Sixth Annual College Greek Exam (2014)

TIME: 50 MINUTES       DO NOT USE A DICTIONARY

Write YOUR NAME at the top left-hand portion of your answer sheet. Write YOUR LAST NAME FIRST. Be sure to FILL IN THE BUBBLES under your name. DO NOT change the identification number on the sheet or add any additional information.

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

1. The adjective that agrees with (modifies) the noun ἄρχων is
   a. μέγας      c. πολύ
   b. μεγάλων      d. πολλῶν

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

3. The translation of ὁρῶν is
   a. “seeing”      c. “I saw”
   b. “knowing”     d. “I knew”

4. Which verb is correctly accented?
   a. ἐθαυμαζομέν     c. ἐθαυμάζομεν
   b. ἐθαυμαζόμεν     d. ἐθαυμᾶζομεν

5. Which is the comparative degree of ταχύς?
   a. τάχιστος      c. ταχεῖα
   b. θάττων      d. ταχύ

6. The accusative plural form of ποιητής –οῦ ὁ is
   a. ποιητήν      c. ποιητούς
   b. ποιητάς      d. ποιηταῖς

7. The tense and voice of γιγνόμενα
   a. present active    c. perfect passive
   b. present middle     d. aorist middle

8. Change the tense of ἑώρων to the aorist, keeping the same person and number:
   a. οἶδα     c. ἰδών
   b. εἶδον      d. ἑώρακα
9. Who wrote the tragedy Ajax?
   a. ὁ Εὐριπίδης     c. ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης
   b. ὁ Σοφοκλῆς      d. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος

10. Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to this sentence:
    οἶδα τὸν ποιητήν ἀγαθὸν ὄντα.
    a. εὑρίσκω τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι ποιητήν.
    b. εἶδον τὸν ἄγαθον ποιητήν ἐλθόντα.
    c. γιγνώσκω ἀγαθὸν εἶναι τὸν ποιητήν.
    d. ὅρω τὸν ἄγαθον σὺν τῷ ποιητῷ.

11. Choose the pronoun that fits correctly into this sentence.
    ὁ Σωκράτης ἦκουε τοῦ δαίμονος _____ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἔλεγεν.
    a. ὃς       c. οὗ
    b. ἥ       d. ἥς

12. Choose the best translation for this sentence:
    μέγας ὁ τῶν τῆς εἰρήνης ἡμέρων ἀριθμός.
    a. A great number of people love peace.
    b. It’s a great day when we have peace.
    c. The great man had many days of peace.
    d. The number of days of peace is great.

13. The form which agrees with (modifies) πίστεως is
    a. δεινῶς      c. δεινῆς
    b. δεινοῦ      d. δεινῶν

14. The underlined words in the sentence
    οἱ δοῦλοι εἶδον τὸν πονηρὸν δεσπότην καὶ ἦλθον.
    can be replaced by
    a. ἰδόντες     c. λέγοντες
    b. εἰδότες      d. λεγόμενοι
15. Choose the adjective that best completes this sentence: 
πολλοὶ τιμῶσιν τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸν δῆμον ____.
a. αὐτοὺς  c. αὐτῆς
b. αὐτῶν  d. αὐτό

16. The translation of ἔζων is
a. they were living  c. I was seeking
b. sitting  d. pursuing

17. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete this sentence.
ἡ γῆ πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ ἡμῖν _________________.
a. δίδωσιν  c. δίδου
b. ἔδωκα  d. ἔδου

18. The tense and mood of τεθνηκέναι are
a. perfect infinitive  c. imperfect indicative
b. aorist infinitive  d. perfect indicative

19. Which phrase expresses the underlined words? We told them our names by means of letters.
a. τῷ γράμματι  c. τοῖς γράμμασι
b. ὑπὸ τοῦ γράμματος  d. ἀπὸ τῶν γραμμάτων

20. What is the tense of γιγνώσκομεν?
a. perfect  c. future
b. aorist  d. present

21. The tense of ἐδόκει is
a. aorist  c. perfect
b. imperfect  d. present

22. Choose the adjective that best completes this sentence:
μὴ κρίνετε τοὺς _____ πατέρας.
a. αὐτὰς  c. ταύτας
b. ἡμετέρους  d. ἡμετέρας

23. Which of the following forms of ὀξύς –εῖα -ύ “sharp” is neuter plural?
a. ὀξεία  c. ὀξύ
b. ὀξέα  d. ὀξύς
24. Fill in the blank: ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ___________ ἐκ τοῦ ποτάμου τὸ ὄρος.
   a. ἵησιν      c. ἱέναι
   b. εἷναι      d. ἱᾶσι

25. The Classical Greek name for the city of Athens is
   a. ἡ Ἀθήνη      c. ἡ Ἄτηενς
   b. αἱ Ἀθῆναι      d. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι

26. The case of σοι is
   a. nominative     c. dative
   b. genitive     d. accusative

27. The form of the definite article that agrees (modifies) with στόματος is
   a. τοῦ      c. ὁ
   b. τό       d. τούς

28. Choose the preposition that fits correctly into this sentence.
   οἱ μάρτυρες ________ τὸνδε τὸν τόπον ἠλθον.
   a. ἐκ       c. ἐν
   b. εἰς       d. μετὰ

Answer questions 29-40 based on the passage below. The passage discusses the life of a tyrant.

1 ὁ οὖν τύραννος χρήματα πολλὰ ἔχει ἀλλὰ οὐδὲν
2 ἡδονῆς παρὰ τούτων λαμβάνει· ὁ γὰρ τύραννος οὐκ
3 εὐφραίνεται πλείονα ἔχων, ἀλλ᾽ εἰ ἑτέρων τυράννων
4 ἑλάττονα ἔχει, διὰ τοῦτο λυπεῖται. ἐπιθυμεῖ δὲ
5 πολλῶν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἰδιώτης οἰκίας ἢ ἀγροῦ ἢ δούλων
6 ἐπιθυμεῖ, ὁ δὲ τύραννος ἢ πόλεως ἢ χώρας πολλῆς ἢ
7 λιμένων ἢ ἀκροπόλεων ἰσχυρῶν, ἀ ἐστι πολὺ
8 χαλεπώτερα καὶ ἐπικινδυνότερα κατεργάσασθαι.
29. In line 1 (ὁ οὖν ... οὐδέν), the case of πολλὰ is:
   a. nominative  
   b. genitive  
   c. dative  
   d. accusative

30. The antecedent of τούτων (line 2) is
   a. τύραννος (line 1)  
   b. χρήματα (line 1)  
   c. οὐδέν (line 1)  
   d. ἡδονῆς (line 2)

31. From lines 1-2 (ὁ οὖν... λαμβάνει), we learn that the tyrant
   a. takes no pleasure in wealth  
   b. meets no pleasant people  
   c. receives no pleasure from his friends  
   d. values pleasure more than wealth

32. The gender, number, and case of πλείονα (line 3) are:
   a. masculine, accusative, singular  
   b. feminine, accusative, singular  
   c. neuter, nominative, plural  
   d. neuter, accusative, plural

33. The translation of λυπεῖται (line 4) is
   a. “it was sad”  
   b. “this is unsatisfactory”  
   c. “it will be sad”  
   d. “he is dissatisfied”

34. From lines 1-4 (ὁ οὖν... λυπεῖται), we can infer that
   a. all tyrants happen to have more possessions while others have fewer  
   b. the tyrant wants to be the most powerful of all  
   c. the tyrant resents those who are wealthier than he  
   d. no tyrants care about pleasure, only wealth

35. The case of οἰκίας (line 5) is
   a. nominative  
   b. genitive  
   c. dative  
   d. accusative
36. In lines 3-5 (ἀλλ᾽...πολλῶν), when a tyrant sees another with more wealth than he has, he wants
a. the possessions of the private citizen.
b. those with more wealth to feel pain.
c. to have more wealth for himself.
d. the help of the private citizen to address the inequality.

37. From lines 5-7 (ὁ μὲν...ἰσχυρῶν), we learn that
a. private citizens desire slaves.
b. private citizens want to be tyrants.
c. tyrants want territory more than harbors.
d. if a tyrant has cities he needs fortifications.

38. In line 8, the word χαλεπώτερα is a
a. comparative adjective    c. superlative adjective
b. comparative adverb    d. superlative adverb

39. What are the tense and voice of the infinitive κατεργάσασθαι (line 8)?
a. present middle    c. aorist middle
b. future passive    d. aorist passive

40. From lines 6-8 (ὁ δὲ...κατεργάσασθαι), we learn that it is difficult for tyrants to obtain their desires because those things are
a. strongly guarded    c. held by private citizens
b. too many to acquire    d. difficult and dangerous to obtain

ΤΕΛΟΣ
(The End)