



Fourteenth Annual Elementary
CAMWS College Greek Exam (2021-2022)



TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE A DICTIONARY

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

- Which of the following words is NOT accented correctly?
a) λέγομεν
b) ἀποκρινόμαι
c) ἄρχετε
d) μανθάνομεν
- The English word “gene” is derived from which Greek word?
a) γένος
b) γυνή
c) γλῶττα
d) γῆ
- The aorist form ἔλαβον corresponds to which present tense verb?
a) λαμβάνω
b) λύω
c) λαμβάνω
d) λείπω
- What adjective best completes the following phrase?
ἡ _____ ἀγάπη.
a) ἀληθῆς
b) ἀληθές
c) ἀληθῆ
d) ἀληθὰ
- Which preposition best completes the following phrase?
_____ τῆς μάχης φεύγομεν
a) ἀνά
b) ἐν
c) ἀπό
d) εἰς
- Which form of the definite article agrees with ὀνόματα?
a) τό
b) τά
c) τόν
d) τάς
- Who of the following was a great hero of the *Iliad*?
a) ὁ Ὀμηρος
b) ὁ Σωκράτης
c) ὁ Ἀχιλλεύς
d) ὁ Πλάτων

8. Each of the following agrees with βίος EXCEPT:
 a) τοῦτο
 b) οὗτος
 c) ἐκεῖνος
 d) τις
9. The case and number of πατρός is:
 a) nominative singular
 b) genitive singular
 c) accusative plural
 d) nominative plural
10. Which of the following is NOT a comparative form of ἀγαθός?
 a) βελτίων
 b) ἀμείνων
 c) κρείττων
 d) πλείων
11. The tense and voice of πεσών is:
 a) future active
 b) present active
 c) aorist active
 d) perfect active
12. The plural form of τοῦτο is:
 a) ταῦτα
 b) αὕτη
 c) τινά
 d) αὐται
13. Choose the form that best completes this sentence:
 ὁ βασιλεύς κρατεῖ _____ .
 a) τῆς πόλεως
 b) ἡ πόλις
 c) τῆ πόλει
 d) τὴν πόλιν
14. The form of the verb οἶδα is in what tense?
 a) present
 b) aorist
 c) future
 d) perfect
15. Choose the pronoun that best completes this sentence:
 βλέπομεν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους _____ τὰς γραφὰς ἐπέμψαμεν.
 a) οἷς
 b) οὗς
 c) ᾧ
 d) ὄν

16. What is the translation of the following phrase?

ὁ αὐτὸς υἱός

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) "The best son" | c) "The son himself" |
| b) "The same son" | d) "This son" |

17. What tense and voice is ἐσκοπούμην?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) aorist middle | c) aorist active |
| b) imperfect active | d) imperfect middle |

18. What form would be the best replacement for the underlined words in this sentence?

ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔβαλε τὸν λίθον καὶ ἔσωσε τὴν πόλιν.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) βαλὼν | c) βαλόμενος |
| b) ἐβαλὼν | d) βαλοῦσα |

19. What is the best translation of this sentence?

μετὰ τῶν ἀρχόντων τὴν εἰρήνην εὐρήσουσιν.

- a) "Because of their rulers they will find peace"
- b) "With their rulers they will find peace"
- c) "On behalf of their rulers they will find peace"
- d) "They will find peace in spite of their rulers"

20. What is the tense and voice of τιθείς?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) aorist active | c) present active |
| b) aorist middle | d) perfect active |

FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONSULT THE READING PASSAGE, WHICH YOU MAY FIND AT THE END OF THE EXAM.

21. In lines 1-2, who overheard the magical spell?

- a) a stranger hiding in the darkness
- b) Deinomachus
- c) Eucrates
- d) Pancrates

22. In line 1, how much time must it have taken Panocrates to recite the spell?
- a) mere seconds
 - b) most of an hour
 - c) three hours
 - d) one day
23. In lines 1-2, which word best characterizes the speaker, Eucrates?
- a) angry
 - b) sincere
 - c) sleepy
 - d) sneaky
24. In lines 2-3, what did Panocrates ask the pestle to do?
- a) to avoid annoying errands in the marketplace
 - b) to complete necessary tasks
 - c) to identify a spy
 - d) to protect the house from thieves
25. In lines 3-4, why did the speaker choose this moment to act?
- a) because he didn't want to wait until the next day
 - b) because he felt threatened
 - c) because he needed to visit the marketplace
 - d) because the sorcerer had left the house
26. In lines 3-5, why did the speaker issue this particular command?
- a) because he feared the sorcerer
 - b) because he wanted to try a spell while the sorcerer was away
 - c) because the house was on fire
 - d) because he wanted to become rich
27. In lines 5-6, why did the speaker tell the pestle to stop?
- a) because he grew scared
 - b) because he was ready for a nap
 - c) because Panocrates was returning home
 - d) because the task was completed
28. In lines 6-7, what is the best translation of the phrase τὸ δὲ οὐκέτι μοι πείθεσθαι ἤθελεν?
- a) "I no longer wanted it to obey me."
 - b) "I was no longer able to persuade it."
 - c) "It no longer obeyed my wishes."
 - d) "It was no longer willing to obey me."

29. In lines 7-8, what is the consequence of the speaker's actions?
- the house is flooded with water
 - the sorcerer has been drowned
 - the water has extinguished the fire
 - the well is empty
30. In line 9, who or what was scared?
- a visitor
 - Eucrates
 - Panocrates
 - the pestle
31. In lines 9-10, what inspired this fear?
- his helplessness
 - his misdeeds
 - the magical axe
 - the sorcerer's anger
32. In line 10, what is the best translation of the phrase ὃ καὶ ἐγένετο?
- "which became a source of anger"
 - "which, in fact, happened"
 - "who also became angry"
 - "who, indeed, happened to be scared"
33. In line 10, how does the speaker try to solve the problem?
- thoughtfully
 - with brute force
 - with magic
 - with trickery
34. In lines 11-12, what was the result of the speaker's action?
- it had no impact
 - it improved the situation to a certain degree
 - it made matters worse
 - it solved the problem
35. In lines 12-13, what did the sorcerer realize upon his return to the house?
- what had happened
 - what they had become
 - what was going to happen
 - who he had become
36. In lines 13, how did the sorcerer intervene?
- he cleaned up the mess
 - he gave appropriate instructions to the speaker
 - he halted the enchantment
 - he made additional wooden tools

37. In lines 13-14, what seems to surprise the speaker?
- a) the sorcerer's sudden disappearance
 - b) the sorcerer's forgetfulness
 - c) the sorcerer's wrath
 - d) the sorcerer's unexpected forgiveness
38. In lines 14-15, what might Deinomachus be hoping?
- a) to meet the man Pancrates
 - b) to learn more about Egypt
 - c) to see such magic in action
 - d) to hear even more stories
39. In lines 15-16, how have the speaker's magical skills developed since his time with Pancrates?
- a) his skills have improved greatly
 - b) his skills have improved slightly
 - c) his skills have not improved at all
 - d) he has forgotten all he once knew
40. Which adage best captures a lesson in this story?
- a) a little knowledge is a dangerous thing
 - b) a poor excuse is better than none at all
 - c) a small leak will sink a great ship
 - d) many hands make light work

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END

In the passage below, Eucrates offers a first-person account for Deinomachus and other friends of a youthful adventure in Egypt, where he met a sorcerer named Pancrates. Pancrates possessed magical knowledge. He could animate household objects so that they would operate without human intervention. Amazed by these skills of enchantment, Eucrates lodged with Pancrates, whose secrets he desperately wanted to learn.

- 1 “μῖα δέ ποτε ἡμέρα λαθὼν ἤκουσα τῆς ἐπωδῆς — ἦν δὲ τρισύλλαβος σχεδόν
 2 — ἐν σκοτεινῷ στάς. καὶ ὁ μὲν Παγκράτης ἤρχετο εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν κελεύσας
 3 τὸ ὑπερον ἃ ἔδει ποιεῖν. ἐγὼ δὲ τῇ ὑστεραία ἡμέρα, ὡς ἐκεῖνός τι ἐν τῇ
 4 ἀγορᾷ ἔπραττεν, λαβὼν τὸ ὑπερον σχηματίσας ὁμοίως, εἰπὼν τοὺς λόγους,
 5 ἐκέλευσα ὑδροφορεῖν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐμπλησάμενον τὸν ἀμφορέα ἤνεγκε, ‘παῦσον,’
 6 ἔφην, ‘καὶ μηκέτι ὑδροφόρει, ἀλλ’ ἴσθι αὐθις ὑπερον’ τὸ δὲ οὐκέτι μοι
 7 πείθεσθαι ἤθελεν, ἀλλὰ ὑδροφόρει αἰεὶ, ἄχρι δὴ ἐνέπλησεν ἡμῖν τοῦ ὕδατος
 8 τὴν οἰκίαν ἐπαντλοῦν.
- 9 “ἐγὼ δὲ ἀμηχανῶν τῷ πράγματι — ἐδεδίη γὰρ μὴ ὁ Παγκράτης ἐλθὼν
 10 ἀγανακτήσῃ, ὃ καὶ ἐγένετο — ἀξίνην λαβὼν τέμνω τὸ ὑπερον εἰς δύο μέρη·
 11 τὰ δέ, ἐκάτερον τὸ μέρος, ἀμφορέας λαβόντα ὑδροφόρει καὶ ἀνθ’ ἑνὸς δύο
 12 μοι ἐγεγένηντο οἱ διάκονοι. ἐν τούτῳ καὶ ὁ Παγκράτης φαίνεται καὶ γνοὺς τὸ
 13 γενόμενον ἐκεῖνα μὲν αὐθις ἐποίησε ξύλα, ὡς ἦν πρὸ τῆς ἐπωδῆς, αὐτὸς δὲ
 14 λιπὼν με λαθὼν οὐκ οἶδ’ ὅποι ἀφανῆς ἤρχετο ἀπιῶν. ‘νῦν οὖν,’ ἔφη ὁ
 15 Δεινόμαχος, ‘οἴσθα ἔτι νῦν ἐκεῖνο, ἀνθρώπον ποιεῖν ἐκ τοῦ ὑπέρου;’ ‘νὴ Δί,’
 16 ἔφη δ’ ὅς, ‘ἐξ ἡμισείας γε· οὐκέτι γὰρ εἰς τὸ ἀρχαῖον οἶόν τέ μοι ἄγειν.’”

**YOU MAY SEPARATE THIS PAGE FROM THE REST OF THE EXAM
 IN ORDER TO CONSULT THE READING PASSAGE MORE EASILY.**

GLOSSES FOR THE READING PASSAGE

ἀγανακτέω: to be vexed	ἐπει: (conj) when
ἀγορά, -ᾶς, ἡ: marketplace	ἐπωδή, -ής, ἡ: magical spell
ἀεί: (adv) continuously, always	ἡμῖν: (pronoun) for us (dat. pl.)
ἀμηχανέω: to be at a loss	μηκέτι: (adv) no longer
ἀμφορεύς, -έως, ὁ: jar, amphora	μία: one
ἀνθ' ἑνός = instead of one	νῆ Δί' = Yes, by Zeus!
ἄξινη, -ης, ἡ: axe	ξύλον, -ου, τό: wood
ἀπιών = going away	οἶόν τε [ἔστί] (+ inf) = it is possible
ἀρχαῖος, -α, -ον: former, original, old	ὁμοίως: (adv) in the same way
αὔθις: (adv) again	ὅποι: (adv) where, to which place
ἀφανής, -ές: unseen, out of sight	οὐκέτι: (adv) no longer
ἄχρι: (conj) until	Παγκράτης, -ου, ὁ: the sorcerer Panocrates
Δεινόμαχος, -ου, ὁ: Deinomachus, a friend of Eucrates	ποτε: (adv) at some point
δύο: two	πρό: (prep) before (+ gen.)
δύο μοι ἐγεγένηντο οἱ διάκονοι = my servant had become two	σκοτεινός, -ή, -όν: dark
ἐδεδίη = I was afraid	σχεδόν: (adv) just, only
ἐμπλησάμενον = having filled	σχηματίζω: to arrange
ἐνέπλησεν = it filled	τρισύλλαβος, -ον: three syllables
ἐν τούτῳ = meanwhile	ὕδροφορέω: to carry water
ἐξ ἡμισείας = only half way	ὑπερον, -ου, τό: pestle (a club-shaped tool used to grind or pound something in a mortar)
ἐπαντλέω: to pour	ὑστεραῖος, -α, -ον: next, following

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