



Fifth Annual Intermediate/Advanced Tragedy
CAMWS College Greek Exam (2021)



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.

- In line 386, τεθρίππους is best translated as
 - four-horse.
 - horse-rich.
 - of well-fed horses.
 - set upon by horses.
- In lines 386-387, the phrase Πίσαν κατά indicates
 - against whom the action is done.
 - when the action occurs.
 - where the action occurs.
 - why the action occurs.
- In lines 386-387, it is said that Pelops once
 - defeated Oinomaus in a chariot race.
 - competed against Oinomaus in a chariot race.
 - competed together with Oinomaus against others in a chariot race.
 - quarreled with Oinomaus over the results of a chariot race.
- In line 388, the construction ὄφελος with the infinitive expresses a(n)
 - command.
 - indirect statement.
 - purpose clause.
 - wish.
- In lines 388-389, we learn that Pelops
 - had been persuaded to invite the gods to a banquet.
 - had persuaded the gods to invite him to a banquet.
 - would be persuaded to invite the gods to a banquet.
 - would persuade the gods to invite him to a banquet.
- In line 389, the phrase λιπεῖν βίον in line 389 is most closely synonymous with
 - ἀποθανεῖν.
 - ἀποκτεῖναι.
 - ἀπολέσαι.
 - βιοῦν.

the exam continues on the next page →

7. The $\pi\rho\iota\nu$ in line 390, may best be translated as
 a) after. c) until.
 b) before. d) when.
8. The $\delta\varsigma$ in line 391 has as its antecedent
 a) the implied subject of $\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. c) $\text{\text{A}\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$.
 b) $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$. d) $\text{\text{A}\gamma\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\nu\omicron\nu$ '.
9. The main caesura in line 391 is between
 a) $\delta\varsigma$ $\epsilon\acute{\xi}\epsilon\phi\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\nu$. c) $\text{\text{A}\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\pi\eta\varsigma$ $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\rho\omega\nu$.
 b) $\epsilon\acute{\xi}\epsilon\phi\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\nu$ $\text{\text{A}\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\pi\eta\varsigma$. d) $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\rho\omega\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$.
10. In line 392, the word $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\acute{o}\nu$ is etymologically related to
 a) zagging. c) zeal.
 b) zany. d) zeugma.
11. In line 393, the word $\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\nu$ is a
 a) comparative adjective. c) superlative adjective.
 b) comparative adverb. d) superlative adverb.
12. In line 393, the parenthetical statement $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\acute{o}\delta$ ' $\omicron\upsilon$ $\kappa\acute{o}\mu\pi\omega$ $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ suggests
 a) concern. c) humility.
 b) hubris. d) uncertainty.
13. In line 394, the word $\kappa\acute{\omega}\pi\eta$ exemplifies the figure of speech called
 a) litotes. c) synecdoche.
 b) metonymy. d) transferred epithet.
14. In line 395, the case and use of $\omicron\upsilon\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ are
 a) adverbial accusative. c) accusative object of $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$.
 b) accusative direct object. d) accusative absolute.
15. In lines 395-396, Menelaus emphasizes that the voyage to Troy
 a) had no leader. c) was well-attended.
 b) was dangerous. d) was voluntary.
16. The $\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$ in line 397 may best be translated as
 a) from. c) it is possible.
 b) I am present. d) to.

17. In line 398, the tense and voice of πεφευγότας are
 a) aorist active. c) perfect middle.
 b) perfect active. d) present active.
18. The contrast expressed by τοὺς μὲν and τοὺς δ' in lines 397-398 is between
 a) those who died in the war and those who returned home alive.
 b) those who were against the war and those who were for it.
 c) those who survived the war and those who perished at sea.
 d) those who were men of worth and those who were cowards.
19. What action is being described in line 399?
 a) Bringing the corpses of the dead back home
 b) Burying the dead a second time in their own houses
 c) Reporting the names of the dead to their countrymen
 d) Warning the inhabitants that bodies will be brought back
20. In line 399, the resolution of a long syllable into two short syllables is found in
 a) the first metron. c) the third metron.
 b) the second metron. d) none of the metra.
21. The ἀλῶμαι in line 401 is a contracted form of
 a) ἀλάομαι. c) ἀλόομαι.
 b) ἀλέομαι. d) ἀλώομαι.
22. In line 402, the word χρήζων is being used as a(n)
 a) circumstantial participle.
 b) finite verb to which μολεῖν is the complementary infinitive.
 c) genitive absolute.
 d) impersonal verb with μολεῖν as its subject.
23. In lines 402-403, we learn that Menelaus believes that
 a) he may be better off assuming the throne of another kingdom.
 b) he ought not wish to return home in his present condition.
 c) it would be provident if he chanced upon someone.
 d) the gods do not deem him worthy to return home.
24. In line 404, the word ἐρήμους is etymologically related to
 a) emirate. c) hermetic.
 b) eremigate. d) hermit.

25. The ἀξένους in line 404 agrees with
 a) ἐπιδρομάς. c) Λιβύης.
 b) ἐρήμους. d) all of the above.
26. In line 405, the form χῶταν is an example of
 a) aphaeresis. c) elision.
 b) crasis. d) synizesis.
27. In line 405, the word ᾧ is a(n)
 a) nominative dual definite article. c) present active participle.
 b) interjection. d) subjunctive verb.
28. In lines 405-406, Menelaus says that
 a) a wind blows him off-course whenever he approaches his homeland.
 b) he has been knocked unconscious every time he approached his homeland.
 c) he has ended up back at Troy on multiple occasions.
 d) he has never been able to approach his homeland.
29. In line 407, the subject of the infinitive μολεῖν is
 a) λαῖφος. c) πάτραν.
 b) μ'. d) πνεῦμα.
30. In line 408, Menelaus is described as
 a) friendless. c) shipwrecked.
 b) miserable. d) all of the above.
31. In lines 409-410, we learn that
 a) Menelaus' ship was broken by rocks into numerous pieces.
 b) numerous rocks destroyed Menelaus' ships.
 c) numerous ships have been destroyed by nearby rocks.
 d) numerous shipwrecks have befallen Menelaus.
32. The first principal part of ἐσώθην in line 412 is
 a) εἶσειμι. c) σεύω.
 b) εἰσίημι. d) σῶζω.

33. In line 412, ἀνελπίστῳ τύχῃ is a dative of
 a) advantage. c) means/instrument.
 b) indirect object. d) respect.
34. In line 413, with regard to his relationship with Helen, Menelaus mentions his
 a) fears that he would never recover her from Troy.
 b) longing for her while he fought in the Trojan War.
 c) recovery of her from Troy.
 d) wish to destroy Troy for the sake of her.
35. In lines 414-415, Menelaus says that he
 a) is entirely unfamiliar with where he is.
 b) is not sure exactly where he is, but has seen a few people he knows.
 c) is quite familiar with where he is.
 d) recognizes the land, but does not know the inhabitants.
36. In line 415, the tense of the verb ἠσχυνόμην is
 a) aorist. c) present.
 b) imperfect. d) pluperfect.
37. In line 416, ὥσθ' introduces what type of clause?
 a) effort c) result
 b) purpose d) temporal
38. What is the case function of the genitive τῆς τύχης in line 417?
 a) material c) subjective
 b) objective d) whole/partitive
39. The *Helen* was first staged at an Athenian festival in honor of
 a) Athena. c) Dionysus.
 b) Aphrodite. d) Poseidon.
40. The part of the *Helen* from which Menelaus' speech comes is called the
 a) episode. c) parodos.
 b) exodos. d) stasimon.

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' Helen, Menelaus bemoans the fact that he has washed ashore in Egypt after suffering a shipwreck.

ὦ τὰς τεθρίππους Οἰνομάω Πισαν κάτα 386

Πέλοψ ἀμίλλας ἐξαμιλληθείς ποτε, 387

ἢ ἄμιλλα: contest

ἐξαμιλλάομαι: struggle in (+acc.)

εἶθ' ὄφελος τόθ' — ἠνίκ' ἔρανον εἰς θεοῦς 388

ὁ ἔρανος: feast

πεισθείς ἐποίεις — ἐν θεοῖς λιπεῖν βίον, 389

πρὶν τὸν ἐμὸν Ἀτρέα πατέρα γεννῆσαί ποτε — 390

ὃς ἐξέφυσεν Αἰρόπης λέκτρων ἄπο — 391

ἐκφύω: sire, beget

Ἀγαμέμνον' ἐμέ τε Μενέλεων, κλεινὸν ζυγόν· 392

τὸ ζυγόν: pair

πλεῖστον γὰρ οἶμαι — καὶ τόδ' οὐ κόμπω λέγω — 393

στράτευμα κώπη διορίσαι Τροίαν ἔπι, 394

τὸ στράτευμα: army

ἢ κώπη: oar

διορίζω: carry, bring

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

τύραννος οὐδὲν πρὸς βίαν στρατηλατῶν, 395

στρατηλατέω: being a commander

έκοῦσι δ' ἄρξας Ἑλλάδος νεανίαις. 396

έκών, έκοῦσα, έκόν: willingly

καὶ τοὺς μὲν οὐκέτ' ὄντας ἀριθμῆσαι πάρα, 397

ἀριθμέω: reckon

τοὺς δ' ἐκ θαλάσσης ἀσμένους πεφευγότας, 398

ἄσμενος, η, ον: glad

νεκρῶν φέροντας ὄνόματ' εἰς οἴκους πάλιν. 399

ἐγὼ δ' ἐπ' οἶδμα πόντιον γλαυκῆς ἀλός 400

τὸ οἶδμα: swell **γλαυκός, ή, όν**: gleaming

ή ἄλς, ἀλός: sea

τλήμων ἀλῶμαι χρόνον ὅσονπερ Ἰλίου 401

πύργους ἔπερσα, κὰς πάτραν χρῆζων μολεῖν 402

ὁ πύργος: tower **κὰς** = καὶ εἰς **χρῆζω**: lack

οὐκ ἀξιοῦμαι τοῦδε πρὸς θεῶν τυχεῖν. 403

τοῦδε = τοῦδε νόστου

Λιβύης τ' ἐρήμους ἀξένους τ' ἐπιδρομὰς 404

ή ἐρήμος: desert **ή ἐπιδρομή**: landing, anchorage, wharf

πέπλευκα πάσας· χῶταν ἐγγὺς ᾧ πάτρας, 405

χῶταν = καὶ ὅταν

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πάλιν μ' ἀπωθεῖ πνεῦμα, κούποτ' οὔριον 406

ἀπωθέω: push back οὔριος, α, ον: fair, favorable

ἐσηλθε λαῖφος ὥστε μ' ἐς πάτραν μολεῖν. 407

τὸ λαῖφος: sail

καὶ νῦν τάλας ναυαγὸς ἀπολέσας φίλους 408

ναυαγός, όν: shipwrecked

ἐξέπεσον ἐς γῆν τήνδε· ναῦς δὲ πρὸς πέτρας 409

πολλοὺς ἀριθμοὺς ἄγνυται ναυαγίων. 410

πολλοὺς ἀριθμοὺς = εἰς πολλοὺς ἀριθμοὺς

ἄγνυμι: break

τὸ ναυάγιον: piece of wreckage

τρόπισ δ' ἐλείφθη ποικίλων ἀρμοσμάτων, 411

ἡ τρόπισ: keel

τὸ ἄρμοσμα: joined pieces of wood

ἐφ' ἧς ἐσώθην μόλις ἀνελπίστῳ τύχῃ 412

ἀνέλπιστος, ον: unhopd for

Ἐλένη τε, Τροίας ἦν ἀποσπάσας ἔχω. 413

ἀποσπάω: tear

ὄνομα δὲ χώρας ἦτις ἦδε καὶ Λεῶς 414

Λεῶς = Λαοὺς

οὐκ οἶδα· ὄχλον γὰρ ἐσπεσεῖν ἠσχυρόμην 415

ὄχλον = εἰς ὄχλον

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ὥσθ' ἱστορήσαι, τὰς ἐμὰς δυσχλαινίας 416

ἡ δυσχλαινία: shabby clothes

κρύπτων ὑπ' αἰδοῦς τῆς τύχης. 417

Proper Nouns and Adjectives

Ἀγαμέμνων, -ονος, ὄ: Agamemnon

Ἄτρεϋς, -έως, ὄ: Atreus

Ἑλλάς, -άδος, ἡ: Greece

Μενέλεως, -εω, ὄ: Menelaus

Πέλοψ, -οπος, ὄ: Pelops

Τροία, -ας, ἡ: Troy

Ἀερόπη, -ης, ἡ: Aerope

Ἑλένη, -ης, ἡ: Helen

Ἴλιον, -ου, τό: Ilion, Troy

Οἰνόμαος, -ου, ὄ: Oenomaus

Πῖσα, -ης, ἡ: Pisa