

# 2016 State Latin Forum

## Greek Language

**Section I: Vocabulary: Definitions** – Choose the best translation of the given Greek word

1. παλαιός

- a. all, complete      b. choral song, hymn      c. old, aged      d. broad, wide

2. μάχομαι

- a. learn      b. build, devise      c. heal      d. fight

3. δύναμις

- a. power, strength      b. change      c. terrible, causing fear      d. dune, a hill of sand

4. ἐπί

- a. upon, onto      b. through      c. next to, at the side of      d. away from

5. δίδωμι

- a. teach      b. put, place      c. give      d. take

6. ἀνάξιος

- a. unhealthy      b. worry      c. unworthy      d. unreasonable

7. ὅδε

- a. way      b. this      c. that      d. here

8. σωφροσύνη

- a. moderation, self-control      b. wisdom      c. mind      d. salvation

9. ἑκατόν

- a. each      b. town      c. fast ship      d. hundred

10. φυλάττω

- a. carry, bring      b. grow      c. guard, protect      d. surround

11. πρίν

- a. upon      b. nevertheless      c. heretofore      d. before, until

12. ἰατρός

- a. physician      b. equally      c. foot      d. priest

13. ἴσος

- a. holy, sacred      b. equal, flat      c. arrow      d. stone

14. δεῖ

- a. on the other hand    b. there is need of    c. with respect to    d. by the way

15. θυγάτηρ

- a. priestess    b. heroine    c. daughter    d. seamstress

16. ψευδής

- a. soul    b. well-meaning    c. unworthy    d. false, lying

17. ὀρθός

- a. straight, correct    b. sharp    c. in order that    d. eye

18. λύω

- a. lie    b. evade    c. unbind, let loose    d. leave behind

19. πολύς

- a. city    b. many    c. perhaps    d. horse

20. ὑπομένω

- a. understand    b. depart, withdraw    c. construct, build    d. stay behind, remain

**Section II: Grammar (Morphology & Syntax)** – Choose the best answer to the given question.

21. Change ἔλυον to aorist passive.

- a. ἔλυσα    b. ἔλυσαν    c. ἐλύθην    d. ἐλύθησαν

22. Change “ἐχθίου” to a superlative.

- a. ἐχθίστου    b. ἐχθροῦ    c. ἐχθρίστου    d. ἐχθίστερου

23. Give the mood and voice of τίθεσαι.

- a. subjunctive active    b. subjunctive passive  
c. indicative passive    d. indicative active

24. Which of the following is the correct contraction of the verb τιμάεις?

- a. τιμᾶς    b. τιμεῖς    c. τιμᾶς    d. τιμέας

25. The verb ἔπαυσα takes an accent on which syllable and in which form?

- a. circumflex on the penult    b. acute on the antepenult  
c. grave on the ultima    d. acute on the penult

26. Translate the following: τῷ ῥήτορι τῷ τὴν δημοκρατίαν σῶσαντι ἡ ἐκκλησία ἔπεμψεν δῶρα χρυσοῦ

- a. The assembly sent gifts of gold to the orator who will save democracy.
- b. The assembly, having saved the democracy, sent golden gifts to the orator.
- c. The assembly will send gifts of gold to the orator who saved democracy.
- d. The assembly sent gifts of gold to the orator who was saved by democracy.

27. Which of the following forms of μέγας would agree with the noun form θυσίαν?

- a. μέγαν
- b. μέγην
- c. μεγάλην
- d. μεγάλην

28. The preposition δία can govern which of the following cases?

- a. dative and genitive
- b. dative and accusative
- c. genitive and accusative
- d. accusative only

29. What is the tense and voice of the verb ἐλυόμεθα?

- a. imperfect passive
- b. perfect passive
- c. aorist passive
- d. perfect active

30. Translate the following: ἔαν αἱ μοῦσαι τὸν ἀγαθὸν ποιητὴν εὖ διδάξωσιν, γράψει καλὸν βιβλίον περὶ τῶν ἐν ἀγορᾷ θυσιῶν

- a. If the Muses should teach the good poet well, then he may write a beautiful book concerning the sacrifices in the agora.
- b. If the Muses had taught the good poet well, then he would have written a beautiful book concerning the sacrifices in the agora.
- c. If the Muses taught the good poet well, then he wrote a beautiful book concerning the sacrifices in the agora.
- d. If the Muses will teach the good poet well, then he will write a beautiful book concerning the sacrifices in the agora.

31. The form ἦῤῥηκα is the fourth principal part (first person singular, perfect active indicative) of which of the following verbs?

- a. ὁράω
- b. εὐρίσκω
- c. ἔρχομαι
- d. εἶμι

32. In the sentence, πέντε τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέθανον ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων, what use of the genitive, τῶν στρατιωτῶν, is illustrated?

- a. genitive of position
- b. genitive of personal agent
- c. partitive genitive
- d. genitive of value

33. Make ἡ δὴλη νύξ into the single genitive

- a. ἡ δὴλη νυξοῦ
- b. τῆς δὴλης νυκτός
- c. ἡ δὴλη νύξης
- d. ἡ δὴλη νύκτας

34. If Eris were to write "to the most beautiful" on a golden apple, what would she write?

- a. τῇ καλλίστῃ
- b. τῷ καλλίστῳ
- c. τῆς καλλίστης
- d. τοῦ καλλίστου

35. What is the tense and mood of the verb παιδεύσης?

- a. aorist subjunctive
- b. aorist imperative
- c. imperfect subjunctive
- d. future indicative

36. Translate the following: εἰ τὸ ἀργύριον ἐν ἱερῷ ἐτίθεμεν, ζῶα τῇ θεῷ οὐ ἐδίδομεν ἄν

- a. If we send silver to the shrine, then we will not give animals to the gods.
- b. If we sent silver to the shrine, then we didn't give animals to the gods.
- c. If we had sent silver to the shrine, then we would not be giving animals to the gods.
- d. If we send silver to the shrine, then we do not give animals to the gods.

37. What is the third person imperfect active indicative of εἰμί?

- a. ἴην
- b. ἐμῆν
- c. εἶ
- d. ἦν

38. In the sentence, εὐτυχὴ ἡ πόλις ἐσώθη, what type of dative is εὐτυχὴ?

- a. indirect object
- b. dative of manner
- c. dative of reference
- d. dative of means

39. Translate "the virtue of Pericles" into Greek.

- a. ἡ ἀρετὴ του Περικλέους
- b. ἡ ἀρετὴ του Περικλοῦ
- c. ἡ ἀρετὴ του Περικλῆς
- d. ἡ ἀρετὴ του Περικλῆ

40. In the sentence, τῶν πολεμίων νικηθέντων, εἰρήνην ἔχομεν, what type of genitive is τῶν πολεμίων νικηθέντων?

- a. partitive genitive
- b. genitive of value
- c. genitive absolute
- d. genitive of personal agent

**Section III: Reading Comprehension** – Answer the following questions based on the given passage below.

Pausanias' Description of Corinth (adapted)

ἡ δὲ Κορινθία χώρα μοῖρα οὖσα τῆς Ἀργείας ἀπὸ Κορίνθου  
τὸ ὄνομα ἔσχηκε. Διὸς δὲ εἶναι Κόρινθον οὐδένα οἶδα εἰπόντα  
πῶ σπουδῆ πλὴν Κορινθίων τῶν πολλῶν: Κόρινθον δὲ οἰκοῦσι  
Κορινθίων μὲν οὐδεὶς ἔτι τῶν ἀρχαίων, ἔποικοι δὲ ἀποσταλέντες  
ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων. αἴτιον δὲ τὸ συνέδριον τὸ Ἀχαιῶν: συντελοῦντες 5  
γὰρ εἰς αὐτὸ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι μετέσχον τοῦ πολέμου τοῦ πρὸς  
Ῥωμαίους. Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ ὡς ἐκράτησαν τῷ πολέμῳ, παρέιλοντο μὲν  
καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τείχη παρεῖλον ὅσων  
τετειχισμένοι πολίων: Κόρινθον δὲ ἀνάστατον Μομμίου  
ποιήσαντος τοῦ τότε ἡγουμένου τῶν ἐπὶ στρατοπέδου Ῥωμαίων, 10  
ὑστερον λέγουσιν ἀνοικίσαι Καίσαρα.

**Vocabulary Help:**

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| 1 <b>μοῖρα</b> : part, portion           | <b>κρατέω</b> : be strong, prevail                 |
| 2 <b>ἔχω</b> : taken from (idiomatic)    | <b>παραιρέω</b> : removed                          |
| <b>οὐδεὶς</b> : nobody                   | 7 <b>ὅσος</b> : as much as, as many as             |
| <b>εἶπον</b> : said                      | 8 <b>τειχίζω</b> : build a wall                    |
| 3 <b>πῶ</b> : up to this time, as of yet | <b>ἀνάστατος</b> : ruined, laid waste              |
| <b>σπουδῆ</b> : serious                  | 9 <b>Μομμίος</b> : Lucius Mummius, a Roman general |
| 4 <b>ἔτι</b> : yet, still                | 10 <b>τότε</b> : at the time                       |
| <b>ἔποικος</b> : settler                 | <b>ἡγέομαι</b> : to lead the way, to lead          |
| <b>ἀποστέλλω</b> : send off              | <b>στρατόπεδον</b> : camp, encampment              |
| 5 <b>συνέδριον</b> : council, league     | 11 <b>ὑστερος</b> : later, afterwards              |
| <b>συντελέω</b> : make up a portion of   | <b>ἀνοικίζω</b> : resettle                         |
| 6 <b>μετέχω</b> : partake of, share in   |  |

41. What tense and voice is ἔσχηκε on line 2?  
 a. imperfect passive    b. perfect passive    c. perfect active    d. aorist passive
42. Who claims that Zeus is Corinthos' father in line 2-3?  
 a. nobody that I know of    b. many Corinthians  
 c. those who speak seriously about such things    d. Corinthos himself
43. What case and use is σπουδῆ in line 3?  
 a. dative of means    b. genitive of source    c. genitive of value    d. dative of manner
44. According to lines 4-5, who currently inhabits Corinth?  
 a. settlers sent out from Rome    b. the old Corinthians  
 c. Nobody    d. Pausanias doesn't know
45. What does αὐτὸ refer to in line 6?  
 a. the war    b. the Romans    c. the cause of it all    d. the Achaean League
46. What case and number is τείχη in line 8?  
 a. accusative plural    b. nominative singular  
 c. nominative plural    d. accusative singular
47. According to lines 7-8, what did the Romans do to the Greeks at the end of the war?  
 a. They removed their weapons but allowed them to keep the walls of their cities intact  
 b. They tore down the walls of their cities, but allowed them to keep their weapons  
 c. They removed their weapons and tore down the walls of their cities  
 d. They removed their weapons and tore down the walls of the most offending cities
48. What is the best way to translate μέν...δέ... in lines 7-9?  
 a. Firstly...lastly...    b. On the one hand...on the other hand...  
 c. If this...then that...    d. Either...or...
49. What tense and voice is τετειχισμένοι in line 9?  
 a. perfect passive    b. imperfect passive    c. perfect active    d. subjunctive passive
50. What part of speech and use is ὕστερον in line 11?  
 a. adverbial accusative    b. dative of respect  
 c. accusative for the extent of time    d. accusative subject of infinitive