

**2013 FJCL State Latin Forum  
Classical Greek Language**

**Section I: Vocabulary**

1. ἄγω  
a. to hate                      b. to lead                      c. to admonis                      d. to kindle
2. δοκέω  
a. to teach                      b. to justify                      c. to seem                      d. to desire
3. στρέφω  
a. to twist                      b. to cut                      c. to direct                      d. to use
4. ἀδικέω  
a. to do wrong                      b. to point out                      c. to stop                      d. to hide
5. ἔξεστι  
a. he, she, it comes out                      b. he, she, it goes away  
c. he, she, it is outside                      d. it is possible
6. ἀγαθός  
a. good                      b. holy                      c. difficult                      d. tired
7. ὁ ἡγεμών  
a. beast of prey                      b. sea                      c. leader                      d. offspring
8. ἐπιλανθάνομαι  
a. to forget                      b. to abandon                      c. to advise                      d. to agree with
9. ζητέω  
a. to live                      b. to seek                      c. to try                      d. to run
10. παχύς, παχεῖα, παχύ  
a. rough                      b. opposite                      c. thick                      d. healthy
11. κρίνω  
a. to fight                      b. to drink                      c. to judge                      d. to pray
12. τὸ ἄστυ  
a. growth                      b. town                      c. man                      d. bear
13. κακός  
a. dark                      b. quiet                      c. bad                      d. distant

14. ἄχρι  
 a. without                      b. from here                      c. from elsewhere                      d. until
15. ὡς  
 a. who                      b. in                      c. as                      d. until
16. δεινὸς λέγειν  
 a. terrible to know                      b. clever at speaking  
 c. astonishing to read                      d. wonderful at producing
17. τίθημι  
 a. to give                      b. to stand                      c. to put                      d. to go
18. φοβέομαι  
 a. to know                      b. to speak                      c. to be afraid                      d. to order
19. πολιτεύω  
 a. to make peace                      b. to understand                      c. to inquire                      d. to be a citizen
20. πρόσθεν  
 a. at once                      b. before                      c. afterward                      d. whenever

**Section II: Grammar and Syntax**

21. οἷός τ' εἰμί  
 a. I am he                      b. I am able                      c. I am who I am                      d. It is possible
22. What participial use is found in this sentence: ὁ Θησεύς πρὸς τὴν Κρήτην πλεῖ ὡς σώσων τοὺς ἐταίρους.  
 a. result                      b. adverbial                      c. purpose                      d. concessive
23. Μανθάνω ὅτι σοι δοκῶ τῶν δικαστῶν δυσμαθέστερος εἶναι.  
 a. of the jurors                      b. than the jurors                      c. from the jurors                      d. because of the jurors
24. ἀγαθὸς ὁ ποιητὴς οὗ τὸ βιβλίον εἰς τὴν νῆσον ἐπέμψαμεν.  
 a. whose                      b. of which                      c. when                      d. not
25. πᾶν ποιοῦσιν ὥστε δίκην μὴ διδόναι.  
 a. complementary                      b. result                      c. subjective                      d. indirect statement
26. What is the tense of ἐώρα?  
 a. present                      b. imperfect                      c. future                      d. aorist

27. What use of the dative is found in τῷ δικαίῳ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν δῶρά ἐστιν.  
 a. possession                      b. agent                              c. origin                              d. means
28. “As easy as possible” would be which form in Greek?  
 a. ῥάδων                              b. ὡς ῥάδων                              c. ῥᾶστος                              d. ὡς ῥᾶστος
29. Which form of the adjective “much, many” modifies the form γέρας?  
 a. πολλοῦ                              b. πολλούς                              c. πολύ                              d. πολλῆς
30. The best translation for ἡδίῳν is  
 a. sweet                              b. sweeter                              c. sweetest                              d. sweetly
31. νομίζετε τοῦτον τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐνεγκεῖν καλὰ δῶρα τοῖς θεοῖς;  
 a. complementary                      b. result                              c. subjective                              d. indirect statement
32. ἐδηλοῦ is  
 a. he was showing                      b. to show                              c. you were shown                      d. showing
33. The best translation for “If Cyrus were present, he would exhort us to fight” is  
 a. εἰ παρεῖη ὁ Κῦρος, μάχεσθαι ἡμῖν παρακελεύοιτο ἄν.  
 b. ἐάν παρῆ ὁ Κῦρος, μάχεσθαι ἡμῖν παρακελεύεται.  
 c. εἰ παρῆν ὁ Κῦρος, μάχεσθαι ἡμῖν ἄν παρεκελεύετο.  
 d. εἰ παρεῖη ὁ Κῦρος, μάχεσθαι ἡμῖν ἄν παρεκελεύετο.
34. εἰς τήνδε τὴν χώραν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπέμφθημεν.  
 a. we send for ourselves                      b. we sent for ourselves  
 c. we have been sent                      d. we had been sent
35. αἱ μὲν μένουσιν, αἱ δὲ φεύγουσιν.  
 a. Some women stay, but the others flee.  
 b. The women stay, but the men flee.  
 c. The women remain, and then they flee.  
 d. The men stay, but the women flee.
36. Οἰδίπους τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα ἀπέκτεινε.  
 a. himself                              b. his own                              c. my                              d. of him (another)
37. The best translation of πρὶν in this sentence, οὐκ ἦλθομεν πρὶν Ἑλλάδα ἐλίπετε, is  
 a. until                              b. before                              c. while                              d. still
38. The tense of λευκότες ἔσσονται is  
 a. future                              b. perfect                              c. pluperfect                              d. future perfect

39. ἡ δημοκρατία ἐλύετο ὑπὸ κακῶν ἀνθρώπων ἵνα ἡ ἀρετὴ μὴ φυλάττοιο.
- Democracy is destroyed by bad men so that virtue is not protected.
  - Democracy was destroyed by bad men so that virtue would not be protected.
  - Democracy has been destroyed by bad men so that virtue would not be protected.
  - Democracy had been destroyed by bad men so that virtue would not have been protected.

Questions 40-50 are based on the following passage.

The Father and the Son, Aesop's Fables

Γέρων τις δειλὸς υἱὸν ἔχων μονογενῆ, γενναῖον ὄντα καὶ τοῦ κυνηγετεῖν ἐφιέμενον, εἶδε τοῦτον ἐν ὕπνῳ ὑπὸ λέοντος ἀναλωθέντα. Φοβηθεὶς δὲ μή πως ἀληθῆς εἶη ὁ ὄνειρος, οἴκημα κάλλιστον κατεσκεύασεν, ἐν ᾧ τὸν παῖδα ἐφύλαττεν. Ἐζωγράφησε δὲ ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι πρὸς τέρψιν τοῦ υἱοῦ παντοῖα ζῶα, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ λέων. Ὁ δὲ ταῦτα ὀρῶν πλείονα λύπην εἶχεν. καὶ δὴ ποτε πλησίον τοῦ λέοντος στὰς εἶπεν· “ὦ κάκιστον θηρίον, διὰ σέ καὶ τὸν ψευδῆ ὄνειρον τοῦ ἐμοῦ πατρὸς τῆδε τῆς οἰκίας κατεκλείσθην.” Καὶ ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἐπέβαλε τῷ τοίχῳ τὴν χεῖρα, ἐκτυφλῶσαι τὸν λέοντα ἐθέλων. Τοῦ δὲ δακτύλου σκόλοπι τραυματισθέντος καὶ πυρετοῦ ἐπιγενομένου, οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ἀπέθανεν. Ὁ δὲ λέων καὶ οὕτως ἀνεῖλε τὸν παῖδα, τῷ τοῦ πατρὸς σοφίσματι οὐδὲν ὠφελήθη.

**Vocabulary help:**

**ἀναλίσκω:** to kill  
**ἀνεῖλε:** from ἀναίρω, to take up, carry away, destroy  
**γενναῖος:** noble, high-minded  
**ἐκτυφλώω:** to make blind  
**ζωγραφέω:** to paint  
**θηρίον τὸ:** wild animal  
**κατακλείω:** to shut in, to lock away  
**κυνηγετέω:** to hunt  
**λύπη ἢ:** grief, distress  
**μονογενής:** unique, only.

**σκόλοψ ὁ:** splinter  
**σόφισμα τὸ:** trick.  
**τέρψις ἢ:** enjoyment  
**ὠφελέω:** to help, to aid  
**δειλὸς-η-ον:** cowardly  
**κυνηγετέω:** to hunt  
**ἐφίημι:** to set against, mid/pass: be set against, oppose  
**ὄνειρος ὁ:** dream  
**οἴκημα τὸ:** house, dwelling-place  
**κατασκευάζω:** to equip  
**παντοῖος-α-ον:** of all sorts, manifold

**πλήσιος-α-ον:** near (+gen), close to, neighboring  
**ἐπιβάλλω:** to lay \_\_\_(acc), upon (+ dat); + χεῖρα = to attack + dat.  
**τοῖχος ὁ:** a wall of a house  
**τραυμάτισμαι:** to wound  
**πυρετός ὁ:** fever  
**ἐπιγίγνομαι:** to come about after, to result, to occur  
**σόφισμα τὸ:** acquired skill

40. ὄντα (line 1) modifies  
 a. Γέρων (line 1)      b. υἱὸν (line 1)      c. ὕπνω (line 2)      d. λέοντος (line 2)
41. According to lines 2-3, where did the father see the lion?  
 a. in a dream      b. near his house      c. by a stream      d. in the woods
42. What use of the optative is found in line 3?  
 a. indirect question      b. conditional      c. fear clause      d. purpose clause
43. According to lines 5-6, what did the father paint in the child's room?  
 a. flowers      b. stars      c. animals      d. the sea
44. What is the best translation of the clause in line 6: “ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ λέων.”  
 a. in which there was a lion      b. among which was also a lion  
 c. one of these was also a lion      d. into which came a lion
45. What is the best translation of κάκιστον, line 8?  
 a. most evil      b. evil      c. rather evil      d. most evilly
46. According to lines 9-10, why did the boy attack the wall with his hand?  
 a. he wanted to free the lion      b. he wanted to climb into the painting  
 c. he wanted to blind the lion      d. he wanted to destroy the painting
47. What use of the dative is σκόλοπι (line 11)  
 a. means      b. indirect object      c. separation      d. possession
48. According to line 11, why did the boy contract a fever?  
 a. he was attacked by an animal      b. he was stabbed in the finger  
 c. he spent too much time indoors      d. a wall fell on him
49. What word does ὠφεληθέντα (line 13) modify?  
 a. λέων (line 12)      b. παῖδα (line 13)      c. πατρός (line 13)      d. οὐδέν (line 13)
50. The best translation of οὐδέν (line 13) is  
 a. no      b. none      c. not at all      d. nothing