

**Greek Language
FJCL State Forum 2018**

Choose the best English meaning for the following Greek words and phrases.

1. δίοδος
A. a passage B. god-given C. double D. excited
2. δεισιδαίμων
A. intelligent B. superstitious C. fragrant D. sorrowful
3. βασιλικός
A. basic B. basket C. royal D. timid
4. άδηλος
A. eager B. obscure C. persuasive D. confident
5. κακηγορέω
A. I slander B. I compliment C. I purchase D. I construct
6. θέλημα
A. idea B. instruction C. question D. will
7. λογίζομαι
A. I supervise B. I tend C. I calculate D. I travel
8. φύτευμα
A. act of planting B. a plant C. a planter D. plantation
9. όλιγοχρόνιος
A. short-lived B. doubtful C. long-lasting D. secular
10. παραβαίνω
A. I march B. I skirt C. I transgress D. I board
11. πρόγονος
A. brother B. ancestor C. descendent D. offspring
12. συντίθεμαι
A. I agree B. I take apart C. I set up D. I pull down
13. φιλομαθής
A. lazy B. loving C. energetic D. studious
14. σφαιριστήριον
A. a ball B. ball court C. ball player D. a ball game
15. ιεροποιός
A. general B. craftsman C. farmer D. priest

16. οἰκοδόμησις
A. act of building B. a building C. a builder D. place for building, site
17. εὐμορφος
A. diligent B. kind C. attractive D. helpful
18. ἐκεῖθεν
A. those B. from there C. there D. to there
19. ἄγνωστος
A. indifferent B. disinterested C. non-competitive D. unknown
20. δρομεύς
A. runner B. race C. race track D. act of running

Grammar (Morphology & Syntax) – Choose the best answer to the question.

21. When the word κροκόδειλος goes into the genitive case, how is it accented?
A. κροκοδεῖλου B. κροκοδείλου C. κροκόδειλου D. κροκοδειλοῦ
22. Which of the following expresses “a city on a river”?
A. πόλις περὶ ποταμοῦ B. πόλις ἐπὶ ποταμοῦ
C. πόλις περὶ ποταμόν D. πόλις ἐπὶ ποταμῶ
23. Which of the following means “he, she, it knew”?
A. ἤδη B. ἦδει C. εἶδε D. οἶδε
24. What is the neuter nominative plural of the adjective δριμύς?
A. δριμῆ B. δριμά C. δριμύα D. δριμέα
25. Which of the following expresses “If Epaminondas had not defeated the Lacedaemonians at Leuctra, Sparta would never have been destroyed”?
A. εἰ μὴ ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐν τοῖς Λεύκτροις ἐνίκησε, ἡ Σπάρτη οὐκ ἂν κατελύετο οὐδέποτε.
B. εἰ μὴ ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐν τοῖς Λεύκτροις ἐνίκησεν, ἡ Σπάρτη οὐκ ἂν κατελύθη οὐδέποτε.
C. εἰ μὴ ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐν τοῖς Λεύκτροις νικήσειεν, ἡ Σπάρτη οὐκ ἂν καταλυθῆι οὐδέποτε.
D. ἐὰν μὴ ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐν τοῖς Λεύκτροις νικήσῃ, ἡ Σπάρτη οὐ καταλυθήσεται οὐδέποτε.
26. Finish the sentence: ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας ἔξαπατᾷ ἵνα...
A. οἱ Ἕλληνες τοῖς Πέρσiais ἀμφὶ Σαλαμίνα μάχωνται.
B. οἱ Ἕλληνες τοῖς Πέρσiais ἀμφὶ Σαλαμίνα μάχεσθαι.
C. οἱ Ἕλληνες τοῖς Πέρσiais ἀμφὶ Σαλαμίνα μαχοῦμενοι.
D. οἱ Ἕλληνες τοῖς Πέρσiais ἀμφὶ Σαλαμίνα μάχονται.

27. Match the given protasis with the required apodosis: ἔάν ὁ Περικλῆς ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ λέγῃ,
 A. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἂν πείσειεν. B. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πείσει.
 C. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πείθει. D. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἔπειθεν ἂν.
28. Which construction appears in the following sentence: διὰ τὸ πολλὰς ναῦς ἔχειν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀρχὴν μεγάλην κτήσασθαι ἐδυνήθησαν?
 A. Indirect Speech B. Articular Infinitive
 C. Result (Consecutive) Clause D. Purpose (Final) Clause
29. Which of the following correctly expresses “Ariadne happened to fall in love with Theseus”?
 A. ἡ Ἀριάδνη ἔτυχε τοῦ Θησέως ἐρασθεῖσα.
 B. ἡ Ἀριάδνη ἔτυχε τὸν Θησέα ἐρασθεῖσα
 C. ἡ Ἀριάδνη ἔτυχε τοῦ Θησέως ἐρασθῆναι.
 D. ἡ Ἀριάδνη ἔτυχε μετὰ τοῦ Θησέως ἐρασθεῖσα
30. Change ἀγαπᾷ (he, she, it loves) to the imperfect (he, she, it was loving).
 A. ἠγάπη B. ἠγάπει C. ἠγάπα D. ἠγάπα
31. Which of the following –mi verbs is NOT an aorist?
 A. ἔθηκας B. δεδώκασιν C. ἔστη D. ἔδοντο
32. Which of the following is a *potential* optative?
 A. ὁ Παῦλος ἐδίδασκεν ὅτι διὰ πίστεως εἰς Χριστὸν σωζοίμεθα.
 B. εἴθε σωζοίμεθα.
 C. μὴ πιστεύσαντες οὐκ ἂν σωζοίμεθα.
 D. ἐπιστεύσαμεν ἵνα σωζοίμεθα.
33. Which of the following is a hortatory subjunctive?
 A. γράφωμεν B. γραφέτω C. γράφοιμεν D. μὴ γράψῃς
34. Put ὁ μέγας ποῦς into the dative singular:
 A. τῷ μεγά ποδί B. τῷ μέγαλει ποδί C. τῷ μέγαλι ποδί D. τῷ μέγαλω ποδί
35. Which of the following expresses “I think that they will arrive”?
 A. νομίζω αὐτοὺς ἀφίξεσθαι. B. νομίζω αὐτοὺς ἀφιζομένους.
 C. νομίζω αὐτοὺς ἀφικνεῖσθαι. D. νομίζω αὐτοὺς ἀφικέσθαι.
36. Which of the following is an acceptable translation of: ὅταν ὁ Σωκράτης ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ διατρίβῃ, πολλοὺς ἀνθρώπους πολλὰ καὶ χαλεπὰ ἐρωτᾷ.
 A. Whenever Socrates spent time in the agora, he used to ask many people many difficult things.
 B. When Socrates was spending time in the agora, he asked many people many difficult things.
 C. Whenever Socrates spends time in the agora, he asks many people many difficult things.
 D. When Socrates spends time in the agora, he will ask many people many difficult things.

37. In the sentence, ὁ Πλάτων ἐστὶ συνετώτερος ἢ ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος, which of the following can replace the phrase ἢ ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος?

- A. τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ B. τοῦ Ἀριστάρχου C. τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον D. διὰ τοῦ Ἀριστάρχου

38. Which of the following is NOT an aorist infinitive?

- A. βαλεῖν B. εὐρεῖν C. ποιεῖν D. ἰδεῖν

39. Which of the following is a perfect active infinitive?

- A. τιθέναι B. γεγραμέναι C. λυθῆναι D. διδόναι

40. Which of the following means “to go”?

- A. εἶναι B. εἶναι C. ἰέναι D. ἰέναι

Reading Comprehension – Answer the questions based on the passage given below.

A Note from Cleopatra to Caesar (Plutarch, *Life of Antony*) [unadapted]

Καῖσαρ δὲ λύσας τὴν δέλτον, ὡς ἐνέτυχε λιταῖς καὶ ὀλοφυρμοῖς δεομένης αὐτὴν σὺν Ἄντωνίῳ θάψαι, ταχὺ συνῆκε τὸ πεπραγμένον. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτὸς ὥρμησε βοηθεῖν, ἔπειτα τοὺς σκεψομένους κατὰ τάχος ἔπεμψεν. ἐγεγόνει δὲ ὄξυ τὸ πάθος. δρόμῳ γὰρ ἐλθόντες καὶ τοὺς μὲν φυλάττοντας οὐδὲν ἠσθημένους καταλαβόντες, τὰς δὲ θύρας ἀνοίξαντες, εὗρον αὐτὴν τεθνηκυῖαν ἐν χρυσοῦ κατακειμένην κλίνη κεκοσμημένην βασιλικῶς. τῶν δὲ γυναικῶν ἡ μὲν Εἰράς λεγομένη πρὸς τοῖς ποσὶν ἀπέθνησκεν, ἡ δὲ Χάρμιον ἤδη σφαλλομένη καὶ καρηβαροῦσα κατεκόσμη τὸ διάδημα τὸ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῆς. εἰπόντος δὲ τινος ὀργῆ: “Καλὰ ταῦτα, Χάρμιον;” “Κάλλιστα μὲν οὔν,” ἔφη, “καὶ πρέποντα τῇ τοσοῦτων ἀπογόνῳ βασιλέων.” πλέον δὲ οὐδὲν εἶπεν, ἀλλὰ αὐτοῦ παρὰ τὴν κλίνην ἔπεσε.

Vocabulary Help:

δέλτος = writing-tablet; letter, note \ **ἐντυγχάνω + dat.** = encounter;; read \ **λιτή** = prayer, entreaty \ **ὀλοφυρμός** = lamentation, grieving, mourning \ **δέομαι** = I beg, request, ask \ **θάψαι: from θάπτω** = I bury \ **ὀρμάω** = I rush \ **σκεψομένους: from σκοπέω** = I inspect, check out \ **πάθος** = experience; misfortune, death \ **κοσμέω** = I dress, fit out \ **σφάλλομαι** = I totter, swoon \ **καρηβαρέω** = I am drowsy, heavy in the head \ **κατακοσμέω** = I arrange \ **πρέπον** = fitting, suitable

41. What did Caesar conclude from Cleopatra’s note?

- A. Her hatred for Rome would be undying.
B. She had truly loved him, not Antony.
C. She intended to commit suicide.
D. She intended to fight with Antony at Actium.

42. What request does Cleopatra make in her note to Caesar?

- A. That he prepare to fight with Antony.
B. That he bury her body with Antony.
C. That he allow Antony’s body to be buried.
D. That he acknowledge Antony as king of Egypt.

43. What was Caesar's reaction to the note?
- He did not understand that Cleopatra was dying.
 - He himself rushed to the place where Cleopatra was dying.
 - He took no action in response to the news of her dying.
 - He sent men to the place where Cleopatra was dying.
44. Which of the following describes the scene outside the queen's quarters?
- The guards were unconscious and the doors open.
 - The guards were missing and the doors bolted.
 - The guards were oblivious and the doors closed.
 - There were no guards and the doors were open.
45. How did they find the queen?
- They found her dead, dressed royally, and lying on a golden bed.
 - They found her dying, dressed royally, and lying on a silver bed.
 - They found her dead, dressed royally, and lying on the ground.
 - They found her dying, dressed royally, and lying at Eiras' feet.
46. What was Eiras doing in the room?
- She was washing the queen's feet.
 - She was lying at the queen's feet.
 - She was kissing the queen's feet.
 - She was dying at the queen's feet.
47. What was Charmion's chief concern?
- That she get Cleopatra's diadem now that she was dead.
 - That Caesar leave the room at once.
 - That the queen still appear dignified.
 - That Eiras not die as well.
48. Who spoke in anger?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| A. One of Caesar's men | B. Eiras |
| C. Charmion | D. Caesar |
49. In Charmion's view why was Cleopatra's death a fitting way for her to die?
- Such a death suited such a brave woman.
 - Such a death suited one descended from famous kings.
 - Such a death suited such a staunch enemy of Rome.
 - Such a death suited one so unfortunate in love.
50. Which of the following is true about Charmion?
- She died wearing Cleopatra's diadem.
 - She was killed by an angry soldier.
 - She collapsed next to Cleopatra's bed.
 - She blamed Caesar for Cleopatra's death.