

2015 FJCL State Latin Forum
Classical Greek Language

Section I: Vocabulary: Definitions – Choose the best definition.

1. δέω
a. think b. show c. lack d. run
2. αἴτιος
a. clear b. responsible c. true d. high
3. παῖς
a. school b. father c. foot d. child
4. τρόπος
a. memory b. peak c. manner d. poem
5. δείκνυμι
a. show b. ask c. speak d. order
6. ὅτε
a. when b. where c. how d. why
7. πόλεμος
a. mountain b. bird c. city d. war
8. ναῦς
a. island b. ship c. sailor d. novelty
9. ἀρετή
a. truth b. excellence c. damage d. grief
10. οἰκέω
a. speak b. find c. depart d. live
11. ἀδελφός
a. father b. mother c. brother d. sister
12. ἵππος
a. theater b. horse c. snake d. port
13. ἔνεκα
a. over b. near c. on account of d. in exchange for
14. φρονέω
a. seek b. intend c. order d. deny

15. συμφορά
a. age b. song c. misfortune d. money

16. ζάω
a. search b. yell c. pull d. live

Section II: Vocabulary: Synonyms – Choose the best synonym.

17. ψυχή
a. σωφροσύνη b. βροντή c. σωτηρία d. θυμός

18. ἄθλον
a. φυτόν b. γέρας c. λαγῶς d. ἀμέλεια

Section III: Vocabulary: Antonyms – Choose the best antonym.

19. εἰρήνη
a. τρόπος b. ἀστήρ c. πόλεμος d. ἔχνος

20. ἀδικος
a. ἴσος b. φίλος c. πρακτικός d. θήλυς

Section IV: Grammar (Morphology & Syntax) – Choose the best answer.

21. What use of the dative is found in this sentence: τὰ παιδιά εἰς τὴν νῆσον σιγῇ πέμπεται?

- a. means b. manner c. indirect object d. accompaniment

22. What tense is the verb form ἦσαν?

- a. present b. imperfect c. future d. aorist

23. Which of the following adjectives is in predicate position?

- a. ἡ ψυχὴ καλὴ b. ἡ ψυχὴ ἡ καλὴ c. ψυχὴ ἡ καλὴ d. ἡ καλὴ ψυχὴ

24. What use of the infinitive is found in the sentence: οὐκ εὐέλετε φέρειν τὸν πόνον?

- a. subjective b. purpose c. natural result d. complementary

25. What is the correct accusative plural of the word λόγος?

- a. λόγοι b. λόγον c. λόγους d. λόγων

26. What case(s) do the following prepositions take in common: παρά, πρὸς, ἐπί, ὑπό?

- a. genitive b. genitive & dative c. accusative d. genitive, dative, & accusative

27. What is the best translation of the sentence: **δέκα στάδια ἀπέχει τῶν Ἀθηνῶν?**
 a. It is distant ten stades from Athens. b. There are ten stadia in Athens.
 c. Athens has ten stadia. d. Ten stades separate Athens.
28. Which form of “island” is accusative?
 a. νήσῳ b. νήσων c. νήσους d. νῆσος
29. Which of the following forms is reflexive?
 a. ὄδε b. τοῦτο c. ἐκεῖνος d. ὑμᾶς αὐτούς
30. What form of “much, many” correctly modifies the Greek form ὕδωρ?
 a. πολύν b. πολλῶν c. πολύ d. πολλή
31. What is the best translation for **δεῖ πέμπειν δῶρα?**
 a. Gifts are necessary to be sent. b. It is right for me to send gifts.
 c. It is necessary to send gifts. d. I must send gifts.
32. What dative use is found in the sentence **πολλῷ ἡδίων σοῦ εἰμι.**
 a. degree of difference b. manner c. indirect object d. time when
33. What form of the adjective “dear” correctly modifies the Greek form **γυναίξιν?**
 a. φίλιον b. φιλίας c. φιλίων d. φιλίας
34. What use of the dative is found in this sentence: **τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις σύμμαχοι ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν?**
 a. reference b. advantage c. time when d. possession
35. Which of the following is the best English translation for the sentence: **“εἴ τις λέγοι, τοὺς νεανίας βλάπτει ἄν.”?**
 a. If anyone ever says this, he harms the youth.
 b. If anyone will say this, he will harm the youth.
 c. If anyone should say this, he would harm the youth.
 d. If anyone was saying this, he was harming the youth.
36. What is the best translation of the relative pronoun in this sentence: **οὐ βοθλόμυα λείπειν τὴν γυναῖκα μεθ’ ἧς φεύγομεν?**
 a. whose b. from whom c. with whom d. by whom
37. What mood is the verb form **γραφείην?**
 a. indicative b. subjunctive c. optative d. imperative
38. What degree is the adjective **ἐλάττων?**
 a. positive b. comparative c. superlative

Section V: Reading Comprehension – Answer the following questions based on the given passage.

The Rhinoceros by Diodorus Siculus 3.35

Διόδωρος Σικελιώτης φησὶν εἶναι ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ ζῶον, ὃ
καλεῖται ῥινόκερως, ῥώμη μὲν καὶ βία παραπλήσιον ὄν
ἐλέφαντι, τῷ δὲ ὕψει ταπεινότερον. τοῦτο οὖν τὸ ζῶον ἔχει
τὸ δέρμα ἰσχυρότατον, φέρει δὲ ἐπὶ ἄκρων τῶν μυκτῆρων
5 κέρασιν σιμὸν, τῇ δὲ στερεότητι σιδήρῳ ὅμοιον. διαμαχόμενον
δὲ ἀεὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἐλέφαντας περὶ τῆς νομῆς, πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς
πέτραν τινὰ τὸ κέρασιν θήγει, συμπεσὼν δὲ ἔπειτα τῷ ἐλέφαντι,
καὶ ὑποδύμενον ὑπὸ τὴν κοιλίαν, σπαράττει τὴν σάρκα τῷ
κέρατι καθάπερ ξίφει. ὅταν δὲ φθάσας ὁ ἐλέφας
10 προκαταλαμβάνῃ τὸν ῥινόκερον τῇ προβοσκίδι, περιγίγνεται
ῥαδίως, τύπτων τοῖς ὀδοῦσι, καὶ τῇ βίᾳ πλέον ἰσχύων.

Vocabulary help: (Note: vocabulary appears in order of the passage designated by line, but repeated entries in the passage are not repeated in the vocabulary list).

1 Διόδωρος Σικελιώτης: Diodorus Siculus, a Greek historian of the 1 st century BCE.	σιμός-η-ον: snub-nosed; flat-nosed	ξίφος, ξίφους, τὸ: sword φθάνω: to overtake
2 ῥινόκερως, ῥινοκέρωτος, ὁ: rhinoceros (accusative sing: ῥινόκερων) ῥώμη, ἡ: strength, might παραπλήσιος-η-ον: (+ dat.) coming near, closely resembling	στερεότης, στερεότητος, ἡ: hardness, solidity σίδηρος, σιδήρου, ὁ: iron διαμαχόμενος: to fight	10 προκαταλαμβάνω: (from λαμβάνω): to seize beforehand, preoccupy, anticipate
3 ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντος, ὁ: elephant ὑψος, ὕψους, τὸ: height ταπεινός-η-ον: low	6 νομή, νομῆς ἡ: pasture, feeding 7 θήγω: to sharpen, to whet συμπεσὼν: from συμπίπτω: to encounter, to fight with (+dat.)	προβοσκίς, προβοσκίδος, ἡ: trunk (of an elephant) περιγίγνομαι: to survive, prevail
4 μυκτῆρ, μυκτῆρος, ὁ: nose	8 ὑποδύομαι: to slip in under	πλέον, πλεόν: comparative of πόλυς
5 κέρασιν, κέρατος, τὸ: horn of an animal	σπαράττω: to tear, mangle σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ: flesh	11 ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, ὁ: tooth ἰσχύω: to be strong, prevail
	9 καθάπερ: (adv) just as, as if	

39. According to lines 1-2, where does Diodorus Siculus claim rhinos live?
a. in the wild b. among elephants c. in Lybia d. in Bia

40. What noun does the participle ὄν (line 2) modify?
a. Λιβύῃ (line 1) b. ζῶον (line 1) c. ῥινόκερως (line 2) d. ἐλέφαντι (line 3)

41. According to lines 1-3, a rhinoceros resembles an elephant in its
 a. color and size b. skin and hair
 c. strength and might d. nose and legs
42. What word does **ἰσχυρότατον** (line 4) modify?
 a. ζῶον (line 3) b. δέρμα (line 4) c. μυκτήρων (line 4) d. κέρασ (line 5)
43. What tense is **διαμαχόμενον** (line 5)?
 a. present b. future c. aorist d. perfect
44. According to lines 5-7, why do the rhinos fight with the elephants?
 a. They are too much alike. b. It is according to their custom.
 c. They fight over food. d. The elephants provoke them by throwing rocks.
45. What form is **συμπεσὸν** (line 7)?
 a. imperfect indicative. c. aorist indicative.
 b. future participle. d. aorist participle.
46. According to lines 5-9, where does the rhinoceros attack the elephant?
 a. in the nose b. under the belly
 c. in the leg d. against the teeth
47. According to the passage, which is NOT one reason the rhinoceros' horn is like a sword?
 a. It is like iron. b. It is sharpened on rocks used as whetstones.
 c. It cuts through skin. d. It strikes against the elephants' armor and teeth.
48. What is the best translation of lines 9-10 (**ὅταν δὲ... περιγίγνεται**)?
 a. Whenever an elephant has been overtaken, the rhinoceros seizes it by the trunk and overcomes it
 b. Should ever an elephant overtake a rhinoceros, it would seize it with its trunk, and it would prevail
 c. An elephant, having overtaken a rhinoceros, whenever it seizes the rhino with its trunk, it prevails
 d. Should an elephant overtake a rhinoceros, the rhinoceros would seize it by its trunk and overcome it
49. What degree is **ῥαδίως** (line 11)?
 a. positive b. comparative c. superlative
50. According to the passage, how does the elephant attack the rhinoceros?
 a. by striking it with tusks and overcoming it with force
 b. by using its height to avoid the low rhinoceros
 c. by piercing its skin with tusks
 d. by knocking it down frequently