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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>Option A</th>
<th>Option B</th>
<th>Option C</th>
<th>Option D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. διμοιος</td>
<td>A. like</td>
<td>B. cowardly</td>
<td>C. clear</td>
<td>D. one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. τρόπος</td>
<td>A. food</td>
<td>B. misfortune</td>
<td>C. year</td>
<td>D. custom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. γλύφο</td>
<td>A. be unseen</td>
<td>B. err</td>
<td>C. carve</td>
<td>D. leap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ταχύς</td>
<td>A. swift</td>
<td>B. holy</td>
<td>C. entire</td>
<td>D. little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ἀγγέλλω</td>
<td>A. care for</td>
<td>B. slip</td>
<td>C. report</td>
<td>D. seize</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. βραχύς</td>
<td>A. wicked</td>
<td>B. short</td>
<td>C. quiet</td>
<td>D. latter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. πλέω</td>
<td>A. be defeated</td>
<td>B. anticipate</td>
<td>C. lament</td>
<td>D. sail</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. ὠ</td>
<td>A. ten</td>
<td>B. about</td>
<td>C. when</td>
<td>D. excessively</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. σύμμαχος</td>
<td>A. long</td>
<td>B. precise</td>
<td>C. clever</td>
<td>D. allied</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. ἀθρόον</td>
<td>A. goddess</td>
<td>B. pleasure</td>
<td>C. door</td>
<td>D. meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ἔος</td>
<td>A. justice</td>
<td>B. witness</td>
<td>C. fish</td>
<td>D. death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ἀδύναμος</td>
<td>A. hither</td>
<td>B. again</td>
<td>C. quickly</td>
<td>D. through</td>
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<td>13. ἐπομεῖν</td>
<td>A. scream</td>
<td>B. hasten</td>
<td>C. follow</td>
<td>D. help</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. νόσος</td>
<td>A. origin</td>
<td>B. signal</td>
<td>C. soldier</td>
<td>D. disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. ἔορτη</td>
<td>A. festival</td>
<td>B. advantage</td>
<td>C. woods</td>
<td>D. father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. αἴτιος</td>
<td>A. responsible</td>
<td>B. live</td>
<td>C. complete</td>
<td>D. plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. ἀπλῶς</td>
<td>A. simply</td>
<td>B. close</td>
<td>C. except</td>
<td>D. opposite</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. σωτηρία</td>
<td>A. temple</td>
<td>B. equipment</td>
<td>C. darkness</td>
<td>D. safety</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. μίγνυμι</td>
<td>A. destroy</td>
<td>B. goad</td>
<td>C. pursue</td>
<td>D. mix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. αὔριον</td>
<td>A. tomorrow</td>
<td>B. surely</td>
<td>C. in order to</td>
<td>D. at once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. κόσμος</td>
<td>A. arm</td>
<td>B. order</td>
<td>C. origin</td>
<td>D. funeral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. ἀρχή</td>
<td>A. shackles</td>
<td>B. danger</td>
<td>C. burn</td>
<td>D. see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. ὁράω</td>
<td>A. cleave</td>
<td>B. report</td>
<td>C. before</td>
<td>D. yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. πρίν</td>
<td>A. no longer</td>
<td>B. immediately</td>
<td>C. treaty</td>
<td>D. orator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. ἀνίγνωσμα</td>
<td>A. riddle</td>
<td>B. dawn</td>
<td>C. soldier</td>
<td>D. year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. ἑτος</td>
<td>A. fig</td>
<td>B. nose</td>
<td>C. let go</td>
<td>D. produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. φέρω</td>
<td>A. carry</td>
<td>B. set</td>
<td>C. investigate</td>
<td>D. spare</td>
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<tr>
<td>28. φείδομαι</td>
<td>A. command</td>
<td>B. hang</td>
<td>C. heal</td>
<td>D. throw</td>
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<tr>
<td>29. γιγαντίσκω</td>
<td>A. know</td>
<td>B. rejoice</td>
<td>C. weave</td>
<td>D. receive</td>
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<tr>
<td>30. δέχομαι</td>
<td>A. make a treaty</td>
<td>B. suspect</td>
<td>C. weave</td>
<td>D. receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. ὀπλόν</td>
<td>A. snow</td>
<td>B. glory</td>
<td>C. tool</td>
<td>D. skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. τίθημι</td>
<td>A. devise</td>
<td>B. set</td>
<td>C. provide</td>
<td>D. gird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. ἀδελφος</td>
<td>A. difficult</td>
<td>B. straight</td>
<td>C. proud</td>
<td>D. gracious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. πόνος</td>
<td>A. work</td>
<td>B. peace</td>
<td>C. bed</td>
<td>D. satrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. πειράω</td>
<td>A. fight</td>
<td>B. turn</td>
<td>C. dedicate</td>
<td>D. attempt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Synonyms:
Choose the best Greek **SYNONYM** for the given word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36. λίθος</td>
<td>A. θύρα</td>
<td>B. νῆσος</td>
<td>C. πέτρα</td>
<td>D. καιρός</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. κόρος</td>
<td>A. ὄλη</td>
<td>B. νεανίας</td>
<td>C. μάρτυς</td>
<td>D. ὄνυξ</td>
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<td>38. ὄξος</td>
<td>A. ἀμβλύς</td>
<td>B. μωρός</td>
<td>C. σοφός</td>
<td>D. τάλας</td>
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<td>39. οἶος</td>
<td>A. μόνος</td>
<td>B. μυρίος</td>
<td>C. εὐθύς</td>
<td>D. κακός</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. κείμαι</td>
<td>A. πονέω</td>
<td>B. καθεύδω</td>
<td>C. κάμνω</td>
<td>D. πένομαι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antonyms: Choose the best Greek ANTONYM for the give word.

41. μαλακός A. ἡδύς B. γλυκύς C. μέλας D. τραχύς
42. πέλαγος A. πόντος B. κῦμα C. γῆ D. ἄλς
43. κομίζω A. τρέφω B. κτείνω C. ιάομαι D. ἀκέομαι
44. τέρσω A. βόσω B. θορυβέω C. ἀθυμέω D. κράζω
45. βαίνω A. μένω B. μέλπω C. ἀδό D. γηρύω

Grammar, morphology, and syntax: Choose the BEST answer to the question.

46. What tense is the verb form βουλεύονται, (wish)?
   A. present B. imperfect C. aorist D. future
47. Which of the following is the correct singular imperative of τιμάω?
   A. τιμᾶν B. τίμα C. τιμώντων D. τιμάσθαι
48. Which is the correct perfect active participle of οἶδα (know)?
   A. ίσθι B. εἰδέναι C. εἰδός D. ἤδειν
49. What participial use is found in this sentence: καίσερ νοσῶν χαλεπὴν νόσον εἰς τὴν ἁγοράν ἠλθε.?
   A. conditional B. causal C. concessive D. temporal
50. What use of the infinitive is found in this sentence: μέλετες, ὅθεν, τὴν κόρην εἰς δέσποιναν ἀναλάζειν?
   A. natural result B. purpose C. epexegetical D. complementary
51. Which of the following is the feminine genitive singular of the adjective πάς?
   A. παντός B. πάντας C. πάνται D. πάσης
52. Which set of correlatives is synonymous with οὔτε...οὔτε?
   A. πότερον...ή B. εἰτε...εἴτε C. μήτε...μήτε D. καί...καί
53. Which of the following is not accusative?
   A. ἀσπίδα B. νοῦν C. χόρα D. χάριν
54. Which gender can take a singular verb even when the subject is plural?
   A. masculine B. feminine C. neuter D. common
55. For which verb does the deponent verb ἀλίσκομαι provide most of passive forms?
   A. ἀφέω B. οἶδα C. ἐρχόμαι D. ὁξύσαι
56. In which of the following noun-adjective phrases is the adjective in the predicate position?
   A. τὸ τέκνον τὸ ἁγαθὸν B. τὸ τέκνον ἁγαθὸν C. τὸ ἁγαθὸν τέκνον D. τέκνον τὸ ἁγαθὸν
57. What is the correct accentuation and syllable for the following verb form: ἄλλωμαι?
   A. acute, antepenult B. acute, penult C. circumflex, antepenult D. circumflex, penult
58. What is the correct comparative form of μέγας?
   A. μείζων B. μεσαίτερος C. μέγιστος D. μεστάτερος
59. Which of the following reflexive pronouns is not properly paired with its plural?
   A. ἐμαυτοῦ : ἡμῶν αὐτῶν B. ἐσαυτῶν : ἐσαυτᾶς C. σαυτῶν: ύμας σαυτοῦ D. ἐμαυτῆ : ύμν σαυτοῖς
60. Which of the following phrases illustrates a genitive of agent?
   A. ἐξ ἡμερῶν B. περὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς C. ὑπὸ θεῶν D. ἀντὶ πολέμου
61. What conjunction means “than” with types of comparison?
   A. ἰνα B. ἦ C. ἄλλα D. ἐπεί
62. What is the correct nominative/accusative plural form for ἀστυ (city)?
   A. ἀστεῖος B. ἀστεί C. ἀστή D. ἀστεσεῖ
63. Which of the following means “rather swiftly”?
   A. θαττόν B. τάχεος C. τάχιστα D. ταχέως
64. What use of the accusative is found in this sentence: ἁγαθὸς μάζην οὗτος ὁ στρατιώτης?
   A. adverbial B. respect C. cognate D. extent
65. Which of the following prepositions can appear with the genitive, dative, and accusative cases?
   A. μετά B. κατά C. ὑπὸ D. σὸν
66. Which is a correct translation of this sentence: ἦν μεγάλη φοινῇ τῷ ἀγγέλῳ ὡστε πάντες ἰκουον.
   A. The messenger was speaking loudly in order to be heard by all.
   B. The messenger had a loud voice so that all heard.
   C. The messenger had such a loud voice that everyone heard.
   D. The messenger was speaking so loudly that he was heard by all.

67. Which form of σώφρονι (wise) correctly modifies φύλακας (guard)?
   A. σώφρονις
   B. σώφρον
   C. σώφρονα
   D. σώφρονας

68. What is the dative plural of θυγάτηρ?
   A. θυγατέρις
   B. θυγατράσι
   C. θυγατήρι
   D. θυγατήρισ

69. Which of the following is a dual form of υἱός, son?
   A. υἱοι
   B. υιεῖς
   C. υἱοῦ
   D. υιόι

70. Which of the following pronouns is a demonstrative meaning “this”?
   A. τίς, τί
   B. ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν
   C. ὤς, ὥς, τόδε
   D. αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό

71. What is the aorist active participle of ἱστήμεν, stand?
   A. στᾶς
   B. ἵστας
   C. ἱστάμενος
   D. ἱστήκως

72. Which of the following is the best translation of the sentence: ἐπημήναν ἵστεας ὥσ ἄγγελονντας τὴν νίκην.
   A. They send horsemen to announce victory.
   B. They went horsemen to announce victory.
   C. They, about to announce victory, sent horsemen.
   D. They, announcing victory, send horsemen.

73. What kind of clause/construction is found in this sentence: τὸν στρατηγόν οὐκάκτι νοσεῖν ἱγοῦνται.
   A. indirect statement
   B. articular infinitive
   C. purpose
   D. temporal

74. Which of the following is not a cardinal number?
   A. εἴς, μία, ἕν
   B. δωδέκατος
   C. ἐκατόν
   D. χίλιοι

75. What is the correct vocative of βασιλείας, king?
   A. βασιλείως
   B. βασιλει
   C. βασιλεάς
   D. βασιλειά

76. What use of the participle is found in this sentence: ἄρξομαι τοὺς πατέρας ἑπαινῶν.
   A. absolute
   B. circumstantial
   C. purpose
   D. supplementary

77. What form is ὄκκει?
   A. active indicative
   B. active imperative
   C. passive subjunctive
   D. passive optative

78. Which of the following sentences expresses an optative of wish?
   A. οὐκ ἄν λυθείη ἢ εἰρένη.
   B. έαν τούτῳ ποιήση, δίκην μὴ δοίη.
   C. εἰ γάρ μὴ νικῶν οἱ πολέμιοι.
   D. σώσειν ἄν ὁ θεὸς τὴν πόλιν.

79. Which of the following correctly translates: If you sacrifice to the gods, they will send gifts?
   A. ἐὰν τοῖς θεοῖς θύσῃς, δώρα πέμπωσιν.
   B. ἐὰν τοῖς θεοῖς θύσῃς, δώρα πέμπουσιν.
   C. εἰ τοῖς θεοῖς θύσαις, δώρα πέμψαν ἂν.
   D. εἰ τοῖς θεοῖς θύσαις, δώρα ἐπέμπουν.

   A. Socrates had the ability to teach men.
   B. The men taught Socrates what was possible.
   C. It was possible that the men teach Socrates.
   D. It was possible for Socrates to teach men.

81. What use of the subjunctive is found in this sentence: φοβεῖται μὴ ταῦτα ποιήσῃς.
   A. fear
   B. conditional
   C. effort
   D. purpose

82. What use of the participle is found in the sentence λοθέντων τῶν φιλῶν τοῖς θεοῖς θοιμεν?
   A. indirect statement
   B. supplementary
   C. circumstantial
   D. absolute

83. Translate: τίσι ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν πέμψεις μέλλεις;
   A. To whom do you intend to send this letter?
   B. By whom do you intend this letter be sent?
   C. By whom did you intend this letter to be sent?
   D. To whom did you prefer this letter to be sent?

84. What grammatical similarity do the following verbs have in common: ἀκούω, διώκω, ἔσθιο, ὀράω?
   A. take datives
   B. lack passives
   C. deponent futures
   D. take genitives

Reading Comprehension: Refer to the following passage for questions 85-100.

Beginnings of Greek Civilization

οἱ παλαίτατοι τῶν Ἐλλήνων πάντες ἐσιδηροφόρουν. ἡ γὰρ τότε δίατα οὕτω ἄσφαλῆς ἦν. ἐπεὶ καὶ οἱ 2015 NJCL Greek Language Test, Page 3
λησταὶ προσέπιπτον πολλάκις ταῖς πόλεσι, καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ πολίται, ὅποτε διαφοράς τισιν ἔχονεν, οὐ δίκη ἄλλα βίᾳ ταύτας διήρουν. πρῶτοι δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ἄλλοι πόλεις τὰν κατέθεντο2 τὸν σίδηρον, καὶ εἰς ἀνεμίην3 μᾶλλον διατηροῦσαν. καὶ αἱ μὲν παλαιὰ πόλεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπείχον ὡς πλεῖστον ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης, οἱ γὰρ οἰκίσται αὐτῶν ἐφοβοῦντο τοὺς λῃσταίς. αἱ δὲ νεώτεραι αὖ εκτίζοντο πολλάκις ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς τοῖς αἰγιλοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἵσθμοῖς, ἐμπορίας ἑνέκα. ἥ γὰρ ληστική ἤδη τότε ἐπέπαυτο, ὡστε οὐκέτι ἐφοβοῦντο ἐκεῖ οἰκίζεσθαι.

1τισιν: “with/against their neighbors”
2κατέθεντο: 3rd plural aorist middle indicative of κατατιθημι
3ἀνεμίην: (Properly perf. pass. of ἄνεμος), “loose, easy”

**Vocabulary Aid (alphabetical order):**

αἰγιλοῖς, -ου, ὁ: sea coast; beach

διαιρέω (imperf. διἀ): to divide

δίαιτα, -ῆς, ἡ: way of life

διαφορά, -ῆς, ἡ: difference, disagreement

διαφοράς (line 2): to send forth, loosen

ἐμπορία, -ας, ἡ: trade

ἐμπορίας (line 2): to trade

ἔπεκτον (Pr): to be distant

ἵσθμος, -ου, ὁ: isthmus

ἵστασις, -οί, ὁ: colonizer
to lay aside

κατατιθημι: to put down; (mid)
to lay aside

καταστάσις: to found, build

κτίζω: to found, build

ληστής, ληστοῦ ὁ: robber, pirate

ληστρική, -ῆς, ἡ: piracy

μεθίστημι: to change (to)

οἰκιστής, οἰκιστοῦ ὁ: colonizer
carry weapons

οὐπο: (adv) not yet

προσέπιπτο: to attack + dat.

προσέπιπτον: to attack + dat.

σίδηρος, -ου, ὁ: iron; (subst.) sword

σιδηροφορέω: to habitually carry weapons

85. What degree is παλαίτατοι (line 1)?
A. positive
B. comparative
C. superlative

86. According to line 1, why did Greeks carry weapons habitually?
A. to wage war
B. it was not safe
C. it was the bronze age
D. to appear fierce

87. Which of the following is the best translation of ἐπεκτέω (line 1):
A. whenever
B. since
C. as soon as
D. if

88. According to line 2, who or what was attacked by robbers?
A. cities
B. ways of life
C. justice
D. pirates themselves

89. What tense is προσέπιπτον (line 2)?
A. present
B. imperfect
C. future
D. aorist

90. What is the best translation of ὁπότε διαφοράς...ἔχονεν (line 2)?
A. because they will have disagreements
B. because they might have had disagreements
C. whenever they had disagreements
D. whenever they should have disagreements

91. To what does ταύτας (line 3) refer?
A. πολίται (line 2)
B. διαφοράς (line 2)
C. τισιν (line 2)
D. δίκη (line 2)

92. According to line 3, what contributes to the Athenian’s easier way of life?
A. fighting pirates
B. rejecting violence
C. influx of other people
D. use of law and force

93. What is the best translation of μᾶλλον in line 4?
A. must
B. better
C. rather
D. to be about to

94. What tense is ἐπεκτέω (line 4)?
A. present
B. imperfect
C. aorist
D. perfect

95. What is the best translation for ὡς πλεῖστον (line 4)?
A. rather far
B. too far
C. furthest
D. as far as possible

96. According to line 5, what did the colonists fear?
A. pirates
B. the Greeks
C. the cities
D. the Athenians

97. What degree is νεώτεραι (line 5)?
A. positive
B. comparative
C. superlative

98. According to lines 5 and 6, why did some cities founded on the shores and on the isthmuses?
A. for colonizing
B. for protection
C. for space
D. for trade

99. What tense is ἐπέπαυτο (line 7)?
A. imperfect
B. aorist
C. perfect
D. pluperfect

100. According to the passage, what was the result of stopping piracy? Greeks no longer feared living ____
A. apart
B. near the sea
C. in cities
D. without weapons