I. Vocabulary: Choose the English word which BEST translates the given Greek word or phrase.

1. δοκέω A. speak  B. think  C. offer  D. accept
2. πολιτεία A. luxury  B. sky  C. cart  D. citizenship
3. χρόνος A. witness  B. earth  C. time  D. life
4. ἀγὼν A. son  B. law  C. justice  D. contest
5. πάσχω A. follow  B. consider  C. suffer  D. speak
6. ναός A. temple  B. ship  C. house  D. land
7. πρότερος A. larger  B. better  C. suffer  D. farther
8. δίδωμι A. give  B. strike  C. happen  D. call
9. τρέφω A. turn  B. believe  C. stand  D. trust
10. ἀγὠν A. son  B. law  C. justice  D. contest
11. πάσχω A. follow  B. consider  C. suffer  D. speak
12. ναῦς A. temple  B. ship  C. house  D. land
13. πρότερος A. larger  B. better  C. suffer  D. farther
14. ἀγὠν A. son  B. law  C. justice  D. contest
15. πάσχω A. follow  B. consider  C. suffer  D. speak
16. ναῦς A. temple  B. ship  C. house  D. land
17. πρότερος A. larger  B. better  C. suffer  D. farther
18. ἀγὠν A. son  B. law  C. justice  D. contest
19. πάσχω A. follow  B. consider  C. suffer  D. speak
20. ναῦς A. temple  B. ship  C. house  D. land
21. πρότερος A. larger  B. better  C. suffer  D. farther
22. ναῦς A. temple  B. ship  C. house  D. land
23. πρότερος A. larger  B. better  C. suffer  D. farther
24. ναῦς A. temple  B. ship  C. house  D. land
25. πρότερος A. larger  B. better  C. suffer  D. farther
26. ναῦς A. temple  B. ship  C. house  D. land
27. πρότερος A. larger  B. better  C. suffer  D. farther
28. ναῦς A. temple  B. ship  C. house  D. land
29. πρότερος A. larger  B. better  C. suffer  D. farther
30. ναῦς A. temple  B. ship  C. house  D. land
31. πρότερος A. larger  B. better  C. suffer  D. farther
32. ναῦς A. temple  B. ship  C. house  D. land
33. πρότερος A. larger  B. better  C. suffer  D. farther
34. ναῦς A. temple  B. ship  C. house  D. land
35. πρότερος A. larger  B. better  C. suffer  D. farther

II. Synonyms: Choose the best Greek SYNONYM for the given word.

36. πολέμιος A. δίκαιος  B. ἔχθρος  C. σοφός  D. χαλκοῦς
37. ἔπομαι A. θαυμάζω  B. κρίνω  C. διώκω  D. οἰκέω
38. συμβαίνω A. τυγχάνω  B. φοβέω  C. πέμπω  D. αἰσχιστηρίζω
39. ἴθι δή A. Come on!  B. Be serious!  C. Go away!  D. Not at all!
40. τάχα A. quickly  B. nearly  C. sweetly  D. utterly

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III. Antonyms: Choose the best Greek ANTONYM for the give word.

41. ταχύς
A. νέος
B. δεινός
C. ἡδύς
D. βραδύς

42. ἀλήθεια
A. τρόπος
B. ψεῦδος
C. στέφανος
D. μηχανή

43. φυλάττω (φυλάσσω)
A. καλέω
B. βουλέω
C. μάχομαι
D. ποιέω

44. σωτηρία
A. θυμός
B. κίνδυνος
C. τέλος
D. χώρα

45. κατά
A. εἰς
B. περί
C. ἀνά
D. ὑπέρ

IV. Grammar: Choose the BEST answer to the question.

46. What tense is the verb form “πέμψουσιν”?
   A. present
   B. imperfect
   C. aorist
   D. future

47. What dative use is found in the sentence: τοὺς πολέμους ἢ λόγους ἢ ἔργους ἐλύομεν.
   A. reference
   B. possession
   C. means
   D. accompaniment

48. Which is the correct present active participle of “δίδωμι”?  
   A. διδός
   B. δούς
   C. διδόμενος
   D. δόμενος

49. What optative use is found in this sentence: λελύκατε τοὺς ἀδελωοὺς ὡς πέμψῃ δῶρα.
   A. purpose
   B. temporal
   C. fear
   D. indirect question

50. What use of the infinitive is found in this sentence: δυνάμεθα ταῦτα ποιῆσαί.
   A. natural result
   B. purpose
   C. epexegetical
   D. complementary

51. Which of the following is the neuter accusative singular of the adjective ἀληθής?
   A. ἀληθῆ
   B. ἀλεθήσι
   C. ἀληθές
   D. ἀληθῶν

52. Which of the following is a reflexive pronoun?
   A. ἑαυτοῦ
   B. οὗτος
   C. ἀλλήλοιν
   D. τούτου

53. Which of the following is not an optative form of λύω?
   A. λύοιμι
   B. λέλυκε
   C. λυθησοίμην
   D. λύσαιμι

54. Which of the following verbs supplies the more common future forms for ἔρχομαι?
   A. ἵημι
   B. εἶμι
   C. φημί
   D. ἴστημι

55. What use of the dative is found in this sentence: τοὺς θεοὺς πείθομεν δώροις.
   A. manner
   B. special verbs
   C. place where
   D. means

56. What type of clause is found in this sentence: ἐφοβούμεθα μὴ οὕ ὁ βασιλεὺς καταλυθείη.
   A. purpose
   B. effort
   C. fear
   D. relative

57. What is the correct accentuation and syllable for the following verb form: πεμπομενος?
   A. acute, antepenult
   B. acute, penult
   C. circumflex, antepenult
   D. circumflex, penult

58. What is the genitive singular of the adjective form γλυκύ?
   A. γλυκόν
   B. γλυκείας
   C. γλυκέος
   D. γλυκέα

59. Which of the following pronouns is not properly paired with its plural?
   A. ἓνο : ἡμεῖς
   B. σύ : ὑμεῖς
   C. αὐτός : αὐτοί
   D. οὗτος : ἐκεῖνοι

60. What type of verb is the form φίλατι?
   A. indicative
   B. infinitive
   C. imperative
   D. subjunctive

61. What verb form is θείαν?
   A. present infinitive
   B. aorist infinitive
   C. present participle
   D. aorist participle

62. What is the correct accusative singular form for πατήρ?
   A. πατέρων
   B. πατράσιν
   C. πατέρα
   D. πάτερ

63. What is the masculine accusative plural of the irregular adjective πολύς?
   A. πολύν
   B. πολύ
   C. πολλήν
   D. πολλούς

64. What use of the dative is found in this sentence: ἐμοὶ καῖ τούτοις πέπρακται.
   A. agent
   B. place
   C. time
   D. possession

65. Which of the following prepositions does not take the dative case?
   A. διά
   B. παρά
   C. ἐπί
   D. σύν
66. Which of the following is a correct translation of the optative in this sentence: εἶπεν ὅτι ταῦτα ποιήσοι.
   A. He said that he was doing these things.
   B. He said that he would do these things.
   C. He said that he had done these things.
   D. He said that he would have done these things.

67. Which of the following is the correct feminine accusative plural of πᾶς?
   A. πάντα
   B. πάσας
   C. πᾶς
   D. πάντας

68. Which of the following is the genitive singular of γένος?
   A. γένη
   B. γένει
   C. γένους
   D. γένος

69. Which of the following is not a comparative adjective?
   A. ἡδίων
   B. ἔχθιστος
   C. χαριέστερος
   D. ἥττων

70. What use of the genitive is found in this sentence: πέντε ἡμερῶν γράψω?
   A. value
   B. cause
   C. extent of time
   D. compound verb

71. Which of the following phrases has an adjective in predicate position?
   A. ἡ ἀθάνατος ψυχή Β. τὸ παιδίον τὸ καλόν
   C. ὁ ἄνθρωπος καλός
   D. ἡ ἀγαθὴ ὁδός

72. Which word is best used to compare a participle, such as ἑκὤν, positively?
   A. μᾶλλον
   B. ἧττον
   C. αὐτότατος
   D. οὔ τω

73. Which of the following correctly translates: "If he should send a messenger, they would stop the battle"?
   A. ἐὰν ἄγγελον πέμπῃ, τὴν μάχην παύουσιν.
   B. εἰ ἄγγελον πέμποι, τὴν μάχην παύσουσιν.
   C. ἐὰν ἄγγελον πέμποι, τὴν μάχην παύσουσιν.
   D. ἐὰν ἄγγελον ἔπεμπεν, τὴν μάχην ἔπαυον ἄν.

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V. Reading Comprehension: Refer to the passage below for questions 86-100.

A Parable of the Philosopher and the Mouse

Φιλόσοφός τις εἰς τοσοῦτον πενίας ἦκεν, ὥστε οὐδὲ σῖτον ἱκανὸν παρασκευάζεσθαι ἐδύνατο, ἀλλὰ περίειμι τὴν πόλιν πᾶσαν, εἰ καυλούς τινας λαχάνων ἀπερριμμένους εὗροι, τούτους συλλέξας ἥσθιεν. ἔδοξεν οὖν ἐαυτῷ πάντων τῶν ζώντων εἶναι ἀθλιώτατος, καὶ ἐν νῷ εἶχεν ἑαυτὸν διαχρῆσασθαι, οὐκέτι ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι. πορευόμενος δὲ ποτὲ διὰ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τοὺς καυλούς ἀπερριμμένους ἐαυτὸν ἤσθιεν, ἔδοξεν οὖν ἐαυτῷ πάντων τῶν ζώντων εἶναι ἀθλιώτατος, καὶ έν νῷ εἶχεν ἑαυτὸν διαχρῆσασθαι, οἰόμενος τὸν τοιοῦτον βίον οὐκέτι ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι.

ιδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν, ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐγένετο εὐθυμοτερος, και ἔφη μειδιάσας,

"δοκεῖ ἐκεῖνο τὸ ζῷον ἀθλιώτερόν τε ἐμοῦ εἶναι, καίτοι ἅμα φιλοσοφώτερον."

Vocabulary Aid (alphabetical order):

- ἀθλιος -η -ον: wretched
- ἀναρπάζω: to snatch up
- ἀνεκτός, η ον: bearable, tolerable
- ἀποπίπτω: to fail in obtaining
- ἀπορρίπτω: to throw away
- τὸ ἀποσπάσμα: piece, bit(s)
- ἀφήκω (imperf. ἀπήκον): to have left (behind), to drop
- διαχράομαι, διαχρησομαι: (acc) to consume, destroy
- ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, ἔφαγον: to eat
- εὐθυμος, ον: cheerful
- ἧκω (imperf. ἧκον): to have come, arrive, approach
- ἵκανὸς -η -ον: sufficient
- κατέσθιω, κατέδομα, κατέφαγον: to gobble up
- καυλος: stem, stalk
- λαχάνον: cabbage
- μειδιάω: to smile
- ο μῦς: mouse
- ἡ πενία: poverty
- περίειμι: to go around
- πορεύω: (in mid.) to wander
- συλλέγω (cf. λεγω): to collect
- φιλοσόφος-η –ον: (here) content

86. What use of the infinitive is παρασκευάζεσθαι (line 1)?
   A. subjective B. complementary C. result D. epexegetical

87. What type of clause is found in line 1 (ὥστε...ἐδύνατο)?
   A. temporal B. relative C. purpose D. result

88. πᾶσαν (line 2) modifies:
   A. the philosopher (understood)     B. πόλιν (line 2)     C. καυλούς (line 2) D. λαχάνων (line 2)

89. What type of condition is found in lines 2-3?
   A. present general B. past general C. future more vivid D. future less vivid

90. What tense is συλλέξας (line 3)?
   A. present B. future C. aorist D. perfect

91. According to line 3, the philosopher thinks that
   A. he is the most wretched of all creatures C. the cabbage is the most wretched food of all
   B. the mouse is the most wretched of all creatures D. finding food is the most wretched task of all

92. According to line 4, the philosopher intended to destroy himself for what reason?
   A. noticing that everyone had a better life B. wishing for a better life
   C. realizing his life was worthless D. thinking life intolerable

93. What kind of participle is πορευόμενος (line 5)?
   A. temporal B. absolute C. supplementary D. causal

94. What is the best translation of διὰ τῆς πόλεως in line 5?
   A. on account of the city B. within the city C. near the city D. through the city

95. What tense is κατέφαγεν (line 6)?
   A. present B. imperfect C. aorist D. perfect

96. What tense is κατέφαγεν (line 6)?
   A. present B. imperfect C. aorist D. perfect

97. To what does τὰ ἀποπεσόντα (line 6) refer?
   A. τῆς πόλεως (line 5) B. ἀποσπάσματα (line 5) C. τῆς χειρὸς (line 6) D. μῦς (line 6)

98. According to line 7, how did the philosopher feel when he saw the mouse?
   A. cheerful B. more cheerful C. most cheerful D. too cheerful

99. What use of the genitive is ἐμοῦ (line 8)?
   A. possession B. separation C. agent D. comparison

100. What does φιλοσοφώτερον (line 8) modify?
    A. αὐτόν (line 7) B. φιλόσοφος (line 7) C. ζῷον (line 8) D. ἐμοῦ (line 8)