶν (line 710) is
a) ecphrasis.
b) economy.
c) colonic.
d) ecstasy.

20. In line 710, ἐπίσπασας is a(n)
a) aorist participle.
b) perfect participle.
c) aorist indicative.
d) imperfect indicative.

21. In lines 710-11 (καὶ...κόμης) Peleus declares that
a) he will drive Menelaus and his men from their homes
b) his offspring will drag Menelaus’ daughter by her hair
c) those who live in the village will drive out Menelaus
d) his descendants will leave Menelaus’ race childless

22. In line 712, ἔχουσ᾽ is short for
a) ἔχουσα.
b) ἔχουσαι.
c) ἔχ οὕσα.
d) ἔχουσι.
23. In lines 709 – 712 (καὶ...τέκνα), Peleus indicates that Hermione
a) is not of childbearing age.          c) is unable to have children.
b) has adopted the children of others. d) left home when still a child.

24. In line 713, the word πέρι has its particular accent because
a) the rule of recessive accent applies.
b) it is postpositive.
c) a proclitic word precedes it.
d) it stands at the end of the line.

25. In line 714, the genitive τέκνων depends on
a) δεί.                              c) ἀπαιδῶς.
b) ἡμᾶς.                             d) παιδῶν.

26. In lines 714, καταστήναι is
a) nominative plural participle.       c) aorist infinitive.
b) aorist indicative verb.             d) perfect infinitive.

27. In line 715, ὡς introduces a
a) temporal clause.               c) concessive clause.
b) fearing clause.               d) purpose clause.

28. In lines 715 – 716 (φθείρεσθε..χέρας), τήσδε refers to
a) Andromache.                      c) δμῶς (line 715).
b) Hermione.                        d) χέρας (line 716).

29. In line 716, τίς is translated as
a) “who.”                           c) “anyone.”
b) “what.”                           d) “something.”

30. In line 717, the verb ἔπαιρε is
a) present indicative.             c) aorist indicative.
b) imperfect indicative.           d) present imperative.

31. In lines 717-718 (ἔπαιρε...ἐξανήσομαι), we learn that
a) Peleus intends to untie Andromache.
b) Peleus is being prevented from untying Andromache.
c) the slaves are keeping Andromache prisoner.
d) Peleus wants Andromache to untie herself.
32. In line 719, the tense and mood of ἐλυμήνω are
a) present indicative. c) aorist indicative.
b) future indicative. d) aorist subjunctive.

33. In line 720, ἐντείνειν is
a) the complement of ἧλπιζες. c) an articular infinitive.
b) a subjective infinitive. d) a historical infinitive.

34. In line 720, βρόχοις is a dative of
a) origin. c) indirect object.
b) interest. d) means.

35. In lines 719 – 720 (ὧδ ‛...βρόχοις), Peleus makes clear that Menelaus
a) had tied up a bull and lion. c) hopes to capture a bull or lion.
b) had tied Andromache very tightly. d) had abused animals.

36. In line 721, μὴ introduces
a) an infinitive. c) a purpose clause.
b) a clause of fearing. d) an imperative.

37. An English word that is etymologically related to ἕρπε in line 722 is
a) herb. c) raptor.
b) heptathlon. d) herpetologist

38. In lines 722 723 – 724 (ἐν...ἐχθρόν), Peleus makes clear that Andromache’s son that
a) Menelaus is his mortal enemy.
b) Peleus himself is sickly and close to the end of life.
c) his mother had suffered at her enemy’s hands.
d) Peleus will raise him to be an enemy to Menelaus.
39. In line 726 (τὰλλα...βελτίονες) Peleus tells Menelaus
   a) that other people are better than he is
   b) that everyone is best in some respect
   c) to recognize that he is better than no-one
   d) to see the good that is in others

40. In lines 725 724 – 726 (εἰ...βελτίονες), Peleus suggests declares that
   a) the Spartans will win glory in future battles.
   b) the Spartans are no better than anybody except for their reputation.
   c) the Spartan reputation is completely unfounded.
   d) Menelaus’ glory depends on the Spartans’ reputation.

    ΤΕΛΟΣ
    ΤHE END
In Euripides’ *Andromache*, Hermione, childless daughter of Menelaus, is married to Neoptolemus. Here, Menelaus has captured Andromache and her son by Neoptolemos. The old king Peleus, Neoptolemus’ grandfather, insults Menelaus and rescues Andromache and her child.

Πελεύς

693 οἴμοι, καθ’ Ἑλλάδ’ ὡς κακῶς νομίζεται.
694 ὅταν τροπαία πολεμίων στήσῃ στρατός,
695 οὐ τῶν πονούντων τούργον ἤγοινται τόδε,
696 ἀλλ’, ὁ στρατηγὸς τὴν δόκησιν ἄρνυται,

η δόκησις: credit ἄρνυμαι: to gain, win

697 ὃς εἷς μετ’ ἄλλων μυρίων πάλλων δόρυ,

πάλλω: to brandish, wield

698 οὐδέν πλέον δῷν ἔνος, ἔχει πλείω λόγον.
699 σεμνοὶ δ’ ἐν ἄρχαις ἤμενοι κατὰ πτόλιν

σέμνος -α -ον: proud, lofty
η ἄρχη: office, rule

700 φρονοῦσι δήμου μεῖζον, ὄντες οὐδένες’
701 οἱ δ’ εἰσὶν αὐτῶν μυρίῳ σοφώτεροι,
702 εἰ τόλμα προσγένοιτο βούλησις θ’ ἀμα.

η τόλμα: boldness η βουλήσις: will, intention

703 ὡς καὶ σὺ σός τ’ ἀδελφὸς ἐξωγκώμενοι

ἐξωγκώμω: to puff up, out

704 Τροία κάθησε τῇ τ’ ἐκεὶ στρατηγία,
705 μόχθοις ἄλλων καὶ πόνοις ἐπηρμένοι.

ὁ μόχθος: toil ἐπαίρω: to raise up

706 δεῖξω δ’ ἐγὼ σοι μὴ τὸν Ιδαίον Πάριν
707 μεῖζω νομίζειν Πηλέως ἐχθρόν ποτε,
708 εἰ μὴ φθερῇ τήσδ᾿ ὡς τάχιστ` ἀπὸ στέγης
φθείρομαι: to drag    ἡ στέγη: roof, house
709 καὶ παῖς ἀτεκνός, ἤν ὁ γ´ ἐξ ἡμῶν γεγός
710 ἐλάδι οίκων τῶνδ᾿ ἐπισπάσας κόμης,
ἐπισπάω: to grasp
711 εἰ στερρός οὐσα μόσχος οὐκ ἀνέξεται
στερρός -ά -όν: barren
ἡ μόσχος: heifer
712 τίκτοντας ἄλλους, οὐκ ἔχουσ᾿ αὐτή τέκνα.
713 ἀλλ`, εἰ τὸ κείνης δυστυχεὶ παίδων πέρι,
714 ἀπαιδας ἡμᾶς δεὶ καταστήναι τέκνων;
715 φθείρεσθε τήσδε, δμῶς, ὡς ἂν ἐκμάθω
φθείρομαι: to drag    δμῶς: slaves
716 εἰ τίς με λύειν τήσδε κωλύσει χέρας.
717 ἐπαίρεσα σαυτὴν· ὡς ἐγὼ καίπερ τρέμων
τρέμω: to tremble
718 πλεκτὰς ἰμάντων στροφίδας ἐξανίσσομαι.
ὁ ἰμάς: strap    ἐξανίσσω: to loosen
ἡ στροφίς: band (worn by women)
719 ὡδ´, ὡ κάκιστε, τήσδ´ ἐλυμήνω χέρας;
λυμαίνομαι: to mistreat, ruin
720 βοῦν ἡ λέοντ´ ἠλπιζες ἐντείνειν βρόχοις;
ἐντείνω: to tie tightly
ὁ βρόχος: noose
721 ἡ μὴ ξύρος λαβούσ´ ἀμυνάθοιτο σε
ἀμυνάθω: to take vengeance on
722 ἐδεισάς; ἔρπε δεῦρ ὑπ’ ἀγκάλας, βρέφος,  
 η ἀγκάλη: arms  
 ὁ βρέφος: child

723 ξύλλυε δεσμὰ μητρός· ἐν Φθία σ’ ἐγώ  
 ξύλλυω: to help to loosen

724 θρέψω μέγαν τοίσδ’ ἐχθρὸν. εἰ δ’ ἀπήν δορὸς

725 τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις δόξα καὶ μάχης ἀγών,  
726 τάλλῳ ὄντες ἵστε μηδενὸς βελτίωνες.

Proper Nouns and Adjectives:

Ἐλλάς, -άδος, ἡ: Hellas  
Φθία, -ας, ἡ: Phthia (Peleus’ homeland)  
Σπαρτιάτης, -ου, ὁ: Spartan  
Πελεύς, -έως, ὁ: Peleus  
Τροία, -ας, ἡ: Troy  
Pάρις, -ίδος, ὁ: Paris  
Ιδαίος, -α, -όν: Idaean (from Mt. Ida)