

**Third Annual Intermediate/Advanced Tragedy
College Greek Exam (2019)**

TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE A DICTIONARY

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

SEPARATE THE PAGES WITH THE PASSAGE AND CONSULT THEM AS YOU TAKE THE EXAM.

1. In line 693, the case of Ἑλλάδ' is

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) nominative. | c) accusative. |
| b) genitive. | d) vocative. |

2. In line 694, the mood of στήση 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, τοῦργον is contracted from

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) τοῦ ἔργον. | c) τε οὔργον. |
| b) τὸ ἔργον. | d) ἔργον τε. |

5. In lines 693 – 696 (οἶμοι...ἄρυνται), 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 ὅς 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.
- b) accusative singular adjective.
- c) first person singular verb.
- d) second person singular verb.

8. In line 697 – 698 (*ὄς...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 (*σεμνοὶ...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.
- b) subjunctive.
- c) optative.
- d) imperative.

13. In lines 703 – 705 (*ὡς...ἐπηρμένον*), 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.
- b) future.
- c) aorist.
- d) perfect.

15. In line 707, νομίζειν functions as
 a) the verb whose subject is Πάριον (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. c) a preposition.
 b) interrogative. d) a pronoun.
17. The tense and mood of φθερῆ (line 708) are
 a) present indicative. c) future indicative.
 b) present subjunctive. 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 οἴκων (line 710) is
 a) ecphrasis. c) colonic.
 b) economy. d) ecstasy.
20. In line 710, ἐπίσπασας is a(n)
 a) aorist participle. c) aorist indicative.
 b) perfect participle. 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. c) ἔχ οὔσα.
 b) ἔχουσαι. 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) δεῖ. c) ἄπαιδας.
 b) ἡμᾶς. d) παίδων.

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

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

28. In lines 715 – 716 (φθειρέσθε..χέρας), τῆσδε refers to
 a) Andromache. c) δμῶες (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 ἔπαιγε is
 a) present indicative. c) aorist indicative.
 b) imperfect indicative. d) present imperative.

31. In lines 717-718 (ἔπαιγε...ἔξανήσομαι), 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.
- b) future indicative.
- c) aorist indicative.
- d) aorist subjunctive.

33. In line 720, ἐντείνειν is

- a) the complement of ἤλπιζες.
- b) a subjective infinitive.
- c) an articular infinitive.
- d) a historical infinitive.

34. In line 720, βρόχοις is a dative of

- a) origin.
- b) interest.
- c) indirect object.
- d) means.

35. In lines 719 – 720 (ὧδ' ...βρόχοις), Peleus makes clear that Menelaus

- a) had tied up a bull and lion.
- b) had tied Andromache very tightly.
- c) hopes to capture a bull or lion.
- d) had abused animals.

36. In line 721, μὴ introduces

- a) an infinitive.
- b) a clause of fearing.
- c) a purpose clause.
- d) an imperative.

37. An English word that is etymologically related to ἔρπε in line 722 is

- a) herb.
- b) heptathlon.
- c) raptor.
- d) herpetologist

38. In lines 722 723 – 724 (ἐν...ἐχθρόν), Peleus makes clear tells 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 (τᾶλλα...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
THE END

TEAR OFF THIS PAGE AND CONSULT THE PASSAGE AS YOU TAKE EXAM.

NOTE: Vocabulary help appears underneath the Greek word(s). Proper nouns and adjectives are glossed at the end of the passage.

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 τροπαῖα πολεμίων στήσῃ στρατός,

695 οὐ τῶν πονούντων τοῦργον ἡγοῦνται τόδε,

696 ἀλλ' ὁ στρατηγὸς τὴν δόκησιν ἄρνυται,

ἡ δόκησις: credit ἄρνυμαι: to gain, win

697 ὃς εἷς μετ' ἄλλων μυρίων πάλλων δόρυ,

πάλλω: to brandish, wield

698 οὐδὲν πλέον δρῶν ἑνός, ἔχει πλείω λόγον.

699 σεμνοὶ δ' ἐν ἀρχαῖς ἡμενοὶ κατὰ πτόλιν

σέμνος -α -ον: proud, lofty

ἡ ἀρχή: office, rule

700 φρονοῦσι δήμου μεῖζον, ὄντες οὐδένες·

701 οἱ δ' εἰσὶν αὐτῶν μυρίῳ σοφώτεροι,

702 εἰ τόλμα προσγένειτο βούλησίς θ' ἅμα.

ἡ τόλμα: boldness ἡ βούλησις: will, intention

703 ὡς καὶ σὺ σός τ' ἀδελφὸς ἐξωγκωμένοι

ἐξωγκόω: to puff up, out

704 Τροία κάθησθε τῇ τ' ἐκεῖ στρατηγία,

705 μόχθοισιν ἄλλων καὶ πόνοις ἐπηρμένοι.

ὁ μόχθος: toil ἐπαίρω: to raise up

706 δείξω δ' ἐγὼ σοὶ μὴ τὸν Ἰδαῖον Πάριν

707 μεῖζω νομίζειν Πηλέως ἐχθρόν ποτε,

lines continue on the next page

TEAR OFF THIS PAGE AND CONSULT THE PASSAGE AS YOU TAKE EXAM.

708 εἰ μὴ φθερῆ τῆσδ' ὡς τάχιστ' ἀπὸ στέγης

φθείρομαι: to drag **ἡ στέγη:** roof, house

709 καὶ παῖς ἄτεκνος, ἦν ὃ γ' ἐξ ἡμῶν γεγῶς

710 ἐλαῖ δι' οἴκων τῶνδ' ἐπισπάσας κόμης,

ἐπισπάω: to grasp

711 εἰ στερρός οὔσα μόσχος οὐκ ἀνέξεται

στερρός -ά -όν: barren

ἡ μόσχος: heifer

712 τίκτοντας ἄλλους, οὐκ ἔχουσ' αὐτὴ τέκνα.

713 ἀλλ', εἰ τὸ κείνης δυστυχεῖ παίδων πέρι,

714 ἄπαιδας ἡμᾶς δεῖ καταστῆναι τέκνων;

715 φθείρεσθε τῆσδε, δμῶες, ὡς ἂν ἐκμάθω

φθείρομαι: to drag **δμῶες:** slaves

716 εἴ τίς με λύειν τῆσδε κωλύσει χέρας.

717 ἔπαιρε σαυτήν· ὡς ἐγὼ καίπερ τρέμων

τρέμω: to tremble

718 πλεκτὰς ἱμάντων στροφίδας ἐξανήσομαι.

ὁ ἱμάς: strap **ἐξανήμι:** to loosen

ἡ στροφίς: band (worn by women)

719 ὧδ', ὦ κάκιστε, τῆσδ' ἐλυμήνω χέρας;

λυμαίνομαι: to mistreat, ruin

720 βοῦν ἢ λέοντ' ἤλπιζες ἐντείνειν βρόχοις;

ἐντείνω: to tie tightly

ὁ βρόχος: noose

721 ἢ μὴ ξίφος λαβοῦσ' ἀμυνάθοιτό σε

ἀμυνάθω: to take vengeance on

lines continue on the next page

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722 ἔδεισας; ἔρπε δεῦρ' ὑπ' ἀγκάλας, βρέφος,

ἡ ἀγκάλη: arms

ὁ βρέφος: child

723 ξύλλυε δεσμὰ μητρός· ἐν Φθίᾳ σ' ἐγὼ

ξύλλω: to help to loosen

724 θρέψω μέγαν τοῖσδ' ἐχθρόν. εἰ δ' ἀπῆν δορὸς

725 τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις δόξα καὶ μάχης ἀγών,

726 τᾶλλ' ὄντες ἴστε μηδενὸς βελτίονες.

Proper Nouns and Adjectives:

Ἑλλάς, -άδος, ἡ: Hellas

Φθία, -ας, ἡ: Pthia (Peleus' homeland)

Σπαρτιάτης, -ου, ὁ: Spartan

Πελεύς, -έως, ὁ: Peleus

Τροία, -ας, ἡ: Troy

Πάρις, -ιδος, ὁ: Paris

Ἰδαῖος, -α, -ον: Idaean (from Mt. Ida)