

2014 NJCL Greek Language Test

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

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| 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. ἀγών | A. son | B. law | C. justice | D. contest |
| 5. πάσχω | A. follow | B. consider | C. suffer | D. speak |
| 6. ναῦς | A. temple | B. ship | C. house | D. land |
| 7. πρότερος | A. larger | B. better | C. earlier | D. farther |
| 8. δίδωμι | A. give | B. strike | C. happen | D. call |
| 9. τρέφω | A. turn | B. believe | C. stand | D. trust |
| 10. δυνατός | A. just | B. low | C. loud | D. powerful |
| 11. δέδοικα | A. hesitate | B. fear | C. think | D. lift |
| 12. ἔνδον | A. inside | B. over | C. without | D. behind |
| 13. πάλιν | A. back | B. under | C. toward | D. down |
| 14. τέκνον | A. temple | B. child | C. soldier | D. port |
| 15. σφίζω | A. lack | B. break | C. exist | D. save |
| 16. βασιλεύς | A. snake | B. king | C. priest | D. law |
| 17. υἱός | A. ship | B. ransom | C. son | D. dog |
| 18. θύω | A. sacrifice | B. wish | C. establish | D. trust |
| 19. ἄμα | A. thusly | B. truly | C. at the same time | D. often |
| 20. ὀρθός | A. alone | B. straight | C. cowardly | D. large |
| 21. πόθεν | A. when | B. how | C. where | D. whence |
| 22. μάρτυς | A. witness | B. day | C. place | D. custom |
| 23. κελεύω | A. trust | B. wish | C. order | D. lift |
| 24. βαρύς | A. good | B. heavy | C. equal | D. dear |
| 25. μεταξύ | A. in | B. through | C. around | D. between |
| 26. ὁδός | A. road | B. sun | C. head | D. honor |
| 27. ἡγέομαι | A. care for | B. lead | C. ransom | D. be about to |
| 28. καθίστημι | A. happen | B. give | C. establish | D. be able |
| 29. τεῖχος | A. art | B. wall | C. mountain | D. ambassador |
| 30. πλὴν | A. under | B. with | C. except | D. concerning |
| 31. φύσις | A. island | B. stranger | C. nature | D. cow |
| 32. μάχομαι | A. work | B. plow | C. sail | D. fight |
| 33. ἴθι δὴ | A. Come on! | B. Be serious! | C. Go away! | D. Not at all! |
| 34. τάχα | A. quickly | B. nearly | C. sweetly | D. utterly |
| 35. σαφής | A. clear | B. regular | C. holy | D. sufficient |

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

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| 36. πολέμιος | A. δίκαιος | B. ἐχθρός | C. σοφός | D. χαλκοῦς |
| 37. ἔπομαι | A. θαυμάζω | B. κρίνω | C. διώκω | D. οἰκέω |
| 38. συμβαίνω | A. τυγχάνω | B. φοβέω | C. πέμπω | D. χρῆ |
| 39. ἀπό | A. μετά | B. σύν | C. ὑπό | D. παρά |
| 40. κύριος | A. νίκη | B. μάρτυς | C. δεσπότης | D. λίθος |

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

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| 41. ταχύς | A. νέος | B. δεινός | C. ήδύς | D. βραδύς |
| 42. ἀλήθεια | A. τρόπος | B. ψεῦδος | C. στέφανος | D. μηχανή |
| 43. φυλάττω (φυλάσσω) | A. καλέω | B. βουλεύω | C. μάχομαι | D. ποιέω |
| 44. σωτηρία | A. θυμός | B. κίνδυνος | C. τέλος | D. χώρα |
| 45. κατά | A. εις | B. περί | C. ανά | D. ὑπέρ |

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

46. What tense is the verb form “πέμγουσιν”?
A. present B. imperfect C. aorist D. future
47. What dative use is found in the sentence: τοὺς πολέμους ἢ λόγοις ἢ ἔργοις ἐλύομεν.
A. reference B. possession C. means D. accompaniment
48. Which is the correct present active participle of “δίδομι”?
A. διδούς B. δούς C. διδόμενος D. δόμενος
49. What optative use is found in this sentence: λελύκατε τοὺς ἀδελωοὺς ὡς πέμψη δῶρα.
A. purpose B. temporal C. fear D. indirect question
50. What use of the infinitive is found in this sentence: δυνάμεθα ταῦτα ποιῆσαι.
A. natural result B. purpose C. exegetical 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. ἀλλήλοις 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 δόροις.
A. manner B. special verbs C. place where D. means
56. What type of clause is found in this sentence: ἐφοβούμεθα μὴ οὐ ὁ βασιλεὺς καταλυθεῖη.
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 γλυκύς?
A. γλυκύν B. γλυκείας C. γλυκέος D. γλυκέα
59. Which of the following pronouns is **not** properly paired with its plural?
A. ἐγώ : ἡμεῖς B. σύ : ὑμεῖς C. αὐτός : αὐτοί D. οὗτος : ἐκεῖνοι
60. What type of verb is the form φίλει?
A. indicative B. infinitive C. imperative D. subjunctive
61. What verb form is θεῖναι?
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 καὶ 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 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. What 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 B. τὸ παιδίον τὸ καλόν C. ὁ ἄνθρωπος καλός D. ἡ ἀγαθὴ ὁδός
72. Which of the following is the **best** translation of the sentence: ἡμῖν ταῦτα γραπτέον ἐστίν.
 A. These things must be written for us. C. We must write these things.
 B. To write these things for us must be done. D. It is necessary for us to write these things.
73. What kind of clause/construction is found in the following sentence: λέγω ὅτι μανθάνει.
 A. purpose B. indirect statement C. articular infinitive D. temporal
74. Which word is best used to compare a participle, such as ἐκῶν, positively?
 A. μᾶλλον B. ἥττων C. αὐτότατος D. οὔτω
75. What tense is the verb form “λελυκῶς ἔσομαι”?
 A. aorist B. perfect C. pluperfect D. future perfect
76. What use of the participle is found in this sentence: ἅτε λυθέντες τοῖς θεοῖς ἔθυσαν.
 A. concessive B. causal C. temporal D. attributive
77. Which of the following forms is a dual form for the demonstrative pronoun ὅδε?
 A. τοῦσδε B. τῶνδε C. τοῖσδε D. τοῖνδε
78. Which of the following is **not** a correct way to translate “We shall go to the city in order to see Socrates”?
 A. ἴμεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὅπως Σοκράτην ἴδωμεν. C. ἴμεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν οἱ Σοκράτην ὀρώσιν.
 B. ἴμεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὡς Σοκράτην ὄσομενοι. D. ἴμεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὑπὲρ Σοκράτην τοῦ ὄραν.
79. Which of the following correctly translates: "If he should send a messenger, they would stop the battle"?
 A. ἐὰν ἄγγελον πέμπῃ, τὴν μάχην παύουσιν. C. ἐὰν ἄγγελος πέμποι, τὴν μάχην παύσουσιν.
 B. εἰ ἄγγελον πέμποι, τὴν μάχην παύοιεν ἄν. D. εἰ ἄγγελον ἔπεμπεν, τὴν μάχην ἔπαυον ἄν.
80. Translate: οἱ πολῖται νομίζουσιν εἶναι καλοί.
 A. The citizen thinks that he is good. C. The citizen thinks that the men are good.
 B. The citizens think that she is good. D. The citizens think that they themselves are good.
81. What use of the participle is found in this sentence: "θύοντος τοῦ ἱερέως αἶγα, ὁ θεὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τιμᾶται"?
 A. purpose B. concessive C. absolute D. conditional
82. What use of the participle is found in the sentence οὐ λανθάνει κακὸς ὢν?
 A. indirect statement B. supplementary C. circumstantial D. absolute
83. Translate: “ὁ στρατηγὸς θᾶπτον ἔφυγεν ἢ ἡμῖν.”
 A. The general fled more quickly than we. C. The general fled quickly with us.
 B. The general fled more quickly with us. D. The general fled most quickly of us.
84. What use of the subjunctive is found in this sentence: μὴ λύσητε τοὺς στρατιώτας.
 A. prohibitive B. conditional C. fear D. purpose
85. Translate: πᾶν ποιούσιν ὥστε δίκην μὴ δίδόναι.
 A. Everyone behaves so that they are not punished. C. They do everything so as not to be punished.
 B. Everyone does it to give out punishment. D. They do not behave at all to avoid punishment.

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

A Parable of the Philosopher and the Mouse

Φιλόσοφος τις εἰς τοσοῦτον πενίας ἦκεν, ὥστε οὐδὲ σῖτον ἰκανὸν παρασκευάζεσθαι ἐδύνατο, ἀλλὰ περιῶν τὴν πόλιν πᾶσαν, εἰ καυλοὺς τινας λαχάνων ἀπερριμμένους εὔροι, τούτους συλλέξας ἤσθιεν. ἔδοξεν οὖν ἑαυτῷ πάντων τῶν ζώντων εἶναι ἀθλιώτατος, καὶ ἐν νῷ εἶχεν ἑαυτὸν διαχρήσασθαι, οἰόμενος τὸν τοιοῦτον βίον οὐκέτι ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι.

- 5 πορευόμενος δὲ ποτε διὰ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τοὺς καυλοὺς ἐσθίων, ἀποσπάσματά τινα αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς ἀφῆκεν. εὐθύς οὖν προσελθὼν μῦς τις ἀνήρπασε τὰ ἀποπεσόντα καὶ κατέφαγεν. ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν, ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐγένετο εὐθυμοτερος, καὶ ἔφη μειδιάσας, “δοκεῖ ἐκεῖνο τὸ ζῶον ἀθλιώτερόν τε ἐμοῦ εἶναι, καίτοι ἅμα φιλοσοφώτερον.”

Vocabulary Aid (alphabetical order):

ἀθλιος -η -ον: wretched	ἀφήκω (imperf. ἀπήκον): to have left (behind), to drop	ἦκω (imperf. ἦκον): to have come, arrive, approach	μειδιάω: to smile
ἀναρπάζω: to snatch up	διαχράσμαι, διαχρησσομαι: (+acc) to consume, destroy	ἰκανὸς -η -ον: sufficient	ὁ μῦς: mouse
ἀνεκτὸς, η ον: bearable, tolerable	ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, ἔφαγον: to eat	κατέσθιω, κατέδομαι, κατέφαγον: to gobble up	ἡ πενία: poverty
ἀποπίπτω: to fail in obtaining	εὐθυμος, ον: cheerful	ὁ καυλός: stem, stalk	περίειμι: to go around
ἀπορρίπτω: to throw away		τὸ λαχάνον: cabbage	πορεύω: (in mid.) to wander
το ἀποσπάσμα: piece, bit(s)			συλλέγω (cf. λεγω): to collect
			φιλόσοφος-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. καυλοὺς (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 C. realizing his life was worthless
 B. wishing for a better life 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 use of the genitive is found in line 6?
 A. agent B. extent of time C. separation D. possession
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. ἀποσπάσματά (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. αὐτὸν (line 7) B. φιλόσοφος (line 7) C. ζῶον (line 8) D. ἐμοῦ (line 8)