

Ninth Annual College Greek Exam (2017)

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 ποιητής is

- a. ἐχθρός
- b. ἐχθρά
- c. ἐχθράς
- d. ἐχθροῦ

2. The case and number of the noun ὕδατος are

- a. nominative singular
- b. genitive singular
- c. dative plural
- d. accusative plural

3. Which verb is correctly accented?

- a. ἐργάζονται
- b. ἐργαζόνται
- c. ἐργάζονταῑ
- d. ἔργαζονται

4. Which is the comparative adjective that corresponds to πονηρός?

- a. ἥττων
- b. πονηρότερος
- c. πότερος
- d. πονηρότατος

5. The accusative plural form of πόλις -εως, ἡ, is

- a. πολιν
- b. πόλεις
- c. πολλάς
- d. πολλούς

6. The tense and voice of διδόμενον are

- a. present active
- b. present middle
- c. aorist middle
- d. perfect passive

7. The aorist tense verb form ἤγαγον corresponds to which present tense verb?

- a. ἄγω
- b. ἀγγέλλω
- c. ἐργάζομαι
- d. ἔρχομαι

8. Who wrote the Ἀνάβασις about soldiers returning to Greece from Persia?

- a. ὁ Ἡρόδοτος
- b. ὁ Θουκιδίδης
- c. ὁ Ξενοφῶν
- d. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος

9. Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to this sentence:

τοὺς πατέρας φασὶ βαίνειν παρὰ τὸν πόταμον.

- a. λέγουσιν ὅτι οἱ πατέρες βαίνουνσιν παρὰ τὸν πόταμον.
- b. λέγουσιν ὅτι οἱ πατέρες βήσεσθαι παρὰ τὸν πόταμον.
- c. εἰ βαίνομεν παρὰ τὸν πόταμον, δεῖ λέγειν τοῖς πατράσιν.
- d. δεῖ τοῖς πατράσι βαίνειν παρὰ τὸν πόταμον.

10. Choose the pronoun that fits correctly into this sentence.

αἱ χῶραι ἐξ _____ πορευόμεθα οὐκ ἐδέξαντο ἡμᾶς.

- a. αἱ
- b. ἄς
- c. ἧς
- d. ὧν

11. Choose the best translation for this sentence:

οἱ θεοὶ διδάσκουσι τὸν δῆμον διώκειν τιμὴν διὰ τῆς δίκης.

- a. Because of justice the people must pursue the valuable gods.
- b. Honor teaches democracy through the justice of the gods.
- c. The gods teach the people to pursue honor through justice.
- d. For teachers, the gods pursue the value of the people through justice.

12. The form which agrees with (modifies) γράμματος is

- a. πρῶτος
- b. πρῶτον
- c. πρώτου
- d. πρώτοις

13. The underlined words in the sentence

ὁ κύριος ἐκάλεσε τὰς γυναῖκας καὶ ἐκέλευσε γράφειν γράμματα.
can be replaced by

- a. καλέσας
- b. καλέσαντος
- c. καλεσάμενος
- d. καλεσαμένας

14. The case of ὑμῖν is

- a. nominative
- b. genitive
- c. dative
- d. accusative

15. Choose the adjective that best completes this sentence:

ἡ μήτηρ ἐνόμιζεν _____ τοὺς νόμους μανθάνειν ἢ αὐτοὺς λύειν.

- a. ἀμείνων
- b. ἀμείνονας
- c. ἀμείνονος
- d. ἄμεινον

16. The form of the definite article that agrees with (modifies) ἀνήρ is

- a. ὁ
- b. ἡ
- c. τό
- d. τὰ

17. The English word heuristic derives from the Greek word

- a. εἰρήνη
b. εὐρίσκω
c. ἡδονή
d. ἔρχομαι

18. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete this sentence:

οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν σωτηρίαν _____

- a. ἐζήτει
b. ἐζήτουσιν
c. ζητοῦντα
d. ζητουσῶν

19. Choose the preposition that fits correctly into this sentence.

ἡ εἰρήνη οἴσει τὸν λεῶν ῥαδίως _____ τὸν οὐρανόν;

- a. ἀπὸ
b. ἐκ
c. πρὸς
d. σὺν

20. The tense and mood of πέμψομεν are

- a. present indicative
b. future indicative
c. aorist indicative
d. future participle

Demosthenes is prosecuting someone in Athens' democratic court before a jury and includes a praise of the laws that govern the city and foster prosperity in the community.

- 1 λέξω δ' οὔτε καινὸν οὔτε περιττὸν οὐδέν, ἀλλ' ὁ πάντες ὑμεῖς ἴσθ'
- 2 ὁμοίως ἐμοί. εἰ γάρ τις ὑμῶν ἐξετάσαι βούλεται τί ποτ' ἐστὶ ἡ αἰτία
καὶ
- 3 τὸ ποιοῦν τὴν Βουλὴν συλλέγεσθαι, τὸν Δῆμον εἰς τὴν Ἐκκλησίαν
- 4 βαίνειν, τὰ δικαστήρια πληροῦσθαι, καὶ πάντα δι' ὧν ἡ πόλις
σώζεται
- 5 γίνεσθαι, τοὺς νόμους εὐρήσει καὶ τὸ τούτοις πάντας πείθεσθαι.
- 6 λυθέντων γε τούτων, καὶ ἐκάστῳ δοθείσης ἐξουσίας ὅ τι βούλεται
- 7 ποιεῖν, οὐ μόνον ἡ πολιτεία παύεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ βίος ἡμῶν. οἱ
νόμοι οὖν
- 8 μετὰ τοὺς θεοὺς ὁμολογοῦνται σώζειν τὴν πόλιν. δεῖ δὲ πάντας
ὑμᾶς
- 9 τὸν μὲν πειθόμενον τούτοις τιμᾶν καὶ ἐπαινεῖν, τὸν δ' ἀπειθοῦντα
- 10 κολάζειν. ἕρπαιος γάρ ἐστι πολιτικὸς καὶ κοινὸς, εἰ πάντα, ὡς κατὰ
τοῦς
- 11 νόμους τάττεται, ἕκαστος ἡμῶν ποιεῖ. πάντα γὰρ τὰ σεμνὰ καὶ
καλὰ
- 12 καὶ δι' ὧν ἡ πόλις τρέφεται καὶ σώζεται, ἡ σωφροσύνη, ἡ πρὸς
τοὺς
- 13 γονέας καὶ τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους ὑμῶν αἰσχύνη, ἡ εὐταξία, τῆ τῶν
νόμων
- 14 προσθήκη γίνεσθαι. τοὺς νόμους οὖν δεῖ φυλάττειν καὶ τούτους
- 15 ἰσχυροὺς ποιεῖν τοὺς ἀεὶ δικάζοντας ὑμῶν· μετὰ γὰρ τούτων οἱ
χρηστοὶ
- 16 τοῦς πονηροὺς νικᾶν. εἰ δὲ μή, λέλυται πάντα καὶ τῶν
πονηροτάτων

17 καὶ ἀναιδεστάτων ἡ πόλις γίγνεται.

αἰσχύνη -ης ἡ sense of shame
ἀναιδής -ές shameless
ἀπειθέω disobey
Βουλή -ῆς ἡ Council
γονεὺς -έως ὁ parent
Δῆμος -ου ὁ the People
δικάζω judge
δικαστήριον -ου τό court
Ἐκκλησία -ας ἡ Assembly
ἐξετάζω examine
ἐξουσία -ας ἡ authority
ἐπαινέω praise
ἔρρανος -ου ὁ a shared meal
εὐταξία -ας ἡ a good arrangement
ἰσχυρός -ά -όν strong
καινός -ή -όν new, strange

κοινός -ή -όν in common
κολάζω punish
ὁμοίως like
ὁμολογέω agree
περιττός -ή -όν excessive
πληρῶω fill
πολιτεία -ας ἡ constitution
πολιτικός -ή -όν communal
πρεσβύτερος -α -ον elder
προσθήκη -ης ἡ supplement, aid
σεμνός -ή -όν sacred
συλλέγω convene
σωφροσύνη -ης ἡ prudence
τάττω arrange
χρηστός -ή -όν beneficial, good

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

21. The verb ἴσθ(ι) (line 1) is a form of

- a. οἶδα
- b. εἶμί
- c. εἶμι
- d. ἴστημι

22. In lines 1 and 2 (λέξω...ἐμοί) Demosthenes suggests that

- a. the audience will agree with what he has to say
- b. no one has ever heard something this remarkable
- c. for a city to work harmoniously, he always agrees with new ideas
- d. he will express only new and exciting ideas

23. The verb ἐξετάσαι (line 2) introduces a(n)

- a. indirect statement
- b. indirect question
- c. purpose clause
- d. result clause

24. τὸ ποιοῦν (line 3) is translated

- a. "that which causes"
- b. "he who makes"
- c. "a thing of such a sort"
- d. "the boat"

25. In lines 2-5 (εἰ...γίγνεσθαι) Demosthenes imagines

- a. the reasons that the Assembly, Council, and courts work together
- b. examining why some people admire the institutions of Athens
- c. the influence of the Assembly, Council, and courts on history
- d. someone wondering what makes democratic institutions flourish

26. The translation of λυθέντων ... τούτων (line 6) is

- a. "if these things have been destroyed"
- b. "because we destroy these things"
- c. "out of this kind of destruction"
- d. "after these things destroy them"

27. In lines 6-7 (λυθέντων ... ἡμῶν) Demosthenes argues that

- a. letting everyone do what they want would end our constitution and way of life.
- b. giving authority to some people leads to disaster
- c. without free will our constitution comes to a halt
- d. our city is not the only one with freedom for each man

28. In lines 7-8 we learn that

- a. the laws and the gods work together to preserve Athens
- b. Athenians respect the gods first and the laws second
- c. for Athens, there is no difference between the laws and the gods
- d. Athenians consider the laws to be gifts of the gods

29. According to lines 8-10 (δεῖ ...κολάζειν), the jurors
- have a duty to obey all the laws themselves.
 - must persuade all citizens to obey the laws to avoid punishment.
 - honor the laws worthy of obedience and change the others
 - must respect those who obey the law and punish those who don't.
30. According to lines 10-11 (ἕρᾳνος... ποιεῖ),
- all Athenians must share a portion of their food with the needy
 - obeying the laws contributes to the common good of Athens.
 - the laws are arranged so that everyone has an equal share.
 - a common political mistake is to treat everyone the same
31. The case, number and gender of πάντα in line 10 are:
- nominative singular feminine
 - accusative singular masculine
 - nominative plural neuter
 - accusative plural neuter
32. In line 11, ἡμῶν refers to
- the Athenians.
 - only Demosthenes himself.
 - the aristocracy.
 - things arranged by the laws.
33. In lines 11-14 (πάντα... γίγνεται), we learn that
- the laws govern every aspect of life in Athens.
 - the citizens find the laws beautiful and nurturing.
 - ancestors and elders enforce the laws of decency
 - all good behavior in Athens happens because of the laws.
34. In line 12, the word ὧν refers to (has as its antecedent)
- πολιτικός καὶ κοινός (line 10)
 - νόμους (line 11)
 - ἡμῶν (line 11)
 - πάντα (line 11)
35. In line 13, the words τῶν νόμων occupy what position?
- attributive
 - predicate
 - supplementary
 - circumstantial
36. Lines 14-15 (τοὺς νόμους... ὑμῶν) call for strengthening
- the city's defenses
 - the guardians
 - the jurors and judges
 - the ancient customs
37. 37. In line 16, the infinitive νικᾶν is
- dependent on δεῖ (line 14)
 - in an indirect statement
 - functioning as an imperative
 - in a result clause

38. In lines 16-17, what degree are the adjectives *πονηροτάτων* and *ἀναιδεστάτων*?

- a. positive
- b. comparative
- c. superlative
- d. genitive

39. In line 16, what are the tense, mood and voice of *λέλυται*?

- a. present infinitive middle
- b. future indicative middle
- c. perfect infinitive active
- d. perfect indicative passive

40. The last sentence (*εἰ...γίγνεται*, lines 16-17) raises the possibility of what fate for Athens?

- a. Enemies will invade.
- b. Tyrants will overthrow the democracy.
- c. The city will be full of worthless shameless people.
- d. The city will be ransomed in all respects.

ΤΕΛΟΣ
(The End)